

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 _____ 社會學 _____ 系 (所) 甲、乙 組碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 4703, 4805 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

共四大題。

一、以下兩題中都有遺漏的文字，請從該題下面的方框中選出適當的字詞，在答案卷中依標號順序（每格 2%，共 30%）：

1.

Why is the totem sacred? According to (1), it is because it is the (2) of the group itself; it stands for the (3) central to the group or community. The (4) which people feel for the totem actually derives from the (5) they hold for central social values. In religion, the object of (6) is actually (7) itself.

holiness, price, values, reverence, respect, society, token, summon, Durkheim,
Marx, Nietzsche, symbol, worship, god

2.

The ecological approach has been as important for the amount of empirical research it has helped to promote as for its value as a (1). Many studies of (2), and of particular (3), have been prompted by ecological thinking – concerned, for example, with the processes of ‘invasion’ and ‘succession’ just mentioned. However, various criticisms can (4) be made. The ecological perspective tends to (5) the importance of (6) design and (7) in city organization, regarding urban development as a (8) process.

the whole city, cites as a whole, villages, neighborhoods, designing, planning,
‘natural’, ‘artificial’, theoretical perspective, empirical perspective, conscious,
unconscious, under-emphasize, over-emphasize, justifiably, tentatively

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二、請為以下各段文字分別選出一個恰當的標題，在答案卷寫下選項的標號（每題 5%，共 20%）：

- (1) Communication in family life
- (2) The impact of television
- (3) The number of times watching TV

The increasing influence of television is probably the single most important development in media of the past thirty years or so. If current trends in TV-watching continue, by the age of eighteen the average child born today will have spent more time watching television than in any other activity except sleep. Virtually every household now possesses a TV set. In the UK, the average set is switched on for between five and six hours a day. Much the same is true in the United States and the other West European countries. The number of hours individuals watch TV is lower than this, of course, since the set is viewed by different members of the household at different times, but the average adult in Britain watches for three hours.

- (1) Famous examples of powerful mistress
- (2) Women in political organization
- (3) Women as heads of government

Women have never been completely strangers to political power. In past times, individual woman have on occasion wielded vast influence as heads of state – from Cleopatra onwards. Where they have not been formally installed as rulers, women have sometimes held great power informally, as the wives or mistresses of monarchs, presidents and prime ministers. One of the most famous of such examples is that of Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XIV of France, who was able effectively to take most important decisions of state. In the twentieth century, women have relatively often been heads of government – examples include Golda Meir in Israel, Indira Gandhi in India, and Margaret Thatcher in the United Kingdom.

3.

- (1) Social class
- (2) Images of the class structure
- (3) The third approach

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A third approach to studying class consciousness involves investigating images of the class structure. Research of this sort tend to be more informative than the other two approaches, because it looks more directly at how people think about the nature and sources of social inequality. For example, there are types of attitude and outlook which do not necessarily even employ the word 'class' itself, but nonetheless express important aspects of class consciousness. Thus upper-class or upper-middle-class people may sometimes deny the classes exist at all. We may see this sociologically, however, as itself an expression of class consciousness.

4.

- (1) Encounter of West and East
- (2) Cultural difference
- (3) Personal space

In Western culture, on most occasions, people maintain a distance of at least three feet when engaged in focused interaction with others. When standing side by side, even not with the same encounter, they may stand more closely together. There are cultural differences in the definition of personal space. In the Middle East, for example, people often stand closer to one another than is thought acceptable in the West. Westerners visiting that part of the world are likely to find themselves disconcerted by this unexpected physical proximity.

三、中文翻譯成英文，請將英譯文依序寫在答案卷上（每題 5%，共 20%）：

1. 教育部修改英檢報考規則，禁止十二歲（含）以下學童報考英檢後，報考今年英檢初試的人數遠低於去年報考人數。
2. 目前交通大隊在高速公路上空使用直昇機取締交通違規事件。但是據報導，由於駕駛人的強烈反彈，因此考慮取消，我們希望這只是傳言而已。
3. 在台灣，原住民是相當小的少數族群，十個部族總共只有四十萬人，其中人數最少的邵族，剩下三百人，住在日月潭附近。政府對這個原住民邵族所面臨的危機似乎視若無睹。
4. 全球最高的台北 101 大樓，高五百零八公尺（一千六百七十九呎），擁有一百零一層樓。台北 101 大樓聲稱，該電梯的速度也是全球最快，每小時可達六十公里（卅八哩）。

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四、英文翻譯成中文，請將中譯文依序寫在答案卷上（每題 10%，共 30%）：

1. The social environments in which we exist do not just consist of random assortments of events or actions – they are *structured*. To some degree it is helpful to picture the structural characteristics of society as resembling the structure of a building. A building has walls, a floor and a roof, which together give it a particular 'shape' or form. But the metaphor can be very misleading if applied too strictly. Social systems are made up of human actions and relationships: what gives these their patterning is their repetition across periods of time and distances of space. Thus the ideas of social reproduction and social structure are very closely related to one another in sociological analysis. We should understand human societies to be *like buildings that are at every moment being reconstructed by the very bricks that compose them*.

2. Although the concept of 'race' is modern, prejudice and ethnic antagonism have been widespread in human history. In attempting to explain this, we need to look to psychology as well as sociology. Prejudice involves holding preconceived views about an individual or group, often based on hearsay rather than direct evidence, views which are resistant to change even in the face of new information. People may have favorable prejudices towards groups they identify with and negative prejudices against others. Someone who is prejudiced against a particular grouping will refuse to give them a fair hearing.

3. All societies use speech as a vehicle of language. However, there are other ways of 'carrying' or expressing language – most notably, writing. The invention of writing marked a major transition in human history. It first began as the drawing up lists. Marks would be made on wood, clay or stone to keep records about significant events, objects or people. For example, a mark, or sometimes a picture, might be drawn to represent each field possessed by a particular family or set of families. Writing began as a means of storing information, and as such was closely linked to the administrative needs of the early states and civilization. A society which possesses writing can 'locate itself' in time and space.