

考試科目

史學與史料

所別

歷史所

考試時間

6月20日上午第
三節

頁

一、憲政為現代化國家之符號，試述民初以來，我國憲政與行憲之曲折過程。(二十分)

二、自強運動、立憲運動和革命運動，是近代中國追求富強的三大運動。在這三大運動中，以往學者對立憲運動的研究較少，其原因何在？台灣學者對此一運動的研究情況如何？又立憲運動與革命運動同時競爭發展，兩派人士互相批評，試問立憲派對辛亥革命之功過如何？(二十分)

三、比較說明 Plato 與 Aristotle, Augustine 與 Aquinas, Luther 與 Calvin, Freud 與 Jung 的主張與立場的異同。(二十分)

四、試敘述中國歷代宰相制度之演變，並討論中國古代相權與君權之相互關係。(二十分)

考試科目	史料與史學	所 別	歷史所	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午第	節
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五、

許多史家認為：「Sine the 1960s oral history has been increasingly exploited in Britain and other Western countries, particularly for the light it can shed on recent social history.」但是「Even today the mainstream of the historical profession remains skeptical and is often not prepared to enter into discussion about the actual merits and drawbacks of oral research.」

主要的原因之一是：「One most inescapable shortcoming of the personal document is its egocentrism. It is to be expected that even a modest observer will tell what he himself heard and what he himself did as if those details were the most important things that were said and done.」所以「It was only with the emergence of modern academic history in the nineteenth century that the use of oral-sources was entirely abandoned.」

另一方面，我們不得不承認「Ironically, many of the written sources cited by today's historians were themselves oral in origin.」而且「The interview techniques of social anthropology and sociology have proved helpful to historians.」

請問今日的史家在做歷史研究時，如何處理「Oral History」這個問題？你的看法和態度為何？

(二十分)

考試科目	英文	所別	歷史所	考試時間	六月二十日 星期二 下午第一節
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請將下列七篇英文譯成中文 (請注意每篇之配分)
 1. 佔 20%

Apart from Buddhism, which, in the course of centuries, had become completely integrated into the moral and religious thought of the Chinese, there was quite a large number of other foreign religions in thirteenth century China. Nestorianism, a Christian heresy according to which the Virgin was not the mother of God but of a man, was introduced into China from Iran in the seventh century. It had practically disappeared by the tenth century, and it was only because of the Mongol conquest that it was reintroduced. But Marco Polo was to lament the fact that Christianity was so poorly represented in Hangchow. "There is," he said, "in so great a number of people no more than one church of Nestorian Christians only." This church was founded in 1279 or 1280, just after the Mongols had established themselves in South China. Manicheism, which also came from Iran, seems to have had a greater and more lasting success, although its influence was limited geographically—we have seen how, under the Sung, it inspired revolutionary sects in Fukien and Chekiang. On the other hand, Islam and Judaism, which for long were not distinguished from each other by the Chinese, never seem to have had any real influence in south-east China. They did not spread beyond the small foreign communities of Jews and, predominantly, Muslims, which existed in the big trading ports of China.

2. 佔 15%

There is, or should be, a consensus of opinion today about the structure of Chinese society before the Western impact, or at least about its main features. A huge agrarian country, the vast majority of its inhabitants were peasants. There was a comparatively small middle class of handicraftsmen and merchants. And finally, at the top of the structure was a thin layer of scholar-officials, the ruling class. These famous literati, often called gentry, small in number but of immense power, dominated Chinese society for more than 2,000 years. I don't like and don't recommend the term "gentry," because in this society more landed property was acquired through office than office was acquired through ownership of landed property. Of course, being a landowner gave one a better chance of obtaining the education necessary for office. But the position of the landed aristocracy was shaken by the introduction of a civil service and of the literary examination system from the eighth century A.D. onward.

3. 佔 15%

By way of summing up, it is clear from our illustrations and from general statistics that money in Ming Ch'ing China was not in itself an ultimate source of power. It had to be translated into official status to make its power fully felt. From the founding of the Ming to the Mongol invasion of 1419 wealth could indirectly help in the attainment of a higher degree and an official appointment. The sporadic sales of offices after 1451 opened up a new channel of social mobility for the well-to-do and made money an increasingly important factor in the determination of social status. But up to the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion in 1851 the state had always made the examination system the primary, and the sale of offices the secondary, channel of mobility. When after the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion the state began to lose its regulatory power, money overshadowed higher academic degrees as a determinant of social status.

考試科目	英文	所別	歷史系	考試時間	六月廿日 下午第 1 節 星期二
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4. 佔 15%

Most important among administrative methods were those concerned with personnel. Since the ruler depended on professional bureaucrats alike in the formation, implementation, and enforcement of policy, his success was proportional to bureaucratic ability and morale. Personnel policies assumed a major place in state deliberations. We have seen that early Chinese political thinkers evolved interesting concepts in this field; it is not too surprising that China was the first to develop many essential techniques. The primary aim was to improve the civil service proper, an élite group commonly numbering in the developed system some ten thousand or more and filling the key positions of central and local government. To obtain more and better men the emperor Wu of the Han founded a school at the capital which grew into a thriving university. Succeeding dynasties added local schools in all parts of the empire to train promising sons of official or commoner families at state expense.

5. 佔 15%

One might conclude that the real reason for the Western neglect of Chinese formal law is that this law is not inherently deserving of much attention. Such a conclusion, however, would be unfortunate on several counts. In the first place, law is an important touchstone for measuring any civilization, and its differing role in China as compared with its role in the West points to basic societal differences between the two civilizations which deserve detailed analysis. In the second place, the various extra-legal bodies for social control mentioned above, despite their obvious importance and the generalized remarks about them to be found in many writings, are very difficult to study with precision because of their scattered and informal mode of operation, and the fact that what they did and said was often either not written down at all or, if written, not readily available in published form.

國立政治大學圖書館

6. 佔 10%

Scot says ancestor beat Columbus

LONDON, June 12 — Scotland's Prince Henry St. Clair beat Christopher Columbus by almost 100 years and discovered America first, the nobleman's descendant claims. Now Baron St. Clair Blonde is looking for 250,000 pounds (US\$399,200) to rebuild the long ship that the prince is believed to have sailed from Orkney in Scotland to Newport, Rhode Island. "I can only go by the evidence and I find it very convincing," the baron told The Times newspaper.

He points to paintings in Prince Henry's chapel that depict vegetation found only in America. An ancient stone found in Westford, Massachusetts, bears a carving very like the family coat of arms, he said. The baron now hopes he can raise enough funds to recreate the voyage on its 600th anniversary in three years' time.

7. 佔 10%

Mainland lumberjacks spot rare tiger

BEIJING, June 12 — A rare sighting of mainland China's endangered northeastern tiger has been reported by two mainland Chinese lumberjacks in remote Heilongjiang province, Xinhua news agency said. The men reported seeing the yellow and white tiger last month on a timber plantation in Raobe county in the far northeastern province, Xinhua said. They said it as well-fed.

Northeastern tigers were once common in Heilongjiang, which borders the former Soviet Union, but have rarely been seen in the past 20 years and are now protected by law. Figures on how many of the tigers survive are unavailable.

考试科目	日語	所別	歴史研究所	考试时间	6月20日 上午第 節
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一、次はある小説の一場面である。下線の部分の意味に含まれる人間関係(だれが、だれに、だれと、だれから[……する])について考えて次の問いに答えなさい。(20%)

〈警察署での警察官と女性の客との会話〉

「こちらに、一条英信が①お世話になっていると②思いますが」

「留置人か?③いないね」

「いいえ、今朝ほどこちらへ④連行されました」

「それならまだ調べ中だろう」

「⑤会いたいです」

「だめだね。一応調べが終わらなければ面会は許されない」

「きょう中に⑥帰されるでしょうか」

「⑦わからない」

「どういう容疑なのでしょうか」

「まだ⑧わからないよ」

「調べが終わるのはいつごろでしょうか」

「留置は四十八時間だ」

「すると、二日間は会えないでしょうか」

「容疑によるね。会わせて心配ないとわかれば明日にも⑨会えるだろう」

「食事はどうなっているのでしょうか」

「差し入れか。警察のならびに仕出屋がある。そこへ行って⑩頼むといいよ」

問い① お世話になっているのは誰か。(答え:)

問い② 思うのは誰か。(答え:)

問い③ 誰がいないか。(答え:)

問い④ 誰が連行されたか。(答え:)

問い⑤ 誰が誰に会いたいか。(答え:)

問い⑥ 誰が帰されるか。(答え:)

問い⑦ 何がわからないか。(答え:)

問い⑧. 何がわからないか。(答え:)

問い⑨ 誰に会えるか。(答え:)

問い⑩ 仕出屋へ行って何を頼むか。(答え:)

国立政治大学図書館

考試科目	日文	所別	歷史研究所	考試時間	6月20日 上午第 星期 下午第
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二、次の文の下線の部分を主語にして、言い換えをなさい。(15%)

- 1 あの人が私に絵はがきをくれた。
- 2 田中さんが山下さんを自動車に乗せていった。
- 3 鈴木さんが子供たちにお話をしてあげた。
- 4 私は清水先生にほめてもらった。
- 5 あなたは誰にここへ来る道を教えてもらいましたか。

三、次の文を「使役の形」か「受身の形」を使って完成しなさい。(15%)

- 1 私は申込書を提出に行く暇が無かったので妹を_____ました。
行く
- 2 きのお赤ちゃんに_____て、寝られませんでした。
泣く
- 3 昨晚急に友達に遊びに_____て、勉強ができませんでした。
来る
- 4 風邪を引きましたのできょう一日会社を_____ていただきたいんです。
休む
- 5 子供や病人には、お酒を_____てはいけません。
飲む

四、次の()にその漢字の読み方を書きなさい。(28%)

- ①それは称賛に値する。() ②庶民の生活の向上をはかる。() ③名案が浮かぶ。()
 ④油断すると成績が下がるよ。() ⑤疑わしい行動をするな。() ⑥小型自動車
 ⑦湖に望むホテル ⑧そこが肝心なところだ。() ⑨手先の器用な人 ⑩異彩を放つ
 ⑪電線に群がる鳥 ⑫世間を驚かした行動 ⑬泥まみれのズボン

五、次の各文の_____に、うしろに挙げた動詞から該当なのを選んで入れなさい。(24%)

- ①ごみを川に_____。 ②下着をもう一枚_____て着る。
 ③遠くの山々が_____ている。 ④きのお風邪で一日家に_____た。
 ⑤犯人を惜しくも_____た。 ⑥吹雪で山小屋に_____られた。
 ⑦酒を飲んで_____。 ⑧着物の丈を_____。
 ⑨優勝を_____。 ⑩_____が勝ち
 ⑪興味が_____。 ⑫忘れ物をして家へ_____。

- [ア 騒ぐ イ 重ねる ウ 重なる エ 縮める オ 逃げる カ 逃がす
 キ 引き返す ク ねらう ケ 閉じ込める コ 閉じこもる サ 投げる
 シ 湧く]