



AET2

Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part II

Monday 06 June 2016 9 to 12.00 pm

Paper C13

Literary Chinese 3

Answer **all** questions. All questions carry **equal** marks.

Write your number **not** your name on the cover sheet of **each** answer booklet.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

20 page answer booklet

Rough Work Pad

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE SUPPLIED FOR THIS EXAMINATION

Gudai hanyu cidian (Chinese-Chinese dictionary)

You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed to do so.

1. SEEN. Translate into English.

孔子謂柳下季曰：「夫為人父者，必能詔其子；為人兄者，必能教其弟。若父不能詔其子，兄不能教其弟，則無貴父子兄弟之親矣。今先生，世之才士也，弟為盜跖，為天下害，而弗能教也，丘竊為先生羞之。丘請為先生往說之。」柳下季曰：「先生言『為人父者必能詔其子，為人兄者必能教其弟』，若子不聽父之詔，弟不受兄之教，雖今先生之辯，將奈之何哉？且跖之為人也，心如涌泉，意如飄風，強足以距敵，辯足以飾非，順其心則喜，逆其心則怒，易辱人以言。先生必無往。」

孔子不聽，顏回為御，子貢為右，往見盜跖。盜跖乃方休卒徒太山之陽，膾人肝而舖之。孔子下車而前，見謁者曰：「魯人孔丘，聞將軍高義。」敬再拜謁者，謁者入通，盜跖聞之大怒，目如明星，髮上指冠，曰：「此夫魯國之巧偽人孔丘非邪？為我告之：『爾作言造語，妄稱文、武，冠枝木之冠，帶死牛之脅，多辭繆說，不耕而食，不織而衣，搖脣鼓舌，擅生是非，以迷天下之主，使天下學士不反其本，妄作孝弟而傲倖於封侯富貴者也。子之罪大極重，疾走歸！不然，我將以子肝益晝舖之膳。』」

Guo Qingfan 郭慶藩, *Zhuangzi jishi* 莊子集釋, Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1985, pp. 990–992.

2. UNSEEN. Translate into English.

梁大夫宋就者為邊縣令，與楚鄰界。梁之邊亭與楚之邊亭皆種瓜，各有數。梁之邊亭劬力而數灌，其瓜美。楚窳而希灌，其瓜惡。楚令固以梁瓜之美怒其亭瓜之惡也，楚亭惡梁瓜之賢己，因夜往竊搔梁亭之瓜，皆有死焦者矣。梁亭覺之，因請其尉，亦欲竊往報搔楚亭之瓜。尉以請，宋就曰：「惡，是何言也！是講怨分禍之道也。惡，何稱之甚也！若我教子，必誨莫令人往，竊為楚亭夜善灌其

瓜，令勿知也。」於是梁亭乃每夜往竊灌楚亭之瓜，楚亭旦而行瓜，則此已灌矣。瓜日以美，楚亭怪而察之，則乃梁亭也。楚令聞之，大悅，具以聞。楚王聞之，怒然醜以志自昏也。告吏曰：「微搔瓜，得無他罪乎？」說梁之陰讓也，乃謝以重幣，而請交於梁王。楚王時則稱說梁王，以為信，故梁楚之驩由宋就始。語曰：「轉敗而為功，因禍而為福。」老子曰：「報怨以德。」此之謂乎！夫人既不善，胡足效哉。

Jia Yi 賈誼, *Xinshu* 新書, Shanghai: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1937, p. 76.

劬力 *qúlì*: hardworking, diligent

窳 *yǔ*: lazy

搔 *sāo*: to scratch

尉 *wèi*: constable, official

微 *wēi*: in secret

3. Reading comprehension. Answer the **two** questions for each text. You do not have to translate the text.

a)

魏 龐恭與太子質於邯鄲，謂魏王曰：「今一人來言市中有虎，王信之乎？」王曰：「否。」曰：「二人言，王信之乎？」曰：「寡人疑矣。」曰：「三人言，王信之乎？」曰：「寡人信之矣。」龐恭曰：「夫市之無虎明矣，三人言而成虎。今邯鄲去魏遠於市，議臣者過三人，願王察之也。」魏王曰：「寡人知之矣。」及龐恭自邯鄲反，讒口果至，遂不得見。

Liu Xiang 劉向, *Xinxu* 新序, Shanghai: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1936, p. 16.

質 *zhì*: (to be) a hostage in another state's court

(TURN OVER)

1. Why wouldn't Pang Gong gain audience with the king after his return from Handan?

2. How is seeing a tiger at the market relevant to Pang Gong's case?

b)

昔者，燕相得罪於君，將出亡，召門下諸大夫曰：「有能從我出者乎？」三問，諸大夫莫對，燕相曰：「嘻！亦有士之不足養也。」大夫有進者曰：「亦有君之不能養士，安有士之不足養者？凶年饑歲，糟粕不厭，而君之犬馬，有餘穀粟；隆冬烈寒，士短褐不完，四體不蔽，而君之臺觀，帷頑錦繡，隨風飄飄而弊。財者，君之所輕；死者，士之所重也。君不能施君之所輕，而求得士之所重，不亦難乎？」燕相遂慚，遁逃不復敢見。

Liu Xiang 劉向, *Xinxu* 新序, Shanghai: Shangwu yinshuguan, 1936, p. 21.

糟粕 *zāopò*: dregs, waste

隆冬 *lóngdōng*: midwinter, the depth of winter

臺觀 *táiguàn*: tall building

帷頑錦繡 *wéiwán jǐnxiù*: beautiful brocade curtains

弊 *bì*: to ruin, destroy

1. What did the chancellor of Yan laugh about?

2. Why did he leave ashamed?

END OF PAPER

Page 4 of 4