



AET1

Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part IB

Tuesday 04 June 2019 13.30-16.30pm

Paper C6

Literary Chinese 2

*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

a)

鳥語

中州境有道士，募食鄉村。食已，聞鸛鳴，因告主人使慎火。問故，答曰：「鳥云：『大火難救，可怕！』」眾笑之，竟不備。明日，果火，延燒數家，始驚其神。好事者追及之，稱為仙。道士曰：「我不過知鳥語耳，何仙也！」適有皂花雀鳴樹上，眾問何語。曰：「雀言：『初六養之，初六養之；十四、十六殤之。』」想此家雙生矣。今日為初十，不出五六日，當俱死也。」詢之，果生二子；無何，並死，其日悉符。邑令聞其奇，招之，延為客。時群鴨過，因問之。對曰：「明公內室，必相爭也。鴨曰：『罷罷！偏向他！偏向他！』」令大服，蓋妻妾反脣，令適被喧聒而出也。因留居署中，優禮之。時辨鳥言，多奇中。而道士樸野，肆言輒無所忌。令最貪，一切供用諸物，皆折為錢以入之。一日，方坐，群鴨復來，令又詰之。答曰：「今日所言，不與前同，乃為明公會計耳。」問：「何計？」曰：「彼云：『蠟燭一百八，銀朱一千八。』」令慚，疑其相譏。道士求去，令不許。踰數日，宴客，忽聞杜宇。客問之。答曰：「鳥云：『丟官而去。』」眾愕然失色。令大怒，立逐而出。未幾，令果以墨敗。嗚呼！此仙人儆戒之，而惜乎危厲熏心者，不之悟也。

Pu Songling, *Liao zhai zhi yi* (Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1979), pp. 1276-1277.

b)

明月皎夜光	促織鳴東壁
玉衡指孟冬	眾星何歷歷
白露霑野草	時節忽復易
秋蟬鳴樹間	玄鳥逝安適
昔我同門友	高舉振六翮
不念攜手好	棄我如遺跡
南箕北有斗	牽牛不負輶
良無盤石固	虛名復何益

Sui Shusen, *Gu shi shi jiu shou ji shi* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1955), pp. 10-11.

c)

沛國華佗，字元化，一名敷。瑯邪劉勳，為河內太守，有女，年幾二十，苦腳左膝有瘡，癢而不痛，瘡愈數十日復發，如此七八年。迎佗使視。佗曰：「是易治之。」當得稻糠，黃色犬一頭，好馬二匹。以繩繫犬頸，使走馬牽犬，馬極，輒易，計馬走三十餘里，犬不能行，復令步人拖曳，計向五十里，乃以藥飲女。女即安臥不知人，因取大刀斷犬腹，近後腳之前，以所斷之處向瘡口，令二三寸，停之須臾，有若蛇者，從瘡中出。便以鐵椎橫貫蛇頭，蛇在皮中動搖良久，須臾，不動，乃牽出，長三尺許，純是蛇，但有眼處而無童子，又逆鱗耳。以膏散著瘡中，七日愈。

Gan Bao, *Sou shen ji* (Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1979), p. 41.

2. UNSEEN – Translate into English

a)

小人

康熙間，有術人攜一榼，榼中藏小人，長尺許。投以錢，則啟榼令出，唱曲而退。至掖，掖宰索榼入署，細審小人出處。初不敢言；固詰之，始自述其鄉族。蓋讀書童子，自塾中歸，為術人所迷，復投以藥，四體暴縮；彼遂攜之，以為戲具。宰怒，殺術人。留童子，欲醫之，尚未得其方也。

Pu Songling, *Liao zhai zhi yi* (Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1979), p. 597.

術人	shùrén	magician
榼	kē	'a type of wine vessel'

(TURN OVER)

掖	yè	to carry, hold under the arm
宰	zǎi	prefect
署	shǔ	government office
審	shěn	to exam, inspect, investigate
詰	jié	to interrogate
塾	shú	private school
迷	mí	to be confused, perplexed, confounded
暴	bào	suddenly; violently

b)

情詩

微陰翳陽景	清風飄我衣
游魚潛綠水	翔鳥薄天飛
眇眇客行士	遙役不得歸
始出嚴霜結	今來白露晞
游者歎黍離	處者歌式微
慷慨對嘉賓	悽愴內傷悲

Cao Zhi, "Qing shi" in *Gu shi yuan* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1977), p. 126.

微陰	wēiyīn	wispy clouds
翳	yì	to cover, conceal
陽景	yángjǐng	sunlight
潛	qián	to hide
眇眇	miǎomiǎo	solitary, lone; distant
晞	xī	to gaze at
黍離	shǔlí	Poem name
悽愴	qīchuàng	to be pitiful; painful

3. READING COMPREHENSION – Please read the following and answer **all** the following questions. You do **NOT** need to translate the texts into English. Your answers should be in **English**.

a)

蔣子文者，廣陵人也。嗜酒，好色，挑撻無度。常自謂：「己骨清，死當為神。」漢末，為秣陵尉，逐賊至鍾山下，賊擊傷額，因解綬縛之，有頃遂死。及吳先主之初，其故吏見文於道，乘白馬，執白羽，侍從如平生。見者驚走。文追之，謂曰：「我當為此土地神，以福爾下民。爾可宣告百姓，為我立祠。不爾，將有大咎。」是歲夏，大疫，百姓竊相恐動，頗有竊祠之者矣。文又下巫祝：「吾將大啟佑孫氏，宜為我立祠；不爾，將使蟲入人耳為災。」俄而小蟲如塵虻，入耳，皆死，醫不能治。百姓愈恐。孫主未之信也。又下巫祝：「吾不祀我，將又以大火為災。」是歲，火災大發，一日數十處。火及公宮。議者以為鬼有所歸，乃不為厲，宜有以撫之。於是使使者封子文為中都侯，次弟子緒為長水校尉，皆加印綬。為立廟堂。轉號鍾山為蔣山，今建康東北蔣山是也。自是災厲止息，百姓遂大事之。

Gan Bao, *Sou shen ji* (Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju, 1979), p. 23.

挑撻	tāotà	to be idle, dilutant
秣陵	mòlíng	Place name
鍾山	zhōngshān	Place name
擊	jī	to hit, strike
額	é	forehead
解綬	jiěshòu	to resign from office
吳先主	wú xiān zhǔ	appellation for Sun Quan
吏	lì	clerk, scribe
疫	yì	pestilence, plague
巫祝	wūzhù	sorcerer, magus

(TURN OVER)

大啟	dàqǐ	to prosper
佑	yòu	to help, aid
不爾	bùěr	'not so'
蟲	chóng	insect; worm
塵虻	chénméng	horsefly
厲	lì	evil
封	fēng	to enfeoff
次	cì	to rank
緒	xù	<i>Personal name</i>
校尉	xiàowèi	commandant
印綬	yìnshòu	official seal
廟堂	miàotáng	imperial temple

1. What did Jiang Wenzhi think was going to happen to him? What did actually happen?
2. What were the calamities visited on the people? How were they resolved?
3. What veridiction effects are used by this tale?

b)

明月篇

皎皎明月光	灼灼朝日暉
昔為春繭絲	今為秋女衣
丹脣列素齒	翠彩發蛾眉
嬌子多好言	歡合易為姿
玉顏盛有時	秀色隨年衰
常恐新間舊	變故興細微
浮萍無根本	非水將何依
憂喜更相接	樂極還自悲

Fu Xuan, "Ming yue pian" in *Gu shi yuan* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1977), p. 150.

暉	huī	sunshine
繭絲	jiǎnsī	silk
翠彩	cuìcǎi	jade green
蛾眉	éméi	delicate eyebrows
嬌子	jiāozǐ	young woman
玉顏	yùyán	fair complexion
秀色	xiùsè	beautiful appearance
浮萍	fúpíng	duckweed (an aquatic plant usually of genus Lemnoideae)

1. Name two different types of imagery this poem uses, how does the poem relate them?
2. Where is the turn in this poem? What marks it?

END OF PAPER