

- 一、以下節錄《牛津英語大辭典》(*Oxford English Dictionary*)線上版中「university」此一名詞的字源和四組解釋。請利用它來討論中世紀歐洲大學的興起與發展。(25分)

Etymology:

< Anglo-Norman *univercyté, universeté, universitee*, Anglo-Norman and Old French, Middle French *université* (French *université*) community, corporation (1214 in Old French), totality, universality (13th cent.), body of masters and scholars engaged in giving and receiving instruction (1246), institution of higher education (c1255), the whole of creation (1378)

< classical Latin *ūniversitāt-, ūniversitās* the whole, entire number, sum of things, universe, (in legal use, from 2nd cent. A.D.) corporate body of people, community, in post-classical Latin also universality, generalization (1159, c1200 in British sources), body of masters and scholars of an academic institution (from c1210 with reference to the University of Paris, frequently from 1231 in British sources)

< *ūniversus + -tās*. Compare Old Occitan *universitat* (13th cent.), Catalan *universitat* (14th cent.), Spanish *universidad* (1490), Portuguese *universidade* (14th cent.), Italian *università* (a1320). Compare also Middle Dutch *universiteit* (Dutch *universiteit*), Middle Low German *universitēte*, Middle High German *universitēt* (German *Universität*), Swedish *universitet*, Danish *universitet*.

1.

a. An institution of higher education offering tuition in mainly non-vocational subjects and typically having the power to confer degrees. Also: the members, colleges, buildings, etc., of such an institution collectively. In later use also in prepositional phrases without article, as *at university, to university*, etc.

b. In extended use. Cf. *the university of life* at Phrases 2a.

2.

a. The whole body or number of a specified group or class (esp. an extensive one, as creatures, things, etc.). Also *fig.* Cf. UNIVERSALITY *n.* 6a. *rare* after 18th cent.

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- †b. The entirety of something; all things, all creation. *Obs.*
†c. The whole world; the universe. Cf. UNIVERSALITY *n.* 6b. *Obs.*
†d. The whole people, the masses; = UNIVERSALITY *n.* 6a(b). *Obs. rare.*
e. *Law.* The whole of the legal privileges, obligations, etc., belonging to a particular individual, regarded collectively; freq. in *university of rights and duties.* Now *hist.* and *rare.*

3.

- †a. A company of persons associated together for some purpose. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
b. A body or class of persons regarded collectively; *esp.* an association of persons forming a corporate body or society, a corporation, a guild. Now *hist.*
†4. The fact or quality of being universal in character; inclusiveness, completeness. Cf. UNIVERSALITY *n.* 1a. *Obs. rare.*

二、從文藝復興以後的十六至十七世紀，請討論歐洲有那些方面的轉變，可能促成啟蒙時期思想家對時代批判的精神。換言之，啟蒙時代的「新」，如何可能得自於前面時代的「舊」？或你有反面意見，請申論。（25分）

三、揆諸史實，近代日本先後和六個國家之間訂有同盟條約，即日英同盟、日俄同盟、日華同盟、日德義三國同盟，以及日美同盟。試逐一析論上述五大同盟條約簽訂的時代背景、防禦對象及盟約結果。（25分）

四、請說明第一次世界大戰之後與第二次世界大戰之後，戰敗國所受的處分或待遇有何差異，並由此申論當代文化思潮或價值觀的轉變。（25分）

試題隨卷繳回