

考試科目	歷史英文	所別	歷史研究所	考試時間	3月18日 星期六	第四節
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問答題（請用中文回答）

1. History is the study of the past. It encompasses every dimension of human interaction-social life, the economy, culture, thought and politics. Students of history study individuals, groups, communities, and nations and they study them from every imaginable perspective using all the techniques of the humanities and social sciences to raise questions and probe for answers. There is no concentration more diverse than History and none more individualistic. One can choose to study any part of the world in any epoch. History is as long ago as the most ancient civilizations or as current as yesterday's newspaper. Every moment but the present moment is part of the past and each can be the object of historical study.

(From <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~history/UGindex.cgi>)

- 1) 請將上段英文譯成白話中文。(15%)
- 2) 請將上段英文的重點以你所知具體充分闡述。(20%)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 : 14 (簽章)

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。

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<p>2. The new history is history written in deliberate reaction against the traditional "paradigm," that useful if imprecise term put into circulation by the American historian of science Thomas Kuhn. It will be convenient to describe this traditional paradigm as "Rankean history," after the great German historian Leopold von Ranke (1795-1886), although he was less confined by it than his followers were. We might also call this paradigm the common-sense view of history, not to praise it but to make the point that it has often—too often—been assumed to be <i>the</i> way of doing history, rather than being perceived as one among various possible approaches to the past. ... <u>According to the traditional paradigm, history is essentially concerned with politics. . . . The new history, on the other hand, has come to be concerned with virtually every human activity. . . . In the last thirty years we have seen a number of remarkable histories of topics which had not previously been thought to possess a history, for example, childhood, death, madness, the climate, smells, dirt and cleanliness, gestures, the body, speaking, and even silence.</u> (From Peter Burke, "Overture: the New History, its Past and its Future.")</p> <p>1) 請將上二段英文譯成白話文。(25%)</p> <p>2) 請將上面英文中劃實線部份用你的觀點闡釋。(20%)</p> <p>3) 上面英文中劃虛線部份，請就所知舉一些著作（中國史或歐洲史皆可）說明之。(20%)</p>					
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