

國立臺北大學 104 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：社會學系

科 目：社會學

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可使用英漢字典（不包括電子字典）

一、選擇題（1-10，每題 4 分；11-15，每題 2 分；總分 50 分）

1-10，每題 4 分

1. In dependency theory, the relationship between “core” and the “periphery” can best be described as one in which the “periphery”:

- (A) Supplies raw materials to the core
- (B) Provides economic and military aids to the core
- (C) Is independent of the core
- (D) Is on a converging path to the core

2. Which of the following theories is best associated with the view that a deviant act only becomes deviant when society reacts to it?

- (A) Conflict theory
- (B) Functionalist theory
- (C) Differential opportunity theory
- (D) Labeling theory

3. Post-Fordist mode of media production and consumption involves:

- (A) The mass production of standardized products for passive audiences
- (B) Television based on publicly rather than privately-owned enterprises
- (C) A diverse range of products aimed at niche markets
- (D) Decreasing numbers of advertisements for motor industry

4. Acting ethically in social research refers to which of the following?

- (A) Not allowing the findings of research to offend those who cooperated in the research
- (B) Ensuring that those who are being researched are not individually harmed by the research
- (C) Ensuring the findings of research are acceptable to those who sponsored the research
- (D) Concealing results that conflict with either the values of the researcher or those being researched

5. In Esping-Andersen's (1990) account of three types of state welfare, the social democratic model involved:

- (A) Loyalty to the state and traditional values
- (B) Individualistic self-reliance with high unemployment
- (C) Universalistic benefits and public sector employment
- (D) Deregulation of the health industry by the introduction of the free market

6. Which of the following is **not** a feature of globalization?

- (A) Decreased rates of prostitution and sex tourism
- (B) The extended power of nation state
- (C) The compression of time and space
- (D) The strengthening of social relations beyond national boundaries

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接背面

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7. The functionalist theory of inequality suggests that:

- (A) High rewards act as incentives to ensure that the most skilled individuals will take the most important social positions
- (B) Inequality is inevitable because we are born into poverty or wealth
- (C) Social inequality should be eradicated since it serves only the rich
- (D) Meritocracy is a dangerous ideology

8. Which one of the following is Lukes's second dimension of power?

- (A) The ability to make or influence decisions
- (B) The ability to stop certain issues ever reaching the point where decisions are made
- (C) The ability to manipulate and control the thoughts and desires of others
- (D) The inability to get your own way on the face of opposition by others

9. In the 1960s and 1970s, the doctrine blending Catholicism and Communism adopted by Catholic priests in South America was known as:

- (A) Fundamentalist theology
- (B) Liberation theology
- (C) Libertarian theology
- (D) Scientology

10. Which of the following sampling methods is **least likely** to produce a representative sample?

- (A) Random sampling
- (B) Quota sampling
- (C) Cluster sampling
- (D) Snowball sampling

11-15，每題 2 分

11. The concept of “looking-glass self” is associated with which one of the following?

- (A) C. Wright Mills
- (B) George Herbert Mead
- (C) Sigmund Freud
- (D) Charles Horton Cooley

12. Who wrote *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* (1959)?

- (A) Harold Garfinkel
- (B) Erving Goffman
- (C) Anthony Giddens
- (D) Pierre Bourdieu

13. The concept of “hegemony” is associated with which one of the following?

- (A) Charles Tilly
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Pierre Bourdieu
- (D) Antonio Gramsci

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14. The concept of “social facts” is associated with which one of the following?

- (A) Talcott Parsons
- (B) Vilfredo Pareto
- (C) Max Weber
- (D) Emile Durkheim

15. The concept of “leisure class” is associated with which one of the following?

- (A) Georg Simmel
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) C. Wright Mills
- (D) Thorstein Veblen

二、名詞解釋（每題 5 分）：

- 1. 公共財
- 2. 知識經濟
- 3. 婚姻斜坡
- 4. 人口紅利
- 5. 情緒勞動
- 6. 母職懲罰 (motherhood penalty)

三、簡答題（每題 10 分）：

- 1. 調查研究、深度訪談、實驗法等不同的研究方法，各有什麼樣的優缺點？
- 2. 談社會學理論時，功能論與衝突論經常是被最先討論的幾種切入點，強調衝突論的觀點當中，馬克斯取向的衝突論與韋伯取向的衝突論又稍有不同。請試以「教育制度」（或說「現代學校」）為例，來分別說明以上三種理論觀點有何差異？又有何共通點？

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