

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

96 學年度_____人類學研究所_____系(所)碩士班入學考試

科目_____英文_____ 科目代碼_4603_共_6_頁第_1_頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

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). Each sentence below has four words that are underlined. One of the four underlined words is grammatically incorrect. Choose the answer that corrects the grammatical error.

1. It is estimated (a) that almost sixty-five percent of the voter (b) in America are (c) dissatisfied (d) with the congress' performance.
 - a. estimates
 - b. voters
 - c. is
 - d. dissatisfy
2. Cuba, an (a) Spanish-speaking country made up of one large island and numerous (b) smaller nearby islands (c), lies in the Caribbean Sea (d).
 - a. a
 - b. number
 - c. island
 - d. Seas
3. After Wang Jianmin became (a) a baseball player (b), there were many stories (c) about how him (d) intelligence helped him win many games.
 - a. become
 - b. players
 - c. story
 - d. his
4. Statistics (a) helps social scientists (b) to solving (c) complex problems (d) of causation.
 - a. Statistic
 - b. scientist
 - c. solve
 - d. problem
5. Some speakers of French as a second language (a) are afraid to speak (b) French for fear of to be laughed at (c) if they make a mistake (d).
 - a. languages
 - b. speaking
 - c. of being laughed at
 - d. mistakes

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6. Liver (a) disease is resulted from (b) a variety (c) of causes (d).
- Liver's
 - results from
 - an
 - cause
7. Quite a few (a) people (b) convince (c) that water flows (d) uphill.
- many
 - person
 - are convinced
 - flow
8. Cultures (a) variation (b) considerably in how they define (c) family relations (d).
- Culture
 - vary
 - considerable
 - family relation
9. It is hard to explain (a) how does geomancy (b) works (c) even though it is gaining popularity and credibility (d) around the world.
- explained
 - how geomancy
 - work
 - popularities and credibilities
10. An anthropology (a) is a scholar (b) who studies (c) the human species (d).
- anthropologist
 - scholars
 - study's
 - specie

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.

1. A research project targeted the cultural differences in the raising of infants.
- babies
 - teenagers
 - adults
 - persons

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2. While some state economic policies are beneficial to rural communities, others are harmful in that they favor urban areas.
- neutral
 - prodigious
 - wasteful
 - detrimental
3. The United States is predominantly an English-speaking country.
- ostensibly
 - formerly
 - mainly
 - often
4. After all the evidence was in, the members of the jury delivered a guilty verdict.
- decision
 - sentence
 - trial
 - judge
5. The argument in the article is not what most anthropologists would call straightforward.
- debatable
 - complicated
 - explicit
 - implicit
6. Critics claim that documentation of the causal factors in global warming is poor.
- under funded
 - reasonable
 - inadequate
 - suitable
7. He is a careless editor.
- untroubled
 - sloppy
 - untutored
 - meticulous

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8. The brave defense of the argument moved the audience.
- courageous
 - lackluster
 - offensive
 - stupid
9. The main source of the argument was statistical.
- constitution
 - attraction
 - headwater
 - basis
10. The debate continued into the wee hours of the morning.
- repeated
 - lasted
 - begin
 - stopped

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.

In the second half of the 1990s, a counterreaction emerged to the heady enthusiasm about democracy and democracy promotion that flourished during the peak years of democracy's "third wave" in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Believing that the global democratic wave had been oversold, several policy experts and scholars produced a series of influential articles articulating a pessimistic, cautionary view. Fareed Zakaria, alarmed by what he saw as a dangerous rash of newly elected leaders restricting rights and abusing power from Peru and Argentina to the Philippines and Kazakhstan, warned that rapid democratization was producing a plague of "illiberal democracy." Troubled by violent conflicts breaking out in former Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union, and elsewhere, Edward Mansfield and Jack Snyder argued that democratizing states are in fact more conflict-prone than stable autocracies. Disturbed by the specter of ethnic conflict in different parts of Asia, Amy Chua asserted that the simultaneous pursuit of democracy and market reform in countries with "market-dominant minorities" leads to ethnic conflict and antimarket backlashes.

Although their specific areas of focus and analytic frameworks varied, these different accounts coalesced around a central argument that appealed to what might be called the need for democratic sequencing. In this view, it is a mistake to assume that democratization—especially open national elections—is always a good idea. When tried in countries poorly prepared for it, democratization can and often does result in bad outcomes—illiberal leaders or extremists in power, virulent nationalism, ethnic and other types of civil conflict, and interstate wars. To prevent such results, certain preconditions, above all, the rule of law and a well-functioning state, should be in place before a society democratizes. Therefore, the United States, and the West generally, should rethink their approach and commitment to democracy promotion. In some

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countries, staying with an existing autocratic regime is a better alternative. Where outside actors do want to promote positive political change in a nondemocratic society, they should concentrate first on helping it to achieve the rule of law and a well-functioning state. Only much farther down the road, when those preconditions are established, should outsiders push for elections and the other associated elements of what sequentialists refer to, warily, as “mass political participation” or “mass plebiscites.”

Democratic sequentialism is one part of a wider body of skeptical thinking about democracy’s global prospects that gained popularity in the 1990s in reaction to third-wave enthusiasm. This wider body, which might be called “democratic pessimism,” is represented most vividly in the much-discussed writings of journalist Robert Kaplan. Sequentialism has found a vital place in this more generalized pessimism thanks to its concrete policy implications and intuitive appeal: Pursuing a sequential path promises to rationalize and defang democratic change by putting the potentially volatile, unpredictable actions of newly empowered masses and emergent elected leaders into a sturdy cage built of laws and institutions.

Sequentialism met a warm welcome from various parts of the international policy community. Traditional realists, who had been uneasily eyeing the ascendancy of a prodemocratic policy outlook in the 1980s and 1990s, were happy to have an additional set of arguments for downplaying democracy promotion and maintaining cordial relations with friendly autocracies. Traditional developmentalists, still loyal to old-school modernization theory’s notion that development must precede democracy and feeling upset by democracy promotion’s sudden rise to prominence, were delighted to have a new set of contrarian allies. Finally, powerholders in some nondemocratic countries eagerly embraced sequentialism in order to argue that their reticence about opening up political competition actually reflected a deeper commitment to democracy in the long term.

From:

Carothers, Thomas

2007 The “Sequencing” Fallacy. *Journal of Democracy* 18(1): 12-13.

1. When did the “third wave” of democracy occur?
 - a. The author doesn’t say.
 - b. In the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century
 - c. Between the late eighties and early nineties of the Twentieth Century
 - d. In America
2. How does the author define “democratic sequencing”?
 - a. Putting the rule of law and a well-functioning state into place at the first democratic election.
 - b. An evolutionary theory arguing that democracy is an inevitable consequence of political modernization.
 - c. The author forgot to provide a definition for the term.
 - d. Putting the rule of law and a well-functioning state into place before democratizing.

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3. The “democratic sequentialism” argument is a part of what more general trend of thought about democratization that was popular in the 1990s?
 - a. Skeptical thinking about the prospects for the spread of democracy.
 - b. Popular enthusiasm for the prospects for the spread of democracy.
 - c. The argument that economics determines political change.
 - d. The argument that democratic elections leads to strong legal institutions.
4. Where was “sequentialism” warmly received?
 - a. In the People’s Republic of China.
 - b. In formally communist countries.
 - c. From various parts of the international policy community.
 - d. From various factions in the international peace movement.
5. What was the reaction of powerholders in certain nondemocratic countries to the democratic sequentialism argument?
 - a. In these certain countries the powerholders raged against yet another hegemonic Western political theory.
 - b. In these certain countries the powerholders rejected the theory for its Marxist assumptions.
 - c. In these certain countries the powerholders embraced the argument because it promoted economic development.
 - d. In these certain countries the powerholders were pleased because it offered allies who seemed willing to accept the continuation of totalitarian and authoritarian rule.
6. The democratic sequentialism argument suggests that in some circumstances democratization, including national elections in particular, is not always:
 - a. A good idea.
 - b. A bad idea.
 - c. In the best interests of the national leadership.
 - d. In the best interests of the United Nations.
7. The author of the article “The ‘Sequencing’ Fallacy” is:
 - a. Amy Chua
 - b. Robert Kaplan
 - c. George Murdock
 - d. Thomas Carothers
8. Amy Chua is upset about “third wave” democracy because:
 - a. It might threaten her tenured position at Yale University.
 - b. It might hamper her chances in becoming a political candidate.
 - c. The danger of an adverse cultural impact of democracy in Asia.
 - d. The threat of ethnic conflict in various parts of Asia.