

三十七年最新版

大學八門

第二集

贈閱

國文英文



浣溪學社主編



大學入門

第一集 數 學 之 部

第二集 國 文 英 文 之 部

第三集 史 地 公 民 之 部

第四集 理 化 生 物 之 部

第五集 全 國 專 科 以 上 學 校 概 況

第六集 數 理 化 綱 要

◀ 本書特點 ▶

- (一) 第一集至第四集，為三十六年度新生入學試題詳解，包括全國三十餘個著名大學，並聘請專家解答。坊間已有者，或以舊題一再翻版，或雖為新題，但不詳備，不能與本書相提並論。
- (二) 第五集介紹全國三十餘個專科以上學校之沿革、校址、校長、院系、教授陣容、圖書設備，俾助應考者有所選擇。
- (三) 第六集取材極為新穎，提綱挈領，理解記憶均可收事半功倍之效，遠地攜帶可免課本煩重之累。
- (四) 本書分裝六冊，憑讀者就需要選購，攜帶經濟，兩得其便。
- (五) 本書內容詳實，印刷精美，實為升學複習必備之書。

民國三十七年新編

大學入門

第二集

國文英文之部

編者 張 恭
陳 青 運

流溪學社主編

民國三十六年全國各大學新生入學試題解答

國 文 之 部

國立浙江大學

一、作文（兩題任擇其一）

(一)多難以固邦國說

(二)我之人生觀

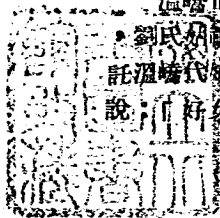
二、翻譯（譯作語體並加標點）

溫公喪婦從姑劉氏家值亂離散唯一女甚有姿慧姑以屬公覓婚公密有自婚意答云佳壻難得但如嬌比云何姑云喪敗之餘乞粗存活便足慰吾餘年何敢希汝比却後少日公報姑云已覓得婚處門地粗可壻家名宦盡不減嬌因下玉鏡臺一枚姑大喜既婚交禮女以手披紗扇掩掌大笑曰我固疑是老奴果如所卜玉鏡臺是公爲劉越石長史北征劉聰所得標點如下——

溫公喪婦。從姑劉氏家，值亂離散，唯一一女，甚有姿慧，姑以屬公覓婚，公密有自婚意，答云：「佳壻難得，但如嬌比云何？」姑云：「喪敗之餘，乞粗存活，便足慰吾餘年，何敢希汝比！」却後少日，公報姑云：「已覓得婚處，門第粗可，壻家名宦，盡不減嬌。」因下玉鏡臺一枚，姑大喜。既婚、交禮，女以手披紗扇，掩掌大笑曰：「我固疑是老奴，果如所卜。」玉鏡臺是公爲劉越石長史，北征劉聰所得。

翻譯如下：——

溫嬌正當喪妻的時候，夫家姓劉的堂姑，遭遇戰亂，淪落異地，劉氏姑祇有一個女兒伴着，女兒貌既美麗，天資又聰明。姑母轉託溫嬌代她物色一位女婿，嬌暗地有自媒的意思，於是他反問姑母說：「好女婿恐怕不容易尋到，假如像我這樣的人，不曉得姑母可



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發滿意？」姑母說：「像我這種難民身份的人家，覺得粗粗可以發活的墾家，便是慰我晚景，怎敢高攀像賢姪的身世呢！」不久，溫嶠回報姑母說：「女婿找到了，門第相當可以，他是一位官家後裔，官爵不差於我。」同時他送上玉鏡臺一座，說是訂婚的禮物，他姑母非常高興。

當結婚成禮的時候，新娘用手披開紗扇，拍手大笑：「我早就疑心是你這個老傢伙，果然不出所料！」

玉鏡臺是溫嶠替劉越石長史征伐劉聰時所得到的東西。

編者按：此文見世說新語。

國立北京清華南開三大學

一、作文

我的中學生活（最好用語體，不要超過一千字，務必加標點）

二、測驗

(甲)貓兒——兒字有小的意思。語助詞

孩兒——兒字猶如子字。名詞

胡兒——稍稍帶有一點輕視的口氣。如廣東語的「崽」字名詞

井兒——語助詞

明兒——兒字猶如天字。名詞

驢兒——語助詞

（分析以上各詞裏兒字的意義。）

(乙)緣木求魚——魚應該向水邊去求，今不向水邊，而緣木以求，那裏一定是不會有好結果的。這話表示行爲和理想背馳，不達所欲是意料中事。（見孟子）

見機而作——事情肇端叫做機，「作」字作「起」字解，對禍福利害，能先見其機微，預爲趨避的意思。（見易經「機」一作「幾」）

耘人之田——拋開自己的事不做，而去做別人的事，和越俎代庖的意思差不多。

一蹴可就——形容事情容易作成。

（解釋以上成語）

（丙）人而無恆，不以作巫醫。（誤）

人而無恆，不可以作巫醫。（正）

欲速則不大。（誤）

欲速則不達。（正）

不患貧，而患不均；不患寡，而患不安。（誤）

不患寡，而患不均；不患貧，而患不安。（正）

（改正上面三節裏的錯誤）

（丁）昔上帝之少子，下游青冷之淵，化爲鯉魚，隨波而戲，漁者豫沮射而中之，上訴天帝。天帝曰：「汝方游之時，何衣而行？」少子曰：「我爲鯉魚。」上帝曰：「汝乃白龍也，而變爲魚，漁者射汝，是其宜也。何怒焉！」（原卷無標點）

翻譯——從前上帝的少兒子，變了一尾鯉魚，在青冷之淵游戲，隨波而下，讓漁人射中了。它逃回之後，赴謁于天帝。天帝問道：「當你出游的時候，你着上什麼衣服？」少子說：「我變作一尾鯉魚。」天帝說：「你的身份分明是條白龍，爲什麼要變作鯉魚？你既變作鯉魚，那麼你讓漁人射傷，這又怪誰？」

（翻譯作語體文，並加標點符號。）

編者按：是文見說苑而少異，不知另有所本否？

國立中央大學

一、作文

孔子言，後生可畏，焉知來者之不如今也。四十五上而無聞焉，斯亦不足畏也已。試申其義。

二、譯下文爲語體，加標點

項羽乃悉引兵渡河皆沉船破釜燒廬舍持三日糧以示士卒必死無一還心於是至則圍王離與秦軍遇九戰絕其甬道大破之殺蘇角虜王離涉間不降楚自燒殺當是時楚兵冠諸侯諸侯救鉅鹿下者十餘壁莫敢縱兵及楚擊秦諸侯皆從壁上觀楚戰士無不一以當十楚兵呼聲動天諸侯軍無不人人惴恐於是已破秦軍項羽召見諸侯將諸侯將入轅門無不膝行

而前莫敢仰視

標點如下——

項羽乃悉引兵渡河，皆沉船、破釜、燒廬舍、持三日糧，以示士卒必死無一還心。於是，至則圍王離，與秦軍遇，九戰，絕其甬道，大破之；殺蘇角；擄王離；涉間不降楚，自燒殺。當是時，楚兵冠諸侯，諸侯救鉅鹿下者，十餘壁，莫敢縱兵。及楚擊秦，諸侯皆從壁上觀；楚戰士無不一以當十。楚兵呼聲動天，諸侯軍無不人人惶恐。於是，已破秦軍，項羽召見諸侯將，諸侯將入轅門，無不膝行而前，莫敢仰視。

翻譯如下——

項羽率領所有的軍隊渡過黃河。既渡之後，把船隻都沉了，飯鏟子都打碎了，再燒去沿河所有的營房，僅僅帶了够吃三天的乾糧——意思是向士兵表示，祇許前進，不許後退。安排妥當之後，於是就包抄秦將王離的軍隊，和他們的軍隊先後交鋒九次，截斷他們的糧道，把打們的軍隊打得大敗，殺秦將蘇角，虜王離，涉間不肯投降，自己放火燒死。這這時楚軍聲勢冠於諸侯。趕來救趙駐紮鉅鹿城外的諸侯軍隊共有營壘十多所，他們都畏首畏尾，不敢出戰，等到楚軍既經渡河進攻秦兵，諸侯軍多站在營壘上袖手旁觀。項羽軍隊進攻衝鋒，無不一以當十，喊殺之聲，驚天動地，諸侯軍見了都個個膽寒。既破秦軍之後，項羽召見諸侯的將領，將領進轅門的時候，一個個用膝蓋跪着進去，頭也不敢抬起來望項羽一眼。

國立交通大學

一、作文 (40%)

1. 士不可以不弘毅任重而道遠釋義
2. 蓋各言爾志

(任作一題)

二、翻譯

(20%)

試將下列古詩譯為語體文

新製齊紈素 鮮潔如霜雪 裁為合歡扇 團團似明月

出入君懷袖 動搖微風發 常恐秋節至 涼颺奪炎熱
棄捐篋笥中 恩情中道絕

翻譯如下——

新近織成的執素，顏色潔白得像霜雪一樣，我再將它裁剪成一把扇子——命名曰：「合歡扇」——圓圓兒像十五六的月亮，我拿牠送給我的情人，並且叮嚀他隨時把它帶在身旁——「天熱，你搖拂着，涼風微微吹着，會替你祛散炎暑的啊！」說到這裏，我可又楞着了！我惟恐秋天來得太快，涼風一起，薄暑自消，那時薄倖的人兒會把它拋在箱裏的吧？教它如何再得和他親暱呢！

三、釋句

1. 天視自我民視，天聽自我民聽——言天因民而視，因民而聽，以民之喜怒為喜怒也，此所謂天，當為神權時代行使最高主權者之托辭。
2. 夙夜匪懈——夙、朝也，早晨已起，深夜乃臥，僿儻勤事，不敢懈怠也。
3. 用夏變夷——夏，華夏，用華夏（中國）之禮，以變易夷狄之俗。
4. 折衝曾組——晏子春秋：「夫不出於尊組之間，而知千里之外，可謂折衝矣。」古時會盟有尊組，意謂無須鬥兵刀於戰場，弭戰事，決勝算，祇於杯酒間行之。以今語證之，言可以外交方式，替代軍事行動也。
5. 開誠布公——開誠心，布公道，謂誠意待人，坦白無隱也。

四、常識

(20%)

試將下列各篇注明其出處及作者——

1. 一行傳序——蘇轍作詩集傳，疑小序為毛公之學，而衛宏述之，故祇存發端一言，盡刪其餘文，稱一行傳序。
2. 兩都賦——漢班固作，時京師修起宮室，浚繕城隍，而關中耆老，猶望朝廷西顧，故固作是賦以折西賓。見昭明文選
3. 三年問——禮記篇名，
4. 四愁詩——漢張衡作。

5. 五 蠹——韓非子篇名，非以爲學者，言談者，帶劍者。患御者，工商之民，爲國家之蠹。
6. 論六家要指——司馬談論六家之要旨，按六家謂：陰陽、儒、墨、名、法、道德。見史記太史公自序。
7. 七發——漢枚乘有七發詩，見昭明文選。
8. 八觀——見呂氏春秋，凡論人，通則觀其所禮，貴則觀其所進，富則觀其所養，聽則觀其所行，止則觀其所好，習則觀其所言，窮則觀其所不受，賤則觀其所不爲。
9. 九歌——屈原作，見楚辭。
10. 十月之交——詩小雅篇名

國立武漢大學（甲組）

一、作文

擬請改善中學國文教學法上教部書 佔60%

二、解釋：

- a. 詳解下詩每句之意，并論其通首大旨。 佔20%

夢裏分明入漢宮，覺來鏡背錦屏空，紫臺月落關山曉，腸斷君王信畫工。

解釋——此詩叙王嬙入選不見幸及和番事。首句言夢中入漢宮；入漢宮本屬事實，那得說是「夢裏」？因昭君入宮之初，爲畫工毛延壽所賣，不得引見，於是對其入宮一事，根本亦起懷疑，不敢信爲事實，而轉疑是夢。第二句由夢中覺醒，睡眠惺忪，惟見燈後錦屏圍立而已，淒清之景，耐人尋味，此時非惟實際之眷幸已感空虛，即虛構的甜蜜夢境，亦淒空變幻，其傷心之情，愈益難耐。第三句寫昭君入胡和親，晨早夜遲，途中所觸，無非淒涼景象。第四句言昭君入胡之後，猶戀念君王不置，怨而不怒，惟恨君王之過聽而已，頗得詞人溫柔敦厚之旨。語云：士無賢不肖，入朝見嫉；女無美惡，入宮見妬，作者豈借王嬙以自况歟？是請亦猶屈原作離騷之旨也。

- b. 解釋下列各詞：

1. 觀纒——委曲盡致也。
2. 奠詒——奠亦作謫，恥也。
3. 望洋興歎——莊子「河伯始旋其面目，望洋向若而歎。」噫以前所見之少，今眼界開擴，特與驚異之感喟。
4. 太子率更——漢書百官公卿表：「詹事屬官有太子率更。」顏師古注：「掌知漏刻，故曰率更。」唐書百官志：「率更寺令一人，從四品，上掌宗族次序禮樂刑罰及漏刻之政，太子出入，乘輜車爲導。」
5. 駢弛之士——漢書武帝紀：「夫泛駕之馬，駢弛之士，亦在御之而已。」師古注：「駢者，駢落無檢局也；弛者，放廢不遵禮度也。」猶言放任不羈之士。

國立武漢大學（乙丙二組）

一、作文 佔60%

我對於最近各地學潮之評判

二、解釋

a. 詳釋下詩每句之意，並論其通首大旨 20%

眠沙臥水自成羣 曲岸殘陽極浦雲
那解將心憐孔翠 羈雌長共故雄分

解：（按右詩爲李義山題鷓鴣詩）

第一二句寫景，羣鷓在曲岸間眠沙臥水，遠望如雲之白，幾不辨孰爲雲，孰爲鷓也，形言鷓數之衆多。第三四句寫情。孔，爲孔雀，翠，爲翠鳥，毛羽美麗，以喻士人之有文章。因雌者多爲人羈留，故雄者分離，不得與之長共；彼羈雌者，焉知愛惜雄者之羽毛，而加以憐憫？此詩或係諷女冠子爲皇室弟子所眷幸，以是民家女子捨身入院者益衆，以致曠夫日增，病民非淺。

b. 試釋下列各詞： 20%

朱提——朱提山產銀，故後世以朱提爲銀之代稱。

估舉——估同覘，視也；舉，簡也，言教者但知覘視簡臈，泛加諷誦，而不能通其緼奧，讀書之下者。故後世稱讀書曰估舉。

- 蘭茸——蘭爲小戶，茸爲細草。並舉以狀微賤或不肖之人。
- 戲下——戲爲磨之借字。戲下，卽部下也。
- 不龜手藥——龜爲駝之借字，駝、皮膚受劇寒而拆裂也。不龜手藥，卽醫治凍瘡，防止駝裂之藥物也。

國立台灣大學、省立農學院、工學院 、師範學院（甲丙二組）

一、作文（文言語體不拘，須加標點符號）

談談個人的志願和投考本學院的目的

二、解釋下列各專門術語

1. 聲母—聲符 標聲的符號叫做聲母或聲符。不論反切或拚音，都用兩個字（或兩個符號）切成（或拚成）一個新的音。反切（拚音）的上一字，就叫做聲母（或聲符）。
2. 韻母—韻符 標韻的符號叫做韻母（韻符），卽反切（拚音）的下一字（或下一個符號）。
3. 拚音 拚合聲母和韻母，而成一字音，叫做拚音。歐美等國都用拚音文字；我國拚音始於反切，晚近則有注音符號。
4. 聲調 聲音之長短、高短、強弱、快慢及輕重稱爲聲調。我國字音有陰平陽平上去入的讀法，此卽單音字的讀法。
5. 帶音和不帶音 聲帶是發音的器官，發音時，空氣從肺部衝出，通過聲門，觸着聲帶，因而發音。由於帶音的長短厚薄而異其高低。大凡破裂聲破裂摩擦聲及摩擦聲的一部分都不帶音；至於鼻音摩擦聲的另一部分及邊音都是帶音的。

國立台灣大學、省立農學院、工學院 、師範學院（乙組）

一、作文（文言語體不拘，須加標點符號）

我最敬愛的師友

註：國音符號因排印困難，原有題解忍痛刪除

國立中山大學（三十五年度）

一、作文

戰時生活回憶（文言語體不拘）

二、翻譯

試將下列各句譯成語體（旁有圈處譯時不可忽）

（一）然則吾大天地而小毫末，可乎？（莊子）

（二）老吾老，以及人之老；幼吾幼，以及人之幼。（孟子）

（三）有犬臥通衢，逸馬蹶而殺之。

（四）吾每念痛於骨髓，顧計不知所出耳。

（五）既痛逝者，行自念也。

（六）字而幼孩，遂而雞豚。

（七）侍者方當而立歲。（蘇軾詩）

（八）末之也已，何必公山氏之之也。（論語）

翻譯如下：

（一）那麼我尊大天地，而小視毫末，可以嗎？

按：「大」字和「小」字都是動詞。

（二）孝敬自己的長輩，推而孝敬人家的長輩，慈愛自己的幼輩，推而慈愛人家的幼輩。

按：第一個「老」字是動詞，第二個「老」字是名詞；

第一個「幼」字是動詞，第二個「幼」字是名詞。

（三）有一頭狗躺在交通要道上，一匹快跑的馬經過將它踏死。

按：「逸」字形容詞。

（四）我每一動念，痛及骨髓，但不曉得怎樣打算協助他呢。（顧、但也）

（五）既痛念死者，且亦自己省念。（行、且也）

(六)撫養你的幼孩；長育你的雞豬。(字、撫也；遂、育也；而＝爾)

(七)侍者恰好三十歲的年紀。(論語：三十而立，四十而不惑)

(八)道不能行，也就算了罷，何必打公山氏那兒去呢！

按：末、無也。「末」字上應有一主詞被省去。第一個「之」字是代名詞；第二是介詞，第三是動詞。

國立復旦大學

作文題

智者不惑，仁者不憂，勇者不懼。

注意：文言白話不拘，自加新式標點，字跡不得潦草。

私立建國法商學院（乙組）

作文題

1. 銷夏雜記

2. 魏德邁特使歡迎辭

文白不拘，任作一題

國立北洋大學

一、將杜子美茅屋爲秋風所破歌譯爲語體文，原歌如下：（祇標題號，不鈔題）

八月秋高風怒號 卷我屋上三重茅 茅飛渡江灑江郊 高者挂罥長
林梢 下者飄轉面塘坳 南村羣童欺我老無力 忍能對面作盜賊
公然抱茅入竹去 唇焦口燥呼不得 歸來倚杖自歎息 俄頃風走雲
墨色 秋天漠漠向昏黑 布衾多年冷似鐵 嬌兒惡臥踏裏絮 床頭
屋漏無乾處 兩腳如麻未斷絕 自經喪亂少睡眠 長夜沾濕何由徹
安得廣廈千萬間 大庇天下寒士俱歡顏 風雨不動安如山 嗚呼
何時眼前突兀見此屋 吾廬獨破受凍死亦足

翻譯如下——

秋高氣爽的八月裏，氣溫突然轉變，刮起狂風來，把我茅屋上鋪得
厚厚的屋頂都捲了走，近的吹散在田野裏，遠的吹到對岸去，高的

挂在樹枝上，低的飄到塘塢裏。南村那些強蠻頑皮的孩子，欺我年老無力，竟忍心搶擄我吹散了的屋頂的茅草，一把一把的捧着穿過竹林逃回去，累得我喊得口燥唇焦，依然阻止不了。我拄着拐杖回來，仰面四望，除了嘆口氣外，有什麼好說的！過一忽兒，狂風停止了，可是烏黑的雲飛了過來，天色陡然變得昏暗，雨點跟着就到了。舊棉絮結實得像鐵一樣，嬌兒噪着冷，不肯睡，我可有什麼辦法呢！牀頭滴滴淅淅，沒一處乾的，雨依然下個不停，這真叫我受苦不了！自經喪亂以來，一嚮少得安睡，今夜雖想好好睡一覺，可是這樣瀟灑淅的，怎教人睡得着！我心想倘使讓我有千萬間高樓大廈，我願意把天下的寒士都請了來住在裏面，讓他們舒舒適適的過日子，就是狂風大雨襲來，也不教他們受一點委曲，這多好呀？唉！什麼時候能實現我這理想呢？假如我這理想能夠成爲事實，我個人的房屋即使比今天還要吹得殘破一點，不蔽風雨，受凍而死，我也甘心。

- 二、作文（須抄題、分段、並加新標點）
論民族主義在我國今日之重要性

國立暨南大學

- 一、作文

士大夫無恥是爲國恥說

- 二、翻譯 將下列一首詩譯成語體文

國破山河在 城春草木深 感時花濺淚 恨別鳥驚心 烽火連三月
家書抵萬金 白頭搔更短 渾欲不勝簪

翻譯如下——

國家雖殘破了，可是山河依然無恙。當春天降臨的時候，從前繁囂的市街，而現在却長滿了蕪草，烘托出蒼鬱的春意。世事如此，人們感傷都來不及，那有心情看花，縱使見到了花，祇覺得花兒在向人們淌淚啊！別緒縈懷，忽聽鳥叫，怪使人心神不寧。算算戰爭發生以來，時間不覺已是三個月了，郵程困難，倘能收到一封家信，無異獲得珍寶一樣。無聊的時候，祇有搔首看天，可是稀疏的

幾絲白髮，終究禁不起天天的搔，已經是搔得更稀疏了，如今幾乎連一支簪兒都戴不起！

三、常識測驗

a. 說明下列諸辭語的意義

1. 格物——格猶至也，物猶事也，格物卽是窮究事物之理。另一說，格猶禦也，物是物慾，格物是扞禦物慾之意。
2. 六藝——禮、樂、射、御、書、數。
3. 黃老——黃、黃帝，老、老子。後世道家推尊黃帝爲其始祖，故並老子而稱黃老。
4. 晦朔——陰曆每月末日曰晦。月終則月盡，月盡則晦冥，故名。月之初一日曰朔。卽日月黃經相等之時，或稱新月。
5. 因循——卽因依循舊之意。
6. 諸子——先秦諸思想家著述之書，通稱諸子。
7. 良知良能——孟子：人之所不學而能者，其良能也；所不慮而知者，其良知也。朱註：良者，本然之善。不待慮而知不待學而能者，謂之「良知良能」。
8. 三教——儒、釋、道。
9. 聚斂之臣——聚、會也，斂、收也。聚斂之臣，卽盡心爲其主子搜刮斂取，以積聚資財爲事者。
10. 中興——國家衰亡而再度復興，曰中興。如宣王之於周，光武之於漢是。
11. 左道——古尊右賤左，故稱正道曰右道，稱邪道曰左道。
12. 尊王攘夷——尊重王室，排斥夷狄。
13. 信宿——信猶申也，申猶重也。信宿卽重宿或再宿之意。
14. 巧言令色——巧、好也，令、善也。好其言，善其色，致飾於外，務以悅人。言人之和言悅色，旨在媚人，而心不誠也。
15. 八音——金（鐘、鐃是）石（磬是）絲（琴瑟是）竹（管是）匏（笙是）土（埙是）革（鼓是）木（祝敔是）謂之八音。

b. 試舉出下列五人之著作各一種：

桓寬——鹽鐵論

鄭樵——通志

劉知幾——史通

湯顯祖——紫釵、還魂、南柯
、邯鄲四記及玉茗堂集

吳敬梓——儒林外史

國立中正大學

一、作文

民爲邦本說

二、譯下文爲語體

宋人有酤酒者，升概甚平，遇客甚謹，爲酒甚美，縣幟甚高，然而不售，酒酸。怪其故，問其所知閩長者楊倩，倩曰：汝狗猛邪？曰：狗猛則酒何故而不售？曰：人畏焉，或令孺子懷錢挈壺覆而往沽，而狗逐而齧之，此酒所以酸而不售也。夫國亦有狗，有道之士，懷其術而欲以明萬乘之主，大臣爲猛狗，迎而齧之，此人主之所以蔽脅，而有道之士所以不用也。（原無句讀）

翻譯如下：

宋國有個賣酒的，斟酒斟得很平，待客也很有禮貌，酒釀得又很好，招呼顧客的酒旗，掛得很高，然而存酒總是推銷不去，致使店裏的酒都發酸了。他很感到奇怪，因而請教閩長楊倩，這是什麼緣故，楊倩用反問的口氣答他說：「你家的狗太兇猛了吧？」他說：「狗兇和酒賣不了有什麼連帶關係？」楊倩說：「狗兇，人家怕它，於是不敢上門來。大凡喝酒的人，總是派小孩子帶着錢，搗了壺上酒店的，你家的狗往往追上去咬人，那麼誰敢打你這兒來？所以你的酒會賣不出而發酸啊！」

酒店有這種趕走顧客的猛狗，國家也有驅逐人才的猛狗。有才智的人，懷着治平之術，心想幫忙人主治理國家，可是一般大臣，猛狗也似的迎着賢能的人而咬他，因此之故，君主往往得不到賢能的人的開導和輔佐，結果人主祇讓大臣蒙蔽或脅持，而賢能之士，亦因此不能被人任用，懷才不售，這也是極大的不幸啊！

（編者按：本文見說苑，爲管仲答齊桓公語，然與原書少異，不知另據何本）

三、解釋下列語

- (甲)專欲難成——左傳子產曰：「衆怒難犯，專欲難成。」憑着個人欲念；一意專橫，這樣做事一定不易成功。
- (乙)焚膏繼晷——韓愈進學解：「焚膏油以繼晷，恆兀兀以窮年。」膏、油脂也，晷、此處作白晝解。燃點燈燭，夜以繼日，以狀日夜勤學不怠。
- (丙)數見不鮮——數、常也，鮮、少也。常見不少，言習見不止一次也。
- (丁)遙山羞黛——詞詩中常借「山」字以形婦人之眉，如西京雜記：「卓文君姣好，眉色如望遠山……」羅隱詩：「芳草文君機上錦，遠山孫秀錦中眉。」黛、青黑色，古者婦女用以畫眉，故亦簡稱黛眉曰「黛」，如梁元帝代舊姬有怨詩：「怨黛舒還斂」。「遙山羞黛」全句意思，遠望其眉峯，於翠蹙之際，若含無限羞怯之情者。

國立廈門大學

一、作文

憶童年 60%

二、試句讀下列文字(10%)並釋旁加○之字句(10%)

灌夫爲人剛直使酒不好面諛貴戚諸有勢在己之右不欲加禮必陵之諸士在己之左愈貧賤尤益敬與鈞稠人廣衆薦寵下輩士亦以此多之夫不喜文學好任俠已然諾諸所與交通無非豪桀大猾家累數千萬食客日數十百人陂池田園宗族賓客爲權利橫於潁川潁川兒乃歌之曰潁水清灌氏寧潁水濁灌氏族(注意：本題須另鈔)

句讀如下：灌夫爲人剛直，使酒，不好面諛。貴戚、諸有勢、在己之右，不欲加禮，必陵之；諸士在己之左，愈貧賤，尤益敬，與鈞。稠人廣衆，諫寵下輩，士亦以此多之。夫不喜文學，好任俠，已然諾；諸所與交通，無非豪桀大猾。家累數千萬，食客日數十百人。

。陂池田園，宗族賓客，爲權利，橫於潁川。潁川兒乃歌白：「潁水清，灌氏寧；潁水濁，灌氏族。」

解釋如下——

- 使酒——乘醉使性發酒瘋
 面諛——當面承奉
 陵——欺辱
 與鈞——和人家均分自己的享受，鈞同均。
 多——贊美。
 諸所與交通——那批和他交往的人。
 家累——猶家資。
 食客日數十百人——食客，寄食門下之客，日、每天。
 橫——專橫。
- 潁川——地名
 族——古有族誅之罪，一人犯罪，連帶誅其族人，簡稱曰族。

三、試將下列文字譯爲文言（20%）

那年冬天，祖母死了，父親的差使也交卸了，正是羈不單行的日子。我從北京到徐州，打算跟着父親奔喪回家。到了徐州見着父親，看見滿院狼藉的東西，又想起祖母，不禁戴戴地流下眼淚。父親說：「事已如此，不必難過，好在天無絕人之路！」

翻譯如下——

某年多，祖母死，父亦賦閒，不幸事駢至。余自北京返徐州，以便隨父奔喪回家。抵徐謁余父，見滿院什物狼藉，頓興風木之悲，不禁淚潄潄下。父云：「事已如此，不必難過，所幸上天必無絕人之路！」

國立英士大學

一、作文

我所知道的陳英士先生

二、約舉下列各名家之代表著作

1. 仲長統——昌言
2. 顏之推——顏氏家訓
3. 郭 璞——爾雅注、山海經注、穆天子傳注、楚辭注

4. 葛 洪——抱朴子、神仙傳
5. 王 通——中說、王氏六經（佚）
6. 焦 循——易通釋、易章句、孟子正義、尚書補疏
7. 蕭伯訥——華倫夫人之職業 (Mrs. Warren's Profession) 坎狄達 (Candida) 武器與人 (Arms and the Man) 人與超人 (Man and Superman) 等劇本
8. 但 丁——神曲、新生、宴會、王國論
9. 林語堂——京華烟雲、吾國與吾民。
10. 馮湛翁——泰和會話、宜山會話。

三、譯下文為白話

志得則顏怡，意失則容戚；本朽則未枯，源淺則流促；有諸中者必形乎表，發乎邇者必著乎遠。

翻譯——人們得志，那麼容顏上必然顯現怡悅的神情，失意，又會呈露出悒鬱的形色；樹榦朽爛，那麼枝葉也隨而枯槁，水源淺竭，那麼經流也因之短促；有內容的，必有外表，發於近的，必能著明於遠。

四、正下文之謬，並加標點。

孫子荆以有才少所摧服唯雅敬王武子武子傷時名士撫不至者子荆後
 來臨死慟哭賓客莫不唾涕哭畢向臨牀曰卿常呼我作驢鳴今我爲卿作
 體似正聲賓客皆笑孫低頭曰使君聚存今此人死

正謬、標點——孫子荆以有才，少所推服，唯雅敬王武子。武子葬時，名士無不至者，子荆後來，臨屍慟哭，賓客莫不垂涕。哭畢，向靈牀曰：「卿常好我作驢鳴，今我爲卿作。」體似聲真，賓客皆笑；孫回頭曰：「使君聚存，令此人死乎！」

編者按：此文見晉書王渾傳，與原文少異，如「體似正聲」改「正」爲「真」，仍須頷之；「低頭曰」晉書作「顧曰」，今揣其意改「低」字爲「回」字，不知對否？

江蘇省立江蘇學院

一、作文題（另行公布）

二、常識

a. 何謂金文？——鐘鼎彝器上的文字，叫做金文。

何謂石鼓文？——介于史籀和小篆之間，鑄刻在石鼓上的一種文字。鼓凡十，據近人考證，大致確定它是秦時的刻石。

何謂甲骨文？——刻在龜甲或獸骨上的一種文字，清光緒年間，在河南安陽縣一帶發現得很多，安陽是殷的故都，再加以旁的引證，推斷它是殷商的遺物。

b. 孟荀同為儒家，其分別何在？

孟子主張行仁義，荀子主張隆禮。

孟子主張法先王，荀子主張法後王。

孟子主張性善，荀子主張性惡。

孟子主張敬天，荀子主張制天。

c. 下列三書，何人所作？

柳柳州集——柳宗元作，宗元曾為柳州刺史，故名。

淮海集——秦觀作。

六一居士集——歐陽修作。

d. 釋釋下列各名詞：

古風——古詩的別稱，風為六義之一，原係採自民間的歌謠。後人仿效其體而作的，亦通稱古風。

四六文——駢文多以四六對偶，所以又稱駢體文為四六文，後人雖祇稱宋人的駢文為四六，以與南北朝的駢文相對待，形貌稍異，其實沒有什麼兩樣。

詩餘——詞的別稱

a. 文章體裁分類如何？——文章分類，以清曾國藩的經史百家雜鈔的分法最稱允當。他先分文章為著述、告語、記載三門，著述門中又分論著、辭賦、序跋三類；告語門分詔令、奏議、書牘、哀祭四類；記載門分傳誌、敘記、典誌、雜記四類。今人分法，大

致區爲論說文、記敘文、抒情文三種，和曾氏分法稍有不同。

三、下列文字加注標點符號，並譯爲語體文。

老子曰：「至治之極，鄰國相望，雞狗之聲相聞，民各甘其食，美其服，安其俗，樂其業，至老死不相往來。必用此爲務。輒近塗民耳目，則幾無行矣。」

老子說：「最太平的世界，鄰國彼此可以眺望得見，雞狗的叫聲也可以聽得到。人民嚼着蔬菜，就自以爲是甘美的食物。穿着粗衣，不貴華麗的服飾。安其純樸的風俗。樂其男耕女織的簡單生活。人民從少到老，從老到死，彼此不相聞問往來。他們所認爲當務之急，就是以上諸事。晚近之世，人民的耳目被塗塞了，他們幾乎不能照着自己的意志行事。」（文見史記貨殖列傳序）

文華圖書館學專科學校

一、作文

開卷有益說（限作文言）

二、譯下列文言爲白話

孔子曰大道之行也與三代之英丘未之逮也而有志焉大道之行也天下爲公選賢與能講信修睦故人不獨親其親不獨子其子使老有所終壯有所用幼有所長矜寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養男有分女有歸貨惡其棄於地也不必藏於己力惡其不出於身也不必爲己是故謀閉而不興盜竊亂賊而不作故外戶而不閉是謂大同

翻譯——孔子說：「最理想的政治之實現，以及唐、虞、夏三代之英主，我雖不及親見，然而我懷抱着實現它的志願。當理想政治實現的時候，一切措施，都爲公而不爲私，選舉賢能的人治理政事。人們相處，彼此多講誠信，崇和睦，所以大家不必斤斤於孝敬自己的長輩，不必斤斤於愛重自己的女兒。使老年人得終其天年；壯年人得供其才力，爲人羣服務；幼年人得到合理和正常的教養；鰥寡孤獨和殘廢疾病的人都能得到供養；每一丁男各盡其職，以致力於本位工作；每一女子各得相稱的夫婿，不使世上有贖夫怨女。財物的暴殄，固然覺得可惜，但也不必人人佔爲私有；不勞而獲，

認爲可恥，但也不必事之爲己籌謀。到這地步，那麼奸刁詐僞的行爲就不會發生了；盜賊禍亂的情事也不會有了。人們夜不閉戶，高枕無憂。政治到這境地，才算成功。我特地給這境界的世界標一個名詞，叫做「大同世界」。」

國立重慶大學（甲組）

甲、作文

學術與時代

乙、翻譯——將下文譯爲語體，並附加標點符號

孟子宋牼將之楚章

宋牼將之楚，孟子遇於石丘。曰：「先生將何之？」曰：「吾聞秦楚構兵，我將見楚王說而罷之；楚王不悅，我將見秦王說而罷之。二王我將有所遇焉。」曰：「軻也，請無問其詳，願聞其指，說之將何如？」曰：「我將言其不利也。」曰：「先生之志則大矣；先生之說則不可。先生以利說秦楚之王，秦楚之王悅於利以罷三軍之師，是三軍之士，樂罷於利也。爲人臣者，懷利以事其君；爲人子者，懷利以事其父；爲人弟者，懷利以事其兄。是君臣父子兄弟終去仁義，懷利以相接，然而不亡者，未之有也。」（原卷無標點）

翻譯——宋牼將往楚國，和孟子在石丘地方碰頭。孟子問他：「先生到那兒去？」宋牼說：「我聽說秦楚兩國發生戰事，我準備先見楚王，勸他停止軍事行動，假如楚王不愛聽我的話，那麼我再轉向秦國，說服秦王罷兵。兩人之中，我想總可碰着一人聽話的。」孟子說：「我不希望你告訴我關於你如何說服他們的詳情，祇求你告訴我措辭的主旨。」宋牼答：「我將告訴他們戰爭的殊多不利。」孟子說：「先生的志向很大，目的是對的，但是對先生所憑藉的口號不甚妥當。先生從利害觀點說服秦楚國王罷兵，假如他們真的基於利害關係而撤兵的話，那麼他們軍隊之樂於撤退，無疑的是基於利的觀點。做臣民的，懷着利害的打算去奉侍他們的君主；做兒子的，懷着利害打算去奉侍他的父母；做弟弟的，懷着利害的打算去奉侍他們的兄長，如此說來，君、臣、父、子、兄、弟大家都拋開仁義，衡

量利害，相互交接，國家到這情勢而不滅亡的，那是不會有的啊！」

丙、解釋——試釋下列各詞。

1. 不愧屋漏爲無忝——屋漏謂室內西北隅安藏神主的處所，不愧屋漏，就是無愧神明的意思。忝、辱也，無忝是無忝所生的省文，對神明無愧作，那麼此生纔不枉辱。（按原句見西銘）
2. 吾生也有涯，而知也無涯——人的生命，是有盡期的，有限制的，而知識境域之大，則漫無邊際。（按原句見莊子）
3. 未見君子，憂心忡忡——沒見着君子之前，憂心忡忡然。婦人稱她的丈夫叫做君子。忡忡心動貌。（按原句見詩經）
4. 關中父老望王師，想見壺漿滿路時——關中的父母盼望中央的軍隊早日到來，因爲盼望的心情過於迫切，所以到了王師真個到來的一天，那種簞食壺漿迎接道旁的熱鬧情形，是耐人想像的。
5. 易窮則變，變則通，通則久——易之爲道，通變則不窮，不窮故可久。

國立四川大學

（兩題完卷，投考各院系學生，必作第一題，餘二三四題，可任選作一題，但中文系考生，除必作第一題外，并必作第二題）

一、作文（在下列（甲）（乙）兩題中，必選作一題）

（甲）禹惡天下有溺者，由已溺之也；稷思天下有飢者，由己飢之也說。

（乙）人民衆而財貨寡，事力勞而供養薄，故民爭說。

二、文言語譯（此題中文系考生必全作）

（甲）大天而思之，孰與物畜而制之？從天而頌之，孰與制天命而用之？望時而待之，孰與應時而使之？因物而多之，孰與騁能而化之？思物而物之，孰與理物而勿失之也？（原卷無標點）

翻譯如下——尊大天而思慕它，何如蓄積萬物而裁制它？遵守天的意志而頌揚它，何如控制天命而利用它？期望歲時豐稔，何如順應春生夏長的時序，而勿使失時之爲得？依賴穀物畜類自己滋長蕃息，何如竭盡我們的智力繁殖萬物，使它增多起來

？思得萬物而役使它，何如治理萬物，務使萬物生養各得其宜，而不使它有所喪失之爲得。

編者按：是文見荀子天論篇。先秦諸子，如道家則聽任自然；墨家則迷信自然；儒家如孔子則抱懷疑態度，至荀子則思由利用自然進而征服自然，此段文字，即申其利用與征服之意。

(乙) 惠子曰：「羿執^{執當}執^{持打}執^{捍軒通}執^{操弓}，闕機，越人爭爲持的。

○ 弱子^{字當作孺，說文：孺，慈母入室閉戶。故曰：可必，則越人不疑孺；不可必，則慈母逃弱子。」}（原卷無標點）

翻譯如下——惠子說：「羿右拇指戴上鈎弦的「決」，持着臂鞬，拿起弓，關上機括，準備射箭，陌生的越人爭着替他張開箭靶。某童子彎弓將要射的時候，他母親瞧見了，立刻躲進房裡去，關上房門，惟恐兒子射着她。所以說：確信射得中，那末陌生的越人也不懷疑有本領的后羿；不一定射得中，就是至親如慈母，也要逃避她的兒子。」

編者按：是文見韓非子說林下。

三、譯大人先生傳用簡明語體

世之所謂君子，惟法是修，惟禮是克，手執圭璧，足履繩墨，行欲爲目前檢，言欲爲無窮則，少稱鄉黨，長聞鄰國，上欲圖三公，下不失九州牧。獨不見羣蟲之處禪中？逃乎深縫，匿乎敗絮，自以爲吉宅也；行不敢離縫際，動不敢出禪窩，自以爲得繩墨也。然炎丘火流，焦邑滅都，羣蟲處於禪中而不能出也。君子之處域內，何異夫蟲之處禪中乎？（原卷無標點）

翻譯——世上被人家稱爲正人君子的那批人，他們自以爲修飾法度，順守禮則，手捧圭璧，端謹不偏，足履正途，不敢造次，一舉一動，都想够做今人的榜樣，一言一默，都想供給後人效法。年少爲鄉里人所推重，年長又聞名於鄰國。幸運的話，他可希圖三公之尊；即使不幸，也還可以謀取相當九州牧守那麼大小的爵位，這是一般人所認爲正當而榮耀的。然而不見得躲在褲襠裏的蟲子嗎？他逃進深密的衣縫裏，或則躲藏在破絮中，它滿以爲這是吉祥的處所；行

動不敢離開衣縫和褲襠一步，它認為這是很合規矩的。然而預料不到氣候變化，天熱得使地皮發焦，這批躲在褲子裏的蟲子因逃不出而被熱死。你試想想那批自命為君子的人物，他們和褲縫裏的蟲子究竟有什麼兩樣？

四、下列用語體文釋義

1. 不食馬肝——馬肝性毒，不可吃。漢書：「景帝曰：食肉毋食馬肝，未爲不知味也。」意思是說學者不堅執那些不可置信的東西，還不算愚笨。
2. 歧路亡羊——羊逃進歧路裡去，所以不易追尋。這意思用以譬喻道術多端，本同末異，學者錯了方向，積重難返，不易振拔。（見列子）
3. 鵠蚌相持——譬喻兩國（或兩人）相爭持，互不相讓，第三者容易乘時取利。（見戰國策）
4. 強弩之末——「強弩之末，不能穿魯縞。」強弩是很有力的，但得到射遠力盡的時候，像魯縞那麼稀薄易破的東西，也不能穿過。表示強力不能及遠的意思。（見三國志）
5. 衣錦夜行——穿衣的目的爲取暖，穿錦衣的目的還有美觀的作用。如今穿着錦衣夜行，美觀的目的是辜負了。庸俗之見，以爲富貴的目的在誇耀鄉里，富貴而不回故鄉，那麼就無異衣錦夜行了。這是漢王縱討愆戾項羽回鄉的童謠。（見史記）
6. 臨難鑄兵——兵、是兵器。晏子：「溺而後問塗，迷而後問路，譬之猶臨難而鑄兵，墮而後掘井，雖速亦無及矣。」
7. 抱火厝薪——把火藏在柴炭的底下，一時雖然還沒有燃燒起來，但火災終是不能避免的，這話的意思是說人們祇圖苟安，不慮久遠。（見漢書晉誼傳引陳政事疏）
8. 竭澤而漁——焚林而獵，竭澤而漁，都是表示快意一時，不圖永久的意思。
9. 跖犬吠堯——跖是大盜，堯是一位德行極好的人，但是盜跖的狗，它祇認識它的主人是誰。它不管誰的德行好不好。這話的意思，表示一般做走狗的，祇知道忠於它的主人，至於是非邪正，那是他所不問的。

英文之部

國立浙江大學

I. Punctuate the following :

It happened one day about noon going towards my boat I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a mans naked foot on the shore which was very plain to be seen in the sand I stood like one thunders-truck or as if I had seen an apparition I listened I looked around me I could see nothing nor hear anything I went up the shore and down but it was all the same I could see no other impression but that one I went to it again to observe if it might not be my fancy but there was no chance of that for there was exactly the very print of a foot toes heel and every part of a foot.

II. Fill each blank below with the correct preposition :

1. In winter we often go bed earlier than we do in summer.
2. My father will be town when you return.
3. You cannot see him now; he is class.
4. You will save two or three days if you go train.
5. Do not disturb them. They are work.
6. Leave the matter to me. I will do it my leisure.
7. The traveler made up his mind to go round the valley foot.
8. Walk on. Do not stand the middle of the street.
9. We cannot see any thing the surface of the lake.
10. all, I think his conclusion is wrong.

III. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

You asked me if I was attending school now. I am not. Mother thinks me not able to confine myself to school this term. She had

rather I would exercise, and I can assure you I get plenty of it by staying at home. I am learning to make bread tomorrow. So you may imagine me with my sleeves rolled up, mixing flour, milk soda, etc., with a deal of grace. I think I could keep house very comfortably if I knew how to cook. But as long as I don't, my knowledge of housekeeping is about of as much use as faith without works.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 北平在冬天是很冷。
2. 你什麼時候回家？
3. 我覺得學校裏的生活是很有趣的。
4. 知足就是快樂。
5. 貧窮並不是一樁羞恥的事。
6. 我們不是爲了衣食而生活的。
7. 錢塘號是八點半到杭州。
8. 西湖是中國有名的一個地方。
9. 旅館裏面有蚊蟲和臭蟲。
10. 我夜裏不能安眠。

V. Write an essay on one of the following subjects:

1. On Rats.
2. Childhood Friends.
3. People I Saw on the Train.

解 答

- I. It happened one day about noon, going toward my boat I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen in the sand.
I stood like one thunder-struck, or, as if I had seen an apparition. I listened, I looked around me; I could see nothing nor hear any thing.

I went up the shore and down, but it was all the same; I could see no other impression but that one. I went to it again to observe if it might not be my fancy; but there was no chance of that, for there was exactly the very print of a foot toes, heel, and very part of a foot.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| II. 1. to | 2. from |
| 3. in | 4. by |
| 5. at | 6. at |
| 7. on | 8. in |
| 9. below | 10. for |

III. 你剛才問我我現在是否在學校中唸書。我現在並沒有唸書，母親的意思以為我在這學期還不能上學，她寧願我練習做些操作，我現在敢告訴你：我就在家中學會許多操作，我現在正在學做明天吃的麵包，所以你可以猜想到我的那副樣子：袖口捲起，津津有味地勻揉着麵粉，牛奶，蘇打與別的原料，假使我知道怎樣烹飪，我想我一定能够把家庭弄得井井有條舒舒服服。但是實際上我不知道做菜方法，所以我這點管家的知識，其用處充其量不過與沒有工作經驗的信仰差不了多少罷了。

- IV. 1. The weather of winter in Peiping is very mild.
 2. When do you go home?
 3. Personally I feel that the school life is very interesting.
 4. To be easily satisfied with is a happiness.
 5. Poverty is not a disgrace.
 6. We live not for earning our food and clothing.
 7. The "Chi-tung" Express arrives at Hangchow at half past eight.
 8. The West-lake is a very famous place in China.
 9. There are mosquitoes and bed-bugs in the hotel.
 10. I can not sleep soundly at night.

國立中央大學

Attention: Answer questions I, II and III; or answer questions II, III and IV, if you intend to enter the Department of Foreign Languages (注意：除投考外國語文系者外，各考生須作第一，第二，第三題。投考外國語文系者，須作第二，第三，第四題。題目不必抄錄)：

I. Complete the following sentences (將下列各句中略去之部份設法補足，字數不拘，務使每句成一有意義之單位)：

1. If I were rich, I _____.
2. In case _____ I should have gone to America.
3. We Chinese are really a sincere, good, kind people. But _____.
4. Last evening I had a glimpse of John, who _____.
5. I have been working hard lest _____.
6. Where have you been all the afternoon? We have been _____, watching a football match.
7. Tomorrow I must _____, and shall not be able to return before evening.
8. What is the size of this desk? It is _____.

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese (將下列各句譯成英語，以順通為主)：

一 個 家 庭

1. 在這個家庭裏，一共有七個人——父親，母親，與五個孩子。五個孩子中，三個是男，兩個是女。
2. 父親今年四十一歲，母親比父親小三歲。最大的孩子十四歲，最少的孩子四歲。他們稱父親為爸，或爸爸，稱母親為媽，或媽媽。
3. 父親在城裏工作，每天早晨五點鐘進城，下午一點鐘回來吃中

飯，下午兩點鐘又去工作，要到五點鐘才能回來。

4. 父親回來常同孩子一起玩耍，有時幫他們溫習功課，有時帶他們出去散步。
5. 母親常在家裏，燒茶，煮飯，洗衣服，給孩子們做針線，所以很忙。
6. 最大的女孩，今年十二歲，白天上學，放学回來幫母親工作。她年紀雖小，已經很懂事了。

III. Read carefully the following paragraphs and answer the question in your own words. Answers must be given in complete sentences (先將下列三段仔細閱讀，然後解答各問題，答語須為完整之句子)：

Abraham Lincoln was nine when his mother died. His father married again—a good and thoughtful woman, who took care of the children as if they had been her own. He grew up tall and strong—a fine axeman, a firstclass wrestler. He worked for various people, but he was always reading and thinking. There were not many books on the Indiana frontier, but he tracked them down and got hold of them, reading them again and again. He told his friends: "The things I want to know are in books; my best friend is the man who'll get me a book I haven't read." He would read late at night, stretched out before the firelight. Read, and think about what he had read.

He liked to talk and joke, and he was a wonderful story-teller. Some people said he liked telling stories better than working—but everybody admitted he could work hard when he wanted. The stories ran through his life—he was always telling them—sometimes to make a point, sometimes just because they were funny. But with the stories there was something else—a deep melancholy that came over him like a wave. When this melancholy oppressed him, he looked like the saddest man on earth, and perhaps he

was.

He wanted something—he didn't know what he wanted. He kept a store for a while and got into debt. The debts took him years to pay, but he paid them all. He read law. He was a flat-boatman, a surveyor a postmaster. He made speeches—and found out that he could make speeches, talking plain talk to people who understood plain talk. At twenty-five, he was elected to the Illinois legislature. There he learned about politics and the ways of men. But he was still looking, still seeking. He fell in love, but the girl died before they could be married—as his mother had died, as his sister had died at eighteen. Death kept coming into his life like a strain of tragic music. All the funny stories could not alter the fact of death—the curious unanswerable fact.

Questions

1. How old was Lincoln when he lost his mother?
 2. What kind of woman was Lincoln's step-mother?
 3. How was Lincoln fond of books?
 4. Was Lincoln always cheerful? If not, why not?
 5. How was Lincoln as a shop-keeper?
 6. How was Lincoln as a public speaker?
 7. How about Lincoln's first love?
 8. What else do you know about Lincoln?
- IV. (for students who intend to enter the Department of Foreign Languages) Write an essay of about 300 words on the following topic:

A Thunder-storm

解 答

- I. Complete the following sentences:
 1. If I were rich, I would subscribe all of my surplus savings to

relieve the poor from misery.

2. In case my English knowledge had enabled me to carry on advanced studies without any difficulty in English-speaking class, I should have gone to America.
3. We Chinese are really a sincere, good, and kind people, But they are sluggish in adapting themselves to the modernized world, either scientifically or morally.
4. Last evening I had a glimpse of John, who was walking arm by arm along the sidewalk with his girl-friend.
5. I have been working hard lest I should fail to be employed.
6. Where have you been all the afternoon? We have been the vicinity of the municipal play-ground, watching a foot-ball match.
7. Tomorrow I must leave for Hangchow to take part in oral test of the civil examination, and shall not be able to return before evening.
8. What is the size of this desk? It is five feet wide and one and a half feet long.

II. Translate the following sentences into English :

One Family

1. The members of this family totals seven — father, mother, and five children, among whom three are boys, and the remaining two are girls.
2. The father is forty-one years old, the mother three years younger than he; the oldest child aged fourteen, the youngest four years old. They call "father" as "pa" or "pa pa"; "mother" as "Ma" or "Ma Ma".
3. The father works in the city, entering city at five o'clock in the morning, and returning back to take lunch at one o'clock in the afternoon, then going to work at two o'clock P. M., he does not come back until five o'clock.

4. After returning home the father often plays with his children, sometimes helps them to review their lessons and on occasions brings along with them to take a walk outdoors.
5. The mother is usually at home, cooking tea, meals, washing and sewing clothes for her children, so she is very busy.
6. The oldest daughter is twelve years old, going to school in the day, after school she returns back to help her mother in doing domestic works. Though young, she behaves very maturely.

III. Read carefully the following paragraphs and answer the question in your own words. answers must be given in complete sentences:

1. Lincoln was only nine when he lost his mother.
2. She was kind, thoughtful and of good-temper, treating her step-children as if they had been her own.
3. His inborn characteristic was to like reading. day and night thing about he had read. In his opinions the best friend of his was the man who could get him a book he had not read.
4. No, he was not always cheerful, probably he mourned over the death of his mother, or his great ambition made him feel subjectively deficient either in his own ability or in knowledge.
5. He failed to make money from shop-keeping subsequently incurred many debts thereby until several years afterwards he liquidated them all.
6. He was a gifted with rare eloquence, talking plain talks so as to attract the audience's attention and interest.
7. Unfortunately his girl friend died before they could be married. to him Death was a curious unanswerable fact and even the funny stories he liked to talk could not alter the fact of death.
8. As far as I know he emancipated all slaves in America and got rid of slavery. He was an able leader either of military or

political struggle against the southerners in the Civil-war. After the war was won, he was murdered in a theater as an actor.

國立武漢大學（甲組）

(1) Write a composition on the following subject:

“My Best Friend”

(2) Translate into Chinese:

I have been the more particular in this description of my journey, and shall be so of my first entry into that city, that you may in your mind compare such unlikely beginnings with the figure I have since made there. I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come round by sea. I was dirty from my journey; my pockets were stuffed out with shirts and stockings, and I knew no soul, nor where to look for lodging. I was fatigued with traveling, rowing, and want of rest; I was very hungry, and my whole stock of cash consisted of a Dutch dollar, and about a shilling in copper. The latter I gave the people of the boat for my passage, who at first refused it, on account of my rowing; but I insisted on their taking it; a man being sometimes more generous when he has but a little money than when he has plenty, perhaps through fear of being thought to have but little.

(3) Translate into English:

建設在此時期，固為手段，但在我國今日正是最為需要。現在各地工商事業，大都蕭條異常，已至不能維持地步。若能就最迫切之建設事業廣為舉辦，則不特建設事業本身的完成，將發生其應有效果，即在建設過程中，由於所需器材之衆多，足使各種生產因有銷路而隨之興旺。而員工所聚之地，商業亦必因以振興，農村亦將因以繁榮，凡屬工程上與民生需要上的生產將無不因輾轉供求的聯帶關係，而漸次發達。

解 答

(2) 在記敘旅行經過一文中，我曾經說到我的遭遇非常特別，而在
我初進那個城市的當兒，境遇亦復如是，所以你可以把這些不幸的

開頭與我過去所描述的情況比較而觀。我身上只穿着一件工作衣，算是帶到海上去的衣服中最好的一件了。又由於旅途的跋涉，我的身上弄得非常骯髒，衣袋中塞滿內衣和襪子，弄得朝外鼓起一大塊，我喪魂落魄，不知何處可以棲身，又因旅行辛苦，划槳用力，與缺乏休息的緣故，疲勞極了，肌腸攣繞，身邊僅有一圓荷幣的現金，與約值一先令的銅幣，我把這些銅幣送給船上夥伴當船費，起初他們因為我也出力划過槳，不肯接受，但是我硬要他們收起；一個人當他只有一點點錢的時候，有時要較他腰纏萬貫時來得慷慨些，也許恐怕被別人窺破原來自己身邊只有這麼一點點的錢。

- (3) Though construction is in these days but a means, yet according to prevailing situation it is of most urgent need in our respects; as the most majority of industrial and commercial business are largely under very unfavorable depression, unable to support themselves, if we could undertake to erect the constructive works extensively, not only the accomplishment of constructive works but its accompanying effects would be secured, even during the process of construction, the enormous demand for a great multitude of working capitals and stuffs would enable every production line to flourish owing to the expanded consumption. Moreover the commerce in workers' populated regions would be correspondingly prospered, the agricultural areas would followingly flourish. All the productions connecting with constructive works and requisites industry would be gradually developed through the operation of the relations of supply and demand.

國立武漢大學 (乙丙二組)

- (1) Write a composition on the following subject:

“My Ambition in Life”

- (2) Translate into Chinese:—

The reason why so few people are agreeable in conversation is.

that every one thinks more of what he wishes to say than of what others say. we should listen to those who speak, if we would be listened to by them; we should allow them to make themselves understood, and even to say pointless things. Instead of contradicting or interrupting them, as we often do, we ought on the contrary to enter into their mind and into their taste, show that we understand them. praise what they say so far as it deserves to be praised, and make them see that it is rather from choice that we praise them than from courtesy. we should avoid disputing about indifferent things. seldom ask questions (which are almost always useless), never let them think that we pretend to more sense than others, and easily cede advantage of deciding a question.

(8) Translate into English:

客人的面孔，有一半是她熟識的，有一半是生疏的，在新近纔認識，或者是在這個晚上纔認識，她明顯的感覺到自己在被詔喚。客人中間，有行政官吏，有空軍和陸軍軍官，有工廠廠長，銀行經理，掮客，有太太小姐交際花。一部份人是她通過丈夫的關係，提拔出來的，現在成了名人和財主。她和許多人有着金錢和商業上的來往，他們利用資本和權勢，緊密的和各種可以營利的事業結合着。

解 答

(2) 只有極少數的人在會話時能够從容應付的原因是：因爲每個人心中想到的話比他所想講的話還多，並且他希望所講的話比別人多。假使我們希望自己的話會被對方好好地聽入耳的話，首先我們應當也要好好地留心聽別人講的話，即使對方的話講得不及邊際，我們也應當讓他們多加解釋，以便他們的話能够被吾們所了解。我們在平日時常去打斷或反駁他們的話頭，這是不對的。反之，我們應當要迎合他們的心理與所好，屏息靜聽，以表示我們能够了解他們的意思，並且只要他們所講的話值得讚美，就應讚美一番，使他們知道我們對他們的讚美，若說是一種禮貌上的敷衍，毋寧是由於對他們

to take butter to outlying cottages. She was a small, demure, delicate creature. She reminded one of a primrose, and she was so shy that for a long time I hesitated to tell her what I felt for her. 14%

3. Read through the following selection and answer the attached questions in your own words:

"South China's June rains—plus neglect of dyke repair work during the Japanese occupation—brought disaster to the rice fields of the south this summer. But the floods brought an expression of solidarity from Cantonese throughout the world and gave birth to an unprecedented and enthusiastic movement to Help Thy Neighbor.

"Foreign observers who watched the flood relief committee members win the people of Kwangtung to their cause speculated that if only the people of China could cooperate so wholeheartedly in relieving national ills, China would become the pace-setter of the Orient."

- a. What were the causes of the floods in South China?
 - b. How did the flood affect the Cantonese people?
 - c. What was the attitude of the Cantonese people toward the flood relief committee?
 - d. What was the foreign observers' comment? 24%
4. a. Correct the errors in the following sentences. The corrected sentences must be written down fully.
1. I met him few days ago.
 2. She was a woman famous with her beauty.
 3. A change was taken place.
 4. Coffee comes in every morning without calling for it.
 5. I was fail my examination.
 6. Everybody cannot fly to the moon.
 7. He is lack of wisdom.

8. Whom do you say that I am? 12%
- b. Insert the correct tense, form voice and mood of the verbs in the brackets, using auxiliary verbs if necessary. Full sentences must be written down.
1. When you spoke I (write) my exercise.
 2. He (be) ill for a long time.
 3. I (use) to see him very often when I was in Canton.
 4. I hope you (make) up your mind that such a thing never (happen) again.
 5. Let him work lest he (lose) the reward.
 6. I intended (go) to Chungking, but afterwards I found that the expense was more than I (afford), so I did not go.

12%

解 答

- 1.
2. a. 因為世界在不斷的變化狀態中，沒有一個人敢相信歷史會原原本本地重演，但是在不同的時代也許會重複地發生相同的政治狀況——而且事實確已如此——因此也發生相同的問題，但是這些問題必須依照牠們環境的相異，以不同的方法來處理。
- b. 當我和番尼戀愛的時候，她才十七歲，那時她時常與她的孃親住在一間小小的白色的製豬房中，在這座房子上面，蔭蓋住一株生長在教堂墓地，綠色的大松樹，我們倆人往往走在一起，跑了許多路，把白脫油分送給外邊農舍。她真是一位小巧玲瓏而又道貌岸然的小丫頭。看見她會使人想起一株櫻草，她非常害羞，弄得我猶豫好久，始終不敢告訴她我對她的傾慕。
3. a. The causes of floods in South China lay mainly in heavy and unceasing rains, aggravated by disrepair of dyke work during the Japanese occupation.
- b. The floods overwhelmed their rice fields, causing the crop

- disastrously fail. They were threatened by the instant starvation and tragic impoverishment.
- c. The Cantonese people abroad unanimously lent support to relief movement, taking very possible procedure to relieve their follow-province men from the miserable mischief.
 - d. They commented that, if the Chinese could be so dutiful and selfless, as the Cantonese overseas were towards the relief movement, in relieving national ills, China would deserve the honour of leading country in the orient.
- 4.a.1. I met him a few days ago.
2. She was a woman famous for her beauty.
 3. A change took place.
 4. Coffee is served every morning without calling for it.
 5. I failed in my examination.
 6. Everybody could not fly to the moon.
 7. He is lacking in wisdom.
 8. Do you say who I am?
- b.
1. when you spoke I were writing my exercise.
 2. He has been ill for a long time.
 3. I used to see him very often when I was in Canton.
 4. I hope you would make up your mind that such a thing never happens again.
 5. Let him work lest he should lose the reward.
 6. I intended to go to Chungkiang, but afterwards I found that the expense was more than I could afford, so I did not go.

國立中山大學（三十五年度）

- I. write a composition of about 100 words on one of the topics given below:

- (A) Metals
- (B) The Village
- (C) Autumn weather In Canton

II. Translate the following into Chinese:

The work of all these men provided the world with a solid scientific foundation upon which it was possible to build even the most complicated engines, and a number of practical men made good use of it. The middle ages had used wood for the few bits of necessary machinery. But wood wore out easily. Iron was a much better material, but iron was scarce, except in England. In England, therefore, most of the smelting was done. To smelt iron, huge fires were needed. In the beginning, these fires had been made of wood, but gradually, the forests had been used up. Then "stone coal" (the petrified trees of prehistoric times) was used. But coal, as you know, has to be dug out of the ground and it has to be transported to the smelting ovens and the mines have to be kept dry from the over-invading waters.

III. (A) At least one word in each of the following sentences is spelt wrong. Hunt out the misspelt words and correct them.

1. English pronunciation is very irregular.
2. He receives a peice of cake for his paine.
3. We breath oxygen into our lungs.
4. Febuary is the shortest month in the year.
5. We have writen excercises every week-day.
6. I am nineteen years old and t he ninth oldest person in the family.
7. Tell me truely what happened.
8. I won a price last year.
9. The school libary has fourty thousand books.
10. His arguement is wholely wrong.

(B) In each of the following sentences, two words are put in parentheses, only one is right. which is right?

1. (beside) (besides), you are not on time.
2. I write up my (diary) (dairy) every evening.
3. Let us first master the (principles) (princippls) of language usage.
4. You have done (satisfying) (satisfactory) work.
5. A and B are elected, (respectfully) (respectively), president and vice president.
6. The (economical) (economic) situation is receiving attention.
7. To sit for an examination is (tiring) (tired) work.
8. Tell that visitor, (him) (he) that sits on the right, to come again.
9. All you can say will not (affect) (effect) my decision.
10. Accept only (confirmative) (confirmable) statements.

解 答

II. 所有這些人的工作，是把堅固的科學基礎貢獻給全世界，在這個科學基礎之上，才能够造出最複雜的機器，所以有許多入過去就已經好好地利用這個科學基礎，在中世紀的時候，把木頭用來造幾種必需的機器，但是木頭是容易損壞的，鐵是一種很好的材料，可是鐵除了英格蘭之外，其他各地都少有，所以在英格蘭冶冶事業非常發達，但是熔鐵需要烈火，在當初利用木材來生火，但是森林慢慢地被砍光了，後來就用石炭（史前時代經過硬化的樹木）但是你曉得煤必須從地下掘出來，還須運到熔鐵爐上去，並且還要防止浸水侵入，以保持乾燥。

- III. (A) 1. pronunciation
 2. piece
 3. breath
 4. February shortest
 5. written

6. ninth
 7. truly
 8. prize
 9. library forty
 10. argument wholly
- (B) 1. (besides)
 2. (diary)
 3. (principles)
 4. (satisfactory)
 5. (respectively)
 6. (economic)
 7. (tiring)
 8. (he)
 9. (affect)
 10. (confirmative)

國立暨南大學

- I. write a composition of about 250 words on any one of the following subjects:
- The Uses of English.
 - Pleasures of Country Life.
- II. Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:
- I am very fond oranges.
 - you do it, or I?
 - China has been a republic 1911.
 - He his hair short.
 - My father Shanghai night.
 - He that he going Nanking.

7. I been a letter all morning.
8. He gone when I arrived.
9. If rice is dear, prices rise.
10. We hope the class do well.

III. Make corrections, wherever necessary, in the following sentences:

- a. Swedish factories employ thousands of workmen have gone underground.
- b. As the sun at this time of the year sets as lately as seven o'clock, we had better to take a longer rest before we continue on our journey.
- c. It is contrary to justice to do such a thing as these.
- d. My belief was that there is something to be said for each of these methods, but neither one, alone, were good enough.

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

- a. He knows too well how many of his own carefully laid plans have failed, to be hard on others who not succeeded.
- b. It is evident that there is some mistake in this account.
- c. No one can read his novels without being charmed with his quiet humour and the beautiful simplicity of his style.
- d. Nothing annoyed him so much as want of gratitude on the part of those to whom he had done a favour.
- e. You will one day regret the course you are now so determined to follow.
- f. An act often repeated, especially if it be agreeable, speedily grows into a habit.

解 答

- II. 1. of
2. Shall, Shall
3. Since
4. has, cut

5. left, last
 6. says, is, to
 7. have, writing
 8. had
 9. will
 10. that, will
- III.
- a. Swedish factories employ thousands of workmen underground.
 - b. As the sun at this time of the year sets as lately as at seven o'clock, we had better take a longer rest before we continue on our journey.
 - c. It is not justifiable to do such a thing as this.
 - d. My belief was that there is something to be said for each of these methods, but neither one, alone, was good enough.
- IV.
- a. 他很明白爲甚麼他細心擬就的計劃會失敗，因爲這計劃對於那些不能成事的人執行起來太感沉重了。
 - b. 這個說法顯然有錯誤。
 - c. 沒有一個人讀了他的小說不受其著靜的幽默與措詞的美麗而簡潔所迷誘住。
 - d. 沒有一件事情比那些沐過他恩惠的人對他忘恩再使他惱怒了。
 - e. 你終有一天會悔憾你現在決心要採取的行徑的。
 - f. 一種時常重複做出來的動作特別是使人不會感到討厭的話，就會很快地成爲一種習慣。

國立北洋大學

1. Correct those sentences that seem incorrect to you.
 1. The best thing about the book were the quotations.
 2. It is real good of you to talk as that.
 3. I do not know how I can never thank you enough for your kindness.

4. There are a door and three windows on the front of the house.
5. In 1937 Mr. Sun Wei-Tung has graduated from Tientsin Pei-Yang Engineering College.
6. Every one of those sparrows is flying toward us.
7. Shall he be compelled to obey you? I am determined that he will.
8. I learnt that he is one of the few writers who has dealt with this subject.
9. Without understanding the subject, no one can write well.
10. Mother says that Mary can have a piece of candy.

10%

2. Fill each of the following blanks with the appropriate preposition:

1. insensible ----- their suffering
2. unconscious ----- these occurrences
3. indifferent ----- praise or blame
4. oblivious ----- the hot weather
5. confidence ----- me
6. objection ----- your writing
7. an offence ----- good taste
8. a man deficient ----- tact
9. agree ----- his proposal
10. agree ----- him

10%

3. Analyze the following sentence:

“Sir Isaac Newton, after deep meditation, discovered that there was a law in nature called attraction, by virtue of which every particle of matter that the world is composed of draws towards itself every other particle of matter with a force which is proportionate to its mass and distance”

10%

4. Diagram this sentence: To tell you the truth, yesterday he came

to borrow money from you.

5%

5. Translate into Chinese the following paragraph:

"Who are these pirates that murder 1500 people every day and are likely sooner or later to murder you? They are not persons—they are habits. The names of the death crew are Ignorance, Laziness, Hurry Worry, Neglect, Bad Food, Wrong Clothing, Poison Air, Filth, Excess, Irregularity, Luxury—Nervousness, Constipation, Stimulation, Inhibition, Fear, Fatigue, Superstition, Lethargy, Depression,"

10%

6. Translate into English the following sentences:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 他考試得意嗎? | 4. 昨日黃昏我立在窗前，聽風 |
| 2. 當他到上海時，我已至北平三日了。看雨。 | |
| 3. 他必定在着急盼望我們到來。 | 5. 她聽到信息，馬上跳起來。 |

10%

7. Write a composition of not less than one hundred and fifty words on one of the following Subjects:

1. My Mother
2. My Father
3. Myself

解 答

1. The best thing in the book is the quotations.
2. It is really good for you to talk as that.
3. I don't know how I can thank you for your kindness.
4. There are a door and three windows in front of the house.
5. In 1937 Mr. Sun Wei-Tung was graduated from Tientsin Pei-Yang Engineering College.
6. Every of those sparrows is flying toward us.
7. Will he be compelled to obey you? I decides that he will.

骯髒、過度無節、失調、奢侈，神經失常，便閉、刺激、憂抑、恐懼、疲勞、迷信、麻木、消沉。

6. 1. Is he satisfied with the result of passing examination?
 3. I had reached Peiping three days before he arrived in Shanghai.
 3. He must be anxiously waiting for our coming.
 4. Yesterday evening I stood in front of the window, watching rain fall and listening to wind-blowing.
 5. As soon as she heard the news, she jumped up at once.

國立復旦大學

I. (Pronunciation 10%)

Rewrite the following words and underline the stressed syllables

Example: English

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Police | 2. doctor |
| 3. courage | 4. contone |
| 5. history | 6. dependent |
| 7. cigarette | 8. geography |
| 9. America | 10. university |

II. (Vocabulary 20%)

Give the antonyms of the following: example: good---bad

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. far | 2. cheap |
| 3. sweet | 4. negative |
| 5. feminine | 6. failure |
| 7. accept | 8. succeed |
| 9. safety | 10. end (n.) |

III. (Grammar 20%)

Make five sentences each containing one of the following expression

1. because of

2. as to
3. free from
4. the more the more
5. as long as

IV. (comprehension 20%).

Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Obviously, good English is exact English. Our words should fit our thoughts like a glove, and be neither too wide nor too tight.
2. Knowledge can no more be planted in the human mind without labour than a field of wheat can be produced without the previous use of the plow (plough).
3. Among the many reasons which made me glad to have been born in England, one of the first is that I read Shakespeare in my mother tongue.
4. But I own to you when I cast an eye on this globe, or rather this little ball, I cannot help thinking that God has abandoned it to some malignant being.

解 答

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| I. | 1. <u>police</u> | 2. <u>doctor</u> |
| | 3. <u>courage</u> | 4. <u>continue</u> |
| | 5. <u>history</u> | 6. <u>dependent</u> |
| | 7. <u>cigarette</u> | 8. <u>geography</u> |
| | 9. <u>America</u> | 10. <u>university</u> |
| II. | 1. <u>near</u> | 2. <u>dear, or expensive</u> |
| | 3. <u>bitter</u> | 4. <u>affirmative, or positive</u> |
| | 5. <u>masculine</u> | 6. <u>success</u> |
| | 7. <u>refuse</u> | 8. <u>fail</u> |

9. danger 10. beginning
- III. 1. He failed in the Entrance Examination because of deficient preparation.
2. He inquired as to whether you returned home last Sunday.
3. One of my friends has been sick for several weeks and has not yet been free from danger.
4. The more you study, the more you enjoy.
5. We suffer from bad clothing and food as long as the civil war be waged.
- IV. (1) 很顯然的，好的英文就是能正確地表達出來的英文。我們所用的辭句必須要適合我們的意思，正像手套一樣，不可太寬也不能太緊。
- (2) 不費氣力而望栽植翠問之苗，在我們的心田上，比之事先不事耕耘而望獲得麥田之收成，為一更無可能性之事。
- (3) 使我感覺到出生在英國而欣幸的許多理由中，其中最首要的一項理由，即為我可以本國語言來讀莎士比亞的作品。
- (4) 但是我可以坦白告訴你，當我的視線投向這個地球上，或毋寧說是這小小的球體上時，我不禁感想上帝已經把他棄給惡徒了。

國立重慶大學（三十五年度）

- I. Write a composition of about 300 Words on the following topic:
Summer and Winter.
- II. Translate the following Paragraph into Chinese:
What is a complete human being? I shall take the Greek answer to this question. Human beings have bodies, minds and characters. Each of these is capable of what the Greeks called "virtue" or what we might call "excellence". The virtue or excellence of the body is health and fitness and strength, the

firm and sensitive hand, the clear eye; the excellence of the mind is to know and to understand and to think, to have some idea of what the world is and of what man has done and has been and can be; the excellence of the character lies in the great virtues. Man's aim, besides earning his living, is to make the most of all three, to have as good a mind, body and character as possibly. A good education is to help him to this; not because a sound body, mind and character help to success, or happiness but because they are good things in themselves and because what is good is worth while, simply because it is good.

III. Translate the following paragraph into English:

英國的鄉村生活，甚為可愛。英國交通發達，火車，汽車及腳踏車，都十分便利。住在鄉村中並無消息不通之苦。牛奶牛油，雞蛋，火腿，麵包，乾酪，茶葉，糖，巧格力等食品，到處可以買到。大多數的鄉村或其附近，都有電影院及跳舞場，一切正常的娛樂，並未因鄉村而減少。

解 答

- II. 「完人」是什麼？在此我們將採用希臘人對這個問題的答案。凡人皆具有肉體，心靈與性情，此三者都可能臻於希臘人所謂「美善」或我們可稱為「超特」之境。肉體的「超美」即為健康，勻稱與強壯有力，手靈眼快；心靈的超美，就是要能了解與思維，對於世界的現狀如何，全人類今昔的成就如何，心中要有一個概念；性情的超美，乃在「至德」「至仁」，人生的目的，除了謀生之外，要充分發揮身、心、性的最大妙用，優良的教育乃幫助人們能臻此極境；並不是健全的身心能助成成功或獲得快樂，乃因為他們本身就是好的，凡是好的東西就值得的，此乃僅因牠們本身是好的緣故。

- III. The rural life of England is very lovely. She possesses all communication facilities, trains, motors and bicycles lead to every

localities conveniently and readily. While living in villages one will not suffer for being ill-informed. Milk, butter, eggs, bread, cheese, tea, sugar, chocolate and various foods can be bought every where. In most villages or their vicinities there are furnished movie theater and dancing hall, all necessary and wholesome recreations would not be reduced because they are rurally located.

國立四川大學

- I. Write an essay on the following subject: 40%

Freedom of Speech.

- II. Make sentences with the following: 20%

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. in order to | b. as much as |
| c. stand for | d. at any rate |
| e. above all | f. prefer to |
| g. comparison between | h. none the less |

- III. Translate the following into Chinese: 20%

No one understands the nature of love; it is like a bird of heaven that sings a strange language. It lights down among us, coming from whence we know not, going we know not how or when, striking out wild notes of music that make even fatigued and heavy hearts to throb and give back a tone of courage.

- IV. Translate the following into English: 20%

今天我進城去，和一個朋友着了一次電影，吃了一頓飯，化了一萬兩千多元。買了一點零碎東西，又化去了兩萬多元，以後我要儘可能少進城。我每月的收入不過三十萬元。稍微浪費一點，那就非借債不可。我所來往的朋友，都是很窮的。倘使要借債的話，你又向誰借呢？

解答

- II. a. We study in order to gain more wisdom as well as better abilities at our disposal.
- b. He deposited his savings in the bank twice as much as you did.
- c. what you have said undoubtedly stands for his misconduct.
- d. At any rate you should be honest to your own conscience
- e. Above all you should make up your mind to get rid of telling lies.
- f. The brave occasionally prefer to die rather than to be insulted.
- g. Can you make a comparison between the evils of flood and those of tyranny.
- h. All Oriental nations oppose U. S. A. policies to Japan none the less America persists.
- III. 沒有一個人懂得愛情的性質，愛情像天空中的一隻神鳥，唱着奇異的歌言，有時牠飛下來憩在我們之間，我們不知道從何處而來，如何而逝，何時而逝，牠唱着富有力量的曲子，使已曾疲弱而又沉重的心弦震動，報以一曲高歌。
- IV. Today I went to city and spend twelve thousand dollars for seeing one show of movie and taking meal with my friend. Besides, the purchase of a few trifling goods costs me more than twenty thousand dollars. From now on I will enter city as seldom as possible, for I have a monthly income approximately of three hundred thousand dollars, even wasting a little will make me indebted. Yet the friends with whom I keep communicated all are very poor, from whom can you borrow loans in this case?

國立廈門大學

I.

(15%)

The Chen couple live with their son-in-law, Mr. Wang, who has three children. The youngest is a student at Hua Nan College. The second has a beautiful soprano voice. The eldest married a Mr. Li and has a son ten years old.

1. What was Mrs. Wang's maiden name?
2. How many sons and daughters have the Wangs?
3. Is the youngest a boy or a girl?
4. The second?
5. The eldest?
6. If Mrs. Chen, Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Li all married at twenty, how old is Mrs. Chen at least?
7. Is Mrs. Chen a widow?

II. Translate into Chinese:

(60%)

1. The recent student disturbances are a sign of the general unrest that prevails throughout the country.
2. It was not so very long ago that flying was thought impossible, but nowadays air travel is a commonplace thing.
3. The intense commercial atmosphere of Shanghai is not favorable to institutions of learning.
4. His latest volume has just been published by the Commercial Press.
5. If persuasion fails, we must resort to armed force.
6. The great services he had rendered to the party were never properly recognized.
7. This unexpected blow shattered all our hopes.
8. The building faces south and commands an extensive view of the ocean.

9. An indication of intelligence is the ability to grasp a new situation.
10. The speaker's appearance on the platform was greeted with loud applause.

III. Translate into English:

1. 他的病勢嚴重，所以家裏立刻差人去請醫生來。
2. 我想他是不會同意的。
3. 我們鄰家的狗昨天咬了兩個小孩子。
4. 你若碰見他，請告訴他這件事。
5. 他雖然已經三十多歲了，經濟上可還不能獨立。

解 答

- I.
 1. Mrs. Wong's maiden name is Miss Chen.
 2. The Wongs have one son and two daughters.
 3. The youngest is a boy.
 4. The second is a girl.
 5. The eldest is a girl, too.
 6. Mrs. Chen is seventy years old at least.
 7. No, Mrs. Chen is not a widow.
- II.
 1. 最近的學潮事件乃是全國普遍不安現象的一種徵候。
 2. 在不久之前，飛行猶被人認為不可能之玩藝，而現在空中旅行乃是一件普遍的事。
 3. 上海濃厚的商業氣氛頗不適於學術機關研究工作。
 4. 他最近的著作已由商務印書館出版了。
 5. 萬一勸告無效，我們必須訴諸武力。
 6. 他對這個社團所作的勳勞，從未被人重視過。
 7. 這個意外的打擊，粉碎我的全部希望。
 8. 這座房子朝南，可以縱覽海洋景色。
 9. 智慧的一種表現乃在於綜合新現象的能力。
 10. 講演者出現於講台之上大受聽眾喝彩。

- III. 1. He is seriously sick so that his household immediately sends for a doctor.
2. I don't think that he will consent.
3. The dog of our neighbours bit two boys yesterday.
4. If you see him, inform him of this occurrence, please.
5. Although he is thirty years old, he can not yet be economically independent.

國立中正大學

I. Translate the following into Chinese:

(a) "My trouble has been that I have always had too much ambition and tried to do things that were sometimes financially too big for me. If I had not had so much ambition and had not tried to do so many things I would probably have been happier, but less useful.

"But I have always found, when I was worrying, that the best thing to do was to put my mind upon something, work hard and forget what was troubling me. As a cure for worrying, work is better than whisky. Much better.

Human beings, as they are now constituted, are unable to be very happy, because no matter how much they have, they want more. I refer now to material things—to money and the luxuries of life."

(b) What will the hand not do? What has it not done? A steam engine is but a larger hand, made to extend its powers by the little hand of man! An electric telegraph is but a long pen for that little hand to write with! All our huge cannons and other weapons of war are only hand made bigger, and stronger and bloodier.

What, moreover, is a ship, a railway, a lighthouse, or a palace; what, indeed, is a whole city, a whole continent of cities, all the cities of the globe, nay, the very globe itself, in so far as man has changed it, but the work of that giant hand, with which the human race, acting

as one mighty man, has executed its will.

II. Translate the following into English:

(a) 小泉八雲 (Lafcadio Hearn) 曾勸人不要買那紙讀一遍不能使人重讀的書。這是一句意味很深長的讀書箴言，也是實書箴言。中國古語所謂書籍「汗牛充棟浩如烟海」，在機械生產的今日，一個人即使財力和精力都勝任，恐怕也不能讀盡所有的書，買盡所有的書。因此，我們在不十分閑暇的人生忙迫之中，能忙裏偷閑，將自己所喜愛的讀過的書取出重讀一遍，實是人生的一件愉快的事。

(b) 笑是人生的香料。它對於人類生理和心理的健康都是有益的。所以我們應該時常笑。你不願意微笑嗎？那麼怎麼辦呢？有兩個辦法。第一，你可勉強開口笑一笑。第二，如果你獨坐在屋裏，你可勉強低曬或細唱一曲，或大聲唱一次。在行動上表示你已經很快樂的樣子，那麼微笑便會爬上你的嘴角。如果這樣還不能使你笑，世上就沒有什麼方法使你笑了。

解 答

(a) 我的煩惱一直是：我時常懷着如許的雄心壯志，又試着做過需要花一大筆錢，而有時為我的財力所不能勝任的事情，假使我不會有過這麼千頭萬緒的雄心，也未曾嘗試着做過如此一大串的事情，那我也許比目下要愉快些，但恐更無出息了。

我時常發覺到：正當我煩惱苦悶的時候，最好的辦法是集中精力做一點別的事情，努力工作，就可忘記了正在煩擾着我的因素，作為一服煩惱治療劑，工作遠勝過威士忌酒，而且勝過多多了。

但以人類的天生氣質與目下的處境而言，是無法使他感覺到很快樂的，因為不管他有了多少東西，他總想要更多的滿足，我的意思是指物質財富而言——如金錢與生活奢侈品。

(b) 有什麼工作不能用手來做？有什麼工作未曾用手來做呢？一具蒸汽機，不過一隻巨手，藉人的手來擴大牠的力量罷了。一部電報機也莫非是用手來錄寫的一枝長筆而已。舉凡一切大炮及其他戰事武器，不外乎使他變成更大，更堅強與更富殺傷性的手而已。

尤有進者，輪船，鐵路，燈塔，或巨廈，甚至連整個城市，密佈着城市的整個大陸以及地面上所有的城市，不，馴至連地球表面的本身，就會爲人力所加工改造上一點而言，也只是那隻巨手的工作成果。人類利用那隻巨手，如同全能的人一樣，來實行他的意志。

- II. (a) Lafcadio Hearn persuaded others not to buy such books as are not capable of being worth while for repeated reading. This really is a profoundly meaning proverb, and smultaneousl one for selecting books. In China there was an ancient saying, that a pillar-high books laden on cattle's back would make it sweating; Books are so plentiful and innumerable as waves and fogs in the sea." But at present one would fail, under the prevailing mechanized production system, to read all books he has, and to buy all books ever since worked out, even if he were quite energetic and resourceful. Hence it would-really be a great joy of life, that one could, in process of busy life, make advantage of leisure, out of one's bustle, to select a book ever read for a repeated reading.
- (b) Laughter is the spice of life. It may contribute both to physical and psychological wholesomeness. Therefore we ought to laugh frequently. Don't you like to smile? Wna are the remedies made to enable you to smile? Here are found two ways: first, you may try your best to laugh though you pretend to do so; secondly, while you sit alone in your apartment, you may try to whistle, or to sing a song, in low tones; or to sing once loudly, so as to show that you seem to be very happy in your activities. Thus smile would naturally creep around your mouth. If you could still not be made laugh even in this way, there are no other methods which would make you laugh.

國立英士大學

I Give Synonyms (同義字) For The Following Words:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 Business | _____ | 2 Perfect | _____ |
| 3 Obvious | _____ | 4 Custom | _____ |
| 5 Eternal | _____ | 6 Deceive | _____ |
| 7 Abandon | _____ | 8 Determination | _____ |
| 9 Fortunate | _____ | 10 Glory | _____ |

II Give Antonyms (反義字) For The Following Words:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 Conceal | _____ | 2 Depart | _____ |
| 3 Throw | _____ | 4 Lead | _____ |
| 5 Resist | _____ | 6 Sleepy | _____ |
| 7 Severe | _____ | 8 Reform | _____ |
| 9 Fruitful | _____ | 10 Quarrel | _____ |

III Translate The Following Chinese Into English :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. 彼雖年幼然彼進步甚多 | 2. 棄人於患難之中非我所慣為 |
| 3. 其言不合於常識 | 4. 倘蒙允許我即啓行 |
| 5. 此將省我一百元 | 6. 其真情似乎不同 |
| 7. 乘此機會不然汝將懊悔 | 8. 我知此事之底蘊 |
| 9. 隱事終必暴露 | 10. 直至此點汝係不錯 |

IV Translate The Following English into Chinese :

- 1 The golden rule of my life has been moderation and not excess.
- 2 I eat and drink all that I require and nothing more.
- 3 When I have finished eating I stop.
- 4 When I want some more I go on again.
- 5 And I follow the same practice in regard to drinking.
- 6 In my business hours I avoid fatigue.
- 7 I do this by not doing too much work.
- 8 When I feel that I am working too hard I stop for a little

while.

- 9 My life, then, follows a calm, unruffled routine.
 10 I wonder whether any of my exact contemporaries has up to the present time lived longer than I.

Y Write a short composition of about 150 words on the following subject :

The Happiness of Long-life

解 答

- I. 1. affair 2. complete
 3. plain, clear 4. convention
 5. permanent 6. cheat
 7. desert 8. resolution
 9. lucky 10 honor
- II. 1. expose 2. meet
 3. hold 4. follow
 5. yield, invade 6. waking
 7. light 8. conserve
 9. futile 10 friendliness
- III. 1. Though he is very young, he makes a lot of progress.
 2. I am not accustomed to desert others in distress.
 3. This statement does not conform to common sense.
 4. I shall set out as soon as I get your permission.
 5. This will save me one hundred dollars.
 6. It seems that the truth is not the same
 7. Catch your chance, otherwise you would repent.
 8. I know every detail of it.
 9. The concealed facts will be eventually exposed.
 10. You are right so far as this point is concerned.
- IV 1. 我生活的金科玉律是中庸而不作過分之舉。
 2. 我的飲食只限於我所需要的分量，再不多吃。

3. 當我吃飽之後，立即放筷。
4. 當我需要多吃一點，就再吃一些。
5. 關於飲食方面，亦遵此行事。
6. 在我工作的時候，儘量避免發生疲勞。
7. 我以不做過度工作以達此目的。
8. 當我感覺到工作太辛勞的時候，就休息一會。
9. 所以我的生活是依照一個著靜，不亂的常規。
10. 我不知道我同時代的人是否比我活得長命些。

國立台灣大學省立農學院師範學院

甲、丙組

1. Translate the following into Chinese:

I do not think that educators have yet solved the Problem of combining the desirable forms of freedom with the necessary minimum of moral training. The right solution, it must be admitted is often made impossible by parents before the child is brought to an enlightened school. Just as psychoanalysts, from their clinical experience, conclude that we are all mad, so the authorities in modern schools, from their contact with pupils whose parents have made them unmanageable, are disposed to conclude that all children are "difficult" children who have been driven wild by parental tyranny may require a longer or shorter period of complete liberty before they can view any adult without suspicion. But children who have been sensibly handled at home can bear to be checked in minor ways, so long as they feel that they are being helped in the ways, that they themselves regard as necessary and important.

2. Write a composition of about 300 words on the following subject:

"Education and Science"

解 答

- I. 我不以為教育家已經解決了吾人所想望的自由方式，與必要的最低限度的道德訓練的聯合運用的問題，吾人必須承認這種正當的解決，在孩子未曾入學之前，為父母力量所不能及的，正如心理分析家，從他們的病理實驗中，所作的給論：我們都帶有神經質，所以現代學校當局，從他們與那些為父母弄成難以訓練的孩子接觸中，也常作如此的結論：一切孩子都是難訓的頑童，這些孩子已經被他們的褻親的專暴教成粗野了，在他們看到任何成人不懷疑惑心情之前，需要享受一段或長或短的時期的完全自由，但在家中被合理地管束的孩子們，當他們覺得正在被勸阻中的許多不良習慣，他們自身認為必需而且重要的時候，他們是能忍受的。

乙 組

1. Translate the following into Chinese:

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good humored grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavor, or—what amounts to the same thing—as an outlet for power—impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, with any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to

interfere with children's freedom but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

2. Translate the following into English.

世界文明古國中，現在仍為獨立國而存在的，唯只我中華而已，經八年餘神聖的抗戰，終使日本無條件投降，現在中國不僅在亞洲居於領導地位，並且是四強之一，中國地大物博，人口衆多，它的將來真是不可限量。

3. Write a composition of about 300 words on the following subject
"Education and culture"

解 答

(1) 我總覺得現代教育理論家把那些與兒童無關的消極德性看得太重要，而抹煞了他們自樂其天地的積極的優點，倘若你像有些人們喜愛馬或狗的那種熱疼去愛兒童的話，那他們對你的勸告自然樂意接受。並且還可以接受某些禁律，也許帶有一點幽怨，但是絕沒有憤恨，倘若把他們認作一塊對政治上的企圖有用的土地，或其他同樣的看法，把他們看成權力衝動的一個發氣孔，那是徒勞無功的。倘使你對兒童感到興趣是由於你想他投你的政黨一張選舉票或希望他為國王或國家而犧牲他的身軀的話，沒有一個兒童會感激你的。兒童所希冀的是出現在他們面前毫不矯作自自然然的快樂，而不含任何外在的企圖。在這種抱負的教師，雖然很少去干涉兒童的自由，但是在必要時，也可以去管束他們而不會招致兒童心理上的怨恨。

of the old civilized nations that can up to the present still be independent and exist in the world, China is the only surviving one. Through her eight years' resistance war against the Japanese she eventually forced them to surrender unconditionally. At present she is not only the leading nation in Asia, but one of the four powers in the world. As she possesses great population, abundant natural resources, and large area, her future is really unlimitable.

國立江蘇醫學院

I. Fill in each of the blanks with a word in order to complete the following sentences:

1. This is the — beautiful view I — ever seen.
2. My sister maps — her mind to joint the party.
3. The enemies were so badly — that they were no longer able to fight again.
4. No matter whatever — you play, you must play fair.
5. His great — was the result of his long systematic study throughout his life.
6. The dispute resulted — the mutual misunderstanding.
7. You had better not to call on him since he has not yet entirely recovered — his illness.
8. The foolish servant stared — me with astonishment.

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. It is advisable to not go to such places.
2. He bears a close resemblance of his father.
3. A new European war is obviously imminent.
4. I can not find either my book nor my hat.
5. They both quarreled among each other.
6. If you are I, you would act in the same way.
7. I understood what you say.
8. He played very good.

III. Use each of the following words and phrases in a sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. by means of | 2. notwithstanding. |
| 3. With a view to | 4. in accordance with. |
| 5. aware of | 6. consequently. |

IV. Write a composition the following topic.

One Summer Vacation in the country.

解 答

- I.
1. most, have
 2. up
 3. defeated
 4. sports
 5. achievement
 6. from
 7. from
 8. at
- II.
1. It is not advisable to go to such places.
 2. He bears a close resemblance with his father.
 3. An other European war is obviously imminent.
 4. I can find neither my book nor my hat.
 5. They both quarreled between each other.
 6. If you were I, you would act in the same way.
 7. I understand what you said.
 8. He played very well.
- III.
1. He succeeded by means of hard work and enduring exertion.
 2. At length he succeeds in achieving a new experiment, notwithstanding the previous failures he has encountered.
 3. we insist on disarming the Japanese forces with a view to maintaining the everlasting place of the Far East.
 4. The government will fail exist if he behaves not in accordance with the public will.
 5. He can not still be aware of his own faults.
 6. He is lazy, and consequently he fails at last.

私立建國法商學院(乙組)

1. Translate the following passage into English,

中國人口共有四億六千多萬，除境內少數民族約二千萬人說他們本族的語言外，有四億四千萬人都是說漢語的。世界上沒有其他語言，有這樣多的人口把它當母語用的。此種通行的漢語不免因為時間和空間的不同，語音起了變化，就形成各種方言。

2. Translate the following passage into Chinese,

His faults and his vices belonged to his age, and he had them in common with nearly all his contemporaries. His most striking virtues, his magnanimity, his generosity, his mercy to the vanquished, distinguish him among all the Romans of his period. Caesar was a combination of bodily activity, intellectual power, of literary acquirements and administrative talent that has seldom appeared. As a soldier he was not inferior in courage and endurance to the hardiest veterans of his legions, and his military ability places him in the first rank of commanders who have contended with and overcome almost insurmountable obstacles.

3. Make sentences with the following words,

republic	promise	influence
success	confirm	forbid
sphere	camp	anxious
declare	obscure	horn

解 答

1. China has the population of four hundred and sixty million, among whom minor races roughly twenty million speak their own dialects. All the remaining four hundred and forty million people speak mandarin. There is not any other language which can commonly be used as a main language as that of mandarin.

This popular madrine can not be exempt from variation of tones owing to the difference of space and time, being formed into diverse dialects.

2. 他的錯失與罪惡乃是屬於他的那個時代，他有與他全部同時代的人所共有的錯過。他最特出的德性，他的慷慨，他對戰敗者的仁慈與他那個時代的羅馬人截然不同，凱撒是個體力充沛，智力超人，有文學修養與行政才具不世出的通才，作為一個士兵，在勇敢與忍耐方面，與他老戰士相較也不會遜色，他的軍事天才在那些攻無不克的將領們中還列為第一流人物。
3.
 1. The Capital of the Republic of China is Nanking.
 2. There is always a great deal of promise, and little performance.
 3. The influence of Civil war over the living standard of Chinese people is serious and deepening.
 4. One's success is always in proportion to one's previous preparations.
 5. I regret to confirm that you are not qualified to be a candidate of legislator.
 6. Smoking opium should have been strictly forbidden.
 7. People lead a almost unforbearable life in the war sphere.
 8. A great number of refugees in Shanghai take shelter in the camp.
 9. I am very anxious to know your recent life.
 10. The municipal authorities declares that all the communists in Shanghai will be arrested in the near future.
 11. All the explanations you have made is still obscure.
 12. He is blowing a horn.

附 錄

民國三十五年全國各大學新生入學試題

國 文 之 部

國立浙江大學

(一) 作文(任擇一題)

(甲) 學術建國

(乙) 我升大學擇校選系的志趣

(二) 文言譯語體

良嘗聞從容步游下邳圯上有一老父衣褐至良所直躡其履圯下顧謂良曰孺子下取履良愕然欲歐之爲其老彊忍下取履父曰履我良業爲取履因長跪履之父以足受笑而去良殊大驚隨目之父去里所復還曰孺子可教矣後五日平明與我會此良因怪之跪曰諾五日平明良往父已先在怒曰與老人期後何也去曰後五日早會五日鷄鳴良往父又先在復怒曰後何也去曰後五日復早來五日良夜未半往有頃父亦來喜曰當如是出一編書曰讀此則爲王者師矣後十年與十三年孺子見我濟北穀城山下黃石卽我矣遂去無他言不復見且日視其書乃太公兵法也良因異之常習誦讀之(節錄史記留侯世家)

國立北京清華南開三大學

一、作文(文言語體不拘；但須分段，并須加標點)

學校與社會。

二、解釋下列成語的意義：

- (1) 指日可待， (2) 變本加厲，
(3) 隔岸觀火， (4) 息息相關。

國立中央大學

作文：士雖有學而行爲本說

國立武漢大學

一、作文

昔柳子厚爲敵戒一文其言有云「敵存而懼敵去而舞廢備自益祇益爲擒敵存滅禍敵去召過有能知此道大名播」試演釋其意而暢論之。

二、翻譯題

甲 將下列六條譯成語體

- (1) 故君子之接如水小人之接如醜君子淡以成小人甘以壞。
- (2) 勇士入其大門則無人門焉者入其閫則無人閫焉者上其堂則無人焉俯而窺其戶方食魚鹽。
- (3) 大國地方百里君十卿祿卿祿四大夫大夫倍上士上士倍中士中士倍下士下士與庶人之在官者同祿祿足以代其耕也。
- (4) 市行者諸衆人皆曰此人暴虐吾國相王縣購其名姓千金夫人不聞與何孰來識之也。
- (5) 嘗試語於衆曰某良士某良士其應者必其人之與也不然則其所疏遠不與同其利者也不然則其畏也。
- (6) 蒼山負雲明燭天南望晚日照城郭汝水徂徠如畫而半山居霧若帶然。

乙 將下列四條譯成散文

- (1) 芥千金而不盼屣萬乘其如脫
- (2) 紅豆啄餘鸚鵡粒碧梧棲老鳳凰枝
- (3) 徑摩穹蒼蟠石與厚地裂修纖無垠竹嵌空太始雪
- (4) 燭花紅換人間世山色青回夢裏家

注意 翻譯但記各條次第不錄題文

作文佔五十分翻譯佔十分

私立建國法商學院(乙組)

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3. Make sentences with the following words,

republic	promise	influence
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解 答

1. China has the population of four hundred and sixty million, among whom minor races roughly twenty million speak their own dialects. All the remaining four hundred and forty million people speak mandarin. There is not any other language which can commonly be used as a main language as that of mandarin.

(一) 舍短取長可以通萬方之略說(中文系必作)

(二) 孟子息邪說正人心說

上二題任各院系學生選作其一

二、文言語譯(中文系必作、他系可免作、)

亂世之徵、其服組、其容婦、其俗淫、其志利、其行雜、其聲樂險、(釋詁險麥也)其文章匿(讀爲隱)而采、其養生無度、其送死窮畢、賤禮義而貴勇力、貧則爲盜、富則爲賊、治世反是也。

三、常識測驗

挾策亡羊、朝三暮四、守株待兔、擲填索塗、衣錦夜行、指鹿爲馬、首鼠兩端、畫蛇添足、驚弓之鳥、黔驢之技。

以上各事簡釋意旨、中文系全答並注明出處、餘系擇答五事、不必注明出處。

國立東北大學

一、作文題

力行之意義。

(文言白話均可、但須分段、並加標點符號、遠者以不及格論)

二、就下段加標點符號並譯爲白話

雍正末有丐婦一手抱兒一手扶病姑涉水至中流姑暈而仆婦棄兒於水努力負姑出姑大詬曰我七十老嫗死何害張氏數世待此兒延香火爾胡棄兒以拯我斬祖宗之祀者爾也婦泣不敢語長跪而已越兩日姑竟以哭孫不食死婦嗚咽不成聲癡坐數日亦立槁

三、就下段加標點符號並譯爲文言

到了晚上各人都已安歇我在枕上隱隱聽到一陣喧嚷的聲音出在東院裏嚷了一陣又靜了一靜一陣又嚷了一陣雖是聽不出所說的話來却只覺得耳根不清淨睡不安穩直等到自鳴鐘報了三點之後方纔朦朧睡去等到一覺醒來已是九點多鐘了

四、試述標符號(~~)及點符號(，；：。——)之用法各舉二例爲證

國立復旦大學

(甲) 孔子與墨子

(乙) 諸葛亮讀書但觀大略陶淵明讀書不求甚解朱熹讀書不放一字過論

國立北洋大學

1. 何謂六書、六經、六藝、六義、六家、六朝文？
2. 唐宗八大家是何人，何家屬唐，何家屬宋？
3. 史記、漢書、三國志、水滸、紅樓夢、聊齋誌異各係何人所作。
4. 詞、曲、八股文、語體文各始於何時？
5. 舉述新式標點之符號與用途。
6. 試用(1)且(2)豈(3)庸(4)矧(5)顧五字各造一文句。
7. 作文；(任擇一題)
 - A. 學以致用說。
 - B. 知難而退辯。

國立同濟大學

一、作文題

青年生活之檢討

(文言白話均可)

二、翻釋題

由文言譯為白話(先在原題紙上加標點符號)

赫胥黎獨處一室之中，在英倫之南，背山而面野，檻外諸景，歷歷如在几下。乃懸想：二千年前，當羅馬大將愷撒未到時，此間有何景物？計惟有天造草昧，人功未施；其藉徵人境者，不過幾處荒墳，散見坡陀起伏間，而灌木叢林，蒙茸山麓，未經馴治，如今日者，則無疑也。

三、常識題

簡述先秦畫家墨家或法家之學術思想

(於上舉三家中任答二家)

中央政治學校

一、譯下文爲白話

孟子曰：天時不如地利，地利不如人和。三里之城，七里之郭，環而攻之而不勝，夫環而攻之，必有天時者矣！然而不勝者，是天時不如地利也。城非不高也，池非不深也，兵革非不堅利也，米粟非不多也，委而去之是地利不如人和也。

故曰域民不以封疆之界，固國不以山谿之險，威天下不以兵革之利，得道者多助，失道者寡助。寡助之至親戚畔之，多助之至天下順之。以天下之所順，攻親戚之所畔，故君子有不戰，戰必勝矣。

二、政在養民說（限用文言）

燕京大學

一、作文——不拘文言白話，不拘長短，任擇一題。（按四十分計分）

二、司正譌錯。（按二十分計分）

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. 針灸獨步 | 2. 南風不競 |
| 3. 科學倡明 | 4. 委屈求全 |
| 5. 風聲鶴唳 | 6. 身體強全 |
| 7. 恩長並施 | 8. 花落知多少 |
| 9. 短期內有這麼些陳跡也就不壞了 | 10. 見識浮淺 |

三、填虛字。（按二十分計分）

（1）杜魯門……美洲合衆國之大總統也。

此所謂「有口無心」……也。

（2）神……用而不竭。……獲勝非其力也。

（3）變……通。死……非吾之所懼也。

（4）……不能文又不能武。修業……畢。

（5）大……湯武。豈可不慎……。

（6）悲……不痛。樂……忘返。

（7）余固不……畏也。何不殺……。

- (8) 彼知罪……○ 身敗名裂而已……○
- (9) 恢恢……其於游刃 必有餘地矣。
必也正名……○
- (10) ……愚則詐○ ……所計也，
- (11) ……善不求名○ 反……所敗○
- (12) 各愛……國○
……爲人也，面目可憎，語言無味○

國立唐山工學院

1. 作文一篇： 考試前夕
2. 譯下文爲語體並將原文加標點符號。

桓公問管仲曰治國何患對曰最苦社鼠夫社木而塗之鼠因自託也燭之則木焚灌之則塗墮此所以苦於社鼠也今人君左右出則爲勢重以收利於民入則比周譏侮蔽惡以欺於君不誅則亂法誅之則人主危據而有之此亦社鼠也故人臣執柄擅禁爲己者必利不爲己者必害亦猛狗也故左右爲社鼠用事者爲猛狗則術不行矣○

國立西北農學院

(一) 將下列各組單詞分別綴爲複詞或短語

例：競 戰戰兢兢
競 競爭

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|---------|
| 1 弭彌 | 2 戮戮 | 3 篋篋 | 4 摧摧 |
| 5 界界 | 6 茸茸 | 7 勸勸 | 8 搏，搏，搏 |
| 9 糜，糜，糜 | | | |

(二) 譯下列各句爲語體

1. 躬自厚而薄責於人，則遠怨矣。(論語)
2. 士志於道而恥惡食者，未足與議也。(論語)
3. 老吾老以及人之老，幼吾幼以及人之幼，天下可運於掌(孟子)

歧黃 老莊 蘇張 韓柳 二程

之江大學

(一) 作文：尊師運動之意義（文言白話不拘，加新式標點。）

(二) 標點下文並譯為白話

「吾欲汝曹聞人過失如聞父母之名，耳可得聞，口不可得言也。好論議人長短，妄是非正法，此吾所大惡也，寧死不願聞子孫有此行也！汝曹吾惡之甚矣！所以復言者，施矜結褵，申父母之戒，使汝曹不忘之耳！」

(三) 略答下列諸題：

- (1) 經有古今文之分，試言其要？
- (2) 歷史分三種體裁，試各舉名著為例？
- (3) 諸子與王官之關係如何？
- (4) 新唐書言唐文三變如何？

協和大學

一、作文

論發揚中國固有文化之途徑

二、文學常識問答：

1. 漢代之文以何種體裁為最盛？
2. 明清兩代古文概況如何？
3. 語體文學始於何時？又最近趨勢若何？
4. 五言詩始於何時？盛於何時？
5. 小說之起源如何？

華南大學

一、求學所以致用

二、我所受之中學教育

以上任作一篇文言白話均可

三、解釋以下諸字意義

休惕惻隱 鹵莽滅裂 王介甫 禁遏 王陽明 結廬 傾城傾國
車鑿 哀鴻 食言

英文之部

國立浙江大學

I. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Battles, however, do not always decide causes as the greatest commanders have found to their cost.
2. In the cottage, he found a man and his wife sitting quietly by the fire. It cannot be said that they were specially pleased to receive the travellers. They made all sorts of excuses: the guest chamber was cold and they had no bed or bedclothes suitable for a gentleman, all the same they were persuaded. The woman brought in wood and made up a fire in the bedroom. The man took the spade and helped Tom clear away the snow.
3. The question for the future is not, shall there be revolution, but shall it be beneficent or disastrous.

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他昨天來的，但我還沒有看見他。
2. 樓上有什麼人嗎？
3. 約翰來了，其餘的都在家裏。
4. 三百多中學畢業生要來投考。
5. 他告訴我他一點都不喜歡這本書。
6. 他和我說，“我一點都不喜歡這本書”。
7. 這些橘子中你要那一個呢？
8. 你知道誰來看過我嗎？
9. 我還有一點點錢。
10. 交了卷的就可以出去。

III. Write a composition on the following subject:**The Dog**

(Write 3 paragraphs. Give, in the first paragraph, a general description; in the second paragraph, its characteristics; in the third paragraph, its uses.)

國立北京清華南開三大學**I. Translate the following into idiomatic Chinese. (30%)**

I have always been a very fortunate woman, and now as an old woman I can understand a little that my good fortune was not merely luck. I myself, and my husband, had much to do with it; for in a way both of us were gamblers. The very marriage was fortunate for it was not only that we loved each other but that we shared a common philosophy and face whatever came with the same spirit of adventure.

II. Translate the following sentences into idiomatic English:

(30%)

- A. 讓父母替我們訂婚姻只怕不是一個真正可靠的辦法。
- B. 諸位有貴重物品都請交給經理，免得給人偷了。
- C. 我們這十來個人全在大學畢業，只有姓王的表兄是例外。

III. Write a short composition on the "Human Body" and divide it into four paragraphs. Discuss the parts of the human body in the first paragraph, state the functions of the parts and of the body as a whole in the second, compare the human body with that of a bird in the third, and put your own ideas in the conclusion in the last paragraph. Any writing done not according to these directions shows failure to understand, and therefore receives no credit at all. (40%)

國立中央大學

I. Translate the following Passage into Chinese:

I believe the Chinese people possess all the mental and physical qualities required for national greatness. They love the land of their birth with superstitious reverence; they believe in their own superiority, and despise all other races. They are fine men, endowed with great powers of endurance; industrious and thrifty, they have few wants and can live on little, and that little, poor food. Absolutely indifferent to death, they are fearless and brave, and when well trained and well led make first-rate soldiers. I have seen them under fire, and found them cool and undismayed by danger.

II. Translate the following passage into English:

我上了船以後坐了片刻，船就開行。這天船上的人很多，並且大部分是學生，大概是各學校都將開學的緣故。因此船上擁擠非凡，天氣又是悶熱不堪，幸而我坐的地方靠近一個窗口，一陣陣的涼風不時的吹來，比較還覺得舒適，船上遇到同學兩人，談談笑笑不覺寂寞。

III. Write a composition on the following subject:

A University

國立武漢大學

(1) 乙 組

I. Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:

Summer and Winter.

II. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

What is a complete human being? I shall take the Greek

answer to this question. Human beings have bodies, minds and characters. Each of these is capable of what the Greeks called "virtue" or what we might call "excellence". The virtue or excellence of the body is health and fitness and strength, the firm and sensitive hand, the clear eye; the excellence of the mind is to know and to understand and to think, to have some idea of what the world is and of what man has done and has been and can be; the excellence of the character lies in the great virtues. Man's aim, besides earning his living, is to make the most of all three, to have as good a mind, body and character as possible. A good education is to help him to this: not because a sound body, mind and character help to success, or happiness, but because they are good things in themselves, and because what is good is worth while, simply because it is good.

III. Translate the following paragraph into English:

英國的鄉村生活，甚為可愛。英國交通發達，火車、汽車、及腳踏車都十分便利。住在鄉村中並無消息不通之苦。牛奶，牛油，雞蛋，火腿，麵包，乾酪，茶葉，糖，巧克力克等食品，到處可以買到。大多數的鄉村或其附近，都有電影院及跳舞場，一切正常的娛樂，並未因鄉村而減少。

(2) 甲 組

I. Translate the following into Chinese: (25%)

The truth is that, although the extraordinarily industrious people of China no longer have their emperor, who prayed for them twice a year at the altar of Heaven, the overwhelming majority of them are still men and women of the country-side-agriculturists, or fishermen, or seamen. Few of them have yet travelled far from the ancient beliefs in the gods of the land, sea, river and home or clan. A truly

urban class of the European kind is not yet established in China.

II. Write a composition on the following topic: (25%)

My Education in the Middle School.

III. Translate the following into English: (25%)

今年是勝利後的第一個空軍節。吾人回憶過去因無空防而受的痛苦；能不萬感交集。四十年前，飛機只是一般好奇心理者的玩物。第一次世界大戰以後，飛機發展，一日千里，成為戰時與平時的工具，今天的空軍，已經成為決定勝負的重要力量了。

IV. Explain the following words and phrases: (25%)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. waterproof. | 2. get on with. |
| 3. look down upon. | 4. plain living. |
| 5. figuratively speaking. | 6. simile. |
| 7. give up. | 8. fire-escape. |
| 9. on the contrary. | 10. vanity. |

國立交通大學

A. 管理學院

I. Translate the following into idiomatic Chinese: (25%)

The obvious charm which the tourist finds in China cannot be preserved; it must perish at the touch of industrialism. But perhaps something may be preserved, something of the ethical qualities in which China is supreme, and which the modern world desperately needs. Among these qualities I place first the pacific temper, which seeks to settle disputes on grounds of justice rather than by force. It remains to be seen whether the West will allow this temper to persist, or will force it to give place in self-denial, to a frantic militarism like that to which Japan has been driven.

II. Translate the following dialogue into English: (25%)

甲、你往那裏去。

乙、我往徐家匯應考交通大學的入學試驗。

甲、我也是去應考的。聽說今年應考的人非常之多，而錄取的名額有限。競爭必定是十分激烈的。考取的人將是多麼幸運啊！

乙、當然我也希望考取。縱然失敗，我也不灰心，因為今年考不取，明年我要再來試試。終有一天我會進入我的理想大學讀書的。

甲、願「有志者事竟成」！

III. Summarize the following in not more than 50 words: (25%)

The collector's instinct seems to be a curious by-product of the human mind; and not only of the human mind, for magpies, monkeys, and even dogs sometimes have it. When a dog makes a store of bones, old and entirely fleshless he is like the collector who keeps obsolete things just because they are obsolete. A used postage stamp is to a man very much what a bone without flesh is to a dog; but the collector of postage stamp goes further than the dog, in that he prefers an old postage stamp to a new one, while no dog, however, ardent a collector of bones without-flesh, would not rather have a bone with flesh on it. Yet there is more method in the human collector, since he has always before him the ideal of a complete collection, whereas no dog, probably, ever dreamed of acquiring specimens of all the different kinds of bones there are in the world.—Collectors—Modern Essays from "The TIMES"

IV. Write a paragraph of about 150 words developing the following topic sentence:

We are living in a period of change. (25%)

B. 理工學院

I. Translate the following into idiomatic Chinese: (25%)

Perhaps China suffered more in the disruption of transportation

than in the decline of production during the last war. Immediate steps should be taken to restore land, river and sea transportation to normal conditions. With adequate shipping facilities the automatic adjustment of supply to demand will hasten the movement of essential commodities from place to place. For instance, foodstuffs and clothing may be rushed to the famine-stricken people in the wartorn areas; and they will also easily reach cities and towns temporarily in acute shortage of both essential commodities. The free and quick movement of daily necessities is the most effective weapon against cornering and hoarding. When profiteering is no longer profitable, commodity prices will tumble and cost of living will correspondingly decline.

II. Translate the following into idiomatic English; (25%)

我們應使人類的生活水準，合理的提高；對於科學上的發明，應該充分利用，以增進人生的享受。但是人生不祇是求個人的享受；並且要增加社會大眾的福利。所以我們所謂提高生活水準，第一是增進生活享受，第二是建設國家事業，第三是提倡兒童青年和成人的教育。

III. Summarize the following in not more than 50 words. (25%)

A little advance in thought and training would save countless lives from fire. If you wake up and smell smoke, don't jerk open the bedroom door. First, put the palm of your hand on the door panel above your head. If the wood is hot don't open that door, it is too late. The hot wood means that the hall beyond is charged with lethal heat and you can't possibly make the stairs.

Instead, leave the door closed; escape by a window, if possible, or at least yell for help from the window. With a closed door between you and fire, you have every chance of surviving until rescue comes.

If the door isn't hot, open it cautiously. Brace your hip and foot against it, to be prepared in case you have to shut it quickly. Put the palm of your hand across the crack above your head. Then open the door an inch or so. If there is any pressure against the door-or if you feel an inrush of heat on your hand-slam it shut and take to the window.

Firemen agree that thousands of householders would still be alive if they had but known and practiced these simple techniques of opening and closing doors.

Condensed from Redbook

Paul W. Kearney

- IV. Write a paragraph of about 150 words developing the following topic sentence:

The world is getting smaller than ever before. (25%)

國立政治大學

- I. A. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs:

(1) become, (2) wash, (3) feel,
 (4) cut, (5) tear, (6) meet,
 (7) choose, (8) wear, (9) know,
 (10) read.

- B. Give the plural of the following Nouns:

(1) army (2) mosquito (3) life
 (4) mouse (5) ox (6) leaf
 (7) Commander-in-chief (8) glass
 (9) chief (10) monkey

- II. Write a sentence to illustrate each one of the following grammatical forms:

(1) Restrictive relative clause

- (2) Non-restrictive relative clause
- (3) Compound sentence
- (4) Complex sentence
- (5) Future perfect tense

III. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese:

He looked at his watch. It was still only four o'clock. He was not sleepy, the punch was finished, and there was still nothing to do. He got up, walked up and down, put on a warm coat and hat and went out of the tent. The night was dark and damp; a slight drizzle was falling almost inaudibly. Close by the French Guard, the camp fires burned dimly, and far away they were blazing brightly through the smoke along the Russian line. The air was still, and faint stir and tramp could distinctly be heard from the French troops beginning to move to occupy the position.

Napoleon walked to and fro before the tent, looked at the fires, listened to the tramp, and passed by a tall guardsman in a fur cap, a sentinel at his tent, who drew himself up like a black post on seeing the Emperor. The latter stood still, facing him.

IV. Write a composition on the subject: "China and the world"

國立四川大學

- I. Write a composition from 150 to 200 words on one of the following subjects:
- a. The Campus of National Szechuan University.
 - b. The Chengtu Tea-shop.
- II. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

"The Red Army, far from being crushed, halted the great attack on Moscow and rolled back the German hordes in the first large-scale victory that anywhere had been won against them. Still

Hitler and the High Command failed to correctly evaluate the lesson. They were able to hold their main positions throughout the war's first winter and to rearm, regroup, and nurse visions of achieving in the succeeding summer the annihilating success which was the only plan they knew. As spring approached, there were rash confident words such as The German Radio in March said: "The Soviets are faced with doom and cannot escape." Goering said in April: "This attack will lead to the greatest of victories." Hitler himself promised that "the Bolshovik masses which were not able to conquer the German soldier in the winter will be beaten in every direction this summer."

III. Translate the following passage into English:

“我們中華民國建立於亞洲大陸，已經有五千年之久了。世界上五千年的國家到現在都成了歷史上的陳蹟，惟有我們中國，不獨巍然獨存，且正與世界上愛和平反侵略各國，為世界的正義公理，為人類的自由解放，共同努力於歷史上空前的戰爭，並正向光榮的勝利與永久的和平之大道邁進”。

IV. a. Correct the grammatical errors of the following sentences:

- (1) The happiest people there were him and his mother.
- (2) The mystery so to whom had rendered him this service remained.
- (3) He knew nothing of those kind of activities.
- (4) Either the second or the third of the plans they have devised are acceptable.
- (5) If I would have a big house, I should certainly accommodate friends.

b. Fill up each of the following blanks with a preposition:

- (1) Several days ago, _____ a moonlit summer night, _____ a little

- village ___ Chengtu, I saw two men fight a duel.
- (2) We now find that millions ___ our population are incapable ___ education ___ the elementary grades.
- (3) ___ the study ___ biology we find that plants and animals are made up ___ such structures called cell.
- (4) ___ a long time I have been interested ___ this new development ___ science.
- (5) Reading the directions ___ the bottle may prevent you ___ making a mistake.

國立復旦大學

(1) 甲 組

- I. Write a short essay of not more than 200 words on the the topic:
Well Begun, Half Done.
- II. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

There are many reasons why authors write, but apart from all those that have to do with profit for themselves or the desire to do good to others, there is a deeper one—the impulse to express their ideas and feelings. Everyone shares this impulse, though most of us can express ourselves only awkwardly or noisily. The great writers are not only those who have been able to express themselves adequately and beautifully, but those who in doing so have provided the rest of us with outlets for our feelings. The kind of literature that best exemplifies this is lyric poetry. There are few people who have not stumbled upon some or song which caused them intense pleasure because it gave them a satisfying way of uttering something inside of them which needed to be expressed. There are thousands of such poems waiting for you to discover them and

get joy out of them, and this is perhaps the best of all reasons why you should study literature.

1. 天下大勢，合久必分，分久必合。
2. 多行不義，必自斃。
3. 醉翁之意不在酒，在乎山水之間也。
4. 溫故而知新；可以爲師矣。
5. 願得廣廈千萬間，盡蔽天下寒士皆歡顏。
6. 若我爲上帝，我將毀滅此萬惡之世界。
7. 有志者事竟成。
8. 三人行，必有我師焉。

(2) 乙 組

I. Write a short essay of not more than 200 words on the topic:

Time and Tide Wait for no Men.

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

The wise student will therefore do two things: first, he will stay as long as possible in the middle school in order to get a broad and generous training in foundation subjects; second, he will take as much higher education as time and circumstances permit. By so doing he will acquaint himself more fully with many of the general fields of study—commercial, industrial, scientific, and professional. He will also train himself to think clearly and will work out through study and experience a satisfactory view of life, which will recognize spiritual as well as material values and place the emphasis where it properly belongs. His capacity for usefulness will thus be immeasurably increased. It is his education that gives him value. If education does not produce good, happy, and useful citizens, it has failed.

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 寧使我負天下人，不使天下人負我。
2. 晏平仲 (Yen ping chung) 善與人交，久而敬之。
3. 吾未見好德如好色者也。
4. 吾居此已近三年矣。
5. 若希特勒爲一猶太人，彼決不相信德國人爲世界上最優秀之民族。
6. 一之爲甚，其可再乎。
7. 天下存亡，匹夫有責。
8. 仁者見仁，智者見智。

國立同濟大學

I. Translate the following into Chinese:

The soul is a spiritit, and must have a house to live in; this must not be merely a house to live in, but one suitable for any country and climate, and which can be moved at pleasure. What would be the best form of this house? What kind of servants ought she to have, upon which she may call thousands of times every day?

Suppose a man could make a chain with twenty-four links, which could turn every way, and be so strong as to support itself in an upright posture, and also to hold up areat weig't, would he not be a clever man? But the back bone is likethis, It has twenty-four rjoints, turns every way, is very strong, and supports the whole body.

II. Translate the following into English:

上海是中國最大的城市。他有三百多萬的人口，其中包括許多外國人。自從抗戰結束以來，上海特別地擁擠，交通工具也不够了。我不喜歡上海。他是一個商人活動的地方，而不是一個研究學問的環境。我很高興，同濟大學大部分是在郊外。

III. Write a composition on the subject:

“My purpose of Studying in Tung-Chi University.”

國立北洋大學

I. Write a composition “Science without conscience is the ruin of a people.” or

“Engineering and China reconstruction.”

II. Translate the following into Chinese:

For the aims of my own career, I want to promote the increase of natural knowledge, and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life, in the conviction that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of make-believe is stripped off.

III. Correct all errors in grammar and structure in the following sentences:

(1) The water was impure, caused by bad drainage.

(2) After inspecting my passport, I was permitted to go on board the boat.

(3) A person is known by the way they spend their leisure.

(4) I cannot help but wonder where they have gone.

(5) It was me who they blamed for the mistake.

(6) He sure was a gentleman, and acted real courteous.

IV. Write sentences in which the following words and phrases are correctly used:

(1) unless

(2) in accordance with

(3) whoever

(4) because of

(5) in order that

國立暨南大學

I. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Is this the old man who you saw yesterday in the park?
2. You ought can pass the examination.
3. John looks very like his father.
4. Did You sleep good last night?
5. There have three months in the season.
6. Shanghai is New York of China
7. You had ought to have refused him admission.
8. He has ate nothing, sleep nothing since he enter the hospital
9. If I was you I should remain at home.
10. Which is the most important, honesty or energy?

II. In the following sentences underline the right words and cross out the wrong ones:

1. Father laughed happily and nodded as he (lay, laid) out a fresh shirt.
2. Why, I've hardly (lain, laid) my eyes on a car since I've
3. Fancy my brothers (lying, laying) round here all this time and never telling us about it.
4. She (set, sit) the plants on the window sill.
5. He had great difficulty in (sitting, setting) till,
6. From the Russian front the news (was, were) very good
7. The audience (was, were) dribbed in their opinion of the show.
8. Milk tastes (sour, sourly) after thunder.
9. You should always speak (firm, fimly) to him but not (load, loudly).
10. Are the the girls as tall as (she, her) yet?

III. Write a short composition on :

If I Were a Rich Man.

國立中正大學

I. Fill in each of the blank with a word in order to Complete the following sentences :

1. He ___ elected president of his class.
2. Since July he ___ in Nanchang.
3. The boy is ___ of his father.
4. The book is composed ___ 485 pages,
5. I got up ___ Six ___ the morning.
6. My sister makes ___ her to study.
7. Peiping ___ China's capital for hundreds of years.
8. This is the ___ beautiful view I ___ over seen.
9. ___ a scholar, he reads Latin without difficulty.
10. Had the city fallen, he ___ a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese.

II. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :

1. He has wrote to his mother.
2. You were spoken when he entered the room.
3. Mary saw John stand by the window.
4. It is he whom I saw the other day.
5. The man who is taller than me is the tallest than all.
6. He strikes hardly at the desk.
7. This is a four legs table,
8. I must go yesterday.
9. If he were you, he will run away.
10. Whosoever you respect will be respected by me.

III. Make a sentence with each of the following :

1. neither... nor 2. as soon as 3. than 4. although
 5. on account of 6. according 7. whatever 8. in spite of
 9. in stead of 10. notwithstanding

IV. Translate the following into Chinese :

"Perhaps I was destined to be an exile, for I did not feel the least regret or sorrow when I learned that I was to leave my home and live so far away. Though I could not refrain from shedding a few tears when I saw my mother and grandmother and elder sister crying at my departure, I was really happy and lighthearted when the boat set sail. When I was passing places where the landscape was pleasant, I forgot everything and enjoyed the scenes of nature in silence."

國立唐山工學院

I. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Catskill Mountains, They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family, and are seen away to the west of the river, swelling up to a noble height, and lordling it over the surrounding country. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day, produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains, and they are regarded by all the good wives, far and near, as perfect barometers. When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky. but sometimes, when the rest of the landscape is cloudless, they will gather a hood of gray vapors about their summits, which, in the last rays of the setting sun, will glow and light up like a crown of glory.

II. Translate the following sentences into English :

1. 你要人怎樣待你；你應當先怎樣待人。
2. 遊藝可以增廣見聞。
3. 爲學如逆水行舟；不進則退。
4. 建國比抗戰更難；復員比動員更苦。
5. 老年人常思既往；少年人常思未來。

III. Write a short composition on either of the following subjects.

- (1) The Necessity of the Industrialization of China
- (2) The Essential Qualities of a Successful Man

國立江蘇醫學院

I. Improve the following sentences :

- (1) The first speaker was entertaining but the others extremely boresome.
- (2) That money you gave me I lost it.
- (3) I promised to take good care of the book and that I would return it promptly.
- (4) Clark tried to play football in the afternoon and studying his lessons at night.

II. (1) Change the following sentence to the periodic form.

He walked home with me, having met me at the door of the office.

(2) Correct the following sentence to secure unity :

The road was macadamized two years ago and now it is full of holes.

(3) Correct the following sentence to secure coherence :

Listening intently I A noise was heard.

III. Write a well-constructed paragraph on the following subject :

My Purpose of Entering the Medical College.

國立北平鐵道管理學院

I. Translate the following into English:—

- (1) 你的帽子比我的好。
- (2) 我能跑得和你一樣快。
- (3) 在夏天需要喝多量的水。
- (4) 吸煙是與衛生有害。
- (5) 昨天英文班上到了九十個學生；他們都是很用功。
- (6) 他今年四十歲，但是只看得三十歲左右。
- (7) 第九所房子是我的家。
- (8) 我的五弟是很聽話；可惜身體太弱。
- (9) 上星期六我在江邊散步的時候，我看見了幾隻戰艦，許多輪船，和無數的木船。
- (10) 近十年來，中國的教育確實有些進步。

II. Translate the following into Chinese:—

The Great Wall of China separating Northern China from Mongolia, and known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Middle Ages, has a long and eventful history reaching back to centuries before the birth of Christ. The wall was originally planned and begun in the 3rd century B. C. by the emperor Chin Shih Hwang, who having to some extent unified China politically, was harassed by the attacks of nomadic tribes from Mongolia. The Tartars customarily came over the frontier of China each year to destroy towns and carry off sheep, rice, and other wealth of the people.

III. Write a short composition of about three hundred words on the following subject:

What I Have Done During This Summer

國立師範學院

- I. Write a short essay of about 300 words on one of the following subjects :

My Trip to Lantien

A Comparison of Town and Country Life

- II. Translate the following passages into Chinese :

For the second time we are at war, Over and over again we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who and now our enemies. But it has been in vain. We have there forced into a conflict. We are called, with our allies to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the highschool curriculum. Tradition still largely determines its choice of subjects. Some changes have come and newer things have been slowly and cautiously introduced. Others are in the offing, but many of them will be things of the past before they are admitted to this council chamber of the departed. The school curriculum large far behind the parade of modern progress.

- IV. Translate into English :

1. 早起早眠能使人健康，富有，聰敏。
2. 少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲。
3. 大道之行也，天下爲公。
4. 物價問題如不能解決，則經濟建設必甚難有成功之希望。
5. 各政黨必需澈底合作，國家方有希望，否則各種會議，亦屬徒然。

私立之江大學

1. Write a short composition (of about 200 words) on any one of

the following topics :

1. The Importance of Health.
2. The Victory of Peace.
3. Honesty is the Best Policy.
4. My First School.

II. Make corrections, wherever necessary in the following sentences :

1. They intend to be doing the work themselves :
2. I saw him to go with my own eyes.
3. Between my brother and I, we had three oranges.
4. A rose smells more sweetly than a sunflower.
5. He is taken ill since Sunday last.
6. Every student must work hardy if he expects to succeed.
7. No one knew whether he desires to come or not.
8. It is more easily for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter in the kingdom of god.
9. This merchant deals with rice but he does not deal honesty about me.
10. Aim in doing your duty with all risks, and do not worry on the consequences
11. The ship is bound at Tientsin, and will arrive there on the 3th of July.
12. No sooner had the sun arisen above the horizon than he got out of the bed to begin his work.

III. Write sentences containing the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. confess; | 2. adopt; |
| 3. serviceable, | 4. preferable; |
| 5. out of temper, | 6. prone; |
| 7. in virtue of, | 8. eloquence |

9. unpremeditated.

IV. Translate the following passages into Chinese :

1. Every step of progress in the history of our race has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty and been achieved and secured by great discoverers, great patriots and great workers in all walks of life.
2. Not long ago I had a talk with a retired soldier, and he was surprised at my assertion that it was a pity to kill animals for food.
3. Thoreau's doctrine and practice of the simple life was bound up with his love of nature, which differed from that of Emerson in that it was more definitely scientific.
4. The Sketch-Book, which was first published in America in 1819, remains the chief basis of the international fame which Irving began to win on its appearance.

北平輔仁大學

I. Translate into English:

美國怎樣獎勵科學研究？

在美國幾乎每天有新的發明，從原子彈到洗衣機。美國從什麼地方得來這許多科學家？自從對日戰爭勝利以來，很多科學研究者和科學家都復員了，而且像戰前一樣，鼓勵科學研究的方法又立即實行了，那就是頒發獎學金，研究費等給有天才的男女青年。除了各大學，學院以外，幾乎所有美國大的商業組合都設有這種獎學金。在最五某電氣公司發動的獎學金競爭考試中有四十個男女青年中選；他們一共得五萬一千元，每人從二千四百元到四百元不等，那些錢就供給他們在大學裏讀書研究的。這種考試每年都有，從十五歲到十八歲的高中畢業生都可以應考，他們可以任意選擇自然科學中任何一科。

II. Translate into Chinese:

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE NEW LIFE
MOVEMENT

There seems to be a necessity to make the New Life Movement more widespread. The cities, however appear to be doing fairly well in their attempt to carry out the principles of the Movement.

I am afraid that the intellectuals are not setting good enough examples. Take the question of frugality, they want imported cigarettes, wine, clothes, shoes, besides other luxuries.

Nor is there enough self-reproach, which I think is the starting point of all improvements. Everyone should ask himself every night whether his behavior that day came up to the standard by the New Life Movement.

There are some people who understand, and even preach the Movement, but in practice they lead a life that is nowhere near the teachings of the organization. Theorizing is not enough, things must be done.

福建協和大學

I. Write the sentences with the verb "Sing" using:

1. The present tense;
2. The past tense;
3. The perfect tense;
4. The past progressive tense;
5. The future tense.

II. Write sentences using the phrases;

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. For a time; | 2. belong to; |
| 3. Instead of; | 4. Long for; |

III. Change the following to the Passive Voice:

1. The boy broke the window.
2. The coolie carried my sister.

IV. Correct the following:

1. In my room it has a desk.
2. The English is my favorite study.
3. It is three o'clock and a half.
4. Our school will close at Tuesday.

V. Write a composition on the following subject (about 200 words)
Eng'ish is A Useful Tool.

VI. Translate the following: "When Darius was crowned King of Persia, he made a great feast for all his subjects. When the celebration was over, Darius went to his palace and fell asleep, but was soon awakened by the conversation of three young men who were standing guard over his bed chamber.

They were disputing as to what was the strongest thing in the world, As they became excited, they talked so loud that they awakened the king. But he instead of telling them to be quiet listened to their argument. They were saying, "Let each of us write a sentence telling what we think is strongest, and put it under the kings pillow. then on the morrow he will decide which is wisest."

So they did as they had agreed. The first wrote, "Wine is the strongest", The second wrote, "The King is the strongest." The third wrote "Above all truth beareth the victory." These writings they put under the kings pillow.

華南大學

1. Tell the part of speech of each word in the following sentence:
Peace, my boy, your little sister is seriously ill and needs plenty of rest.

II. Fill in the blanks below with appropriate words:—

1. The people _____ fear _____ danger, left the city for the suburbs.
2. That city is forty miles _____ here.
3. My friend is _____ duty to-day.
4. He will stand _____ you _____ this matter.
5. Her father stood _____ front _____ me for some time.

III. Give the past and past participle of the following verbs:

- | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. saw | 2. mix | 3. break |
| 4. lead | 5. swim | 6. grind |
| 7. blow | 8. lie | 9. cut |
| 10. catch. | | |

IV. Change the following sentences from Active into Passive Voice and Vice Versa:

1. which book interested you most?
2. She was drawins a beautiful picture on a post-card.
3. Has my suit of clothes been washed by this time?
4. The robbers lead them into the woods, and then they slay them.
5. Many a student was told to join the ceremony by the teachard.

V. Correct all the errors you can find in the following sentences:

1. One of the childs are dead.
2. My brother is older and clever than his class-mates.
3. Let we to go inside, and then saw what is happened.
4. How much toys have he place on the 'desk'?
5. Come when you is readiness.

IV. Write a short composition on:—

The Joy of Going Home.

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