

世新大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 2 頁

系所組別	考試科目
社會心理學系	英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

- A. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (The paragraphs are extracted from *Social Psychology* by Alfred R. Lindesmith and Anselm L. Strauss) 50%

Social psychology, as the term suggests, is concerned with the behavior and psychological processes of individuals who occupy positions in social structures, organizations, and groups. On the one hand, social psychology is focused upon explaining the behavior of individuals as it is controlled, influenced, or limited by the social environment. On the other hand, it is concerned with the manner in which the behavior of individuals reacts upon, shapes, and alters social structures and enters into the functioning of groups.

In fact, there are three rather separate approaches to social psychology as reflected in the actual work of sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists. At many universities and colleges, courses in social psychology are taught in all three of these departments. The courses tend to be quite differently organized although, as might be expected, there is some overlap of subject matter and readings.

- B. Summarize the following paragraphs. (The paragraphs are extracted from *Self and Society* by John P. Hewitt) 50%

Many norms are not confined to specific roles, but are held more widely by the members of a society or some social group within it. In American society, for example, people (at least in theory) generally believe in truthfulness and are supposed to be honest in their dealings with one another. Norms of this kind, which are generally binding and are not confined to specific roles, can be said to represent the perspective of the society or group as a whole and not just that of a specific other in a particular situation. Such norms provide their own perspective, and when one acts with them in mind, that person is said to be taking the role of the *generalized other*. This is Mead's term for the general standpoint of the group or society as a whole. It is not a concrete, specific other person, but an abstract other-one's conception of the ideal expectations to which one is subject. Taking the role of the generalized other therefore, is what underlies the individual's decision to tell the truth. Looking at one's inclination to tell a lie from the vantage point of the generalized other, one judges its response to be negative and to reflect negatively upon oneself, and so decides instead to tell the truth.

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第 二 頁 共 計 二 頁

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In a complex society there is not one generalized other, but many. While some very general social norms seem to be held in common by all members of the society and thus represent the perspective of the society as a whole, others are confined to specific religions, ethnic groups, social classes, or even regions of a country. Thus, in their everyday actions people may at various times take different generalized others into account in constructing their behavior. Each represents the unique perspective of some occupational, religious, class, or ethnic group.

The generalized others whose perspectives the individual assumes need not be confined to groups of which one is a member. *Reference groups*, defined as those social groups that provide generalized others to whom the individual refers his or her conduct and against whose standards that conduct is evaluated, may one belongs. Thus, for example, a higher social class than the one of which an individual is a member may serve as reference group for that individual and provide him or her with a generalized other whose views must be taken into account. Persons with aspirations for upward social mobility typically take higher occupational or status groups as their reference groups, using them to establish patterns of behavior appropriate to the kind of persons they hope to become.