

Directions: 1. Translate each of the following English passages into Chinese and Chinese English. Each is equally weighted (20% each) so use your time wisely.

2. Write all your translations on the **answer book** provided.

1. The problem of postmodernism—how its fundamental characteristics are to be described, whether it even exists in the first place, whether the very concept is of an use, on the contrary, a mystification—this problem is at one and the same time an aesthetic and a political one. The various positions that can logically be taken on it, whatever terms they are couched in, can always be shown to articulate visions of history in which the evaluation of the social moment in which we live today is the object of an essentially political affirmation or repudiation.
2. Historically, in relation to Shakespeare, marginalized groups have not felt under-represented and invisible. Indeed, generations of readers and playgoers, many of them “cultural others,” have experienced the powerful and pleasurable perception that in Shakespeare they are indeed represented. So absolute is Shakespeare’s achievement that he has himself come to seem like great creating nature: the common bond of humankind, the principle of hope, the symbol of the imagination’s power to transcend time-bound beliefs and assumptions . . .
3. The reason why textual analysis can so readily demonstrate dissidence being incorporated is that dissidence operates, necessarily, with reference to dominant cultures. It has to invoke those structures to oppose them, and therefore can always, ipso facto, be discovered reinscribing that which it proposes to critique. Power relations are always two-way; that is to say, however subordinate an actor may be in a social relationship, the very fact of involvement in that relationship gives him or her a certain amount of power over the other.
4. Literature, as a concept, evolved together with European Man. In a reciprocal movement, its possession attests his humanity, and the virtue often attributed to literature is that it instantiates that humanity. In British colonies, it was necessary to educate a proportion of indigenous peoples so that they should constitute a lower-middle class in the economy and a subaltern stratum in government and the military. Introducing to literature helped to promote the idea that England had been blessed with a special genius, transcending commercial purposes . . .

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

5. 大多數關於歷史話語的論述，一般都區分為事實的意義層（數據或資料）與闡釋的意義層（解釋或關於事實的故事）；這種傳統區分法，掩蓋了在歷史話語中，區分這兩個意義層時的難度；實際情況並非如此簡單：一方面是事實，另一方面是對他做出的闡述。在歷史話語中呈現出的事實之存在，以及存在的方式，是爲了對該陳述有意支持的那個闡述給予肯定。