

國立清華大學命題紙

97 學年度 歷史所 甲、丁 組碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 3304、3604 共 2 頁 第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

國文

一、閱讀下列文字，寫出其中大意，以及其出處，即取自哪一部書。（四題選答二題，每題 10 分。）

- 1、夫禮者自卑而尊人雖負販者必有尊也而況富貴乎富貴而知好禮則不驕不淫貧賤而知好禮則志不懈
- 2、天在山中大畜君子以多識前言往行以畜其德
- 3、篤信好學死守善道危邦不入亂邦不居天下有道則見無道則隱邦有道貧且賤焉恥也邦無道富且貴焉恥也
- 4、呦呦鹿鳴食野之苹我有嘉賓鼓瑟吹笙吹笙鼓瑟承筐是將人之好我示我周行

二、請寫出下列作品（或片段）的旨趣或意境，並指出作者為何人。（六題選答三題，每題 10 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惻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號泣手撫摩當發復回疑
- 2、丞相祠堂何處尋錦官城外柏森森映階碧草自春色隔葉黃鸝空好音三顧頻煩天下計兩朝開濟老臣心出師未捷身先死長使英雄淚滿襟
- 3、菡萏香消翠葉殘西風愁起綠波間還與韶光共憔悴不堪看細雨夢回雞塞遠小樓吹徹玉笙寒多少淚珠何限恨倚闌干
- 4、晝出耘田夜績麻村莊兒女各當家童孫未解供耕織也傍桑陰學種瓜
- 5、天末彤雲黯四垂失行孤雁逆風飛江湖寥落爾安歸陌上金丸看落羽閨中素手試調醯今宵歡宴勝平時
- 6、嗚呼樹斯石於講舍繫其哀思而不忘表哲人之奇節訴真宰之茫茫來世不可知者也先生之著述或有時而不章先生之學說或有時而可商惟此獨立之精神自由之思想歷千萬祀而同久共三光而永光

三、將下列文字譯成白話文。（25 分）

問次於學者也問之道尤重於學也三代以下於學也博於問也寡三代以上於學也略於問也詳故稱舜之大知好問其至矣雖然學者自爲學也問待人而其塗有二有自問者有問人者自問者恐其心之所信非其身之所宜身之所行非其心之所得處事外者公理之衡也不問而不我告問而猶恐其不我告焉孜孜以求之舜之所以爲大知也聖之津梁也問人者舍其是非而求人之是非舍天下之好惡而求一人之好惡察焉而愈昏詳焉而愈訛君子之喜怒有偏者矣小人之愛憎未有不私者也急於求短以疑其長亂國闇主猜忌之臣所以惑焉而自奪其鑑也愚者之狂藥也（王夫之《讀通鑑論》）

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英文

(A) Translate the following two texts into Chinese.

(1) From Dana Thomas, *Deluxe: How Luxury Lost Its Luster* (New York: Penguin Press, 2007), p. 19.

(20 points)

The heart of Louis Vuitton is the trunk. Back in the mid-nineteenth century, when Louis Vuitton started his business, trunks were an integral part of travel, like suitcases on wheels are today. A traveler left for months at a time, with as many as fifty trunks in tow filled with everything from petticoats to porcelain. Today Louis Vuitton makes about five hundred trunks annually. Rarely are trunks used for travel anymore. If so – and it's usually for nostalgic reasons – they're often sent ahead by mail or boat, or loaded on private jets. More often Louis Vuitton trunks, old or new, are displayed in homes like art or used as shelves, coffee tables, or bars.

(2) From Joseph P. McDermott, *A Social History of the Chinese Book: Books and Literati Culture in Late Imperial China* (Hong Kong University Press, 2006), pp. 84-85. (30 points)

The history of gift giving remains an oddly neglected subject among sinologists. Chinese may have commonly resorted to gifts to consolidate ties and prepare persons for eventual requests, yet social and economic historians have chosen to pay far greater attention to the more “modern” means of distribution, such as market networks. Here, in a discussion of books, I would like to redress the balance slightly and explore both kinds of acquisition, gifts as well as purchases.

In recent years, some anthropologists and historians have come to recognize the possibility of some mutual dependence of these apparent opposites, since the practice of gift giving has been seen to flourish in some commercial economies.

Gifts were not marginal activities. Books in particular played a vital form of gift – imperial, parental, or official – that involved, respectively, the court, the family, and officialdom in meaningful exchanges.

(B) Composition

Veteran biographer Kenneth Silverman has a well-known formulation, “History is what Napoleon did; biography is what it meant to him.” What do you think of biography as a genre? What do you think the principal task of a historian ought to be? What attracts you to history? What are some of the differences between history and social sciences? Write a short composition in about 250 words, and give your views on these related issues. (25 points)

Good Luck!