

國立清華大學命題紙

九十二學年度 歷史 所 甲、丁組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4104、4404共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答
(國文科滿分 75 分)

一、請解釋下列文字的大意，指出其出處。(出自那一部書)

三題選作兩題，每題十分

1. 象曰地勢坤君子以厚德載物
2. 惟王建國辨方正位體國經野設官分職以為民極
3. 元年春王正月元年者何君之始年也春者何歲之始也王者孰謂謂文王也曷為先言王而後言正月王正月也何言乎王正月大一統也

二、請簡述下列作品表達的感情，指出作品為何人，並略作介紹。(五題選作三題，每題七分)

1. . .兒前抱我頸問母欲何之人言母當去豈復有還時阿母常仁側今何更不慈我尚未成人奈何不顧思見此崩五內恍惚生狂癡. .
2. 夜中不能寐起坐彈鳴琴薄帷鑒明月清風吹我襟孤鴻號外野翔鳥鳴北林徘徊將何見憂思獨傷心
3. 結廬在人境而無車馬喧問君何能爾心遠地自偏採菊東籬下悠然見南山山氣日夕佳飛鳥相與還此中有真意欲辨已忘言
4. 菡萏香消翠葉殘西風愁起綠波間還與韶光世憔悴不堪看細雨夢回雞塞遠小樓吹徹玉笙寒多少淚珠無限恨倚欄干
5. 九州生氣恃風雷萬馬其瘖究可哀我勸天公重抖擻不拘一格降人才

三、請將下列文言文字譯成白話文，但須儘量符合以下三項條件，此三條件即為計分之基準。

- (1) 譯成的白話文須流利連貫，自成一段文字，因此建議先行草譯。
- (2) 翻譯應力求完整、精確，避免遺漏原文中任何一字一詞。
- (3) 譯文中，應儘量避免重複使用原文的詞彙。

貞女祝氏、世居海甯之袁花里、父某、諸生、母朱氏、女行四、幼端嚴、寡言笑、稍長、讀書通大義、遇古人節烈事、必手抄成帙、時諷詠之、笄、字海鹽徐生杼、生勤學、得瘵疾、纏綿數年卒、訃至、父母知女性烈、祕不以聞、忽一日、閉戶飲泣、父母啟戶入、女哽咽曰、徐郎死矣、昨示夢于女、以不得入祠為恨、父母能如女願、當往成徐郎志、否則從此絕粒矣、兄弟輩百方勸慰、女惟俯首啜泣、乃往告徐、徐初難之、姑蹙然曰、有婦如此、而使之齎恨以終乎

(三十四分)

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科目 國文與英文 科號 4104.444 共 4 頁第 2 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答
(英文科滿分 75 分)

一、請將下列英文譯成中文 (30 分)

'We live round a sea,' Socrates had told his Athenian friends, 'like frogs round a pond.' Seven hundred years later, in AD 200, the classical world remained clustered round its 'pond': it still clung to the shores of the Mediterranean. The centres of modern Europe lie far to the north and to the west of the world of ancient men. To travel to the Rhineland, for them, was to go 'half-way to the barbarians': one typical southerner even took his dead wife all the way back home, from Trier to Pavia, to bury her safely with her ancestors! A Greek senator from Asia Minor, posted to a governorship on the Danube, could only pity himself: 'The inhabitants . . . lead the most miserable existence of all mankind,' he wrote, 'for they cultivate no olives and they drink no wine.'

The Roman empire had been extended as far as had seemed necessary at the time of the republic and the early empire, to protect and enrich the classical world that had already existed for centuries round the coast of the Mediterranean. It is the extraordinary tide of Mediterranean life that strikes us about this empire at its apogee in the second century AD. This tide had washed further inland than ever previously; in North Africa and the Near East, it would never reach as far again. For a short time, an officers' mess modelled on an Italian country-villa faced the Grampians in Scotland. A chequer-board town, with amphitheatre, library and statues of classical philosophers looked out over the Hodna range, at Timgad, in what are now the bleak southern territories of Algeria. At Dura-Europos, on the Euphrates, a garrison-town observed the same calendar of public festivals as at Rome. The Late Antique world inherited this amazing legacy. One of the main problems of the period from 200 to 700 was how to maintain, throughout a vast empire, a style of life and a culture based originally on a slender coastline studded with classical city-states.

In the first place, the classical Mediterranean had always been a world on the edge of starvation. For the Mediterranean is a sea surrounded by mountain ranges: its fertile plains and river-valleys are like pieces of lace sewn on to sackcloth. Many of the greatest cities of classical times were placed within sight of forbidding highlands. Every year their inhabitants ransacked the surrounding countryside to feed themselves. Describing the symptoms of widespread malnutrition in the countryside in the middle of the second century, the doctor Galen observed: 'The city-dwellers, as was their practice, collected and stored enough corn for all the coming year immediately after the harvest. They carried off all the wheat, the barley, the beans and the lentils and left what remained to the countryfolk.' Seen in this light, the history of the Roman empire is the history of the ways in which 10 per cent of the population, who lived in the towns and have left their mark on the course of European civilization, fed themselves, in the summary manner described by Galen, from the labours of the remaining 90 per cent who worked the land.

Food was the most precious commodity in the ancient Mediterranean. Food involved transport. Very few of the great cities of the Roman empire could hope to supply their own needs from their immediate environment. Rome had long depended on the annual sailing of the grain-fleet from Africa: by the sixth century AD, Constantinople drew 175,200 tons of wheat a year from Egypt.

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二、 (45 分)

Reading. Parts 1 and 2 will be based on the following reading.

World Meets to Tackle Water Crisis
by Ben Sutherland, BBC News Online in Kyoto (March 15, 2003)

The 10,000-plus delegates to the World Water Forum in Japan have a challenging week ahead. They must work out how to reach the UN target of halving the numbers of people without clean water by 2015. They will have to **(1) tackle** drought, floods, climate change, and the **(2) prospect** of conflict over water. More than two million people die annually from water-related diseases like cholera. The forum, the third of its kind, runs from 16 to 23 March, and is sponsored by the World Bank, the UN, and many non-governmental groups. It is being held in three cities—Kyoto, Osaka, and Shiga.

Two UN reports published earlier this month have highlighted the desperate situation some countries face as water resources begin to vanish at an alarming rate. By 2020, the UN believes, the average water supply per person around the globe is likely to be one third smaller than it is now. And they warn that it is a lack of both action and awareness that is **(3) exacerbating** this crisis. It is this, as much as anything else, that the World Water Forum is hoping to tackle. Many of the conference sessions are precisely **(4) geared to** generating ways of preventing water being wasted, be it through improved supplies or better irrigation methods. But controversially, the conference will also examine how much water supplies could be improved with the involvement of the private sector.

Many NGOs have **(5) balked at** that idea, insisting water is a right for all and should not be charged for. Indeed, the Blue Planet Project—**(6) a coalition of** environmentalists, human rights activists, and anti-poverty campaigners—was formed in direct reaction to the “Water Vision” proposed at the last World Water Forum. This vision **(7) endorsed** a for-profit view of water as a resource, they claim.

However, the success of water charging schemes in places like South Africa has encouraged both businesses and governments to consider a greater role for private sector involvement in the water supply. But water privatisation is not the only controversial issue being raised here. Dams, farming, and the damage caused to the environment by water projects will all be discussed.

Ultimately, however, the Forum is hoping to change people's lives for the better. One of the targets of the UN Millennium Goals is to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015. Real progress towards this—and many other goals—could be made in Kyoto.

“The purpose of this conference is not to talk; it's for action,” said William Cosgrove, vice president of the World Water Council, which is organizing the meeting. “We've had enough talk and we've had enough general principles.”

Part 1. Grammar/vocabulary. Choose the one word / phrase which can be substituted for the original word / phrase that does not change the meaning and is also grammatically correct. 7 points.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (a) confront | (b) reduce | (c) struggle | (d) eliminate |
| 2. (a) panorama | (b) hope | (c) possibility | (d) view |
| 3. (a) making worse | (b) improving | (c) aggravating | (d) helping |
| 4. (a) spotlighting on | (b) concentrated | (c) driven to | (d) focused on |
| 5. (a) drawn near to | (b) displeased with | (c) backed away from | (d) recoiled on |
| 6. (a) an alliance of | (b) a partnership with | (c) a merger between | (d) a group of allies |
| 7. (a) signed | (b) backed | (c) described | (d) refused |

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Part 2. Short essay questions. Answer each question in about one paragraph.

5. What evidence does the reading give to show that the water crisis is serious? (6 points)
6. What obstacles does the forum have to overcome in order to reach the United Nations goal? (6 points)
7. Taiwan has faced a water crisis in the past two years. What do you do in your daily life to conserve water? (6 points)

Part 3. Composition. Throughout history, there have been wars. In your opinion, what criteria are necessary for one country to justify going to war against another country? Write your answer in at least one paragraph. 20 points.