

一、 把劃底線的部分翻譯成中文：(30%)

1. During an educational meeting on Feb. 16, most officials and scholars

(1)

reached a consensus on banning children under 12 from taking the controversial

(2)

(3)

(4)

General English Proficiency Test (GEPT).

2. Beginning in January, Beijing enacted a pioneering ban on abortions after the 14th

(5)

(6)

(7)

week of pregnancy, part of a campaign to address one of the world's biggest gaps

(8)

(9)

between male and female births that, though piecemeal, is quickly gathering

(10)

momentum across China.

3. European leaders are hoping to use key meetings with US President George W.

(11)

Bush in Brussels next week to repair transatlantic relations following tow years of

(12)

acrimony over the Iraq war. Bush, on his first foreign tour after starting his second

presidential term last month, will be attending separate summit talks at NATO and

(13)

(14)

European Union headquarters on Tuesday.

(15)

二、 以上共三段文字。請各以一句話扼要歸納每段文字內容的重點。(9%)

三、請閱讀底下文字，並根據文字敘述內容以中文回答列於其後的問題：

(一) Thus it is clear that the extraordinary outbursts of fiction in the beginning of the nineteenth century in England was heralded by innumerable slight changes in law and customs and manners. And women of the nineteenth century had some leisure; they had some education. It was no longer the exception for women of the middle and upper classes to choose their own husbands. And it is significant that of the four great women novelists—Jane Austen, Emily Bronte, Charlotte Bronte, and George Eliot—not one had a child, and two were unmarried.(from Virginia Woolf, “Women and Fiction”) (18%)

1. 這段文字第一句話的要義為何？(5%)
2. 這段文字提到哪幾位英國文學作家？(4%)
3. 這幾位作家有什麼共同的特點？(4%)
4. 根據這段文字，列舉兩個造成十九世紀英國文學生態改變的重要原因(5%)

(二) Fiction was, as fiction still is, the easiest thing for a woman to write. Nor is it difficult to find the reason. A novel is the least concentrated form of art. A novel can be taken up or put down more easily than a play or a poem. George Eliot left her work to nurse her father. Charlotte Bronte put down her pen to pick the eyes out of the potatoes. And living as she did in the common sitting-room, surrounded by people, a woman was trained to use her mind in observation and upon the analysis of character. She was trained to be a novelist and not to be a poet. (from Virginia Woolf, “Women and Fiction”) (9%)

1. 上面這段文字最重要的訊息為何？(5%)
2. 作者舉了什麼樣的例子來支撐他的說法？(4%)

(三) The present study, from the vantage-point of a later historical moment, intends to point out, however, that the question of whether Chinese Modernist literature is “genuine” or “fake,” or whether it renders a perfect simulacrum of literary modernism in the West half a century earlier is insignificant. What really matters and makes the movement worth studying is that the modernist influences have in fact produced significant consequences in Chinese literature and culture from a national perspective. (from Sung-sheng Yvonne Chang, *Modernism and the Nativist Resistance*) (15%)

1. 從以上文字可知，作者在討論什麼議題，並試圖提出他的看法？(5%)
2. 根據這段文字，作者所要反駁的論點為何？(5%)
3. 根據這段文字，作者想要傳達的最重要的訊息為何？(5%)

(四) Orientalism is the term popularized by Edward Said's *Orientalism*, in which he examines the processes by which the "Orient" was, and continues to be, constructed in European thinking. Professional Orientalists included scholars in various disciplines such as languages, history and philology, but for Said the discourse of Orientalism was much more widespread and endemic in European thought. As well as a form of academic discourse it was a style of thought based on "the ontological and epistemological distinction between the "Orient" and the "Occident". But most broadly, Said discusses Orientalism as the corporate institution for dealing with the Orient "dealing with it by making statements about it, authorizing views of it, describing it, by teaching it, settling it, ruling over it: in short, Orientalism as a Western style for dominating, restructuring, and having authority over the "Orient". In this sense it is a classic example of Foucault's definition of a discourse. (from Bill Ashcroft et al., *Post-colonial Studies: The Key Concepts*)

(19%)

1. "Orientalism" 的中文翻譯為何? (2%)
2. 誰先提出 Orientalism? (2%)
3. 根據這位提出 Orientalism 的人的看法, 哪些人參與了 Orientalism 的建構? (3%)
4. 根據本段文字的說明, Orientalism 的核心思想是什麼? (5%)
5. 根據本段文字的說明, Orientalism 的功能為何? (5%)
6. 本段文字提到哪兩位重要學者? (2%)