

2025年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

( 冬期・一般選抜 ) 問題

専門科目 東洋史 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

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I 以下の中国古典文につき、(1) 貸与された赤鉛筆を用いて句読(。)を切り、(2) 現代日本語に訳せ(赤鉛筆は句読を切るときのみ使用)。

宣帝臨終屬輔政於蕭望之其後望之被譖以死而天下  
冤之夫望之者固所謂可小知而不可大受者也望之於  
宣帝之世建議屢矣要皆非人之是是人之非矯以與人  
立異得非其果得失非其固失也匈奴內潰羣臣議滅之  
望之則曰不當乘亂而幸災呼韓邪入朝丞相御史欲位  
之王侯之下望之則曰待以不臣謙亨之福韓延壽良吏  
也忌其名而計其小過以陷之死丙吉賢相也則倨慢無  
禮而以老侮之且不但已也出補平原太守則自陳而請  
畱試之左馮翊則謝病而不赴迹其所爲蓋攬權自居翹  
人過以必伸激水火於廷而怙位以自尊者也若此者其  
懷祿不舍之情早爲小人之所挾持而拂眾矯名抑爲君  
子所不信身之不保而安能保六尺之孤哉見善若驚見  
不善如讎君子猶謂其量之有涯而不可以任大況其所  
謂善者不必善所謂不善者非不善乎宣帝之任之也將  
以其經術與挾經術而行其偏矯之情以王安石之廉介  
而禍及天下而望之益之以侈抑以其議論與則華而不  
實辯而窒固君子之所惡也主父偃徐樂豈無議論之近  
正而望之抑奚以異蓋宣帝之爲君也恃才而喜自用樂  
聞人過以示察者也故於望之有臭味之合焉以私好而  
託家國之大其不傾者鮮矣

(王夫之『說通鑑論』より)

受験記号番号

$$\frac{2}{5}$$

II (1) ～ (5) につき 知る所を日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

(1) 度支司

(2) 『孔子改制考』

(3) 羽田亨

(4) 漢議

(5) 色目人

## Ⅲ 次の英文を日本語に訳せ。

The status of *chien-sheng* underwent important changes in Ming times. The landmark was the serious Mongol invasion of the Peking area in 1449 which resulted in the capture of the reigning Ming emperor and which forced the government to sell offices, and official titles. Starting in 1451, a series of imperial decrees allowed at first *sheng-yüan*, but later also men without an academic degree, to purchase the Imperial Academy studentships with grain or horses.<sup>77</sup> The sale was suspended after the northern defense had been strengthened but was sporadically revived in times of serious natural calamity. By the last quarter of the fifteenth century several tens of thousands of studentships had been sold. Since the purchased *chien-sheng* title also entitled a person to minor official appointment, the lower stratum of the bureaucracy began to be glutted. In 1488 Wang Shu, one of the most upright presidents of the Board of Civil Appointments of the Ming period, testified that the average *chien-sheng* now had to wait almost twenty years for a real office. The glut in the lower bureaucracy seems to have been somewhat eased in the early sixteenth century as the volume of sale of studentships was brought under control. Figures for the Imperial Academy's total enrollments and those of the students who entered the Academy by purchase are available for nineteen years of the period 1545-81. Of a total nineteen-year enrollment of 16,070, 6,869 or 42.6 percent purchased the *chien-sheng* title. It ought to be pointed out that the figures are far from complete because a much larger number of people who purchased the title stayed home and did not enroll in the academy. While it is true that the volume of sale was much smaller than that of the Ch'ing period, the sale did much to affect the status of *chien-sheng* and their opportunities for official employment. By the turn of the sixteenth century it was not uncommon for the holders of purchased studentships to be pushed around and insulted by local authorities. In some cases their social status hardly differed from that of commoners. But it is important to bear in mind that right down to the very end of the Ming period *chien-sheng* were legally and institutionally entitled to government office; as such they as a group should be regarded as potential officials.

Ping-ti Ho(1962). *The Ladder of Success in Imperial China: Aspects of Social Mobility, 1368-1911*, Columbia University Press.

受験記号番号

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