

國立清華大學 命題紙

95 學年度 人文社會學院人類學研究所 碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 4903 共 7 頁第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Institute of Anthropology  
National Tsing Hua University

Spring 2006

**Directions:** All questions are multiple choice. Circle the letter next to the correct or most correct answer. *There is only one "correct" answer for each question.* Be sure to follow exactly the directions specific to each section.

**Section One: Grammar** (30 points total, ten questions and three points for each correct answer). Choose the word that fits most grammatically into the blank.

1. Even though they \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years, the two neighbors have never met.
  - (a) having been living on the same street
  - (b) had been live on the same street
  - (c) have been living on the same street
  - (d) been living on the same street
  
2. "When will we come back?"  
"We \_\_\_\_\_ very soon."
  - (a) do come back
  - (b) are coming back
  - (c) have come back
  - (d) are come back
  
3. "Is he fasting for a physical examination?"  
"Yes, he's \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow."
  - (a) doing it
  - (b) to have one
  - (c) making it
  - (d) to give one

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4. Shirley will not be able to attend the game because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) she must to attend a class
  - (b) of she will attend a class
  - (c) she will be attending a class
  - (d) she will have attended a class
5. "Are you going to the debate tonight?"
- "Yes. By then I \_\_\_\_\_ my swimming lesson."
- (a) finished
  - (b) will finish
  - (c) finish
  - (d) will have finished
6. Professor Chen would certainly have attended the ritual \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) if his motorcycle hadn't run out of gas
  - (b) if his gas hadn't run out of motorcycle
  - (c) had his motorcycle hadn't gas
  - (d) if his motorcycle hadn't gassed itself
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I realized it, I would have told her.
- (a) Have
  - (b) Had
  - (c) Having
  - (d) Why
8. \_\_\_\_\_ she come earlier, give her the message
- (a) Had
  - (b) Should
  - (c) Would
  - (d) Did

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9. "When should I get my bird flu shot?"  
"You \_\_\_\_\_ your bird flu shot last week."
- (a) should get  
(b) had got  
(c) should have gotten  
(d) ought to get
10. "He should be dropping by to see you."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't come?"
- (a) What if  
(b) Where if  
(c) What come  
(d) Why whether

**Section Two: Vocabulary** (30 points, ten questions and three points for each correct answer). Choose the word with the meaning closest to the word in italics.

11. They took *prompt* action against pollution.
- (a) quick  
(b) slow  
(c) methodical  
(d) careful
12. Mao's thought had profound *consequences* for many Chinese.
- (a) motives  
(b) affection  
(c) meaning  
(d) results
13. Her final remarks had a tremendous *effect* on the audience.
- (a) impact  
(b) uplift  
(c) collision  
(d) uproar

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14. This group is *mainly* composed of researchers.
- (a) chiefly
  - (b) partly
  - (c) totally
  - (d) certainly
15. That method is *basically* made up of two parts: a quantitative part and a qualitative part.
- (a) usually
  - (b) approximately
  - (c) frequently
  - (d) essentially
16. During periods of *instability*, governments are often ineffectual.
- (a) despair
  - (b) backwardness
  - (c) retrenchment
  - (d) insecurity
17. He spoke in a *firm* voice.
- (a) strong
  - (b) excited
  - (c) smooth
  - (d) low
18. The tennis player was attacked by an *angry* fan.
- (a) admiring
  - (b) fervent
  - (c) fat
  - (d) upset
19. Studs Terkel achieved *fame* after the World War Two.
- (a) title
  - (b) prominence
  - (c) knighthood
  - (d) presidency

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20. The teacher's *reputation* was established when he published his first book.
- (a) price
  - (b) fame
  - (c) location
  - (d) history

**Section Three: Reading Comprehension** (40 Points, eight questions and five points for each correct answer). Read the quotation below and choose the answer closest to the meaning in the quotation.

Focus on China is overdue. For the last quarter of a century its economy has been growing by over 9 percent a year, increasing eightfold. However, it is not just this long-sustained hyper-growth rate that amazes and alarms the observer. It is the size of the economy which is growing. China's population is officially estimated at 1.3 billion, but is probably larger—one fifth of all the people in the world. This makes its rise much more important than that, say, of Japan in the 1960s. From the economic point of view its cheap labor is much more abundant, so its cost advantage will not quickly be eliminated. The size of an economy obviously matters, too, in measuring power. The Chinese economy, in terms of the purchasing power of the Chinese people, is about two thirds the size of the US economy. If it continues to grow at 9 percent a year, it will overtake the US by 2014. [Lee Kuan Yew] of Singapore believes that the rise of China will shift the balance of power back to the East for the first time since Portuguese caravels arrived there in the sixteenth century.

China's growth, simply because of its size, is bound to create problems both for itself and others. From the Chinese leadership's point of view, the main problem is how to maintain social cohesion amid the vast socio-economic upheavals going on. Apart from the environmental degradation and rampant corruption, China's pell-mell, and largely uncontrolled, economic growth is disturbing its domestic stability in a profound way: there is a huge floating population without settled jobs or abodes, and a development and income gap between the coastal and inland areas which is as big as between the United States and North Africa. According to one estimate, 30 percent of China's urban workforce, or 200 million people, is currently unemployed or underemployed. The livelihood of another 100 million agricultural workers is threatened as World Trade Organization rules increase China's dependence on foreign food supplies. The specter of chaos frightens the rulers in Beijing.

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In international relations, the issue is whether China's impact on the world will be peaceful or violent. The debate here follows disciplinary lines. "Those who focus on economics tend to see partnership, cooperation and reasons for optimism despite tensions, while security experts are more pessimistic and anticipate strategic conflict as the likely future for two political systems that are so different," writes one commentator. Both views can claim some evidence in their favor. On the one hand, the concessions China made to foreign investors and corporations in order to gain entry to the WTO show a readiness to play by the established rules of the game. It has embarked on a "charm offensive" premised on its "peaceful rise." On the other hand, its voracious appetite for oil and raw materials opens up a familiar geopolitical struggle for control of their supply. Its bid for Unocal, the ninth-largest oil company in the United States, had to be withdrawn in the face of congressional opposition. As the only country likely to counterbalance the economic and political weight of the United States, China is being wooed by those who want insurance against American domination; in turn it plays host to such unsavory characters as Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe, and Islam Karimov, the brutal president of Uzbekistan. The slogan of the "peaceful rise" is challenged by Chinese nationalists in the Foreign Office and military establishment and their affiliated scholars, who argue that it encourages Taiwan to bid for independence.

From:

Skidelsky, Robert. 2005. The Chinese Shadow. The New York Review of Books 52(18).

21. Who is the author of the article "The Chinese Shadow"?
- (a) Brian Epstein
  - (b) David Schneider
  - (c) Susan D. Gillespie
  - (d) Robert Skidelsky
22. What is amazing and alarming about the Chinese economy?
- (a) The pace of growth in China's economy.
  - (b) The rate of China's population growth.
  - (c) The size of the economy which is growing.
  - (d) The rate of growth of China's economy relative to the rate of growth in Taiwan.
23. What year was the article published?

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- (a) 2003
  - (b) 2004
  - (c) 2005
  - (d) No date of publication.
24. What does Lee Kuan Yew believe?
- (a) The rise of China will not have an effect on current Western dominance of the world.
  - (b) The rise of China will have an effect on Taiwan.
  - (c) The rise of China will shift the balance of power back to the East for the first time since the sixteenth century.
  - (d) It is impossible to predict the effects of the rise of China.
25. What is the main problem with China's growth in the eyes of the Chinese leadership?
- (a) Preventing pollution
  - (b) Monitoring the Internet
  - (c) Suppressing students
  - (d) Sustaining social cohesion
26. What is the issue of China's rise for international relations?
- (a) Whether China's impact on the world will be peaceful or violent.
  - (b) Whether China's impact on the world will ruin the environment.
  - (c) Whether China's impact on the world will result in the East dominating the West.
  - (d) Whether China's impact will frighten neighboring states.
27. What is one of the estimates for the size of China's urban workforce that is currently unemployed or underemployed.
- (a) 20 percent, or 150 million people.
  - (b) 10 percent or 100 million people.
  - (c) 30 percent or 200 million people.
  - (d) None of the above.
28. What do Chinese nationalists in the Foreign Office, the military establishment, and their affiliated scholars argue about the slogan "peaceful rise"?
- (a) It encourages Taiwan's efforts for independence.
  - (b) The slogan scares foreigners.
  - (c) The slogan is racist.
  - (d) It encourages Japan's efforts to rearm.