**國立臺灣大學社會科學院國家發展研究所**

**108學年度博士班入學考試試題**

**科目：英文**

1. **Translation （50分）**

One hundred years after thousands of Chinese students marched on Tiananmen Square in a watershed revolt, President Xi Jinping seized on the event to burnish his brand of authoritarian nationalism. Mr. Xi gave a stark display of the Communist Party’s determination to control the legacy of the movement that has inspired both friends and foes of party rule.

The May 4, 1919, protest against Western colonialism had inflamed Chinese nationalism and helped spread a wave of ideas rejecting Chinese tradition and hierarchy. In a speech marking the centenary of the event, Mr. Xi extolled the patriotic image of May 4 while ignoring its anti-authority themes.

“History profoundly reveals that patriotism has flowed in the blood of the Chinese nation since ancient times,” Mr. Xi said in the Great Hall of the People, next to Tiananmen Square. “Those who are unpatriotic, who would even go so far as to cheat and betray the motherland, are a disgrace in the eyes of their own country and the whole world.”

“Chinese youth in the new era must obey the party and follow the party,” Mr. Xi said.

May 4 is one of several politically charged anniversaries that the Communist Party must carefully manage — or muffle — this year. The party has reason to be on guard: The anniversary of May 4 has prompted protests in the past, including pro-democracy demonstrations at Tiananmen Square in 1989 that soldiers [extinguished](https://www.nytimes.com/1989/06/04/world/crackdown-beijing-troops-attack-crush-beijing-protest-thousands-fight-back.html) in a night of carnage on June 3-4 that year.

The May 4 protests in 1919 broke out after victorious Western powers at postwar peace talks in Paris decided to let Japan keep colonial territory in eastern China that Japan had seized from Germany, ignoring promises of national self-determination.

Many Chinese had hoped that the territory would be returned in recognition of China’s siding with the Allies in the war. Angered by their country’s inability to stand up to Western governments, students in the Chinese capital marched.

This year, millions of Chinese students are relearning the official lessons of 1919, stripped of any suggestion that they should ever take to the streets. In lectures and displays, they have been told that China will never again be bullied.

Mr. Xi was the latest Communist Party leader to retell the May 4 story to fit his agenda. Generations of Chinese students have absorbed textbooks that present the 1919 protests as a prelude to the founding of the Communist Party in 1921 and its unstoppable victory. And leaders since Mao Zedong, a provincial activist in the May 4 era, have used the movement to court or admonish students and intellectuals.

That anti-authority legacy of the May 4 era has offered inspiration for critics of the party. In 1989, the 70th anniversary of the 1919 protests drew [hundreds of thousands of students on to the streets](https://hqsb53.wordpress.com/2016/05/05/%E5%90%B4%E4%BB%81%E5%8D%8E-%E2%91%A5%E2%91%A3%E5%A4%A7%E4%BA%8B%E8%AE%B01989%E5%B9%B4%E7%9A%84%E4%BA%94%E5%9B%9B%E5%8D%9A%E8%AE%AF/) during the Tiananmen protests.

**Essay （50分）**

AS WE REVIEW YOUR APPLICATION, WHAT MORE WOULD YOU LIKE US TO KNOW AS WE CONSIDER YOUR CANDIDACY FOR THE NTU GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PH.D PROGRAM?

(While highlighting a particular achievement or describing your career goals is permissible, **the essay should be a story about you**, not a list of things you have done.)

~試題隨卷繳回~