

考試科目	社會學 ₂₁₋₂₁₁	所別	社會學系	考試時間	2月28日(日)第1節
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一、名詞解釋(18%)

1. 公民共同生產知識(public co-production of knowledge)
2. 迪士尼化(Disneyization)
3. 醫療化(medicalization)

二、選擇題(12%)(皆為單選題，將正確答案寫在答案本的作答區，寫在計分區將不予計分)

1. 以下何者敘述正確(4%)

- (A) An ascribed status is assigned to a person with regard to the person's unique talents or characteristics.
- (B) An achieved status comes to us largely through our heritages from family.
- (C) A social role is a set of expectations for people who occupy a social position or status.
- (D) A master status is a status dominated by others and thereby determines a person's general position in society.

2. 以下關於社會運動理論的敘述何者為誤(4%)

- (A) 集體行為論主張社會運動出現的主要原因是心理不滿，是一種基於社會心理學的觀點。
- (B) 資源動員論認為社會運動是為了追求集體利益的一種理性現象。
- (C) 政治過程論的核心概念是政治機會，是一種可以超越國家與社會的政治過程。
- (D) 新社會運動理論主張許多新興型態的社會運動是資本主義變遷所致。

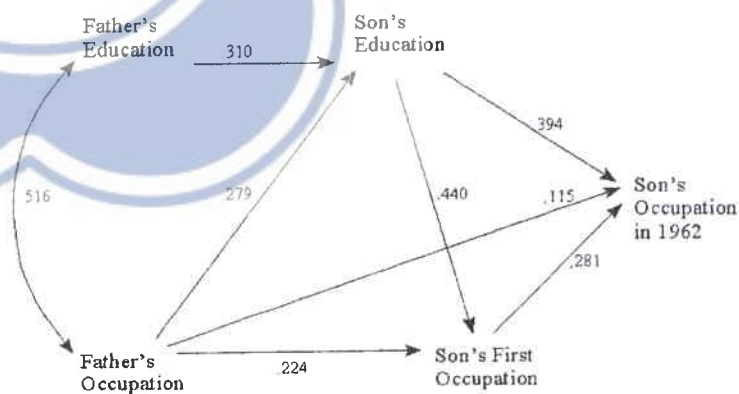
3. 關於右列圖式，以下敘述何者正確(4%)

- (A) 此圖為 David 和 Moore 對職業報酬進行分析的部份結果。

- (B) 分析的結果顯示社會流動偏向代內流動，且與個人努力比較有關。

- (C) 再製或再生產機制通常是直接透過職業成就發生，而有繼承的效果。

- (D) 學校教育影響地位成就的力量超過出身背景對一個人事業成就的影響。



三、闡述「社會網絡」(social network)在社會學研究中分別作為「方法」(methodology)與「觀點」(perspective)的意義，並舉出實際的研究案例(學術期刊論文或書籍等)予以說明。(20%)

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四、根據以下報導，請運用至少三個社會學概念或觀點，陳述你的分析與評論(20%)：

5 萬印尼移工 19 日利用齋戒月結束後首個週日，在台北車站大廳聚餐交誼。台鐵指出這證明台灣是包容與尊重的社會。不過民眾抱怨，活動後留下很多垃圾，還有不少人批，中午的台北車站根本被擠得寸步難行，有人不滿地說「我尊重他們的文化，但已經嚴重影響到其他旅客的正常權益了」晚間在網路引起熱議。

伊斯蘭開齋節像華人的農曆新年，齋戒月結束後首個週日，5 萬移工陸續聚集到台北車站，坐滿整個售票大廳，大家聊天、寒暄，還一起吃著家鄉美食。台鐵為了避免旅客動線受影響，在售票處前設置紅龍，並在地板上黏貼動線，出動 60 名志工和站務人員，如果印尼移工跨越動線，就會有引導人員上前勸說。

不過，不少今天有路過現場的民眾，卻抱怨連連。有人說「9 點車站大廳已經是滿滿都是人了，說誇張點可用寸步難行來形容了」、「上下車及月台亂成一團，毫無章法可言」、「車站是給人等候搭車的地方不是嗎？今天經過時看見一地的人和食物就攤在地上，難行走又有很重的食物味道」、「應該另外規劃一個場地比較好吧！那裡來來往往的人潮這麼多不影響期他人也很難」、「今天真的超擠的，下捷運要從一樓大廳走到二樓吃飯，就花了 10 分鐘！」

但也有人認為，「這活動是有經過申請的！是台北市勞工局勞動力重建發展署特別安排的」、「那個地方本來就是規劃用來舉辦活動的多功能展演區」、「大家相互尊重，所以也希望離開時不要留下垃圾唷！」、「應該要有個協會，負責場地規劃，畢竟車站真的不太合適大型集會」、「車站、機場、捷運站等大廳都不適合這類的活動。」

(取材自 5 萬印尼移工開齋節聚北車！民嫌滿地垃圾 兩派網友吵翻 | ETtoday 生活新聞 | ETtoday 新聞雲)

五、義大利米蘭是該國的設計重鎮，請根據以下對於該城市接案工作者的報導，先用中文摘述其要義(10%)，並運用至少三個社會學概念或觀點，陳述你的分析與評論(20%)：

In the last few decades, the rise of the creative and cultural industries has created a large number of mostly media-based professions, often popularized as the “creative class.” Today, this large workforce has converged into project-based and freelance careers, sometimes because they lack alternatives, but increasingly also as a result of personal choices, as these workers seek to find a balance between the professional and private domains in a precarious environment.

In Milan, freelance professions in the knowledge and creative industries provide a textbook example of the rise of a workforce focused on innovation and attractiveness. Importantly, the acquisition of a reputation appears essential to professional success. Journalists, consultants, communication experts, video makers – all freelance professional figures who locate themselves halfway between precarity and

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entrepreneurship – need to perform self-branding practices to trigger the loop of a “reputation economy” required to get jobs and to establish oneself successfully in the milieu. This is enacted mostly through face-to-face interactions and digital activity on social media, which becomes ever more central as interaction increasingly occurs at a distance. But this effort to establish a reputation often results in “extreme work,” with long hours and pressure to perform, which challenges the common assumptions about job quality and job satisfaction in this sector.

The rapid expansion of freelancing is obvious in Europe’s aggregate employment data. Freelance work satisfies a growing aspiration for an independent and self-organized working life on the one side, while also offering “traditional” budget-savvy reasons for explaining its popularity.

More than ten years after the celebratory diffusion of the idea of a “creative class,” a decade of policies that claimed to foster the individual entrepreneurial activity of “creative” workers in the knowledge industry has generated a labor market largely composed of professionals working in project-based and freelance careers, mostly based in cities, in an unstable balance between precarity and self-entrepreneurship. Milan is undoubtedly a paradigmatic example of this development.

Freelance Work in Milan


Freelancers interviewed for this study are urban-based knowledge and creative workers aged 19 to 60, working as independent professionals within communication, public relations, media and design. These “freelancers” – that is, people who work on commission and contract jobs, at different levels – report average gross annual earnings of around 32,000 euros. However, this average obscures significant wage polarization: more than half of interviewees earned significantly less than 30,000 euros per year.

Freelancing in Milan is often seen as a second-best choice, as standard dependent jobs are still largely preferred. One respondent, a Public Relations consultant in her 40s, calls “freelancing” a strategy for paying employees less, and suggests the “coolness” of the job generally hides unfair working conditions. Similarly, a 20-something freelance journalist in Milan calls freelancing in Milan “a condition to be escaped.”

Nevertheless, some respondents described freelancing as offering greater freedom and self-organization on the job, both considered very rewarding aspects of the freelance profession. One middle-aged female communication professional said that working freelance means getting back your own time, as the strong sense of connection between the personal and professional relations allows her to strike a balance between the private and working lives.

A “Reputation Economy”

Freelance work connotes a dimension of “socialization,” calling for a significant portion of work to be conducted through the management of social relations, through word-of-mouth, recommendations,

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<p>referrals and, ultimately, one's personal reputation in the professional network. Indeed, one's personal reputation within professional networks seems to be the element that determines an independent freelancer's professional success and career progression. The importance of networking means emphasizes practices of personal branding to profitably develop the image of "self-enterprise."</p> <p>One 48-year-old female consultant, for example, reported that her reputation in the field was critical when she sought to "reinvent herself," after she had to resign from her previous job in the middle of the crisis. After resigning, she established contacts and social relations with those she considered the most relevant and reputed people in her professional context. This "relational work" granted her a first commission, which through her expanded network then led to a regular supply of work. Some of the work also came directly from social media as hirers found her well curated profile on LinkedIn, combined with her professional management of Twitter. The daily routines and tasks of freelance workers in the knowledge economy are, thus, very different from the conventional duties associated with "dependent" employment.</p> <p>(取材自 The Rise of Freelance Work in Italy - Global Dialogue)</p> 					
備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。				