東海大學97學年度博士班招生入學考試試題

考試科目：時事英文與專業英文 應考系所：社會系

本試題共3頁：第1頁 （如有缺損或印刷不清者，應即舉手請監試人員處理）

一、 時事：用1至2句中文(每句字數各20字以內)，說明以下時事 (出處免譯，一題5分)

YANGON, Myanmar — The military junta forged ahead on Saturday with a constitutional referendum that would legitimize its grip on power, even as it continued to limit shipments of foreign aid to survivors of last weekend’s powerful cyclone. The junta is refusing to grant entry to foreign aid workers who relief officials say are crucial to preventing more deaths from disease among an estimated 1.5 million victims. (“Rulers Keep Grip on Aid as Burmese Cast Votes” : By a reporter for The New York Times in Myanmar and Seth Mydans in Bangkok, May 11, 2008.)

二、 讀書摘要：請在閱讀完下列文本後，以中文將其核心要旨寫成一文章摘要 (abstract)，字數不能超過二百字。 (每題25分)

1. This is one lesson gleaned from our research: Social context and history profoundly condition the effectiveness of institutions. Where the regional soil is fertile, the regions draw sustenance from regional traditions, but where the soil is poor, the new institutions are stunted. Effective and responsive institutions depend, in the language of civic humanism, on republican virtues and practices. Tocqueville was right: Democratic government is strengthened, not weakened, when it faces a vigorous civil society.

On the demand side, citizens in civic communities expect better government and (in part through their own efforts), they get it. They demand more effective public service, and they are prepared to act collectively to achieve their shared goals. Their counterparts in less civic regions more commonly assume the role of alienated and cynical supplicants.

On the supply side, the performance of representative government is facilitated by the social infrastructure of civic communities and by the democratic values of both officials and citizens. Most fundamental to the civic community is the social ability
to collaborate for shared interests. Generalized reciprocity (not “I’ll do this for you, because you are more powerful than I, nor even “I’ll do this for you now, if you do that for me now,” but “I’ll do this for you now, knowing that somewhere down the road you’ll do something for me”) generates high social capital and underpins collaborations.


2. In January, the Brazilian government announced that the rate of deforestation in the Amazon jungle had soared in the last half of 2007, just months after officials had celebrated three years of steep falls. The figures also focused attention on the fate of the Amazon rainforest, raising the question of whether the region can be economically developed without being destroyed.

“Deforestation is linked to economic factors,” says Paulo Barreto, senior researcher at Imazon. With high food and commodity prices around the world, the hunger for cheap land in the Amazon -- which costs a tenth of land in Brazil’s south and south-east -- seems set to increase. (Barreto says that) "Brazil has become over the last five years the world's leading beef exporter. All the expansion of the cattle industry in the last few years has been in the Amazon." Brazil is also a major exporter of soya, much of it grown in the Amazon state of Mato Grosso. As demand for beef and soybeans grow in the rapidly growing economies of Asia, in particular China, many observers fear the pressure on the rainforest will continue.

But with Brazil's increasingly important role on the world stage as a major agricultural power, a new pragmatism is emerging. Some believe that deforestation might be better tackled not just through more policing but through the creation of economic incentives for those living and working in the Amazon to exploit their environment without destroying it. "The Amazon is providing environmental services for the world and we must find a mechanism which can compensate agribusiness so that they do not deforest." In the state of Amazonas, which has suffered much less deforestation than some other parts of the region, the authorities are launching a
scheme which could hold the key to solving the paradox of how you marry economic development and environmentalism. Under the scheme, in return for around $30 a month, families are asked to protect the environment and endangered animals and fish, and not to sell wood.

(BBC News extract from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7385906.stm)

三、翻譯：請將下列文選篇章節翻譯為中文 (出處免譯)

1. The internal organization of developmental states comes much closer to approximating a Weberian bureaucracy. Highly selective meritocratic recruitment and long-term career rewards create commitment and a sense of corporate coherence. Corporate coherence gives these apparatuses a certain kind of “autonomy.” They are not, however, insulated from society as Weber suggested they should be. To the contrary, they are embedded in a concrete set of social ties that binds the state to society and provides institutionalized channels for the continual negotiation and re-negotiation of goals and policies. (20%)


2. The habitus is not only a structuring structure, which organizes practices and the perception of practices, but also a structured structure: the principle of division into logical classes which organizes the perception of the social world is itself the product of internalization of the division into social classes. Each class condition is defined, simultaneously, by its intrinsic properties and by the relational properties which it derives from its position in the system of class condition, which is also a system of differences, differential positions, i.e., by everything which distinguishes it from what it is not and especially from everything it is opposed to; social identity is defined and asserted through difference. (25%)

(excerpt from Pierre Bourdieu, 1984, Distinction)