

國立清華大學命題紙

99 學年度 歷史所 甲、乙、丁 組碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 2904, 3004, 3104 共 3 頁 第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

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。(25 分)

1. 經元年春王正月公即位注嗣子位定於初喪而改元必須踰年者繼父之業成父之志不忍有變於中年也諸侯每首歲必有禮於廟諸遭喪繼位者因此而改元正位百官以序故國史亦書即位之事於策...  
(欽定四庫全書春秋左傳注疏卷四·桓公元年)
2. 太后欲遣韋待價將兵擊吐蕃鳳閣侍郎韋方質奏請如舊制遣御史監軍太后曰古者明君遣將闔外之事悉以委之比聞御史監軍軍中事無大小皆須承稟以下制上非令典也且何以責其有功遂罷之(資治通鑑卷二百四·則天順聖皇后垂拱三年)
3. 宣聖五十一代孫衍聖公元措來朝言於帝曰今禮樂散失燕京南京等處亡金太常故臣及禮冊樂器多存者乞降□收錄於是降□令各處管民官如有亡金知禮樂舊人可并其家屬徙付東平令元措領之(欽定續文獻通考卷一百二·元太宗十年)

二、請閱讀以下文章之後，回答文章下方的問題。(30 分)

御史曰伊尹以割烹事湯百里以飯牛要穆公始爲苟合信然與之伯王(1)何言不從何道不行故商君以王道說孝公不用即以強國之道(2)卒以就功鄒子以儒術干世主不用即以變化始終之論卒以顯名馬効千里不必胡代士貴成功不貴文辭孟軻守舊術不知世務故困於梁宋孔子能方不能圓故饑于黎丘(3)今晚世之儒勤德時有乏匱言以爲非因此不行自周室以來千有餘歲獨有文武成康如言必參一焉取所不能及而稱之猶覽者能言遠不能行也聖人異塗同歸或行或止其趣一也商君雖革法改教志存於強國利民鄒子之作變化之術亦歸於仁義祭仲自貶損以行權時也故小枉大直君子爲之今硜硜然守一道引屈生(4)之意即晉文之譏諸侯以尊周室不足道而管仲□耻辱以存亡(5)不足稱也

根據上文回答：

- (1) 標線標號處的典故與文義爲何？(各 4 分)
- (2) 通篇大義爲何？(10 分)

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三、以下兩段文字，擇一閱讀，並回答文章下方的問題。(20 分)

1. 閩中事體與浙直不同惟在撫之得宜而已蓋寸板不許下海之禁若行於浙直則海濱之民有魚鹽之利可以聊生而海洋即爲之肅清若福建漳泉等處多山少田平日仰給全賴廣東惠潮之米海禁嚴急惠潮商舶不通米價即貴矣民何以存活乎愚聞漳泉人運貨至省城海行者每百斤脚價銀不過三分陸行者價增二十倍覓利甚難其地所產魚鹽比浙又賤蓋肩挑度嶺無從發賣故也……今也海禁太嚴見船在海有兵器火器者不問是否貨物即捕治之米穀魚鹽之類一切厲禁據其迹雖似犯法論其情海船往來非帶兵器火器無以防海寇之劫奪不有可原者乎(1)明乎此則民情得伸而亂源可塞矣雖然亦未也(2)將欲撫之必先威之練兵足食使在我之威足以制賊則民有所憚而聽吾撫治撫治而不從者然後兵以勦之

根據上文回答：

(1) 標線標號處的文義爲何？(各 3 分)

(2) 本文所論的主要議題是甚麼？作者的對此議題的態度是甚麼？(14 分)

2. 考昔人治蝗之法載籍所記頗多其最著者則唐之姚崇最嚴者則宋之淳熙勅也崇傳曰開元三年山東大蝗民祭且拜坐視食苗不敢捕崇奏詩云秉彼蠹賊付畀炎火漢光武詔曰勉順時政勸督農桑去彼螟蟻以及蠹賊此除蝗證也且蝗畏人易驅又田皆有主使自救其地必不憚勤請夜設火坎其旁且焚且壅乃可盡古有討除不勝者特人不用命耳(1)乃出御史爲捕蝗使分道殺蝗汴州刺史倪若水上言除天災者當以德昔劉聰除蝗不克而害愈甚拒御史不應命崇移書謂之曰聰僞主德不勝妖(2)今妖不勝德古者良守蝗避其境謂修德可免彼將無德致然乎今坐視食苗忍而不救因以無年刺史其謂何若水懼乃縱捕得蝗四十萬石

根據上文回答：

(1) 標線標號處的文義爲何？(各 3 分)

(2) 本文所論的主要議題是甚麼？作者的對此議題的態度是甚麼？(14 分)

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英文

**(A) Composition (25 points)**

Julia Child, who introduced French cuisine and cooking techniques to the American people through her many cookbooks and television programs, had a famous dictum: "If you can read, you can cook." Do you agree with her pronouncement? Write a short composition, in about 200 words, to respond.

**(B) Translate the following texts into Chinese (25 points each)**

(1) There are more than 6 billion people alive today, present on every continent on the planet. Some are tall, some are short; some are dark skinned, others are fair. All are members of the same species, *Homo sapiens*. But where did we come from? And when did the first of our kind arise?

Geneticists 遺傳學家 believe that sometime around 140,000 years ago, the founding population of modern humans [in Africa] underwent a catastrophic event that slashed their numbers from around 12,800 breeding individuals to a mere 600. Those 600 people gave rise to the modern humans who would one day leave Africa and colonize the rest of the world. In other words, they were the ancestors of every human alive today.

- Donald C. Johanson and Kate Wong, *Lucy's Legacy: The Quest for Human Origins* (New York: Harmony Books, 2009), pp. 252 and 267.

(2) Perhaps because historians long to sound like their peers in the sciences or the social sciences, they have increasingly gone in for specialized language and long and complex sentences. Much of the writing is difficult, often needlessly so. Andrew Colin Gow, a historian at the University of Alberta, offers a curious defense of obscurantism (晦澀行文風格). We should not, he said severely, expect historians to be entertaining or to tell interesting stories: "Do we need professional history that entertains us – especially when public money pays for so much of what we historians do? Do we need physics that entertains us?"

- Margaret MacMillan, *Dangerous Games: The Uses and Abuses of History* (New York: Modern Library, 2009), pp. 35-36.

(End)