

考試科目	社會學	系所別	社會學系	考試時間	2月5日(一)第二節
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一、請解釋下列六個名詞：（每小題各 5 分，共 30 分）

- (1) generalized other
- (2) surplus value
- (3) charismatic authority
- (4) echo chamber effect
- (5) the second shift
- (6) surveillance capitalism

二、請從社會學的觀點簡要討論下述句子：（每小題各 5 分，共 20 分）

- (1) “The personal is political.”
- (2) “Do artifacts have politics?”
- (3) “Women get sicker but men die quicker.”
- (4) “Now that the neighborhood is nice, why do I have to move?”

三、以下為兩則對於不同地區的兒童和青年，有關他們面對外在的局勢變動所形成的態度反應與行為(動)之報導，請你嘗試至少使用五個社會學的「觀點或者概念」，來評論與分析這兩則報導整體或各自所顯示出來的社會學意義。請在提及你要帶入的社會學概念或觀點之專有名詞第一次出現時，加底線標示。（共 50 分）

第一則：

「我想趕快長大，當一個真正的戰爭英雄...」烏克蘭戰事不休，街頭玩鬧的孩子開始熱衷於戰爭遊戲，更多也期許自己成為保家衛國的軍人。軍事衝突無疑令兒童生活在巨大壓力之中，聯合國統計，約 150 萬烏克蘭兒童將面對心理困擾。而隆隆砲聲下的日子，如何改變了他們的童年生活？

隨著俄羅斯入侵逾一年半，軍事衝突大幅度改變烏克蘭人的日常。《法新社》報導，烏克蘭街頭現在可見到兒童熱衷於「戰爭遊戲」。學齡前的孩子互相追打、壓制，「不准動！你已經是人質了！」；而 10 歲出頭的男孩們身著迷彩服、頭戴舊鋼盔，扛著玩具衝鋒槍蹲在自己挖出的戰壕中窺伺。看似可愛的場景，反映出戰爭如何滲透社會最幼小的成員。

穆德拉克的父親 (Oleksiy Mudrak) 不是軍人，但他在基輔市內搬運物資時遇襲身亡，得年僅 40 歲。當時是 2022 年 3 月 4 日，距離戰爭開打還不到 10 天。穆德拉克的奶奶說，隨著時間過去，這孩子愈來愈沉浸在戰爭遊戲裡，更期待自己成為軍人。

「我很喜歡玩打仗遊戲，我想趕快長大，當真正的戰爭英雄，」10 歲的穆德拉克 (Maksym Mudrak) 拿著大賣場就能買到的藍橘色軟彈槍，表情卻無比嚴肅。

(擷取自：https://global.udn.com/global_vision/story/8662/7436843)

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第二則：

In the months leading up to a pivotal presidential election for Taiwan, candidates have focused on who can best handle the island democracy's volatile relationship with China, with its worries about the risks of war. But at a recent forum in Taipei, younger voters instead peppered two of the candidates with questions about everyday issues like rent, telecom scams and the voting age.

It was a telling distillation of the race, the outcome of which will have far-reaching implications for Taiwan. The island is a potential flashpoint between the United States and China, which claims Taiwan as its territory and has signaled that it could escalate military threats if the Democratic Progressive Party wins.

But many Taiwanese voters, especially those in their 20s and 30s, say they are weary of geopolitics and yearn for a campaign more focused on their needs at home. In interviews, they spoke of rising housing costs, slow income growth and narrowing career prospects. A considerable number expressed disillusionment with Taiwan's two dominant parties, the governing Democratic Progressive Party and the opposition Nationalist Party.

That sentiment has helped propel the rise of a third: the Taiwan People's Party, an upstart that has gained traction in the polls partly by tapping into frustration over bread-and-butter issues, especially among younger people. The two main parties have also issued policy packages promising to address these anxieties.

...Whom young people ultimately vote for — and how many vote at all — could be a crucial factor in deciding the presidential election on Jan. 13.

“We're tired of the divisions and wars of words between political parties,” said Shen Chih-hsiang, a biotechnology student from Kaohsiung, a city in the south that is traditionally a stronghold of the Democratic Progressive Party. He remained undecided on whom to support.

“Instead of worrying about the politics of major powers that are hard to change,” said Mr. Shen, 25, “I am more concerned about whether I can get a job and afford a house after graduation.”

The frustrations voiced by Taiwan's voters have highlighted some of the issues that the next administration will be under pressure to address. Taiwan is renowned for its cutting-edge semiconductor industry. But many younger workers at smaller companies earn relatively low incomes, and inflation can eat into any small pay increases. Housing prices have risen in many cities.

(擷取自：<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/04/world/asia/taiwan-election-youth-vote-china.html>)

備	註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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