國立清華大學104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)

考試科目（代碼）：英文(3804)

1. 單字配對。以下有 10 個英文單字，請從（a）到（j）意義選項中，挑出正確的選項。（30%）

單字

（1） spurious

（2） prodigious

（3） trespass

（4） inertial

（5） ephemeral

（6） conjecture

（7） calamity

（8） hybrid

（9） antiquity

（10） nuisance

意義

(a) Lasting for a markedly brief time

(b) One that is inconvenient and annoying

(c) Opinion or judgment based on inconclusive or incomplete evidence

(d) Not trustworthy; dubious or fallacious

(e) The quality of being old or ancient; considerable age

(f) To infringe on the privacy, time, or attention of another

(g) Resistance or disinclination to motion, action, or change

(h) Impressively great in size, force, or extent; enormous

(i) Something of mixed origin or composition

(j) An event that brings terrible loss, lasting distress, or severe affliction

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2. 閱讀能力

以下這篇文章摘錄自 Seymour Martin Lipset 的 "Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic Development and Political Legitimacy"，請仔細閱讀之後，整理出妳（你）所看到的文章的重點 （30%）

Perhaps the most widespread generalization linking political systems to other aspects of society has been that democracy is related to the state of economic development. Concretely, this means that the more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances that it will sustain democracy. From Aristotle down to the present, men have argued that only in a wealthy society in which relatively few citizens lived in real poverty could a situation exist in which the mass of the population could intelligently participate in politics and could develop the self-restraint necessary to avoid succumbing to the appeals of irresponsible demagogues. A society divided between a large impoverished mass and a small favored elite would result either in oligarchy (dictatorial rule of the small upper stratum) or in tyranny (popularly based dictatorship). And these two political forms can be given modern labels: tyranny's modern face is Communism or Peronism; oligarchy appears today in the form of traditionalist dictatorships such as we find in parts of Latin America, Thailand, Spain or Portugal.

3. 英翻中。以下這段文字摘錄自John D. McCarthy and Mayer N. Zald 的 "Resource Mobilization and Social Movements: A Partial Theory"，請把它翻成流暢的中文。（40%）

Past analysis of social movements and social movement organizations has normally assumed a close link between the frustrations or grievances of a

collectivity of actors and the growth and decline of movement activity. Questioning the theoretical centrality of this assumption directs social movement analysis away from its heavy emphasis upon the social psychology of social movement participants; it can then be more easily integrated with structural theories of social process. This essay presents a set of concepts and related propositions drawn from a resource mobilization perspective. It emphasizes the variety and sources of resources; the relationship of social movements to the media, authorities, and other parties; and the interaction among movement organizations. Propositions are developed to explain social movement activity at several levels of inclusiveness-the social movement sector, the social movement industry, and social movement organization.