

國立臺北大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系(所)別：社會學系

科目：社會學

第1頁 共4頁

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一、選擇題 (每題2分，共40分，請按題號填寫答案)

- ____ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole.
 - Functionalism
 - Conflict theory
 - Symbolic interaction
 - Positivism
- Which of the following is not a common type of attribution error?
 - misperceptions between racial groups
 - misperceptions between men and women
 - misperceptions of the disposition of in-group members
 - misperceptions between ethnic groups
- George Ritzer referred to the impact of the problems and peculiarities of bureaucracy on society overall as the:
 - "Alienation of society"
 - "McDonaldization of society"
 - "Impersonalization of society"
 - "Calculization of society"
- "Interaction between superiors and subordinates forms the structure of the organization." This statement most closely reflects:
 - functionalism
 - conflict theory
 - symbolic interaction theory
 - feminist theory
- Wrongdoing that occurs within the context of a formal organization and is sanctioned by the norms and operating principles of the organization is called:
 - state-organized crime
 - organized crime
 - corporate crime and deviance
 - elite crime
- Research on class and cultural diversity indicates that:
 - class includes cultural dimensions as well as economic dimensions
 - cultural behavior and values are very much uniform within a class
 - the dominant culture supports White working-class lifestyles and values more than other class values
 - all of the above
- Modernization, an outgrowth of functionalist theory, derives much of its thinking from the work of:
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Herbert Spencer
 - Max Weber
 - Talcott Parsons

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第 2 頁 共 4 頁

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8. "Education emerges depending on the character of social interaction between groups in schools." This statement most closely reflects:
 - a. functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interaction
 - d. feminist theory

9. Which sociological demographic theory's main point states that populations go through predictable stages ("transitions") from high birth and death rates to a stable population with low birth and death rates?
 - a. Malthusian Theory
 - b. Demographic Transition Theory
 - c. Zero Population Growth Theory
 - d. Population Explosion Theory

10. Dahrendorf and Berger and other mass society theorists argue that:
 - a. contemporary society still has a predominantly gemeinschaft flavor
 - b. not only have we moved from the gemeinschaft to the gesellschaft, but bureaucracies have obtained virtually complete control of the individual's life
 - c. in a mass society, the importance of mass media declines
 - d. in a mass society, alienation is no more a problem than it was in the gemeinschaft of the past

11. Functionalists see beliefs as:
 - a. a functional component of society in that they integrate people into social groups
 - b. potentially competing world views with those with power imposing their beliefs on others
 - c. constructed and maintained through the social interaction people have with each other
 - d. completely unrelated to values

12. Which of the following is(are) true about master status?
 - a. master statuses are often the basis for prejudice and stereotypes
 - b. a master may completely supplant all other statuses in the person's status set
 - c. a master status may be either positive or negative
 - d. all of the above

13. Gimlin concluded from her research that beauty ideals are shaped in our society by:
 - a. preconceived ideas and expectations of males
 - b. an awareness of social location and cultural distinctions
 - c. the 'beauty' industry
 - d. personal preferences

14. "The gender division of labor reflects the needs of a capitalist workforce." This statement most closely reflects:
 - a. liberal feminism
 - b. radical feminism
 - c. multiracial feminism
 - d. socialist feminism

試題隨卷繳交

接下頁

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第 3 頁 共 4 頁

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15. Symbolic interaction theory views the family as:
- a. a source of meanings that people give to their behavior and that of others as a basis for social interaction
 - b. a site of role negotiation and definition
 - c. an institution better suited to microscopic rather than macro level analysis
 - d. all of the above
16. The ____ perspective argues that education accomplishes certain consequences for a society, some of which are manifest while others are latent.
- a. functionalist
 - b. conflict
 - c. symbolic interactionist
 - d. social exchange
17. "Work organizes social bonds between people who interact within work settings." This statement most closely reflects:
- a. functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interaction theory
 - d. feminist theory
18. Judgments made about the value of different forms of work have also been turned into judgments about the value of different groups of workers. One group whose work has been devalued in American society is:
- a. working and lower-class women
 - b. ethnic and racial minorities (Latinos, Asian Americans, and Native Americans)
 - c. selected White working-class men (e.g., Irish, Poles, and Italians)
 - d. all of the above
19. A monarchy is an example of a(n) ____ system of authority.
- a. traditional
 - b. charismatic
 - c. rational-legal
 - d. expertise-based
20. Which theory of power in society interprets political power as derived from the activities of interest groups and as broadly diffused throughout the public?
- a. pluralism
 - b. power elite
 - c. autonomous state
 - d. feminist theory

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第 4 頁 共 4 頁

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二、解釋名詞（每題 5 分，共 30 分）

1. triadic segregation
2. looking-glass self
3. master status
4. demographic transition
5. human capital theory
6. flexible production

三、問答題（每題15分，共30分）

1. 「媽媽早起忙打掃、爸爸早起看書報」曾是台灣的小學課本傳達給每一個小朋友的家務分工印象；即便在性別平等相關教育法令存在之後，我們也瞭解實際日常生活的運作不可能馬上有立竿見影的改變。台灣社會裡，家務勞動的性別分工從以前到現在的大致狀況為何？對於不平等的家務分工狀況，又有哪些理論與解釋？試詳述之。
2. 社會不平等是社會學的一個重要課題。社會立基於階級、性別、種族等範疇，劃分為擁有不等量資源、不等生活機會、以及社會影響力的不同群體。同理，年齡也是階層化的根據之一。年齡差異造成哪些不平等形式？請從宏觀以及微觀層面來分析年齡不平等，並舉例說明。