



Lingnan University Department of Political Science

POL2101 Introduction to Political Science

Fall Semester, 2017

Instructor & Tutor: Dr. Samson Yuen

Telephone: 2616 7635

Email: samsonyuen@LN.edu.hk

Time and venue (Lecture): Monday 1:30pm – 3.30pm, MB G07

Office Location: Room 315, B.Y. Lam Building, Department of Political Science, Lingnan University

Consultation Hours: After lecture OR by appointment over e-mail

Course Aims and Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

This course is a general survey of the field of political science, which aims to provide a foundational understanding of politics. Students are not required to have any background in the discipline because the course is designed to introduce essential concepts of politics, major political ideas and basic operations of modern government.

This course also aims to prepare students for future studies in the field. It intends to promote students' appreciation of the role of politics in daily life and why it is important to get involved in exercising their responsibilities and duties as a global citizen. Students will be equipped with the tools necessary for further studies and making sense of current political issues.

Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

1. *Understand the nature of politics and its close relationship with social, economic, cultural and moral issues; and*
2. *Understand the nature of modern state and its interactions with civil society, interest groups and the people; and*
3. *Critically analyze political processes, basic machinery and operation of modern systems of government in local, national and international politics; and*

4. *Compare and contrast various political ideologies and discuss their relevance in contemporary world; and*
5. *Compare democratic with non-democratic regimes and discuss the transition between the two; and*
6. *Apply relevant concepts, theories and perspectives to critically evaluate current political issues; and*
7. *Communicate political issues clearly and effectively in group work and individually, in oral as well as written forms.*

If possible, guest talks by Legislative Councilor or District Councilor will be arranged to provide students with insights into the current circumstances and practices of politics and post-handover Hong Kong.

Teaching Pattern and Methods

This course includes **12 weekly lectures** (two hours) and **11 weekly tutorials** (one hour):

- **Lectures** focus on the introduction and explanation of key concepts, theoretical frameworks and critical analysis of contemporary political science, with illustrations by referring to current issues and examples in local, regional and international level whenever appropriate.
- **Tutorials** provide students with the opportunity to review the concepts and theories acquired in lectures to real-life current issues. Students are required to give a small group presentation, and a class discussion of cases and problems will be held afterwards. Students have to form groups with **2-3 students** and work out their presentation questions / case analysis under the **weekly topics**. Each presentation will last for **about 20-25 minutes**.

Learning Materials

- a. **PowerPoint Slides** - *The PowerPoint slides for the lectures will be uploaded on Moodle **before the lectures scheduled**. Students are required to read the PowerPoint slides before the lecture so as to establish a basic understanding of the lecture topic.*
- b. **Required Readings** - *Required readings will be available for downloading from the Moodle. Students are advised to read and study all the assigned readings.*
- c. **External Resources** - *Students should read quality report of current issues to keep informed about the latest social developments. For the preparation of written assignments, students may check the webpage of the Lingnan University Library. You are strongly recommended to make use of “Wisenews”, a database that collects a rich bundle of newspaper articles around the world.*

Indicative Contents

1. A Brief Introduction to Political Science: What is politics? How to think politically?
2. The Foundation of the Modern State: Origins, State-building, Adaptation
3. **No Class**
4. Nations and Nationalisms: Ethnic/Civic Nationalisms, Identity, Everyday Nationalism
5. Political Ideologies: Conservatism, Liberalism, Marxism, Socialism and Fascism
6. Democracies and Democratization: What counts as democracy? What makes a democratic state?
7. Autocracies and Authoritarianism: Varieties of undemocratic regimes, Regime strategies and Authoritarian resilience
8. Contentious Politics: Popular Protests and Social Movements
9. The Configuration of Political Systems: Legislature/Executive, Parliamentarism/Presidentialism, Unitarism/Federalism
10. Party and Electoral Politics: Varieties of party/electoral systems and their consequences
11. Constitution and Legal Politics: Political role of the constitution and legal institutions
12. Civil Society and Social Capital: Political socialization, Interest groups and NGOs

Lecture and Presentation Schedule**a) Lecture and tutorial schedule**

Week	Lecture date	Lecture topic	Tutorial date	Tutorial topic
1	4 Sept 2017	What is Politics? How to Think Politically?	6 Sept & 8 Sept	Introduction
2	11 Sept 2017	The Foundation of the Modern State	13 Sept & 15 Sept	How to read and write better? Group division
3	18 Sept 2017	No class	20 Sept & 22 Sept	How to become an excellent presenter?
4	25 Sept 2017	Nations and Nationalisms	27 Sept & 29 Sept	Week 2 topic
5	3 or 4 Oct 2017 (Tuesday or Wednesday)	Political Ideologies	No tutorials	
6	9 Oct 2017	Democracies and Democratization	11 Oct & 13 Oct	Week 4 topic
7	16 Oct 2017	Autocracies and authoritarianisms	18 Oct & 20 Oct	Week 6 topic
8	23 Oct 2017	Contentious Politics *Mid-term	25 Oct & 27 Oct	Week 7 topic

9	30 Oct 2017	The Configuration of Political Systems	1 Nov & 3 Nov	Week 8 topic
10	6 Nov 2017	Party and Electoral Politics	8 Nov & 10 Nov	Week 9 topic
11	13 Nov 2017	Constitution and Legal Politics	15 Nov & 17 Nov	Week 10 topic
12	20 Nov 2017	Civil Society and Social Capital	No tutorials (post-congregation holiday)	
13	27 Nov 2017	Revision	29 Nov & 1 Dec	Revision and reflections

Assessment: Grading and Requirements

Students are required to make presentations or to have other forms of contributions as well as to participate in group discussions during the class. Generally, assessment of student performance will be based on the following **TWO** parts:

Formative Assessments: 50%

This part includes **oral presentation & discussion (20%), mid-term (20%) and attendance & participation (10%)**. It is **MANDATORY** for students to attend class sessions and attempt all the coursework assignments.

1. Oral Presentation (*Group) (15%) + Discussion (5%)

The whole class is divided into 7 presentation teams (each team comprising around 2-3 members) and each team is required to give **a 20-25 minutes oral presentation** on an assigned topic in English, followed by a question and answer session and further discussion in the class (Please refer to the Tutorial Outline for detailed guidelines of the group presentation). Each group should **come up with at least one discussion question** after the presentation to engage the class.

During the presentation, the presenters are encouraged *not* to read from a fully-written speech. This means that while they can present with notes, the notes are better to be written in point forms. The presentation slides or notes (its content and design) will also be graded.

Apart from the presentation team, another team of students (usually the team that did the previous presentation) is assigned as **discussants**. The role of the discussants is to critically review the presentation by questioning and commenting upon the ideas presented by the presentation team. Following this **question and answer session** by the discussants (around 10 minutes), there is an open discussion by the whole class.

Each presentation group should send the power-point slides or notes to the tutor by email one day (24 hours) before the presentation. Failing to do so will result in marks deduction of up to 2 points.

2. Mid-term Examination (20%)

The mid-term examination will take place in week 8, covering the topics taught from week 2 to week 7. The duration is **45 minutes**. It will take the form of **multiple choice questions** and **short questions**.

3. Class Attendance and Participation (*Individual) - 10%

Up to 10% can be given to students with **active, outstanding and quality participation in lectures and class discussions!** Students' participation in all occasions (including in-class and outside classroom discussion, e-discussion, tutorial performance) will be assessed. Participation will also be a factor of consideration in rounding up or down students' grade in borderline cases in other components of assessment. Attendance in class is mandatory, roll call for every class, but mere attendance without participation will lead to low score (≤ 3).

Final Examination: 50%

Lasting **TWO hours**, the final examination will take the form of both **multiple choice questions** and **essay questions**. Details will be provided in due course. You must take the final exam in order to pass this course. The questions assess the extent to which students possess the ability to analyze the theoretical and practical issues in a systematic and critical way.

Required / Essential Readings

FOUR Basic Reference Texts are selected for this course. TWO textbooks are chosen to provide theoretical basis for analysis on politics and public administration respectively; while the last is used to give you important information and perspectives on the current situation in Hong Kong [The textbook is available in library (semi-close reserve) and university bookstore].

The first two textbooks have provided broadly based introduction to political science. They examine almost all of the general ideas covered in the lectures and thereby are widely adopted by tertiary institutions as teaching textbooks. However, a notable limitation of them is that they draw most examples from US when explaining those concepts and thus the students who are not familiar with US politics and public administration may be frustrated by their description. To balance this, the instructor will provide you with other country examples in the lecture materials.

1. **Heywood, Andrew. *Politics*, 4th edition. Basingstoke/ New York: Palgrave Macmillan 2013.**
2. Caramani, Daniele, ed. *Comparative Politics*, 3rd edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017.
3. Lam, Wai-man, Percy Luen-tim Lui, and Wilson Wong, eds. *Contemporary Hong Kong Government and Politics: Expanded Second Edition*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2012.

Recommended Politics Classics

- Niccolo Machiavelli. *The Prince*
- Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*

- John Locke, *Second Treatise of Government, Letter on Toleration*
- Alexis De Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Communist Manifesto, Capital, Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*
- Max Weber, *Politics as a Vocation*

Recommended Texts on Comparative Politics

- Moore, Barrington, Jr, *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World* (1966)
- Benedict R. Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (1983).
- Robert Dahl, *Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition* (1971).
- Samuel P. Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies* (1968).
- Peter Evans, Dietrich Rueschemeyer, and Theda Skocpol, eds., *Bringing the State Back In* (1985).
- Joel Migdal, *Strong Societies and Weak States* (1988).
- Guillermo A. O'Donnell, *Modernization and Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism: Studies in South American Politics* (1973).
- Theda Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions* (1979).
- James C. Scott, *The Moral Economy of the Peasant* (1976).
- Ronald Inglehart, *Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial Society* (1990).

You may also find the following Internet resources useful to your study:

- *WiseNews / WiseSearch (電子剪報) at Lingnan University's library*
- *Hong Kong Yearbook (various years) - www.yearbook.gov.hk*
- *The Basic Law of the HKSAR (<http://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/index/>)*
- *HKSAR Government, Hong Kong 2015 - <http://www.yearbook.gov.hk/2015/en/index.html>*
- *HKSAR Government, The Basic Law of the HKSAR - <http://www.basiclaw.gov.hk/en/basiclawtext/index.html>*

Teaching Plan, Tutorial Question and Readings

The following required readings only serve as the recommended references for this subject and you are encouraged to go to the library to explore other references on your own. Please feel free to consult the Lecturers as and when necessary. Readings with asterisk (*) are required references that are most pertinent to part of the examination.

Week 1

Topic: What is Politics? How to Think Politically?

- *Heywood, “What is Politics?” Chapter 1.
- Gerardo L. Munck, “The Past and Present of Comparative Politics”, *Kellogg Institute*, Working Paper 330, October 2006.
- Daniele Caramani, “Introduction to Comparative Politics” (Ch.0), in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.

Week 2

Topic: The Foundation of the Modern State

Tutorial question: What explain the creation of modern states, and what are their features? How do you experience the modern state on an everyday basis?

- *Heywood, “Politics and the State,” Chapter 3.
- Charles Tilly, “War Making and State Making as Organized Crime”, in *Bringing the State Back In*, edited by P. Evans, D. Rueschemeyer, and T. Skocpol. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985, pp. 169-191.
- Michael Mann, “The Autonomous Power of the State: its Origins, Mechanisms and Results”, *European Journal of Sociology*, 25(2), 1984, pp. 185-213.
- Gianfranco Poggi, “The Nation-state” (Ch.4), in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.

Week 3

No class

Week 4

Topic: Nations and Nationalisms

Tutorial question: Nationalism is the most powerful political ideology in the 20th and 21th century. How far do you agree this statement?

- *Heywood, “Nations and Nationalism,” Chapter 5.
- Ernest Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983, pp. 1-7.
- Benedict Anderson, “Introduction” (Ch.1) and “Cultural Roots” (Ch. 2), in *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. London: Verso Books, 2006, pp. 1-36.
- Anthony D. Smith, *Nationalism*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2010 (Chapter 1-2).

Week 5**Topic: Political Ideologies**

Tutorial question: N/A

- *Heywood, "Political Ideas and Ideologies," Chapter 2
- Michael Freeden, *Ideology: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Week 6**Topic: Democracies and Democratization**

Tutorial question: Why and how do countries democratize? Compare the experiences of democratic transition in two countries. The two cases must be selected meaningfully in that they must be comparable --- i.e. sharing similar initial characteristics or similar outcomes.

- *Heywood, "Democracy and Legitimacy," Chapter 4.
- *Dankwart Rustow, "Transitions to Democracy: Toward a Dynamic Model", *Comparative Politics* 2(2), 1970 pp. 337-63.
- Peter Mair, "Democracies" (Ch.5), in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.
- Joseph Schumpeter, "Another Theory of Democracy", in *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, London: Allen and Unwin, 1976, pp. 269-283.
- Robert Dahl, "Democratization and Public Opposition", in *Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971, pp. 1-16.
- Philippe C. Schmitter, and Terry Lynn Karl, "What democracy is and is not", *Journal of Democracy*, 2(3), 1991, pp. 75-88.
- Adam Przeworski and Fernando Limongi, "Modernization: Theories and Facts", *World Politics* 49(2), 1997, pp. 155-183.
- Barrington Moore, "The Democratic Route to Modern Societies" (Ch.7), *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1966, pp. 413- 432.
- Barbara Geddes, "What Do We Know About Democratization After Twenty Years?" *Annual Review of Political Science*, 2, 1999, pp. 115-144.

Week 7**Topic: Autocracies and Authoritarianisms**

Tutorial question: Why and how are some countries reverting towards authoritarianism despite the global spread of democracy? OR How do we explain authoritarian resilience? Compare two countries. The two cases must be selected meaningfully in that they must be comparable --- i.e. sharing similar initial characteristics or similar outcomes.

- *Paul Brooker, "Authoritarian Regimes" (Ch.6) , in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.
- *Jason Brownlee, "Introduction" and "The Political Origins of Durable Authoritarianism" (Ch.1), *Authoritarianism in an Age of Democratization*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Larry Diamond, "Election without Democracy: Thinking about Hybrid Regime", *Journal of Democracy*, 13(2), 2002, pp. 21-35.

- Steven Levitsky, and Lucan Way, “The Rise of Competitive Authoritarianism”, *Journal of Democracy*, 13(2), 2002, pp. 51-65.

Week 8

Topic: Contentious Politics

Tutorial question: Why and how do popular protests emerge? Explain by comparing two cases of popular protests, drawn from different regime contexts. The two cases must be selected meaningfully in that they must be comparable --- i.e. sharing similar initial characteristics or similar outcomes.

- *Hanspeter Kriesi, “Social Movements” (Ch.16), in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.
- *Sidney Tarrow, “Introduction” (Ch.1) & “Contentious Politics and Social Movements” (Ch.2), *Power in Movement*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-25.
- David A. Snow, Sarah A. Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi, “Mapping the Terrain”, in D. A. Snow, S. A. Soule, and H. Kriesi eds, *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2004, pp. 3-16.
- Charles Tilly, “Social Movement” (Ch.8), *Regimes and Repertoires*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 179-208.

Week 9

Topic: The Configuration of Political Systems

Tutorial question: What are the differences between parliamentarism and presidentialism? Do they have any substantive implications for the nature of democratic representation and accountability?

Presidentialism and Parliamentarism

- *Heywood, “Political Executives and Leadership”, Chapter 13.
- *Jose A. Chieub, *Presidentialism, Parliamentarism and Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, pp. 1-48.
- Donald Horowitz, “Comparing Democratic Systems”, *Journal of Democracy*, 1(4), 1990, pp. 73-79.
- Ch. 3 in Kaare Strøm, Wolfgang C. Müller, and Torbjörn Bergman, *Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary Democracies*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- David J. Samuels and Matthew Soberg Shugart. “Presidentialism, Elections and Representation”, *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 15(1), 2003, pp. 33-60.

Unitarism and Federalism

- *Heywood, “Multi-level Politics,” Chapter 17 (esp. pp. 380-385).
- *Daniel J. Elazar, “Contrasting Unitary and Federal Systems”, *International Political Science Review* 18(3), 1997, pp. 237-251.
- Ch.10 in Arend Lijphart, *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1999.

- Ch.6 in Kenneth Newton and Jan W. van Deth, *Foundations of Comparative Politics* 2nd Edition. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010..
- Alfred Stepan, “Federalism and Democracy Beyond the US Model”, *Journal of Democracy*, 10(4), 1999, pp. 19-34.

Week 10

Topic: Party and Electoral Politics

Tutorial question: How do electoral rules influence and shape party systems?

- *Heywood, “Representation, Elections and Voting” and “Parties and Party Systems”, Chapter 9 and 10.
- Ch.5 in Arend Lijphart, *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1999.
- *Challenges in the Study of Elections and Voting*, edited by L. LeDuc, R.G. Niemi, and P. Norris. London: Sage, 2002, 88-107.
- Carles Boix, “Setting the Rules of the Game: The Choice of Electoral Systems in Advanced Democracies”, *American Political Science Review*, 93 (3), 1999, pp. 609-624.
- Colomer Josep Maria, “It’s Parties that Choose Electoral Systems (or, Duverger’s Law’s Upside Down)”, *Political Studies* 53, 2005, :1–21.
- Seymour M. Lipset, and Stein Rokkan, “Cleavage Structures, Party Systems and Voter Alignments: An Introduction”, in S.M. Lipset and S. Rokkan eds, *Party Systems and Voter Alignments: Cross-National Perspectives*, New York: The Free Press, 1967
- Richard S. Katz, “Political Parties” (Ch.12) and Daniele Caramani, “Party Systems” (Ch.13), in Daniele Caramani, *Comparative Politics* 3rd edition, Oxford University Press.

Week 11

Topic: Constitution and Legal Politics

Tutorial question: What is the importance of the constitution to democracy? Can democracy survive without a constitution?

- *Heywood, “Constitutions, Law and Judges,” Chapter 15.
- *Jon Elster and Rune Slagstad, eds. *Constitutionalism and Democracy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988 (Introduction)

Week 12

Topic: Civil Society and Social Capital

Tutorial question: To what extent does civil society activities foster democracy? Will they rather facilitate the rise of authoritarian politics?

- *Michael W. Foley and Bob Edwards, “The Paradox of Civil Society,” *Journal of Democracy* 7.3 (1996): 38-52.
- *Berman, Sheri. "Civil Society and the Collapse of the Weimar Republic." *World politics* 49.03 (1997): 401-429.
- Claire Mercer, “NGOs, Civil Society and Democratization: A Critical Review of the Literature,” *Progress in Development Studies* 2.1 (2002): 5-22.

- Robert D. Putnam, “Social Capital and Institutional Success” (Ch.6), *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993.
- Hyeong-Ki Kwon, “Associations Civic Norms, and Democracy: Revisiting the Italian Case”, *Theory and Society*, 33(2), 2004, pp. 135-166.

Week 13
Revision

Academic Dishonesty and Plagiarism Policy

“Plagiarism is an attempt to pass off the work of others (in particular the writing of others) as one's own.”

Plagiarism is an act that comprises the following:

(1) Deliberately using or incorporating the work of others, including printed and online resources, in one's own work without proper citation or acknowledgement; and (2) Subsequently submitting such work for academic credit or presentation.

The use of other's work may include such practices as copying source materials word by word, paraphrasing or translation of source materials, citing other's works without proper citations or acknowledgements, etc. The University takes plagiarism very seriously. If a student engages in any academic misconduct, he or she may be subject to academic disciplinary action. Examples of such action, depending on the severity of the misconduct, may include but not limit to grade reduction, being given a failing grade, or dismissal from the program or the University.

Course Rules and Communication

- Students are required to visit the **Moodle Platform** and check their **student e-mail accounts** on a regular basis for on-going communications and instructions from the Lecturer and Tutor.
- Please upload all your assignments through the **Turnitin system in the Moodle platform**. In addition, please submit a hardcopy to the instructor.
- Attendance requirement: students are required to attend classes. Failure to attend classes on a regular basis may result in failure of the course.

Important Notes

- Students are expected to spend a total of 7 hours (i.e. 3* hours of class contact and 4* hours of personal study) per week to achieve the course learning outcomes.
- Students shall be aware of the University regulations about dishonest practice in course work, tests and examinations, and the possible consequences as stipulated in the Regulations Governing University Examinations. In particular, plagiarism, being a kind of dishonest practice, is “the presentation of another person's work without proper acknowledgement of the source, including exact phrases, or summarized ideas, or even footnotes/citations, whether protected by copyright or not, as the student's own work”. Students are required to strictly follow university regulations governing academic integrity and honesty.
- Students are required to submit writing assignment(s) using Turnitin.
- To enhance students' understanding of plagiarism, a mini-course “Online Tutorial on Plagiarism Awareness” is available on <https://pla.ln.edu.hk/>.

Assessment rubrics

Participation and performance (10%)

Criteria	Excellent A,A-	Good B+, B,B-	Fair C+,C,C-	Pass – Failure D+, D, F
Class participation (5%)	Participates regularly and enthusiastically	Participates now and then	Participates only when asked by the instructor	Participation is nil or almost nil
Expression (5%)	Expression of ideas or opinions is consistently factually accurate, logical and clear	Expression of ideas or opinions is generally factually accurate, logical and clear. Lapses were rare and minor in nature	Expression of ideas or opinions is generally factually accurate, logical and clear, but with a number of minor lapses	Ideas or opinions are not expressed logically, and are characterized by significant factual inaccuracies and lack of clarity

Group Presentation and discussion (20%)

Criteria	Excellent A,A-	Good B+, B,B-	Fair C+,C,C-	Pass – Failure D+, D, F
Organization (4%)	Students presents information in logical, interesting sequence which I can follow	Students present information in logical sequence which I can follow	Difficulty following presentation because students jump around	Cannot understand presentation because there is no sequence of information
Subject Knowledge (4%)	Students demonstrates full knowledge by answering all questions with explanations and elaboration	Students are at ease answering questions, but fail to elaborate	Students are uncomfortable with information and are able to answer only rudimentary questions	Students do not have grasp of information; students cannot answer questions about subject
Graphics (4%)	Students' graphics explain and reinforce screen text and presentation	Students' graphics relate to text and presentation	Students occasionally uses graphics that do not support text and presentation	Students use superfluous graphics or no graphics
Content (4%)	Presentation has no misspellings or grammatical errors.	Presentation has no more than two misspellings and/or	Presentation has three misspellings and/or grammatical errors.	Student's presentation has four or more spelling errors and/or grammatical errors.

		grammatical errors		
Articulation (4%)	Students' uses clear voices and correct, precise pronunciation of terms.	Students' voices are generally clear. Student pronounces most words correctly	Students' voices are generally too low. Students incorrectly pronounce a number of terms	Students mumble, incorrectly pronounces many terms.

Midterm (20%)

Criteria	Excellent A,A-	Good B+, B,B-	Fair C+,C,C-	Pass – Failure D+, D, F
Comprehension of the relevant concepts (10%)	Demonstrates a deep insightful level of understanding	Demonstrates a good surface level of understanding	Demonstrates an adequate level of surface understanding	Demonstrates an inadequate level of understanding
Application of concepts to the topic (5%)	Appropriate concepts are all applied correctly, to provide in-depth analysis elaboration to all aspects of the topic	Appropriate concepts are correctly applied, to provide analysis to all important aspects of the topic	Appropriate concepts are, for the most part, correctly applied, to provide analysis to all important aspects of the topic	Concepts are not applied, or are generally applied inappropriately or incorrectly; important aspects of the topic unaddressed
Expression (3%)	Expression of ideas is consistently accurate, logical and clear	Expression of ideas is generally accurate, logical and clear. Lapses were rare and minor in nature.	Expression of ideas is generally accurate, logical and clear, but with a number of minor lapses	Ideas are not expressed logically, and are characterized by significant inaccuracies and lack of clarity
Quality of English in the Exam (2%)	English is consistently excellent	English is proficient, with no major errors	English is of a fair standard but some errors are present	English is below standard, with many major errors

Examination (50%)

Criteria	Excellent A,A-	Good B+, B,B-	Fair C+,C,C-	Pass – Failure D+, D, F
-----------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------------

Comprehension of the relevant concepts (20%)	Demonstrates a deep insightful level of understanding	Demonstrates a good surface level of understanding	Demonstrates an adequate level of surface understanding	Demonstrates an inadequate level of understanding
Application of concepts to the topic (20%)	Appropriate concepts are all applied correctly, to provide in-depth analysis elaboration to all aspects of the topic	Appropriate concepts are correctly applied, to provide analysis to all important aspects of the topic	Appropriate concepts are, for the most part, correctly applied, to provide analysis to all important aspects of the topic	Concepts are not applied, or are generally applied inappropriately or incorrectly; important aspects of the topic unaddressed
Expression (5%)	Expression of ideas is consistently accurate, logical and clear	Expression of ideas is generally accurate, logical and clear. Lapses were rare and minor in nature.	Expression of ideas is generally accurate, logical and clear, but with a number of minor lapses	Ideas are not expressed logically, and are characterized by significant inaccuracies and lack of clarity
Quality of English in the Exam (5%)	English is consistently excellent	English is proficient, with no major errors	English is of a fair standard but some errors are present	English is below standard, with many major errors