

國立清華大學 107 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(3104、3204、3304)

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壹、國文

閱讀以下兩段文字，並回答各段文字之後的問題：

一、(佔 35 分)

臣光曰王霸無異道昔三代之隆禮樂征伐自天子出則謂之王天子微弱不能治諸侯諸侯有能率其與國同討不庭以尊王室者則謂之霸其所以行之也皆本仁祖義任賢使能賞善罰惡禁暴誅亂顧名位有尊卑德澤有深淺功業有鉅細政令有廣狹耳非若白黑甘苦之相反也漢之所以不能復三代之治者由人主之不為非先王之道不可復行於後世也夫儒有君子有小人彼俗儒者誠不足與為治也獨不可求真儒而用之乎稷契臯陶伯益伊尹周公孔子皆大儒也使漢得而用之功烈豈若是而止邪孝宣謂太子儒而不立闡於治體必亂我家則可矣乃曰王道不可行儒者不可用豈不過哉非所以訓示子孫垂法將來者也

1. 司馬光認為「王」和「霸」有何異同？(10分)
2. 司馬光為什麼提到了「真儒」？(10分)
3. 請在答案卷上抄下畫線的部份之後，斷句並白話翻譯該段落。(15分)

二、(佔 40 分)

古者諸侯世國而後大夫緣之以世官勢所必濫也士之子恆為士農之子恆為農而天之生才也無擇則士有頑而農有秀秀不能終屈於

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頑而相乘以興又勢所必激也封建毀而選舉行守令席諸侯之權刺史牧督司方伯之任雖有元德顯功而無所庇其不令之子孫勢相激而理隨以易意者其天乎陰陽不能偏用而仁義相資以為亨利雖聖人其能違哉選舉之不慎而守令殘民世德之不終而諸侯亂紀兩俱有害而民於守令之貪殘有所藉於黜陟以蘇其困故秦漢以降天子孤立無輔祚不永於商周而若東遷以後交兵毒民異政殊俗橫斂繁刑艾削其民迄之數百年而不息者亦革焉則後世生民之禍亦輕矣郡縣者非天子之利也國祚所以不長也而為天下計則害不如封建之滋也多矣嗚呼秦以私天下之心而罷侯置守而天假其私以行其大公存乎神者之不測有如是夫

1. 王夫之在這段文字中用了好幾次「勢」，為什麼？（10分）
2. 王夫之認為封建和郡縣制度哪個比較好？他的理由是甚麼？（15分）
3. 請在答案卷上抄下畫線的部份之後，斷句並白話翻譯該段落。（15分）

貳、英文

A. Composition (25 points)

Air pollution is a serious problem around us in recent years. Where does it come from? How can we solve this problem in the foreseeable future? Please write a paragraph of 400 words to give your views.

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

1. When Vigdis Finnboga-dottir, a divorced single mother, ran for president of Iceland in 1980, women made up only 5 percent of parliamentarians in the Nordic country. “I never thought I would win,” she said, sitting in the modernist architectural splendor of the University of Iceland multicultural institute that bears her name in Reykjavik. “I just wanted to prove a woman could run.” However, in August of that year, she became the first female elected head of state anywhere in the world. Reflecting on the impact of her 16-year tenure, she has no time for false modesty. “If I may say so, because I hear it all the time, it changed everything,” said the 87-year-old. “Women thought, if she can, I can. In my advanced age, women still thank me for being a role model.”
2. Starting next year, the ministry is to implement its five-year Higher Education Deep Cultivation Plan, which is to receive NT\$11.8 billion annually. The second phase of the plan will cost a further NT\$100 billion. Together with the Program for Promoting Teaching Excellence of Universities, more than NT\$200 billion will be spent by successive governments on higher education within two decades, but what have they achieved? The most important commodity in higher education is talent. If the quality of Taiwan’s students is evaluated in line with the

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assessment of the Institute of Management Development (IMD), within the Asian region, Taiwanese high-school students are surpassed only by their Singaporean counterparts. The quality of Taiwan's teachers is, generally speaking, also rather good. The hidden problem in higher education is low salaries for teachers. The IMD warns that Taiwan's skilled workers' market is facing a serious brain drain. This was reinforced by a recent report in the Chinese-language Economic Daily News, which showed that the average salary in Beijing is NT\$46,000, compared with NT\$43,600 in Taipei. In Shanghai the figure is NT\$43,000. Because salaries in China's tier-one cities have already caught up with Taiwan and given the dwindling number of positions available in Taiwan that offers career development potential, nearly 100,000 skilled individuals leave Taiwan to work in China every year.

(End)