

試將下列文字譯成中文（共 4 題，每題 25 分）

(1) In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains. In the bed of the river there were pebbles and boulders, dry and white in the sun, and the water was clear and swiftly moving and blue in the channels. Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees. The trunks of the trees too were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and leaves, stirred by the breeze, falling and the soldiers marching and afterwards the road bare and white except for the leaves.

—“*A Farewell To Arms*”, by Ernest Hemingway

(2) This was admittedly because I loved Ping-mei so, but besides love, there were other reasons. Our union met with violent opposition from my family and from the old society. It was after much hard struggle and at the cost of breaking relations with our families that we finally became husband and wife. We paid a high price for our life. Because of this, we shared good fortune and hardship, and loved each other without holding anything back during the more than a decade of our life together.

—“*Together through Thick and Thin*”, by Zhong lihe

(3) Chen Ying-chen started to publish fiction in 1959 after graduation from college, in a style characteristic of the early phase of the Modernist literary movement. However, by the time he joined *Literary Quarterly* in 1966, he seemed to be disenchanted with modernism. He was imprisoned shortly afterward for participating in a Marxist reading group, and his literary career was virtually interrupted for seven years. When he was released in 1975, he promptly rejoined Yu Tien-ts'ung and soon became the leading champion of Nativist literature. His criticism of Taiwan's Modernist literary movement, more thoughtful than anyone else's, was largely endorsed by Nativist supporters.

—“*Modernism and the Nativist Resistance*”, by Sung-sheng Chang

(4) Folk literature is orally transmitted literature. It is also called oral literature and vernacular literature. This term refers to stories, songs, jokes, proverbs, riddles, etc, that have been orally passed down through the ages. Folk literature has existed among peoples for ages, predating the advent of the written words. Despite this fact, only recently has it begun to gradually receive common acceptance as a category of study. Furthermore, in the Greater China area, whether the Mainland or Taiwan, the acceptance of the notion of "folk literature" has come even later. It could be said to have come in Taiwan during the early- to mid- Japanese Occupation period, and in the Mainland at around the same time, with the May Fourth Movement.

— "Definition and Characteristics of Taiwanese Folk Literature"
by Hu Wan-ch'uan, (translated by Scott Gregory)