

- 說明：1. 本試卷共計四題，國文二題總共六十分，英文二題總共四十分，合計 100 分。
2. 請詳細閱讀各題之說明。可不抄題，唯需標明題號。
3. 選擇題答案不得選同一答案（比如整大題皆選 A 或 B），如有此種情形則整大題不計分。翻譯題務必字跡清晰可辨，否則不予計分。

壹、國文（60%）

- 一、中國古典詩人常常透過「觀看」的視角來述說生命的種種滋味與意義。請分別就以下三首詩的詩意討論：（一）、「觀看視角與生命體悟」之關係。（二）、以自身生活經驗，簡要地述說心得。（每小題 10 分，共 30 分）

- A. 蘇軾〈題西林壁〉：「橫看成嶺側成峰，遠近高低各不同。不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中。」
B. 王之渙〈登鶴雀樓〉：「白日依山盡，黃河入海流。欲窮千里目，更上一層樓。」
C. 李白〈獨坐敬亭山〉：「眾鳥高飛盡，孤雲獨去閒。相看兩不厭，只有敬亭山。」

- 二、請閱讀下文並回答下列問題：（每小題 15 分，共 30 分）

…政治權力書寫的歷史隨政治權力的更迭，不斷修改，但有一種歷史是修改不了的，那就是作家的作品。這種歷史較之權力書寫的官方的歷史更為真實。即使是虛構的故事，只要這個故事觸及到人生存的真實狀況，提供的認知便永存不朽。古往今來那些優秀的文學作品隨著時間的流逝，不僅沒有消失，相反凸顯出來，成了人類文化的結晶。文學不同於史學之處，在於文學書寫的是個人的歷史和人的心靈史，記載對世界和人自身的認知，這種對人世的認識也可以稱之為意識。人不能改造自己，再造人性，卻可以認知並且紀錄下自身的感受，文學的寫作以此作為起點。在這個領域裡，應該說，作家擁有無限的自由。（高行健《論創作》〈作家的位置〉）

1. 文中有一種觀點：「作品的歷史較官方歷史更為真實」，請詮釋這句話，並舉出具體的文學作品為例（古今中外皆可）。（15 分）
2. 請詮釋文章中的這句話：「作家擁有無限的自由」。（15 分）

貳、英文 (40%)

一、選擇題：(每小題 2 分，共 20 分)

In the year of the Revolution, my father got typhoid, and many doctors were summoned to attend to him. In the end they called a Doctor Wu, who later became my father-in-law. One day the servant who had often been sent to fetch the doctor said that there was a young lady (1) the doctor's house. Since my father was ill, my mother was naturally bound to be even more concerned about my affairs. As soon as she heard this remark, she enquired further. The servant happened (2) be just making idle talk and could not come up with any details. So when the doctor came, my mother sent someone (3) ask his sedan bearer whether the young lady belonged to their family or not. The sedan bearer said she did. Mother then consulted father, and asked her brother to find out what the doctor thought. That day I was standing (4) my father's sickbed and heard them carry on the conversation. My uncle found out that the young lady was not yet betrothed, then he said, "What about a family like Mr X's?" The doctor said that was fine. Having spoken this far, the next thing was the inspection, and it was again carried (5) by the same trusty old amah. This time the report was quite good, the only thing was her feet were a bit big. Things having been as good (6) settled, mother told the sedan bearer to take back word and ask that the young lady should have her feet bound a bit: After my wife was married to me, she said that (7) the time of the inspection she had hidden herself away, and the person inspected was someone else. As far as the message brought (8) the sedan bearer was concerned, it raised a small ripple. Father-in-law said to mother-in-law, "I told you long ago to bind her feet, and you wouldn't believe me. Look what they are saying." Mother-in-law said, "I am jolly well not having her feet bound, and they will have to put up (9) it." In the end they compromised, right until the time of the marriage, when my wife came to live (10) our house.

- 1) (A) in, (B) to, (C) with, (D) at.
- 2) (A) to, (B) for, (C) as, (D) at.
- 3) (A) by, (B) up, (C) with, (D) to.
- 4) (A) out, (B) down, (C) with, (D) by.
- 5) (A) of, (B) for, (C) on, (D) at.
- 6) (A) out, (B) on, (C) with, (D) as.
- 7) (A) into, (B) after, (C) at, (D) to.
- 8) (A) by, (B) for, (C) over, (D) at.
- 9) (A) to, (B) in, (C) with, (D) from.

10) (A) into, (B) in, (C) for, (D) at.

二、Translation:

Please translate the following two passages from English to Chinese and Chinese to English respectively (每小題 10 分，共 20 分)

1. 「不以人蔽己，不以己自蔽」(戴震)
2. Huang [黃宗羲] was no solitary genius, breaking with his past and at odds with the scholarship of his time. Rather, his protest only gave more pointed expression to political views which other thinkers of the day shared with him, and his radical manifesto, though sharpened by the crisis of dynastic upheaval and foreign conquest, was but one culmination of a liberal Neo-Confucian tradition he was glad to acknowledge and reaffirm. (Wm. Theodore de Bary, *The Liberal Tradition in China*, 1983)