

一、依序作答，標點古文，並譯成白話文（50%）

1. 公子從車騎虛左自迎夷門侯生侯生攝敝衣冠直上載公子上坐不讓欲以觀公子公子執轡愈恭侯生又謂公子曰臣有客在市屠中願枉車騎過之公子引車入市侯生下見其客朱亥俾倪故久立與其客語微察公子公子顏色愈和當是時魏將相宗室賓客滿堂待公子舉酒市人皆觀公子執轡從騎皆竊罵侯生侯生視公子色終不變乃謝客就車（25%）（上引史記信陵君列傳）

2. 甚至此地原為紅毛住處無時不在涎貪亦必乘隙以圖一為紅毛所有則彼性狡黠所到之處善能鼓惑人心重以夾板船隻精壯堅大從來乃海外所不敵未有土地可以托足尙無伎倆若以此既得數千里之膏腴復付依泊必合黨夥竊窺邊場迫近門庭此乃種禍後來沿海諸省斷難晏然無慮至時復動師遠征兩涉大洋波濤不測恐未易再建成效如僅守澎湖而棄臺灣則澎湖孤懸汪洋之中土地單薄界於臺灣遠隔金廈豈不受制於彼而能一朝居哉（25%）（上引施琅恭陳臺灣棄留疏）

二、請依序作答，將以下英文敘述翻譯成中文。（50%）

1. In 1800 many Europeans still held ideas about social and political organization, which would have been comprehensible and appropriate four hundred years earlier. The 'Middle Ages' no more came to a sudden end. Ideas about society and government which may reasonably be described as 'medieval' survived as effective forces over a wide area. Over much of the central and eastern zones of the continental Europe, serfdom had grown more rigid and more widespread. Many continuities in political institutions were obvious. The Holy Roman Empire still existed in 1800 as it had done in 1500; so did the temporal power of the pope. In most countries it was still taken for granted that the State was a confessional entity, that religion and society were intertwined and that the authority of the Church was established by law. (25%)
2. "Democracy, as the sagacious Aristotle had observed, was the government of the mass of the people, who were, on the whole, poor. The interests of the poor and the rich, the privileged and the unprivileged, are evidently not the same; even if we assume that they are or can be, the masses are rather unlikely to consider public affairs in the same light and in the same terms as what British Victorian writers called 'the classes', happily still able to identify class political action only with aristocracy and bourgeoisie. This was the basic dilemma of nineteenth-century liberalism, devoted as it was to constitutions and sovereign elected assemblies, which it did its best to sidestep by being non-democratic, i.e. by excluding the majority of male citizens of states, not to mention the totality of their female inhabitants, from the right to vote and to be elected." (25%)