

國立清華大學 106 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（2904、3004、3104）

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

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. 符后先適河中節度使李守貞之子崇訓守貞嘗得術士善聽聲知人貴賤守貞舉族悉令術士聽之獨言后大貴當母儀天下守貞信之因曰吾婦尚為皇后我可知也遂謀叛及城陷后獨免周祖為世宗娶之顯德中冊為后臣以為術士之言蓋亦有時而中人君之位安可無妄而求公侯其誠之
2. 叟山東一無聞人也……避地江表始營釣磯於江渚先校書意薄簪組心許泉石每乘雙犢板輶車車後掛酒壺山童三五人例各總角負瓢并席具以自隨遇境物勝概則取酒徑醉或為歌詩自號釣磯閒客割江之後先校書不祿叟嗣守敝廬頗窺先志不復以進取為念
3. 予前記本朝國學進士題名碑未立為闕典官祭酒時欲疏請未果丁卯御史言之禮部覆疏允行按水東日記云內官阮安督工建太學時悉取前元進士碑磨去刻字今三年一立石皆是物也此雖與五代時劉鄩守長安取古碑甃城事微不同然古蹟湮沒亦可惜也

二、閱讀以下二段文字，並回答文章下方的問題。（各 20 分）

1. 張九成《孟子傳》對於《孟子》「滕文公問曰滕小國也間於齊楚事齊乎事楚乎孟子對曰是謀非吾所能及也無已則有一焉鑿斯池也築斯城也與民守之效死而民弗去則是可為也」有以下的解說：

「讀聖賢書者不當泥其言當觀其用勢有不同用亦多變以用觀聖賢聖賢雖往其心常炯然無今古也且齊宣王問交鄰國孟子對以事大事小梁惠問雪恥秦楚孟子對以省刑薄賦與答宣王者異余所謂勢有不同用亦多變者此也宣王好大而不肯下人能事大事小則天下服矣惠王一於報怨而不知恤民能省刑薄賦則天下

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無敵而其恥可雪矣以是知孟子之學淵源甚深隨勢而為高下天下無有不可處之事也至於滕文公問事齊事楚既不以對齊王之語使下之又不以對梁王之語使上之何也蓋滕小國也齊楚非賢君雖下之不能已其并吞之心地勢迫蹙難以設施雖行仁政未能感動天下事至於此亦已窮矣事齊則楚兵在南門事楚則齊兵在北門蕞爾之國絕長補短不過五十里而齊楚并吞噬鬻地方數千里車馬之衆兵甲之多一拂其心兩師歛至猶舉泰山以壓螻蟻也其勢亦已危矣事既窮勢又危然則有何策以當之乎曰聖賢無事不可處其歸安於理而已齊大國也梁亦大國也地可以設施民可以陶冶事大事小省刑薄賦隨分酬酢自有餘地未當以死言也至於勢既不可支事又無可為則其計在死社稷耳夫宣王事大事小理義也惠王省刑薄賦理義也文公效死勿去理義也理義難識固當審處如何耳…」

- (1) 請問，張九成這一段解說的主旨為何？（5 分）
- (2) 張九成舉出了哪些例子來論述？（5 分）
- (3) 這些例子分別說明了甚麼？何以能支持張九成的論述？（10 分）

2. 劉世教對於如何賑荒有以下的議論：

「官傾儲而致之邑必不能盈數千也不及旬而盡矣夫民也自非覬錙銖之潤而能驅之數千里之外以相灌輸乎且民之安土而重服賈莫此諸郡為甚其蹢躅而奮者鮮矣則所藉者亦惟是四境之外素習于商者耳彼其左顧右盼徵貴賤而權棄取隸首之所不能窮也今將鼓舞而招徠之使危舸巨艦捆載爭前以紛集于吾土令官無告糴之勞民無炊玉之歎其何術而可則請斟酌于限賈之令而已蓋屬者商羊為政市價驟騰自非禁令之畫一勢且日益而未已一時單窶之子其幸脫于立槁者非此令之力歟第一歲之產止共一歲之食今之所及禁者大都境內之粒多計秋盡而罄矣請自今亟著為令凡商賈以粟至者賈高下悉聽民間時直官無所與若

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牙獐欺罔必重法勿宥夫非故昂之也物之不齊神聖所不能強而商賈之趨利則不啻若鶩也惟毋抑其賈而粟之至者日益多矣粟之至者日益多又不必其抑之而自平矣」

- (1) 請問，劉世教建議的方法為何？（5 分）
- (2) 劉世教如何論證他的方法是個有效的方法？（10 分）
- (3) 劉世教認為可能妨礙這個方法有效施行的狀況有哪些？（5 分）

貳、英文

(A) Composition (25 points)

On November 8, 2016, Donald J. Trump won the American presidential election and got into White House after Inauguration on January 20, 2017. What kind of impacts would Trump's presidency have on Taiwan's economy and relationship with mainland China? Please write a short English composition, in about 200 words, to respond.

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

- (1) The tradition of a New Year's Day concert in Vienna dates back to 1939, shortly after the outbreak of World War II, when the philharmonic began performing Strauss-heavy concerts around New Year's Day. The money raised at the 1939 performance went to the National Socialists' Winter War Relief program.

In 1941, the first Jan. 1 concert was performed, making it the beginning of the annual date. But it was only in 1987 that the practice of choosing an annual conductor began.

Since then, some of the greatest 20th- and 21st-century conductors have led the concert with varying degrees of input, including Carlos Kleiber, Zubin Mehta and Mariss Jansons.

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According to Richard Osborne, a senior reviewer for Gramophone magazine, both Daniel Barenboim and Mr. Jansons spent a lot of time looking into how they could put their own stamp on the programming. “They came up with very interesting lateral thinking about other famous composers who had done arrangements of the Strausses and so on, and people who were contemporaries,” Mr. Osborne said. “Herbert von Karajan, he took off three months before the concert to restudy this music. This is another thing about why the concert has longterm appeal: that this is very good music.”

- (2) The adjustments of the regional administrative sphere in the Western Han Dynasty occurred prior to the Rebellion of Seven Kingdoms. During this period, there were about thirty counties in Chu, and the officials designated by the Emperor were in charge of the domestic affairs. Subsequently, the number of counties was reduced to only seven in later period of the Western Han Dynasty, and the county administrative deputies were appointed by the central government. Qing scholars such as Quan Zuwang explored this change based on the material in *Book of Han—Dili zhi*. Only recently the conventional view of the administrative regions in the early Western Han Dynasty was re-examined and revised by Zhou Zhenhe, according to the excavated documents such as seals and legal texts discussed in his book titled *The Geography of the Administrative Regions in the Western Han Dynasty*. However, many seals in the tombs of the kings of the Chu near Xuzhou and the Han legal texts-Two-Year Regulations at Zhang Jiashan Tomb No. 247 were discovered after this book was published. Hence, Zhou’s estimation of Chu’s administrative counties along with the borders in the west and north were not as precise.

(End)