

國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：社會學研究所 (0537) 甲組 (一般社會學組)、乙組(中國研究學程)

考試科目 (代碼)：英文 (3702)、(3804)

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一、下列有 10 個單字，請找出最適合的意義選項，其中有 3 個選項是多餘的。(20%)

1. endorse
  2. story line
  3. upbeat
  4. sensational
  5. venue
  6. stigma
  7. tycoon
  8. caveat
  9. condescending
  10. hapless
- 
- a. arousing great interest.
  - b. the locale of a gathering.
  - c. the unfolding of events in a drama.
  - d. lacking protection or support.
  - e. unfortunate.
  - f. an explanation to prevent misinterpretation.
  - g. a tendency to be over-careful in spending.
  - h. showing a patronizing attitude toward others.
  - i. to express support publicly.
  - j. a habit of looking on the dark side of life.
  - k. a mark of disgrace.
  - l. a businessman of exceptional wealth and power.
  - m. optimistic.

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### 二、閱讀測驗 (共 40 分，每小題 5 分) Reading Comprehension

#### I.

The following paragraphs are drawn from John Holmwood (2009) "The International Benchmarking of Sociology: The Case of the UK." Pp.121-143 in Michael Burawoy et.al (eds) *Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for a Global Sociology* (vol III.). Taipei: Academia Sinica.

[G]overnments (whether Conservative or New Labour) provided statements of broad objectives for higher education and universities and other agencies adjusted to them. The introduction of "regulatory audit" as the means of making funding decisions also had the effect of creating league tables across a range of activities from research to teaching by which universities could be compared. However, the requirement to submit supporting documents and justificatory statements alongside data on performance also meant that universities were increasingly complicit in providing the detailed elaboration and justification of the criteria by which they were being evaluated. It is no accident that British sociologists have been at the forefront of scholars to derive a paradigm of "governmentality" from the work of Foucault (Barry et al. 1996). More than in any other higher education context, British academics have been "enrolled" in the techniques of neo-liberal governmentality. The "international benchmarking" of sociology, whether by the ESRC, or through the Research Assessment Exercise, is neo-liberal governmentality in action.

According to theorists of governmentality, one of its consequences is to lead to a continued reproduction of its effects: "[It] inaugurates a continual dissatisfaction with government, a perpetual questioning of whether the desired effects are being produced, of the mistakes of thought or policy that hamper the efficacy of government, a recurrent diagnosis of failure coupled with a recurrent demand to govern better" (Rose 1996: 47). In the context of universities, this leads to a recurrent process of strategic response, which has had the consequence of requiring them to adopt hierarchical managerial forms, 4 previous collegial forms. Alongside the other changes outlined in this paper, then, there has been a recurrent process of

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university re-structuring over the last two decades as each university seeks to find advantages in some new arrangement and disposition of its academic staff. This is justified in the name of the institution needing to be agile in a rapidly-changing environment, but that environment is itself the product of how universities engage with other agencies. Similarly, universities are encouraged to compete amongst themselves in relation to their positions in various league tables. Any perceived benefits of collaboration now have to be introduced as a matter of policy and built into specific funding calls, etc.

1. What is the author's main concern in the above paragraphs?
  - a) a cosmopolitan sociology in the age of globalization
  - b) the paths towards the university of excellence.
  - c) the influences of neoliberalism on higher education and universities
  - d) the "governmentality" approach in sociology of education
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the above paragraphs on the features of UK universities and higher education today?
  - a) Universities are public institutions, operating as not-for-profit organizations.
  - b) Performance measurements are now adopted in the field of higher education.
  - c) Universities are under organizational changes and restructuring.
3. Which of the following is mentioned in the above paragraphs as mechanisms of regulatory audit in the field of higher education in UK?
  - a) quality reviews and evaluation of departments
  - b) international benchmarking
  - c) peer reviews for research funding
4. Which of the following best fit the underlined '4'?
  - a) not to mention
  - b) no more than
  - c) in terms of
  - d) in contrast to

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### II.

The following paragraphs are drawn from “A Village in Revolt Could Be a Harbinger for China”, by Michael Wines. New York Times, December 25, 2011

On paper, the Wukan protests never should have happened: China’s village committees should be the most responsive bodies in the nation because they are elected by the villagers themselves. Moreover, the government has built safeguards into the village administration process to ensure that money is properly spent.

Village self-administration, as the central government calls it, is seen by many foreigners as China’s democratic laboratory — and while elections can be rigged and otherwise swayed, many political scientists say they are, on balance, a good development.

Actually running the villages,   8  , is another matter. Village committees must provide many of the services offered by governments, such as sanitation and social welfare, but they cannot tax their residents or collect many fees. Any efforts to raise additional money, for things like economic development, usually need approval from the Communist Party-controlled township or county seats above them.

In practice, the combination of the villages’ need for cash and their dependence on higher-ups has bred back-scratching and corruption between village officials and their overseers. China’s boom in land prices has only broadened the opportunity for siphoning off money from village accounts.

And the checks and balances — a village legislature to sign off on major decisions, a citizens’ accounting committee to watch over the village books — have turned out to be easily manipulated by those who really hold the power.

“Land sales are where the big money is,” Edward Friedman, a political science professor and a China scholar at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, said in a telephone interview. “Every level can see how much better the level above it is doing. And each one wants to live at least that well. The system has within it a dynamic which makes people feel it’s only fair that they get their share of the wealth.”

The opportunities to get that share are vast, apparently. In 2003, a candidate for village committee chairman in Laojiaotou village, in Shanxi Province, spent two

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million renminbi — then about \$245,000 — to campaign for an office that paid 347 renminbi a month, the Chinese journal Legal News reported at the time.

In interviews this month, leaders of the Wukan protest said it was common knowledge that local government and Communist Party officials had spent millions of renminbi to buy potentially lucrative posts. They maintained that Wukan's village committee stayed in power in part by threatening any challenges to its continued rule.

None of those allegations could be quickly confirmed. One verified statistic, however, is compelling. Of the nine members of Wukan's village committee, five had held their posts since the committee system itself was set up under Mao Zedong's successor, Deng Xiaoping.

The same was true of the village's Communist Party secretary, Xue Chang, who had held office since 1970 before being replaced amid Wukan citizen protests in September.

5. In the above paragraphs, which of the following is NOT related to the Wukan protests?
  - a) local governance in rural China
  - b) land-related rights and conflicts
  - c) media control
  - d) corruption
  
6. Which of the following do NOT appear in the above paragraphs?
  - a) scholars
  - b) local cadres
  - c) protesters
  - d) developers

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7. In the Wukan incident, the author notes
- a) vulnerability of the country's poorest and most marginal people
  - b) social and economic conflicts related to village administration in China
  - c) environmental destructions caused by improper utilization of land in the Economic Reforms
  - d) that Beijing authority successfully manage the social unrests by putting local officials as scapegoats
8. Which of the following best fit the underlined '8'?
- a) for example
  - b) no wonder
  - c) however
  - d) at least

### 三、英翻中

Please translate the following passages into Chinese. (40%)

(1)

It is the aim of this book to show that migration is part and parcel of the order of things—anywhere, both in time and in space. Working in Africa, but also as a citizen of the Netherlands, I have become increasingly intrigued—not to say shocked—by how easily, over the last few decades, migration has been depicted as something exceptional, outside the normal order.

【Selected from: Peter Geschiere, *The Perils of Belonging: Autochthony, Citizenship, and Exclusion in Africa and Europe*. (The University of Chicago Press, 2009)】

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(2)

The task of analyzing social thought, as I conceive it, involves uncovering the presuppositions that are present in the approach which all social theorists, whatever their fields, bring to bear on the concrete materials with which they work. Thus, it is with the analysis of those presuppositions common to a wide variety of social theories, and not with the analyses of these theories themselves, that I am concerned.

【Selected from: Maurice Mandelbaum, *Purpose and Necessity in Social Theory*.  
(The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987)】