

招生學年度	九十八	招生類別	碩士班
系所班別	中國語文學系		
科目	專業語文測驗		
注意事項			

一、請將下段文章標上現代標點符號，並譯成白話文 40%

余每觀夫才士之所作竊有以得其用心夫其放言遺辭良多變矣妍蚩好惡可得而言每自屬文尤見其情恆患意不稱物文不逮意蓋非知之難能之難也故作文賦以述先士之盛藻因論作文之利害所由他日殆可謂曲盡其妙至於操斧伐柯雖取則不遠若夫隨手之變良難以辭逮蓋所能言者具於此云爾

二、請寫出下列各經典的注疏者 20%

- 1、《十三經注疏·周易》
- 2、《十三經注疏·論語》
- 3、《十三經注疏·詩經》
- 4、《十三經注疏·孟子》
- 5、《十三經注疏·孝經》

三、請將下列一段英文翻成中文 40%

In some Chinese stories when a mortal traveler crosses over into the world of spirits and immortals, he often experiences a shift in the rate of time. Discovery of these distinct "time zones" occurs only on recrossing the boundary between them, or more precisely, on withdrawing from the immortal world back into the world of mortals. Straying into a time zone of immortals, the visitor often becomes absorbed there, enjoying in sensual pleasures of a goddess or watching a game of chess. On returning, the traveler discovers that time in the mortal world has passed at a faster rate than in the immortal world. Europe has its stories of "Dame Venus" and America has its "Rip Van Winkle," based on much the same motif. Such stories attempt to account for the experience of absorption, in which one's attention becomes so focused on a single point that the sense of time becomes detached from the regular rhythms and markers of time outside. It is the limit of the subjective experience of time, in which time seems to stand still.