

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 109 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：社會學研究所
乙組(中國研究學程)

科目代碼：4203

考試科目：英文

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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【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. assimilation () | 2. contingency () |
| 3. cultivation () | 4. deviance () |
| 5. institution () | 6. monogamy () |
| 7. operationalization () | 8. prestige () |
| 9. propaganda () | 10. stratification () |

- (A) power to act in a given situation
- (B) a system of inequality based on ranking people or groups based on power, prestige, or wealth.
- (C) an event that may but is not certain to occur; something not logically necessary
- (D) the process of members in a subordinate group adopting aspects of a dominant group
- (E) a violation of social or cultural norms.
- (F) the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person
- (G) The socially recognized admiration, honor, or respect attached to certain roles and statuses.
- (H) the dependence of a phenomenon on its environment
- (I) A type of marriage or sexual relationship involving a singular, permanent partner.
- (J) the process of transforming an abstract concept into a precise definition that is measurable and testable
- (K) to foster the growth of
- (L) a large-scale social arrangement that is stable and predictable, created and maintained to serve the needs of society

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二、閱讀能力 (共 40 分，每小題 5 分) Reading Comprehension

(I) The following passages are drawn from Chang, C. F., & Chen, M. H. (2013).

Dependency, globalization and overseas sex-related consumption by East

Asians. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 15(6), 521-534.

In the survey, two questions concern sex-related consumption, which serve as the dependent variables in the subsequent analyses. The first question is as follows: When people go abroad, some of them may engage in sex-related entertainments. Do you know that any of your friends, co-workers, or neighbors had any of these when they went abroad? Sexual consumption is a sensitive and morality-related question. Instead of asking respondents to report such behaviors about themselves or family members, EASS asked about the activities of respondents' friends, colleagues or neighbors (FCNs) to avoid possible embarrassment. Although the information was gathered indirectly, it provides evidence of sex-related consumption by eastern Asians. According to the perspective of social network, people generally interact with one another based on the principle of homophily, the 'like-me' thesis. We tend to make friends with people who have similar educational background, occupations, class or status, or lifestyles (Lin, 2001, p. 39). Still, we acknowledge the discrepancies between the respondents and their FCNs in terms of backgrounds or tourist experiences. However, the indirect inquiry as to acquaintances' behaviors through respondents has been used in other research. For instance, Rindfuss et al. (2004) analysed a survey using a similar approach: asking Japanese respondents to discuss their knowledge about people having innovative family arrangements, including cohabitation or non-marital birth. They report the possibly significant overlap between respondents' characteristics and the referenced activities. Their study provides some confidence for us to present our findings here.

'Sex-related entertainment' is a relatively abstract term. The original English-written questionnaire has to be exactly translated into the native languages of respective states. To comply with local cultural or habitual usages, a few questions

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may have explanations or examples to facilitate the interview in some surveys. Using the Mandarin Chinese version, the Taiwanese questionnaire provides examples of sex-related consumption including lap dances, peep shows, live sex shows, hostess bars and escort services, to explicit sexual transactions. These various sexual entertainments range from static sexual gazes to illegal commercial sex. It is also well known that commercial sex can be arranged in these sexual establishments in Taiwan. The Japanese questionnaire specifies that sex-related entertainments mean erotic activities. The Korean questionnaire does not provide any 2 of 'sex-related entertainment'. According to the results of cognitive interviews and the pre-test, no respondents in these states reported problems understanding what sex-related entertainments generally covered.

Respondents stating that they knew friends, neighbors or colleagues to have been sex-related consumers abroad were instructed to answer a follow-up question: If they did, do you happen to know in which countries they had those sex-related entertainments? The five response items are 'Eastern Asia', 'Southeastern Asia', 'Europe', 'North America' and 'other places'. Respondents who selected the last item were asked to specify the name of the countries or regions. Because most respondents were able to 3 the regions or countries where these people engaged in sex-related activities overseas, it shows a certain reliability of the first question asking respondents about their knowledge of FCNs having sex-related consumption overseas.

1. According to the above paragraphs, we may expect that
 - A. this is a qualitative research.
 - B. this research concerns the overseas sex tourism patterns between Taiwanese, Japanese and Koreans, such as major travelling destinations.
 - C. the findings of this research will enhance our understanding of the sex-tourism industry in Taiwan.
 - D. this research will reveal the working conditions for sex workers in East Asian countries.

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2. Which word best fits the underlined '2'?

- A. explanation
- B. services
- C. jobs
- D. theories

3. Which word best fits the underlined '3'?

- A. illustrate
- B. write
- C. visit
- D. indicate

(II) The following passages are drawn from CAVE, Danielle, et al. *Mapping China's Technology Giants*. Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 2019. Please read them carefully and answer the questions.

China's ambitions to influence the international development of technological norms and standards are openly acknowledged. The CCP recognizes the threat posed by an open internet to its grip on power—and, conversely, the opportunities that dominance over global cyberspace could offer by 7 that control.

In a 2017 article published in one of the most important CCP journals, officials from the Cyber Administration of China (the top Chinese internet regulator) wrote about the need to develop controls so that 'the party's ideas always become the strongest voice in cyberspace.' This includes enhancing the 'global influence of internet companies like Alibaba, Tencent, Baidu [and] Huawei' and striving 'to push China's proposition of internet governance toward becoming an international consensus'.

Officials from the Cyberspace Administration of China have written that 'cyberspace has become a new field of competition for global governance, and we

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must comprehensively strengthen international exchanges and cooperation in cyberspace, to push China's proposition of Internet governance toward becoming an international consensus.' China's technology companies are specifically referenced as a part of this effort: 'The global influence of Internet companies like Alibaba, Tencent, Baidu, Huawei and others is on the rise.'

Western technology firms have attracted heated criticism for making compromises in order to engage in the Chinese market, which often involves 8 free speech or potentially abetting human rights abuses. This attention is warranted and should continue. However, strangely, global consumers have so far been less critical of the Chinese firms that have developed and deployed sophisticated technologies that now underpin the CCP's ability to control and suppress segments of China's population and which can be exported to enable similar control of other populations.

The 'China model' of digitally enabled authoritarianism is spreading well beyond China's borders. Increasingly, the use of technology for repression, censorship, internet shutdowns and the targeting of bloggers, journalists and human rights activists are becoming standard practices for non-democratic regimes around the world.

4. What is the main theme of the above passages?
- A. The role of technology in the US-China trade war
 - B. Censorship and evolving media policy in China
 - C. China's digital authoritarianism
 - D. The competitive advantage of China's high-tech industries
5. Which of the following is covered in the above passage?
- A. The CCP perceives the expansion of Chinese technology companies as a crucial component of its wider project of ideological and geopolitical expansion.
 - B. Technology is a key component of the Belt and Road Initiative, which is to be a vast global network of infrastructure intended to enable the flow of

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- trade, people and ideas between China and the rest of the world.
- C. Global consumers have demanded greater scrutiny of Chinese technology firms that facilitate human rights abuses in China and elsewhere.
6. The paragraph following the above passages would most probably
- A. the fact that the CCP committees within the tech companies make it difficult for these companies to be politically neutral actors
 - B. the case studies in which Chinese technology companies are aiding authoritarian regimes, undermining human rights and exerting political influence in regions around the world
 - C. an overview and assessment of Authoritarian Resilience Theory
 - D. further elaborating the definition of “Digital Democracy”
7. Which word best fits the underlined ‘7’?
- A. invading
 - B. resisting
 - C. extending
 - D. owning
8. Which word best fits the underlined ‘8’?
- A. generating
 - B. campaigning
 - C. supervising
 - D. constraining

三、英譯中 (共 40 分)

以下文字摘自 Smith, Chris. (2019). Book Review: Ching Kwan Lee, *The Specter of Global China: Politics, Labor, and Foreign Investment in Africa*. *Work Employment & Society*:1-2. 請翻譯成流暢的中文

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Theoretically, Lee emphasizes varieties of capital, not capitalism, dismissing the idea of integrated national narratives. As such she stresses the importance of empirical context where work and workers' struggles are embedded in what she sees as 'three moments of capital': accumulation, production and ethos (echoing Weber's cultural 'spirit of capitalism'). Through the empirical chapters, contrasts are made between MNC (multinational corporation) investments from different nations, and private and state capital, and the different pressures they bring into the workplace. Investment, for example, is compared between long-term (slow profits and technical development) versus short-term (finance and profit taking). Labor is divided between casual employment contracts and regular ones, and labor organization in Zambia is analyzed in the past and today – as recalled by older and younger workers. Further, Lee contrasts Chinese capital in the two sectors: in construction, where it fits within the casualized labor model dominant in the sector; and in mining, where Chinese managers behave differently from counterparts in other mining MNCs – working longer hours, living in more basic dormitory accommodation, having deferred methods of payment, and interacting more informally with employees. This makes Chinese managers altogether different from expatriate managers from US, UK and South African MNCs. The 'spirit' of Chinese capital in mining is heavily conditioned by privatisation reforms in China, with its intense competition for work and what is referred to as the sacrifice managers make by hard work and private deprivations ('eating bitterness') – considered a normal part of being a manager.