

河北大学 2011 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: B)

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	备注
中国近现代史		专业外语 (英语)	

所有答案均答在答题纸上, 答在本试题纸上无效。

英译汉 (共 20 分, 每题 10 分)

1, The question of the amount of Sino-Japanese War indemnity involves three main three elements, i.e. Japanese military expenditure on the war, China's actual payment and the actual amount the Japanese received. On all these elements there have always been considerable differences between Chinese and Japanese scholars. In this study, we analyze relevant archives and documents both in China and Japan and provide a detailed discussion of several scholarly points of view and their basis. Our calculation is based on examination of the pre- and postwar exchange rates of the currencies related to the indemnity and by taking into consideration the fluctuating value of the yen before and after the war, and the price ratios between the yen, the Chinese treasury ounce and the pound sterling. It shows that in the Sino-Japanese War, Japan's actual military spending was no more than 125 million yen, while the Qing government's actual payment was as high as 358.36 million yen. The Japanese extorted 233.36 million yen from China, three times Japan's annual national revenue at the time.

2, The issue of post-war state capital in China is largely one of inflation and monopoly and associated damage. A lot of research has been done on this issue; consensus has been reached on the main views, and the relevant research has frequently utilized certain statistical data. However, some of the statistics used in previous studies have proved unreliable or even misleading, affecting the validity of these viewpoints. Moreover, few studies have reached explicit conclusions on the level and extent of inflation and monopoly and associated damage. This study reorganizes, checks and supplements the original statistical data appearing in works on the subject, thereby correcting some errors. Our re-analysis shows that wartime state capital inflation was relative and distorted; the intensification of monopoly was unbalanced; and the most serious damage arose from government competition with the people and the amassing of wealth for war purposes.