

國立臺北大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系(所)別：不動產與城鄉環境學系
科 目：社會學

組別：乙組

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可 不可使用計算機

一、解釋名詞(30%，每題 6%)

1. 福利國家(welfare state)
2. 消費社會(consumer society)
3. 次級偏差(secondary deviance)
4. 社會建構論(social constructionism)
5. 帕金森定律(Parkinson law)

二、英翻中(20%，每題 10%)

1. Identifying cause and effect is tricky. Many problems of single-parent families can be traced to their poverty rather than to their family structure. When researchers compare families that have similar standards of living, the differences between single-parent and two-parent families are far smaller (though they do not disappear entirely). Another question is whether the single family problems can be attributed to the strains of getting divorced (or never marrying) or to preexisting conditions that explain why the parent never married or why the marriage broke up.
2. To view culture as a *cause* of environmental change we need only consider the cultural responses to modernity which have led to environmental degradation. In industrial societies the process of industrial development itself has led to environmental degradation, not only as a by-product of productive techniques but also as a result of social demands increasing in line with the prospect of these demands being met? this being the logic of economic growth (and rising expectations).

三、問答題 (50%，每題 25%)

1. 請選定一個妳/你所熟悉的城市的一個區域，這個區域至少經歷了兩個不同的發展階段。請簡要描述這個區域目前的情況，並分析：有何重要的社會過程、有何主要的社會力量，如何影響並塑造成今日這個區域的面貌？
2. 請簡述宗教社會學中世俗化理論的內容(10%)；請列舉並討論與這個理論相符和不相符的社會現象。