

國立清華大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

系所班組別：歷史所 甲組

考試科目（代碼）：國文與英文（3104）

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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. 惠施之口談自以為最賢曰天地其壯乎施存雄而無術南方有倚人焉曰黃繚問天地所以不墜不□風雨雷霆之故惠施不辭而應不慮而對徧為萬物說說而不休多而無已猶以為寡益之以怪以反人為實而欲以勝人為名是以與眾不適也弱於德強於物其塗隩矣由天地之道觀惠施之能其猶一蚤一□之勞者也其於物也何庸夫充一尙可曰愈貴道幾矣惠施不能以此自寧散於萬物而不厭卒以善辯為名惜乎惠施之才駘蕩而不得逐萬物而不反是窮響以聲形與影競走也悲夫
2. 沛公曰鯁生教我距關無內諸侯秦地可盡王故聽之良曰沛公自度能却項羽乎沛公默然良久曰固不能也今為奈何良乃固要項伯項伯見沛公沛公與飲為壽結賓婚令項伯具言沛公不敢倍項羽所以距關者備他盜也及見項羽後解語在項羽事中漢元年正月沛公為漢王王巴蜀漢王賜良金百鎰珠二斗良具以獻項伯漢王亦因令良厚遺項伯使請漢中地項王乃許之遂得漢中地漢王之國良送至襄中遣良歸韓良因說漢王曰王何不燒絕所過棧道示天下無還心以固項王意乃使良還行燒絕棧道
3. 世民既與建成元吉有隙以洛陽形勝之地恐一朝有變欲出保之乃以行臺尙書溫大雅鎮洛陽建成夜召世民飲酒而酖之世民暴心痛吐血數升上謂世民曰首建大謀削平海內皆汝之功吾欲立汝為嗣而汝固辭且建成為嗣日久吾不忍奪也觀汝兄弟似不相容不可同處當遣汝居洛陽自陝以東皆主之仍建天子旌旗如漢梁孝王故事世民泣辭不許將行建成元吉相與謀曰秦王若至洛陽不可復制不如留之長安則一匹夫取之易矣乃密令數人上封事言秦王左右聞往洛陽無不喜躍觀其志趣恐不復來上乃止

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二、以下三段文字，擇兩段閱讀，並回答文章下方的問題。（各 20 分）

1. 照得本職節該欽奉敕書宜體朕心以保養為務必使其衣食有資禮義有教而察其休戚均其徭役興利除弊一順民情欽此除欽遵外訪得所屬長洲等七縣先該欽差大理寺卿胡將各縣糧長每區設立總圩長圩老六名通該一千六百七十二名並小圩長與同糧里提督農務相兼催辦稅糧近年以來公然接受狀詞挾制糧里而本等差役不當戶內稅糧不納又行包攬小戶糧草入己放債蓋房造船買馬娶妾費用以致連年拖欠負累官府甚至役使小民在家種田搖船出入生事害民非止一端欲將害民緣由據奏除革緣圩長圩老不系朝廷設置人數擬合移關本府轉達欽差刑部右侍郎成定奪示下施行

(1) 本文引敕書一則，請將敕書內容抄出並斷句。（5 分）

(2) 本文的主旨為何？作者從哪些角度論述其主張的必要性？（15 分）

2. 頃接詔書科舉自景泰元年為始一遵永樂年間例行本部查得永樂二十年間凡八開科所取進士皆不分南北已經奏允今侃稱禮部變更意在專以文詞多取南人夫鄉舉里選之法不可行矣取士若不以文考官將何所據且北方中土人才所生以古言之大聖如周公孔子大賢如顏曾思孟皆非南人以今言之如靖遠伯王驥左都御史王翱王文皆永樂間不分南北所取進士今豈可預謂北無其人況本部止遵詔書所奏即不曾奏請多取南人少取北人今各官所言如是祈勅翰林院定議

(1) 本文引詔書一則，請將詔書內容抄出並斷句。（5 分）

(2) 本文的主旨為何？作者從哪些角度論述其主張的合理性？（15 分）

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3. 臣嘗於僞廷之上進用舊人不忘宋德者將與興事一日李鄴私訪臣曰天子不念我輩乎臣曰是何言也鄴曰獨不聞陸漸之禍乎素於國家不親職事被虜赴僞齊不受爵以逃歸猶且殺之矣況我輩乎臣勉之曰身服宋德辱於叛臣如能束身以歸雖死猶榮公何憾焉鄴曰死不敢愛但以醜惡之名終不能雪耳方知李鄴有異心無復懷陛下矣臣已輕其權伏願陛下察諸陷沒之臣及諸驅虜之士出於不得已咸使自新或能束身以歸者願加寵異以收山東士心臣老矣死期將至非敢務自全之謀實恐陛下失天下之心山東官吏皆系舊人僞齊優寵至厚舍此臣未知其何心伏維陛下察臣愚忠不勝至願

(1) 請依內容判斷本文書寫時代，以及寫信人與收信人的關係。（5分）

(2) 本文的主旨為何？作者提出哪些 理由 來論述其主張的必要性？（15分）

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英文

(A) Composition (25 points)

“When humans were freed from searching for food from dawn to dusk, they finally had time to build cities, create art, and even muse about the gods. Agriculture and cities made human life better.” Do you agree with this statement? Write a short composition in English, in about 300 words, to respond.

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

(1) Jeffrey D. Sachs has called Harold Varmus a “global scientist-statesman who bridges science and society to solve the weightiest global challenges.” But as readers will learn in this engaging memoir chronicling one man’s series of remarkable careers, as well as some of the central health-policy issues of our time, Varmus didn’t decide that he was drawn to medicine until he was one year into a PhD in English literature! Changing course in characteristically adventurous fashion, Varmus dove headfirst into medical school, shifted shortly after graduating from practice to research, and soon found himself at the forefront of cancer research at the University of California, San Francisco, on his way toward a Nobel Prize in Medicine.

- Jacket description for Harold Varmus’s memoir, *The Art and Politics of Science* (New York: Norton, 2009).

(2) The essence of [Darwin’s] sexual selection is simply that mate choice is a key element in reproductive success, as your offspring will inherit some or all of your chosen mate’s looks and behaviour. This is significant because if your genes are to spread into future generations, you need to have offspring who will themselves be able to reproduce; they must be fertile, healthy and be able themselves to succeed in the competition for mates. As the cost of reproduction is substantially higher for females than for males, and as they have relatively few chances to produce offspring during their lifespan, females should be far more choosy about whom they mate with than males. The power of these simple biological facts is that a great deal about the appearance and courtship behaviour of animal species becomes explicable within the framework of evolutionary theory.

- Steven Mithen, *The Singing Neanderthals: The Origins of Music, Language, Mind, and Body* (Harvard UP, 2006), pp. 176-77.