

國立清華大學 102 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：社會學研究所 甲組(一般社會學組)

考試科目 (代碼)：英文(3702)

共 9 頁，第 1 頁

【注意事項】

1. 共三大題，請在答案卷上作答。
2. 答題時，請務必標明題號。

一. 單字配對 (共 20 分，每小題 2 分。下面有 10 個單字，請從 (a) 到 (l) 的意義中，找到正確的配對，其中有 2 個意義是多餘的選項。)

1. mandate ()

2. indispensable ()

3. oath ()

4. smartphone ()

5. arthritis ()

6. cinema ()

7. obituary ()

8. op-ed ()

9. Web site ()

10. opaque ()

(a) inflammation of a join

(b) a cellular phone with additional software functions

(c) motion picture

(d) the page of a newspaper facing the editorial page, typically devoted to personal comment and feature articles

(e) absolutely necessary

(f) disposable

(g) hard to understand

(h) a solemn declaration that one speaks the truth

(i) a group of World Wide Web pages usually containing links to each other and made available online by an individual, company, or organization

(j) an authorization to act given to a representative

(k) transparent

(l) a brief account of the life of a person just deceased

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二、英譯中 (共 40 分)

Please translate the following passage into Chinese :

To introduce my discussion of popular politics, let me begin by posing for you a conflict that lies at the heart of modern politics in most of the world. It is the opposition between the universal ideal of civic nationalism, based on individual freedoms and equal rights irrespective of distinctions of religion, race, language, or culture, and the particular demands of cultural identity, which call for the differential treatment of particular groups on grounds of vulnerability or backwardness or historical injustice, or indeed for numerous other reasons. The opposition, I will argue, is symptomatic of the transition that occurred in modern politics in the course of the twentieth century from a conception of democratic politics grounded in the idea of popular sovereignty to one in which democratic politics is shaped by governmentality.

Selected from: Partha Chatterjee, *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*. (Columbia University Press, 2004)

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

(I)

The following passages are drawn from “China anti-censorship protest attracts support across country,” by Jonathan Kaiman. The Guardian 2013/01/07.

Hundreds of protesters gathered in front of the headquarters of a southern newspaper on Monday in a rare display of public anger over China’s draconian censorship regulations. Many held signs calling for greater press freedom and expressing support for the newspaper's editorial employees, some of whom have gone on strike against the provincial propaganda authority's interference with a recent editorial.

“I feel the ordinary people must awaken,” demonstrator Yuan Fengchu told the Associated Press outside of left-leaning newspaper Southern Weekend’s office in Guangzhou. “The people are starting to realise that their rights have been taken away by the Communist party and they are feeling that they are being constantly oppressed.”

Late last week, employees at Southern Weekend – also known as Southern Weekly – wrote an open letter to the provincial propaganda department demanding the resignation of one of its highest-ranked officials, Tuo Zhen. They accused Tuo of surreptitiously revising the editorial, which urged China’s leaders to adopt a constitutional form of governance.

“In this era where we see growing open-mindedness, his actions are muddle-headed and careless,” said the letter, which was briefly posted to the internet before it was taken down by censors.

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The public weighed in quickly and forcefully. Prominent intellectuals have rallied behind a strongly worded open letter denouncing top party officials. Widely circulated pictures on microblogs show large groups of young people holding up handwritten anti-censorship messages and grappling with police. Many of the paper's journalists have gone on strike, according to unsubstantiated online accounts.

This incident could mark the "first time in more than two decades that the editorial staff of a major newspaper have openly staged a strike against government censorship," reported the Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post....

How the Communist party's newly appointed top leader, Xi Jinping, manages the backlash could be indicative of his leadership style and attitude towards dissent. Calls for transparency and honest politics have become a definitive mark of Xi's early tenure, and analysts have expressed hope that he will spearhead political reform. Yet, so far, China's censorship apparatus has responded to the controversy with characteristic heavy-handedness. Propaganda authorities have commandeered the newspaper's microblogs and forbidden other media outlets from reporting on the conflict. The terms "Southern Weekend" and "New Year's Greeting" have been blocked on Sina Weibo, the country's most popular microblog with more than 400m users.

"No matter whether these people are happy or not, common sense is that it is impossible to have the kind of 'free media' they dream of under China's social and political reality today," said an editorial in the Chinese-language version of the state-run Global Times. The Communist party mouthpiece People's Daily offered a cryptic warning on its Sina Weibo account: "Tonight stars and clouds are changing, temperatures are drastically dropping, with a piercing cold," it said. "People need to be careful wherever they go, and be aware of their feelings."

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Southern Weekly's original editorial, headlined: China's Dream, the Dream of Constitutionalism, urged China's leaders to adhere to the country's 1982 constitution – a bold proposition in China, given the document's promises of free speech and freedom of assembly. The revised column, with the headline: We are Closer than Ever Before to Our Dreams, was about half the length of the original, brazenly pro-Communist and laden with factual and typographical errors.

An open letter signed by 18 prominent Chinese intellectuals castigated Guangdong propaganda officials for spurning the ideals of reform and opening, a 1980s-era ideology which Guangdong – perhaps China's most enlightened province because of its proximity to Hong Kong – holds especially dear. It reiterated Southern Weekly's calls for Tuo Zhen to step down.

1. What is NOT relevant to the main theme of the above passage?
 - 1) media censorship
 - 2) public protests
 - 3) internet's influence
 - 4) police brutality
2. In this case, which of the following is the way of the Party/government controls over media in China?
 - 1) appointment of newspapers' editors-in-chief
 - 2) directive issued by the propaganda department
 - 3) revision on manuscripts
 - 4) copy and writer approval

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3. Who of the following are NOT mentioned in the above passage?
 - 1) intellectuals
 - 2) movie stars
 - 3) local propaganda official
 - 4) journalists

(II)

The following passages are drawn from “Resonance and Radicalism: Feminist Framing in the Abortion Debate in the United States and Germany,” by Ferree, Myra Marx (2003) *American Journal of Sociology* 109: 304-44.

Germany and the United States offer two very different discursive opportunity structures for dealing with women’s autonomy in making abortion decisions. Both countries’ constitutional courts made key decisions about abortion in the mid-1970s, but the two decisions could not have been framed more differently.

In the United States, the Supreme Court in *Roe v. Wade* in 1973 drew upon ideas about individualism and privacy to conclude that the state had no right to intervene in the first trimester (and a limited right to do so in later stages) in women’s abortion decisions. This individualist understanding of rights was codified in further decisions. As Justice Powell, writing for the Supreme Court majority in *Maher v. Roe* in 1977, averred: “We are not unsympathetic to the plight of an indigent woman who desires an abortion, but the Constitution does not provide judicial remedies for every social and economic ill” (432 U.S. 464). Social and economic problems that do not arise directly from state action are seen as outside the purview of the rights secured by *Roe*

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v. Wade, just as the Court had historically viewed the inequalities of bargaining position between employers and employees as merely private. When the Supreme Court revisited *Roe* in the *Webster* (1989) and *Casey* (1992) decisions, it allowed the state more latitude in intervening to protect the fetus but continued to define women's right as that of making an individual choice.

In West Germany, the 1974 effort by the legislature to legalize abortion in the first trimester was overthrown by the West German constitutional court in 1975 by finding there was "a consensus" that the fetus was a human life that the state had an obligation to protect. At the same time, the court acknowledged that there might be conditions in which it went beyond the bounds of decency to require a woman to carry the fetus to term. In the law that went into effect in 1976, the "indications" that would make the state's insistence on her continuing the pregnancy intolerable (*unzumutbar*) included threats to her own life or health, rape, fetal deformity, and an unspecified condition of "social need" (*soziale Not*) determined by a doctor.

Although by 1977 the issue was seen as settled, two matters returned abortion to the parliamentary agenda. First, the 1988 widely publicized trial of a doctor in Memmingen (in the southern, conservative Catholic state of Bavaria) for performing abortions without adequate "indications" put judges in the position of second-guessing his decisions. Second, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and subsequent unification of West and East Germany raised the issue of reconciling two different abortion laws, since East German law had allowed legal abortion in the first trimester since 1972. East German protests kept the 1990 unification treaty from simply extending the West's abortion law. In writing the new law in the now unified parliament, West German women legislators played a leading role, crafting the cross-party coalition effort (the so-called *Gruppenantrag*, or group bill) that passed (Young 1999). This 1992 law was again overturned by the constitutional court, which

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sent it back to be refashioned in a more “pro-life” direction. The text of the final 1994 law requires state-licensed counseling to be “pro-life-oriented but outcome-open”; it defines abortion as a crime and forbids health insurers to pay for it for that reason. In the law, the state defines its responsibility as being to “help not punish” the pregnant woman. 8 defining all abortions as criminal, it gives a woman the right to make a nonprosecutable decision in the first trimester without disclosing her reasons to her counselor, offers state funding for abortions for women on welfare, and promises increases in state support for kindergartens and other aid to child rearers.

Thus, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, both countries’ courts revisited the abortion issue and modified but did not reject the distinctive principles of their original decisions. Although the court decisions provide the institutional anchors for identifying the different discursive opportunities facing feminists, the rationales each court used also drew upon longer-standing political traditions of liberal individualism and social protection that distinguish each country.

4. What is main effort of the above paragraphs?

- 1) A comparative overview of the legal discursive frames of abortion issues in Germany and the United States.
- 2) A historic account of the emergence of pro-choice feminism in Germany and the United States.
- 3) An analysis of the strategies of female movements on abortion in Germany and the United States.
- 4) An outline of the controversy related to reproductive rights in Germany and the United States.

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5. According to the above paragraphs, which of the following constitutes the major frame of legal principle related to abortion issues in the United States?
 - 1) individual choice
 - 2) public health
 - 3) social welfare
 - 4) eugenics

 6. According to the above paragraphs, which of the following constitutes the major frame of abortion issues in West Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall?
 - 1) women's autonomy
 - 2) social justice
 - 3) pro-life
 - 4) eugenics

 7. The paragraph that would follow the above passages would most LIKELY to be?
 - 1) An analysis of the feminist discourses on abortion issues in Germany and the United States.
 - 2) A discussion of abortion debates in Germany and the United States.
 - 3) A comparison of political traditions in Germany and the United States.

 8. Which word best fits the underlined '8'?
 - 1) As long as
 - 2) But
 - 3) Insofar as
 - 4) While