

考試科目	英文	所別	歷史	考試時間	星期	日	上午	第
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1. 佔 30%

請將下列四段英文譯成中文

It might be useful to preface this chapter with a few introductory remarks about the difficulties that are encountered when the comparative study of institutions is carried into the Chinese field. These difficulties are of two kinds. The first follows upon the fact that Western sinologists have demonstrated an almost total lack of interest in the social and economic aspects of China; strangely enough, until quite recently they have devoted their studies almost exclusively to the language, religion, philosophy, and literature of China. As for history, instead of concentrating upon the rhythms and trends of China's internal development, they have directed their researches to peripheral matters, and have been greatly occupied with the more picturesque and alluring facets of external relations. Possibly the fact that they themselves were foreigners explains why they have been so captivated by relations between the Chinese and the barbarians. From the Chinese viewpoint, the need to adapt to modern times, with which the country was abruptly faced over a century ago, so dominated China's intellectual as well as material development that Chinese scholars were often forced to abandon the study of their own country's affairs in order to devote all their energies to assimilating the ideas, technology, and institutions of the new style of conqueror from the West. It is only during the last thirty years, and only after having undergone the discipline of modern European ways of thought and methods of investigation, that they have become conscious of facing the Herculean task of taking stock of the history of an oriental society three or four thousand years old.

2. 佔 30%

ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES of Chinese government, the civil component and the military were supposed to be like the two wheels of a chariot: if either was neglected, government would not run smoothly. Examinations, too, were divided into civil and military categories, but the former were so much more important than the latter that the term "examination system" itself referred only to the civil service examinations that have been discussed so far. Neither the government nor the public paid much attention to the military examinations, whose graduates were neglected and disdained, but to leave them entirely out of this account would distort the picture of the examination system, including that of the civil service tests themselves.

The military examination system progressed through the same stages as its civil counterpart. To become a military licentiate, or *wu sheng-jian*, a man had to pass the district, prefectural, and qualifying military examinations. Then he was entitled to take the provincial military examination, after which came the metropolitan military examination. Those who succeeded in the latter became military graduates (*wu hung-shih*) and could compete in the palace military examination to become military *chin-shih*. The only difference between the two was that the military system lacked the extra reexaminations that had been interpolated in the civilian system.

3. 佔 20%

As the earth loses its wildlife at an ever-increasing rate, the woods are full of untimely and unnatural death. And there's no end in sight. This is old news but always sad to hear. Soon, scientists say, extinction will be an ordinary occurrence, accelerating to the loss of one species, one irreplaceable form of life, every hour, until man is left with only his conscience for company.

Concern for animal life has taken our minds off wild plants and flowers, which, it seems, are having just as much trouble getting along with civilization and progress as is anything else in the woods. And nothing's having a worse time of it than *Phacelia agrifolia*, a curious member of the waterleaf family that grows only in the clayey soil along a narrow stretch of railroad bed in Utah County, Utah. There this verdant plant with a deep purple flower is called Scorpion weed, a fine and fitting name, considering the deadly-looking spines of its bloom, which are all show and no bite. Among the approximately 3,000 wild plants and flowers that are in serious trouble, the Scorpion weed is closest to extinction. It's the rarest plant in the U.S. The few that are left grow along the old Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad line, which has 50 miles of track in Utah County, running from Soldier Summit to Point of the Mountain, just beyond Salt Lake City.

4. 佔 20%

THE MOST HAZARDOUS GAME

For the past year, seven suburban Chicago high schools have kept track of injuries suffered in nine different sports, the idea being to find out which are the most dangerous and to take steps to prevent the most common injuries.

Surprisingly, according to this sampling (admittedly a tiny one), the sport causing the most injuries is volleyball. Dr. Richard Dominguez, an orthopedic surgeon who compiled the statistics, found that 31.4% of the students participating in volleyball suffered an injury. Finger injuries led the list. It must have been a terrible year for the Illinois spikers because no other sport even came close in percentage of kids hurt.

The rest of Dominguez' findings: football, 10.9% hurt; gymnastics, 9.3%; wrestling, 8.1%; soccer, 8.1%; basketball, 3.3%; tennis, 2.5%; golf, 1.4%; track, 1.1%.

試験科目	日 文	所 別	歴史研究所	考試時間	6月25日 星期二 下午第一節
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一、左記の文章について、以下の問いに答えなさい。 (三十一%)

- 1 全文を中国語に訳しなさい。 (三〇%)
- 2 傍線部について、その意味を中国語で記しなさい。 (七%)

教育の中心は国語である。~~それは~~教育の手段たるのみならずその主たる内容であつた。教育進歩面に沿つた教育は国語伝習であり、其目的は行政上の実用にあつた。見王後藤政海も亦専ら國語普及を以て教育の眼目と爲した。且し同化を以て教育政策の方針として宣明するを避けた。然るに大正七年明石俊吉の赴任に際して明白に同化を以て施政の方針と爲すに至り、國語教育及び國民道徳の教授を以て普通教育の根本たることを確立し、教育の大を以て本島人及外人の同化を以てんとしてゝあるが如くである。

國語教育の目的は交通語として、又文化伝達の手段として、及び同化の手段として必要であると称せられた。本島島民には内地人本島人(通民衆)及び外人を包含し、本島人間には更に通民衆及び外人の兩系統あるを以て、之等相互間の共通語として日本語を普及せしむるは政治的及社会的に有益視せらるるが、人口の大部分が本島人であり且つ本島人同族言語の差異は根本的ならざるが故に、共通語の必要程度は出洋者の例を以て律することは出来ない。次に文化伝達の手段としての日本語の有益視たることも亦勿論であるが、普通教育必ずしも文化の教育にはあらず、文化及道徳は原住者の言語を以ても教授するを得る。多くの植民地に於て普通教育の教授用語は土語と爲し、高等教育は本國語と爲す。然るに教員養成は公學校の最初より教授用語は日本語と爲し、漢文(古語)はたゞ隨堂科として毎週二時間講ずるを得るものとす。中等程度以上の学校にありては漢文も亦日本式の読み方に於て教授する。

二、左記の文章について、以下の問いに答えなさい。 (三三%)

- 1 全文を中国語に訳しなさい。 (三〇%)
- 2 傍線部について、その意味を中国語で記しなさい。 (三%)

一九一七年以来の南北対立は、北京政府こそ正統とする従来からの概念を大きく揺るがすことになった。辛亥革命によつて制定された臨時憲法は、「臨時」ながらも當時なる中華民国の憲法である。一九一六年八月の國會回復は、約法は前憲法の継承である。翌一七年の臨時の際、國會は再び解散されてしまつたが、これは武力による不正な解散であり、臨時を収めた臨時政府は早く國會を回復すべきであつた。所謂の「一紙の電報」である。それゆゑ、臨時政府が國民衆の力を以て國會を回復しないこと、また新國會(復國會)という臨時國會を別に置くことは、日本政府ではあるにしても「非法」とされたのである。

試験科目	日 文	所 別	歴史研究所	考試時間	60分 5月25日
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三、左記の文章を中国語に訳しなさい。

(115%)

今回、貴局ニ対スル貴総司令ノ恩誼大ニ措置ニ依リ中央政
府ノ建議ヲ一應受諾スルコトヲ奉テ御成案ニ對シ深重
ノ敬スルニ同時ニ抗日運動ニ關シ茲ニ貴総司令ノ御寵顧ヲ
蒙ルコト多ク御手御承知ノ項既而專任課長ト同時ニ全體ニ於
テハ抗日運動ノ範圍ニテ本堂ノ熱論日支政府及在
支一般國民ニ於テ之ヲ關涉スルコト多ク貴上級ニ於テハ抗日會
社日前其ノ各務ヲ既經國民會ト改メタルヲ区日ノ既成トシ
テ進行スルコトヲ宣稱ス凡ニ此ノ運動ヲ加ヘ其ノ行動等ヲ活
躍トナリタル結果既ニ既前ヨリテ實ニ既成ナルヲ
認メリ此ノ結果ニ直ニ日本國民トシテ之ヲ非難スル夫類
ノ實情ヲ察セサルヲ悼ク

四、左記の語句について

(115%)

1. 多岐な仕事
2. 意味を中国語で訳しなさい。

- | | |
|------|------|
| ① 如美 | ⑥ 家柄 |
| ② 出陣 | ⑦ 心配 |
| ③ 高麗 | ⑧ 都合 |
| ④ 厚書 | ⑨ 宛先 |
| ⑤ 丈夫 | ⑩ 勝手 |

考試科目	史學系史科	類別	歷史研究所	考試時間	星期 月 日 上午 下午	節
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- 一、請回答以下兩道有關戊戌變法的問題： 20%
1. 現代學者對戊戌變法的評價，容有不同，但皆肯定它對近代中國思想解放與啟蒙的貢獻。試論述戊戌變法運動在思想解放與啟蒙上的貢獻。
 2. 試評述梁啟超《戊戌政變記》一書的史料價值。

二、
學者言：現代人都說中國君主專制的事統在精神上是靠儒家支持的。這話不知道是某維還是傅厚崗家，至少靠非的公秋債之之魂一定會要他得稱苦的。現代人之所以讀錯了歷史，一方面固然是由於叔孫通之流司錄師的成功，另一方面也是由於歷代帝王中很少有人像漢宣帝、明太祖那樣認真可畏，肯公然地說：「決不從仁政」。評語之。 20%

三、
近來有人倡以聯邦或邦聯方式來解決邊陲兩岸中國統一的問題，此一思想在中國現代史中可謂不絕如縷，請就你所知詳加申論介紹並給予評述。(佔二十分) 20%

考試科目		所別		考試時間	月 日 星期	上午第 節	下午第 節
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四、

資料一：There were apparently a good number of Venetian businessmen living on the China Coast. They were remarkable men, these merchants, willing to freeze and starve, to help a sailor at his tasks, to medicine a horse, fortified by their knowledge of materials, costs, and the state of European markets.

資料二：The manorial system, widespread in the West from Charlemagne's time onward, was not at first favorable to the development of agriculture and commerce. Manors tended to be self-sufficient; the economy was closed. People lived in their small world, in constant fear of the strange world beyond, from which came only evil.

以上兩段資料是討論歐洲社會的改變，請說明

- a. 這兩段資料間的相互關係？(10分)
 b. 促成這種改變的基本動機為何？(10分)

國立政治大學圖書館

五、司馬光認為讀史可以資治，福爾泰 (Voltaire) 主張治史者應有經世致用之抱負，試申論二氏之言意所何指。

20%