

一、請依序作答，並譯成白話文（50%）

1. 子產相鄭以如楚舍不為壇外僕言曰昔先大夫相先君適四國未嘗不為壇自是至今亦皆循之今子草舍無乃不可乎子產曰大適小則為壇小適大苟舍而已焉用壇僑聞之大適小有五美宥其罪戾救其畜患賞其德刑教其不及小國不困懷服如歸是故作壇以昭其功宣告後人無怠於德小適大有五惡說其罪戾請其不足行其政事共其職貢從其時命不然則重其幣帛以賀其福而弔其凶皆小國之禍也焉用作壇以昭其禍所以告子孫無昭禍焉可也（左傳紀事本末）（15%）

2.

獄事莫重於大辟大辟莫重於初情初情莫重於檢驗蓋死生出入之權與幽枉屈伸之機括於是乎決法中所以通差今佐理掾者謹之至也年來州縣悉以委之初官付之右選更曆未深驟然嘗試重以佞作之欺偽吏胥之奸巧虛幻變化茫不可詰縱有敏者一心兩目亦無所用其智而況遙望而弗親掩鼻而不屑者哉慈四叨臬寄他無寸長獨於獄案審之又審不敢萌一毫慢易心若灼然知其為欺則亟與駁下或疑信未決必反復深思惟恐率然而行死者虛被滌瀆每念獄情之失多起於發端之差定驗之誤皆原於曆試之淺遂博采近世所傳諸書自《內恕錄》以下凡數家會而粹之厘而正之增以己見總為一編名曰洗冤集錄刊於湖南憲治示我同寅使得參驗互考如醫師討論古法脈絡表裏先已洞澈一旦按此以施針砭發無不中則其洗冤澤物當與起死回生同一功用矣淳祐丁未嘉平節前十日朝散大夫新除直秘閣湖南提刑充大使行府參議官宋慈惠父序（洗冤集錄序）（35%）

二、請依序作答，將以下英文敘述翻譯成中文。（50%）

1. On the night before St. Bartholomew's Day in August of 1572 the Catholic queen mother of France, Catherine de Medici, authorized the ambush of French Protestant leaders who had come to Paris to attend a wedding. This then became an event known as the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. Had this incident been an isolated event it hardly would be worth mentioning, but throughout the hundred years from roughly 1560 to 1660 outbreaks of religious confrontations-with Protestants the ruthless killers in certain cases as Catholics were in others-recurred in many parts of Europe. To make matters far worse, economic hardships and prolonged wars accompanied religious riots to result in a century of pronounced crisis for European civilization. This period of Europe was an age of great turbulence and severe trials. (25%)

Excerpted from *World Civilization* by Edward MacNall Burns et al.

2. The rapid development of big industrial cities in the nineteenth century brought new challenges not only to the health but also to the social order and cultural identity of the metropolis, such as London, Paris and Berlin. Epidemic diseases, such as cholera and typhus, swept through the city. An unprecedented volume of waste matter overflowed from cesspools and flooded major rivers in the cities. Growing numbers of poor residents, who found their house space contracting as the city modernized, took refuge in filthy, overcrowded tenements. And the economic and social divide separating respectable citizens from the debased lower classes grew ever wider. Emerging from these material and social conditions was the movement for sanitary reform. Under this banner, experts in medicine, journalism and engineering campaigned to improve the health and welfare of the city. (25%)

Excerpted from *Cleansing the City* by Michelle Allen