

考試科目	歷史英文	1121 所別 1126	歷史學系	考試時間	3月17日 星期六	第四節
------	------	--------------------	------	------	--------------	-----

國立政治大學圖書館

用中文回答

I. 請試著將這段話完整地翻譯成白話中文。(30 points)

History, it has been said, is philosophy teaching by examples. Unhappily, what the philosophy gains in soundness and depth the examples generally lose in vividness. A perfect historian must possess an imagination sufficiently powerful to make his narrative affecting and picturesque. Yet he must control it so absolutely as to content himself with the materials he finds, and to refrain from supplying deficiencies by additions of his own. He must be a profound and ingenious reasoner. Yet he must possess sufficient self-command to abstain from casting his facts in the mould of his hypothesis. Those who can justly estimate these almost insuperable difficulties will not think it strange that every writer should have failed, either in the narrative or in the speculative department of history.

Thomas Babington Macaulay, "History"

II. 請閱讀下面一段引文，並回答兩個問題：

The work of the American historian Hayden White, writing from the 1970s onwards, and that of others including Dominick LaCapra, Frank Ankersmit and Patrick Joyce, is often described as part of a shift or movement called "the linguistic turn" that explores the textuality of history. The historians who initiated the linguistic turn worked with ideas from literary theory and argued that, far from seeing literature as the fictional opposite of a factual history, historians should acknowledge their intimate relationship as two forms of writing that create, rather than find, meaning.

Tamsin Spargo, ed., *Reading the Past: Literature and History*

(1). Please explain the meaning of "the linguistic turn" in historical studies. In your answer, also explain what is meant by the "textuality" of history. (20 points)

(2). Explain what the author meant by stating that historians should acknowledge history "...as two forms of writing that create, rather than find, meaning." Do you agree or not? Please explain your reasons with specific examples. (20 points)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 :

015 (簽章) 2007年 3 月 5 日

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。

考試科目	歷史英文	112/ 所 別 1126	歷史學系	考試時間	3月17日 星期六	第四節
------	------	---------------------	------	------	--------------	-----

國立政治大學圖書館

III. 請閱讀下面一段引文，並回答兩個問題：

...In this book, I use a single English word, "Peking," to refer to this city, even though it was called a variety of names in Chinese...

To some readers, "Peking" will seem insufficiently Chinese and too much a creation of the West \*, but as this book will argue, the "ancient capital Beijing" proudly hailed in China today is itself something of an imaginary construct, projected by the present on the past. "Peking" should not strike the reader as more irritating or unnatural than "Jingshi," but if it does, no matter, for the word will thus be a nagging reminder of the arbitrariness of using any single name to cover up the discontinuities and shifting identities of a fascinating city's complex past.

Susan Naquin, *Peking: Temples and City Life, 1400-1900*

(1). In the text the author explained her statement that "Peking" will seem too much a creation of the West with the following annotation: \*"Some may deem it one of the many fetishized entries in an expanding western lexicon whose appeal was sustained by a self-contained foreignness" (Jensen 439). Please explain what the words "fetishized" and "self-contained foreignness" mean in describing how the word "Peking" is used in the West. (10 points)

(2). Explain the meaning of the sentence "the 'ancient capital of Beijing' ...is something of an imaginary construct, projected by the present of the past." In other words, according to the author what is the problem with the word "Peking"? (20 points)

備 考	試 題 隨 卷 繳 交
命 題 委 員 :	016 (簽章) 2007 年 3 月 5 日

命題紙使用說明：1. 試題將用原件印製，敬請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字（紅色不能製版請勿使用）。  
2. 書寫時請勿超出格外，以免印製不清。  
3. 試題由郵寄遞者請以掛號寄出，以免遺失而示慎重。