

ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**PART I (15%)****Read the passage below carefully and for each question choose the most appropriate answer:**

Globalization is fraught with so many complications and discontents that one almost wishes to substitute another term. As now used, *globalization* conjures up in many minds a spectacle of instantaneous electronic financial transfers, the depredations of free-market capitalism, the homogenization of culture, and the expansion of Western, by which is usually meant American, political hegemony. Hardly an attractive prospect—especially when accompanied by evidence of widening economic inequality, worsening ecological degradation, intensified ethnic rivalry, spreading militarism, escalating religious nationalism, and other ills—globalization generally brings with it ... the erasure of local differences and the integration of more and more of the world's people, as well as of entire sovereign states, into a geopolitical system that inevitably erodes their ability to shape their own destinies.

In the face of such a specter, it is small comfort that globalization has also by some accounts made possible a threefold increase in the world's per capita income, reduced by half the number of people living in dire poverty, reinforced the movement for nuclear disarmament, helped expand the environmental movement, and encouraged the international organization of numerous subordinated groups, from women and writers to victims of human rights violations and sufferers from such medical scourges as AIDS and bubonic plague. As the United Nations Development Program noted in a report published in July 1999, the gap between rich and poor in the world is still being widened by the forces of economic and cultural globalization, and these forces, largely reflecting the dominance of the United States, need to be thoroughly and rapidly reorganized if this gap is not to become catastrophic. If such developments are not to produce increasing polarization that in the short term benefits only the United States and its rich allies and in the long term no one, the restructuring of "global governance," as the report calls it, will have to be accompanied by more massive and efficient debt relief, the redirection of aid to the poorest countries, the reform of resource allocation and corruption in countries whose mismanagement discourages foreign investment, alteration of the lenses by which cultures perceive one another, and much more.

1. What is the focal point of discussion in the passage?

- A. the positive aspects of globalization
- B. the negative aspects of globalization
- C. the proliferation of globalization
- D. the pros and cons of globalization

2. What does "homogenization" mean?
 - A. uniformity
 - B. hybridization
 - C. essentialism
 - D. diversification

3. "Bubonic plague" refers to
 - A. a severe infection caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*
 - B. a venereal disease
 - C. delirium
 - D. hallucination

4. According to the passage, which of the following statement is not a description of globalization?
 - A. Globalization is a display of American hegemony.
 - B. Globalization is a result of Western cultural imperialism.
 - C. Globalization accelerates economic inequality.
 - D. Globalization helps to integrate the world's people into a geopolitical system.

5. Which of the following statements is not included in the 1999 United Nations Development Program Report?
 - A. The gap between wealthy and poor tends to become catastrophic.
 - B. The forces of economic and cultural globalization should not be neglected.
 - C. Increasing polarization is likely to surface.
 - D. None of the above.

PART II (15%)

Translate the following passage from English into Chinese:

Universalism rejects binary oppositions between the self and the Other as well as cultural hegemony and Eurocentrism while stressing the inevitable preconditioning of human subjectivity by one's own cultural values. Such principles of cross-cultural hermeneutics need to be affirmed time and again even if they seem idealistic or utopian in an age in which the postmodern exchange of information and media images runs up against the realities of continuing economic disparities, suppression of intellectual freedom, and other such political obstacles to global understanding.

PART III (15%)**Translate the following passage from Chinese to English:**

人是文化的創造者，但人也是文化創造出來的。人在創造文化的同時，也創造了自己。這樣看來，人既為主體，可以創造自我，以別於自然，但人也是客體，受到文化的塑造。然而不論是主體還是客體，意識活動卻是與心理分不開的。要探討主體意識，就必然牽涉文化和心理兩個層面的交互作用。

PART IV (20%)**Summarize, in your own words, the main arguments of the following passage: (120 words in length)**

It is true that cultural studies is characterized by the deconstruction of artificial binary oppositions, such as the opposition between elite culture and popular culture, enabling the intellectuals shouldering the task of enlightenment to step out of the ivory tower and become involved with the broad masses of people. In this way, they will first identify themselves as one of the people and then realize their ideal of "post-enlightenment." Cultural studies also crosses the border between Oriental culture and Occidental culture, making it possible for them to communicate and have dialogues. To realize this aim, translation is no doubt an indispensable means. Unfortunately, there has been an imbalance in China's cultural and literary translations, with the number of translations of foreign culture far exceeding that of translations of Chinese culture, because we have more and more translators who try to introduce Western culture into China than vice versa. I think it will be the most significant contribution one can make to the construction of Chinese culture to be able to translate Chinese works into foreign languages, and directly communicate with the international scholarship orally in foreign languages.

Last but not least: I would say a few words about the so-called "decolonization" of Chinese culture, about which there have been heated debates among Chinese and Western scholars in translation studies and comparative literature studies. Here I still maintain my stand: Chinese culture, which is profound in content and splendid and rich in heritage, cannot be "colonized" although it has been largely "Europeanized" or "Westernized" since the beginning of this century. It is true that we lack our own critical discourse and have borrowed a lot in our cultural and literary criticism, according to some scholars. Also it is true that we have to publish our research results in the international language—English—which is said to have "colonized" the Chinese language and Chinese culture largely due to the advent of globalization and the popularity of the internet. But it is an inevitable stage

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through which Chinese culture will become more mature and join the mainstream of world culture. So it is necessary to launch a campaign to “decolonize” Chinese culture and its language, which may well give rise to a new situation of isolating China from the international community. We should not, however, neglect another fact: in world culture, Chinese culture is still in a peripheral position, and its value has by no means been fully recognized by the world, with the exception of a very few sinologists. Therefore, it might help Chinese culture to move from the periphery to the centre and deconstruct the myth of the monolithic centre if we set off to “de-marginalize” and “de-territorialize” Chinese culture, starting with translation and its studies. If this is done in an adequate manner, it will put Chinese culture in a favourable position and allow it to carry on a dialogue with Western culture as well as international scholars. The function of translation and its studies in the era of globalization can therefore never be replaced by other branches of learning or other means of communication.

PART V (35%)

Write a critical discussion, in your own words, on the role and function of translation in the era of globalization after reading the passage cited above. Do not copy directly from the passage. (300 words in length)