

# 國立交通大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：社會與文化理論(6122)

考試日期：104 年 2 月 6 日 第 4 節

系所班別：社會與文化研究所

組別：社文所

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【不可使用計算機】\*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

一、

試就 2015 年 1 月 7 日巴黎 Charlie Hebdo 雜誌社遭受恐怖攻擊事件討論「褻瀆」(blasphemy)與「言論自由」(free speech)兩個概念的社會與文化脈絡。請盡可能運用你熟悉的理論觀點，細緻地鋪陳你的思考與分析。我們期待你能展現這個問題在社會與文化比較上的廣度與思想史上的深度。請配置 50 分鐘答題(占 50%)

二、

- (1) 簡述以下報導 (500 以內)
- (2) 就你關注的問題進行延伸討論 (2,000 字以內)
- (3) 請配置 50 分鐘答題 (占 50%)

Spain's grassroots protest movement called Los Indignados - "the indignant ones" - is a year old. It began with thousands of mainly young Spaniards camping out in Madrid's central square, Puerta del Sol. Now the movement is known as 15-M, after the date it started, and has reached far beyond Spain. The BBC's Tom Burridge in Madrid examines what 15-M stands for now.

Nine people sit in a circle in a community centre in the working-class neighbourhood of San Blas, in Madrid. Meanwhile several hundred people sit late into Monday night cross-legged in Puerta del Sol square. In San Blas they discuss a plan to brew a local beer and sell it. In central Madrid they talk about austerity and why they oppose government cuts to public services. Both events are organised by 15-M.

What is 15-M? The 15-M network can legitimately claim to be the birth of the "Occupy" movement, which inspired sit-in protests outside London's St Paul's Cathedral and in New York's Central Park. However 15-M has evolved into a social movement in Spain, in which young and old are heavily involved. They mobilise through social networks such as Facebook and Twitter.

According to Gloria Benito, 23, it's "an attitude". She turned out on the eve of 15-M's first birthday to listen to others give speeches about crisis-hit Spain. "It's about social responsibility," she says.

Asunta Garcia, 49, describes it as a network of small groups or assemblies across Madrid and other Spanish cities that is helping the elderly, stopping people's houses from being repossessed and carrying out initiatives that "no-one else is doing".

For Ramon Audio, 26, the beauty of 15-M is that anyone can participate in an assembly, in which collective decisions are made. He believes people can do little to change modern politics which, in his view, is controlled by supra-national organisations. "It's about changing society," he says.

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Arturo de Bonis, a former industrial engineer and employee at the World Bank, helped set up the San Blas work co-operative, whereby people offer services, like plumbing and painting. The work that the group then gets is shared out among the members. "It's not about changing the world. It's about changing San Blas," he says.

The images of hundreds of thousands of people camped out in Madrid's main square a year ago were beamed around the world. On Spanish TV this week, debate programmes looked at 15-M's significance and what it had come to symbolise.

According to Arturo de Bonis, 55, the movement has "grown up" because, he believes, people realised that the protests were "not changing things". At the meeting of nine people in San Blas, six were unemployed, two retired and just one had a job. Many said they had attended the meeting for ideological reasons - they thought capitalism had failed. But Vergona, 42, who has been out of a job for two years, said she was there to meet people and find opportunities to work. At the anniversary of 15-M in central Madrid, Asunta Garcia argued that the movement was "something in the newspapers". She did not think it had changed the country in any big way. But she thinks it will. (以上文字擷取自 "Spain's Indignados Protest Here to Stay", BBC News <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18070246>)