

國立清華大學 命題紙

九十二學年度 歷史 所 乙、丙 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4204、4304共 4 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(國文科滿分 75 分)

一、鄧士亮在其《心月軒稿》一書中，有段文字描述自海底打撈沉船大砲之法，其文曰：

天啟五年職巡海發汛偶拾有海邊鐵彈者職詰問踪尋其處探撈月餘知水底藏有大銃設架以大船裝滿土石重壓水面用鐵練繫銃耳仍令去其土石而船輕上浮以天車絞之職自乘艇旦暮鳩工獲取大紅銅銃兩門其銃精光炫耀人間異物不知何年沉貯而偶爾出現固波神之效靈於聖朝者。

請將此文抄寫並加標點，次將其翻譯成白話文，再簡述其打撈的原理。

(四十分)

二、設若你負責替某間科技博物館策劃一檔與科技史相關的展覽，請自擬該展覽的主題，並以約五百字的文章介紹該展覽的特色，希望能因此吸引觀眾對此一展覽的興趣。(三十五分)

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科目 國文與英文 科號 4204、4904 共 4 頁第 2 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(英文科滿分 75 分)

一、(30%)

下面的兩段英文取自一篇對去年去世的科學史與古生物學大師 Stephen Jay Gould 的大作 A Wonderful Life 的書評。請應考同學譯為中文，沒有把握的部份可以空格跳過。

In this delightful book Stephen Jay Gould tackles one of the broadest issues that science can address -- the nature of history itself. "The beauty of Nature", he notes, "lies in detail; the message in generality. Optimal appreciation demands both and I know no better tactic than the illustration of exciting principles by well-chosen particulars."

Gould argues that this interpretation has profound consequences for our views of life and history. No longer is it possible to think in terms of a rational progression in which current life forms stem inexorably from those gone before. Lottery and Lady Luck play crucial roles. Contingency, which historians, novelists and filmmakers have embraced with gusto, becomes scientifically acceptable.

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二、(45%)

**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.