

國立清華大學命題紙

甲組(一般社會學)

99 學年度 社會學研究所乙組(中國研究學程) 碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 3905 共 4 頁, 第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷卡】作答

(3802)

【考生注意：本試卷共三大題。答案請寫在答案卷上，並應清楚標明題號。】

I. 名詞一對一配合題 (共 20 分, 每題 2 分)

- (1) insurgency ( )
  - (2) metaphor ( )
  - (3) stratification ( )
  - (4) commitment ( )
  - (5) heteronormativity ( )
  - (6) affirmative action ( )
  - (7) primordialism ( )
  - (8) gender mainstreaming ( )
  - (9) hybridity ( )
  - (10) backlash ( )
- 
- (a) something heterogeneous in origin or composition.
  - (b) a movement's unlawfulness by virtue of not being authorized by or in accordance with the law of the land, its use is neutral.
  - (c) an antagonistic reaction to a trend, development, or event
  - (d) policies that take gender, race, or ethnicity into account in an attempt to promote equal opportunity and increase ethnic diversity in workplaces and school.
  - (e) an analogy between two objects or ideas, conveyed by the use of a word instead of another.
  - (f) the public policy concept of assessing the different implications for women and men of any planned policy action, including legislation and programmes, in all areas and levels.
  - (g) the dividing of a society into levels based on power or socioeconomic status.
  - (h) an institutionalized ideological system in favor of opposite-sex relationships of a sexual nature.
  - (i) a devotion to the conditions which existed at the beginning of creation.
  - (j) the act of pledging or engaging oneself.

II. 閱讀測驗 (單選題/是非題, 共 30 分, 每題 6 分)

[The following are excerpts from The New York Times' press obituary to Howard Zinn by Michael Powell on January 28 2010. Read carefully and answer the questions.]

Howard Zinn, historian and shipyard worker, civil rights activist and World War II bombardier, and author of "A People's History of the United States," a best seller that inspired a generation of high school and college students to rethink American history, died Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif. He was 87 and lived in Auburndale, Mass.

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The cause was a heart attack he had while swimming, his family said.

Proudly, unabashedly radical, with a mop of white hair and bushy eyebrows and an impish smile, Mr. Zinn, who retired from the history faculty at Boston University two decades ago, delighted in debating ideological foes, not the least his own college president, and in lancing what he considered platitudes, not the least that American history was a heroic march toward democracy.

Almost an oddity at first, with a printing of just 4,000 in 1980, "A People's History of the United States" has sold nearly two million copies. To describe it as a revisionist account is to risk understatement. A conventional historical account held no allure; he concentrated on what he saw as the genocidal depredations of Christopher Columbus, the blood lust of Theodore Roosevelt and the racial failings of Abraham Lincoln. He also shined an insistent light on the revolutionary struggles of impoverished farmers, feminists, laborers and resisters of slavery and war.

Such stories are more often recounted in textbooks today; they were not at the time.

"Our nation had gone through an awful lot — the Vietnam War, civil rights, Watergate — yet the textbooks offered the same fundamental nationalist glorification of country," Mr. Zinn recalled in a recent interview with The New York Times. "I got the sense that people were hungry for a different, more honest take."

In a Times book review, the historian Eric Foner wrote of the book that "historians may well view it as a step toward a coherent new version of American history." But many historians, even those of liberal bent, took a more skeptical view.

"What Zinn did was bring history writing out of the academy, and he undid much of the frankly biased and prejudiced views that came before it," said Sean Wilentz, a professor of history at Princeton University. "But he's a popularizer, and his view of history is topsy-turvy, turning old villains into heroes, and after a while the glow gets unreal."

That criticism barely raised a hair on Mr. Zinn's neck. "It's not an unbiased account; so what?" he said in the Times interview. "If you look at history from the perspective of the slaughtered and mutilated, it's a different story."

Few historians succeeded in passing so completely through the academic membrane into popular culture. He gained admiring mention in the movie "Good Will Hunting"; Matt Damon appeared in a History Channel documentary about him; and Bruce Springsteen said the starkest of his many albums, "Nebraska," drew inspiration in part from Mr. Zinn's writings.

Born Aug. 24, 1922, Howard Zinn grew up in New York City. His parents were Jewish immigrants, and his father ran candy stores during the Depression without much success.

"We moved a lot, one step ahead of the landlord," Mr. Zinn recalled. "I lived in all of Brooklyn's best slums."

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He graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School and became a pipe fitter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he met his future wife, Roslyn Shechter. Raised on Charles Dickens, he later added Karl Marx to his reading, organized labor rallies and got decked by a billy-club-wielding cop.

He joined the Army Air Corps in 1943, eager to fight the fascists, and became a bombardier in a B-17. He watched his bombs rain down and, when he returned to New York, deposited his medals in an envelope and wrote: "Never Again."

"I would not deny that war had a certain moral core, but that made it easier for Americans to treat all subsequent wars with a kind of glow," Mr. Zinn said. "Every enemy becomes Hitler."

He and his wife lived in a rat-infested basement apartment as he dug ditches and worked in a brewery. Later they moved to public housing and he went to college on the G.I. Bill.

He earned a B.A. at New York University and master's and doctoral degrees at Columbia University. In 1956 he landed a job at Spelman College, a historically black women's college, as chairman of the history department...Mr. Zinn [later] moved to Boston University in 1964. He traveled with the Rev. Daniel Berrigan to Hanoi to receive prisoners released by the North Vietnamese, and produced the antiwar books "Vietnam: The Logic of Withdrawal" (1967) and "Disobedience and Democracy" (1968).

He waged a war of attrition with Boston University's president at the time, John Silber, a political conservative. Mr. Zinn twice organized faculty votes to oust Mr. Silber, and Mr. Silber returned the favor, saying the professor was a sterling example of those who would "poison the well of academe."

Mr. Zinn's book "La Guardia in Congress" (1959) received an honorable mention in the competition for the American Historical Association's Albert J. Beveridge Award. "A publisher went so far as to publish my quotations, which my wife thought was ridiculous," Mr. Zinn said. "She said, 'What are you, the pope or Mao Tse-Tung?'"

Mr. Zinn retired in 1988, concluding his last class early so he could join a picket line. He invited his students to join him.

Mr. Zinn wrote three plays: "Daughter of Venus," "Marx in Soho" and "Emma," about the life of the anarchist Emma Goldman. All have been produced. His last article was a rather bleak assessment of President Obama for The Nation. "I've been searching hard for a highlight," he wrote.

Roslyn Zinn died in 2008. Mr. Zinn is survived by a daughter, Myla Kabat-Zinn of Lexington, Mass.; a son, Jeff Zinn, of Wellfleet, Mass.; and five grandchildren.

Mr. Zinn spoke recently of more work to come. The title of his memoir, he noted, best described his personal philosophy: "You Can't Be Neutral on a Moving Train."

Answer the following Questions:

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- (1) Howard Zinn is remembered as a:
- (a) historian who believes that national history is about nationalist glorification; (b) historian who believes that history is neutral; (c) historian who takes the perspectives of disadvantaged and is a civil right activist; (d) historian who doesn't believe that academia has social responsibilities; (e) bombardier during the Second World War.
- (2) Which statement below about Howard Zinn and his works is false:
- (a) He is the author of *A People's History of the United States*; (b) He once taught at a black college; (c) He only wrote pure academic works; (d) He is from a poor working-class Jewish family; (e) He read and wrote about Karl Marx.
- (3) Howard Zinn ended his last class of teaching early before he retired because he wanted to join
- (a) a trekking tour; (b) a protest; (c) a church gathering; (d) a seminar ; (e) a sports event.
- (4) (True or False) Before his death, Howard Zinn thought highly about Barack Obama's performances as the President of the United States.
- (5) (True or False) Howard Zinn's works have great influences in both academia and popular culture in the United States and are well-received, without any suspicion by everyone.

III. 英翻中 (共 50 分, 每題 25 分)

- (1) "In fact, nations, like states, are a contingency, and not a universal necessity. Neither nations nor states exist at all times and in all circumstances. Moreover, nations and states are not the same contingency. Nationalism holds that they were destined for each other; that either without the other is incomplete, and constitutes a tragedy. But before they could become intended for each other, each of them had to emerge, and their emergence was independent and contingent. The state has certainly emerged without the help of the nation. Some nations have certainly emerged without the blessings of their own state. It is more debatable whether the normative idea of the nation, in its modern sense, did not presuppose the prior existence of the state (From Ernest Gellner, 1983, *Nations and Nationalism*).
- (2) Thus humanity is male and man defines woman not in herself but as relative to him; she is not regarded as an autonomous being. Michelet writes: 'Woman, the relative being ...' And Benda is most positive in his *Rapport d'Uriel*: 'The body of man makes sense in itself quite apart from that of woman, whereas the latter seems wanting in significance by itself ... Man can think of himself without woman. She cannot think of herself without man.' And she is simply what man decrees; thus she is called 'the sex', by which is meant that she appears essentially to the male as a sexual being. For him she is sex – absolute sex, no less. She is defined and differentiated with reference to man and not he with reference to her; she is the incidental, the inessential as opposed to the essential. He is the Subject, he is the Absolute – she is the Other' (From Simone de Beauvoir, 1949, Introduction: Women as Other in *The Second Sex*)