

國立清華大學 102 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：歷史研究所甲、乙、丁組

考試科目（代碼）：國文與英文(2804)(2904)(3004)

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壹、國文：

一、以下三題選作一題，請將原文抄錄、斷句，並做白話翻譯。(35 分)

1. 木雖已顛而猶有萌蘖則木有復生之理盤庚謂今日之事勢正與此類耿邑圯壞如木之已顛者然當其圯壞之餘却有興復之理惟盤庚知之故曰天其永我命于茲新邑蓋謂遷于新邑天命將永久也天下之生久矣一治一亂治極生亂亂極生治當其天下之極治而危亡之端萌焉當其天下之極亂而治安之兆見焉故曰禍亂之作天所以開聖人
2. 朕惟治天下愛民為本愛民之道使其衣食給足無凍餒之患則鬪爭可息禮讓可興化行俗美臻於治至朕皇考太祖高皇帝撫有區宇保民致理於休養生息之道思之至而慮之周故三十年間天下殷富生齒日繁至治成功超越往古朕正位以來仰遵成憲惟欲民安物阜風淳俗美刑措不用夙夜兢兢不敢怠寧尚慮天下之廣黎民之眾有未寧厥居者
3. 聞之江淮河海之神秩祀繁多近惟金龍四大王楊四將軍為較著皆效靈軍國錫惠黎元所在昭應如響答難以殫述寧郡北關外尹公橋舊有楊四將軍廟相傳天啟四年仲夏河水大漲有神憑一人踞橋上語曰我楊四將軍也眾悉驚異遂立廟於此配以金龍四大王九龍將軍張柳二元帥並享祀焉今將百年矣自是里有所祈無不桴鼓應者報饗殆無虛日

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二、閱讀以下二段文字，並回答文章下方的問題。（各 20 分）

1. 嘉靖十年四月甲子吾鄉大夫士會於龍福寺者凡十有七人議鄉約也衆志素協議即時以成夫禮之當由人莫不知然或為習俗所奪有不能無悖於禮者見者聞者既皆以為非是亦何憚而不改耶此無他莫或為之倡焉耳夫習俗之不美固非一人一家之失而仁讓之興鮮不自一人一家始鄉約之議其諸大學之所謂機也一人倡之衆人輒從而和之一家行之一鄉輒從而效之俗之變而歸於厚也何有哉凡今日之約皆目前近事易知易行會議之人不出一鄉之外亦取其近而易集耳然始於近易而遠大固可推也變自一鄉而他鄉亦可動也此吾輩之志也

(1) 本文的主旨為何？（5 分）

(2) 作者從哪些 角度 論述其觀點？（15 分）

2. 任賢去邪人主所同以忠為佞以佞為忠似是而非事有萬變物有未格將何以辨物格知至意誠心正權度無爽鑑空衡平是以帝王靡不務學堯舜禹湯備載篇籍至於武丁為商高宗中興之盛比隆成湯遜志時敏學于古訓終始典學監於成憲三代而下治不如前何以不如學失其傳記問是急詞藻是事以學與政判而為二經幄設官但為觀美及調學問無補於治我宋受命奎會五星文明之祥有開必太祖歷試聚書數千欲增智慮而廣聞見雖在軍中手不釋卷聞有奇書千金肯捐及其即位好學不變視朝之暇未嘗晝寢聲色是遠經史是親誰不讀經帝感措刑誰不讀史帝念民冤以學為政夔掩前聞家法如此列聖罔愆進進不已三代何遠臣頤之言原本是圖親宦官宮妾之時少接賢士大夫之時多則氣質可以涵養德性可以薰陶臣祖禹言人君之心惟在所養邪正當謹君子養之以善則智小人養之以惡即愚然小人易親賢

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人易疎故寡不勝衆正不勝邪二臣之言當時忽諸當時忽諸後世思予元祐為紹聖
豈無其故二臣之言有待聖主侍臣司經敢告前驅也

(1) 本文的主旨為何？（5 分）

(2) 作者從哪些 角度 論述其觀點？（15 分）

貳、英文：

A. Composition (25 points)

According to the annual statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, the number of Taiwanese overseas students all over the world is decreasing. Is it true that most students in Taiwan do not want to study abroad? If you ever get the chance to study abroad, what school and what subjects will you choose to study? And why? Please write a paragraph of 400 words to give your views.

B. Translation: from English to Chinese (50 points, 25 points each text)

(1) As a historical period, the Cold War may be defined as a rivalry between two nuclear superpowers or hegemonies that threatened global destruction. The rivalry provided the *frame of reference* within which the historical forces of imperialism and nationalism interacted with developments such as decolonization, multiculturalism and new ideologies and modes of identity formation, thus producing a novel *configuration*. This hegemonic configuration significantly shaped the horizon of political imagination.

From a historical perspective, the configuration or the frame of reference might be just as important to recognize as the rivalry between the camps. The models of development, structures of clientage, designs of imperial enlightenment, and even many gender and racial-cultural relationships followed similar tracks within and often

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between the two camps. Finally, I identify the counter-hegemonic forces that emerged in regions of the non-Western world, namely China and some Islamic societies. Does this portend the beginning of the end of a long period of Western hegemony?

(2) Ms. Park Geun-hye on Wednesday became the first presidential candidate to win a majority of the vote since South Korea adopted a democratic constitution in 1987. But the campaign hardly put the country's divisions to rest. It rekindled a dispute over the legacy of Ms. Park's father, Park Chung-hee, who remains a polarizing figure 33 years after his iron-fisted rule ended with his assassination in 1979. It also highlighted a generational divide over issues such as North Korea and the powerful, family-controlled business conglomerates known as chaebol. Exit polls indicated that Ms. Park won twice as many votes among people 50 and older than did her main rival, Moon Jae-in, but only half as many among voters in their 20s and 30s.

She defeated Mr. Moon in most provinces and big cities. But Seoul and the southwestern provinces of North and South Jeolla, traditionally a progressive stronghold, chose the liberal Mr. Moon, who championed bold economic investment in North Korea as a means of inducing denuclearization and more aggressive measures to tame the conglomerates, which have been widely blamed for growing economic inequality. Mr. Moon won 48 percent of the vote nationwide.

(完)