

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。

國立清華大學 109 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：歷史研究所
甲組

科目代碼：3304

考試科目：國文與英文

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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共 3 頁，第 1 頁

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壹、國文

請閱讀各題所列文字，並回答各題文字之後的提問：

一、（佔40分）

1) 古聖賢所謂仁義禮智不求於所謂欲之外不離乎血氣心知而後儒以為別如有物湊泊附著以為性由雜乎老莊釋氏之言終昧於六經孔孟之言故也

2) 老莊釋氏見常人任其血氣之自然不可而靜以養其心知之自然於心知之自然謂之性血氣之自然謂之欲說雖巧變要不過分血氣心知為二本

3) 程子朱子見常人任其血氣心性之自然之不可而進以理之必然於血氣心知之自然謂之氣質於理之必然謂之性亦合血氣心知為一本矣而更增一本分血氣心知為二本者程子斥之曰異端本心而其增一本也則曰吾儒本天如其說是心之為心人也非天也性之為性天也非人也

1、根據上述三段文字的內容，推測陳述者的立場以及其可能的存在時間，並說明如此推測的理由。(16分)

2、請在答案卷上抄下第二、三段落中畫線部分，斷句並白話翻譯該段落。(各12分)

二、（佔35分）

1) 古者諸侯有國凡境內之山川必有祀焉後世祠廟既興而山川之祀遂廢徒知像設儼然而謂神明在是而不思興雲雨以澤百物者實山川之功顧寢而不祀可乎某蒞事云初適以旱告徧走羣望而北山獨先焉豈非以其巍巍尊雄上與天接雲氣所自出故歟頃者一雨通宵已拜神賜矣邇日以來旱氣彌烈神能賜之而不能終之殆非某之所以奔走乞靈之意也敬持瓣香載控忱悃與膚寸之雲以雨四境使人知山川之功不在祠廟下豈不休哉

1、請推斷此文的主旨、作者的身份，以及如此推斷的理由。(13分)

2、他如何評價山川之祀與祠廟，他的字面與隱含理由是什麼？(10分)

3、請在答案卷上抄下段落中畫線部分，斷句並白話翻譯該段落。(12分)

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共 3 頁，第 2 頁

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貳、 英文

A. Reading Comprehension: (20 points)

Please read the following passage by Philip A. Kuhn (*Soulstealers: The Chinese Sorcery of 1768*, p.41) and answer the questions in English that follow.

"The population of China roughly doubled during the eighteenth century, from around 150 million in 1700 to around 313 million in 1794. The precondition for this expansion was China's capacity to develop new ways – and new places – for people to make a living. These ways and places included New World crops, such as maize and sweet potatoes, which made the hills yield a living to immigrants. They included massive internal movement of population, particularly to Szechwan, which had been depopulated by the internal wars of the conquest period; to the highlands of the Yangtze and Han river systems; to Manchuria; to largely aboriginal Taiwan; and to lands overseas. All over China, people were moving upward as well as outward: forested hills became flourishing sweet potato and maize farms, until their soil eroded and became barely cultivable. The expansion of cultivated land area during the eighteenth century cannot be measured, but (taking the nation as a whole) is thought to have kept pace with population growth until around 1800. All this can be seen as a triumph of will and work – and an ecological disaster, as China's mountain soil gradually washed into her rivers."

Question 1: According to the author, why were the New World crops important to the population growth in eighteenth century China? (10 points)

Question 2: From this passage, do you think the author would agree that Chinese people tended to stay in their hometowns in the eighteenth century? Select one sentence that you think can best show the author's view. And, explain what the author means by that sentence. (10 points)

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共 3 頁，第 3 頁 *請在【答案卷、卡】作答

B. Translation: (30 points)

Please translate the following passage by Juan Siliezar ("Choosing racial literacy," *Harvard Gazette*, October 10, 2019) into Chinese.

"The idea for [Guo and Vulchi's project] sprang from a class conversation about race in the pair's 10th-grade history course. It was the first time either remembered talking about it openly in school, and both thought it was the kind of exchange that should have been happening throughout their education. Now their goal is to have racial literacy added to the national K-12 curriculum as a requirement" ... For [their two] books, they "paired the stories with research, statistics, and history to give readers a social and cultural context. They want readers to empathize and connect with the person they are reading about while also gaining a larger understanding about how past and current events or key statistics have shaped and continue to shape contemporary race relations."

C. Composition: (25 points)

Please write a short essay explaining the historical topic in which you are most interested.

(完)