國立政治大學九十八 學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙

考試科目

- 社會學對於偏差行為的形成,有各種不同的看法。請分析:『大 學生上課蹺課』算不算是偏差行為?就你的觀點而言,何謂偏差 行為?請說明你的論述基礎為何?請至少引用兩個理論觀點,來 支持你的看法。(25分)
- 請閱讀下列新聞報導後,回答本題。 2.

2008/06/03 【聯合報/記者張錦弘/台北報導】

大考中心統計顯示,過去三年低收入戶學生報考大學學測,約只有百 分之四總分達頂標,是一般考生的三分之一,且補習率高的英文、數 學、自然科,成績最差,導致絕大多數弱勢生甄選不上台、清、交大

台大甄選入學去年錄取一千兩百人,只正取一名低收入戶學生,今年 等名校。 增爲三人,但比率仍偏低;其他像清、交、成、政大等校,每年甄選 錄取的低收入戶生,也大多只有個位數或零,引發外界質疑,甄試不

大考中心統計,九十四到九十六年,低收入戶考生學測總分,只有約 百分之四點四達頂標,學測不到頂標,甄選台大,通常第一關就被刷 掉。

請你依照社會階層化理論的看法,對於上述報導,針對大學學測 中,低收入戶或弱勢族群學生表現不佳的現象進行社會學的實證 分析。請注意在分析過程中,應引述相關理論之論點,來支持你 的看法。(25分)

交 缴 卷 題 隨 試 考 備

命题委員:

(簽章)

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## 國立政治大學九十八 學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙 第2頁,共分

考試科目 社會學所別社會學研究的考試時間 3月14日第2節

三、過去三十年間台灣的經濟發展集中在某些特定的產業,例如資訊電子業,而且具有與其他國家非常不同之處:

- (一)、請舉一特定產業為例,說明台灣的企業有哪些特殊的社會關係與形式, 可以形成有利於國際競爭的優勢,使得該產業可以蓬勃發展。(10分)
- (二)、再以兩種對立的全球化觀點,分別說明台灣的產業如何在經濟不景氣的 大環境下,得以免於其害(如 1997 年亞洲金融風暴),或深受其害(如 2008 年 底以來的衝擊)。(15 分)

## 四、請仔細閱讀以下文章,並回答下列問題:

ONE of the reasons for Barack Obama's electoral success was his campaign's brilliantly effective deployment of young e-communicators. Their tireless use of blogs and social-networking sites helped to generate excitement, collect money, get the vote out and raise political consciousness in America as a whole.

All that was a landmark in the political history of the internet. But the transforming—and at best, liberating—effects of modern communications have been even more dramatic in societies that are poorer and harsher than America: countries where authoritarian regimes and rigid mores had until recently given youngsters little room for manoeuvre.

The question in many internet-watchers' minds is this: as young surfers are exposed to facts, sights, sounds and a range of interlocutors that are far beyond their parents' ken, how will they use that access? Will they try to change the world, or simply settle for enjoying themselves?

There is so much evidence of the latter choice that pundits have invented a new word—cyber-hedonism—to describe it. To the dismay of idealists, young people in many countries seem to be giving up the political struggles of previous generations and opting instead for a sort of digital nirvana, revelling in a vast supply of movies, music, instant communication and of course, sexual opportunity. One appealing thing about cyber-hedonism is that, compared with politics, it's less likely to attract the authorities' attention.

Political leaders and religious establishments are placed in a dilemma by the rise of cyber-hedonism: do they follow their youngsters onto the net, or try vainly to lure them away from the computer? (接下頁)

備 考 試題隨卷繳交

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(簽章

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## 國立政治大學九十八 學年度研究所懷士班入學考試命題紙

第一頁の共ク頁

考試科目 社会

社會學

所 別社會學研究的

5 試 時 1

3月14日 第乙節

(績上頁)

In Asia, some politicians have tried to profit from online hedonism by presenting themselves as devotees. In last year's elections in Taiwan, candidates vied to appear internet- and youth-friendly. One hired a spokesman from a heavy-metal band and posted a series of ads on YouTube, the video-sharing site; he was unfazed by explicit exchanges about a popular erotic film, "Lust, Caution".

In authoritarian countries with rising living standards—such as Russia and China, until recently—official tolerance of cyber-hedonism has been a sort of Faustian pact offered by the authorities: we will let you enjoy yourselves, in new and unconventional ways, if you keep off politics. But now that economies have turned sour, will the young go on keeping their side of that bargain? (摘自 the Economist, Feb. 5, 2009)

(一)、cyber-hedonism 是一種新科技在社會中運用所產生的現象,這種現象在不同的統治形式下與政治權力可能有何關係? (10分)

(二)、請分別以多元主義、菁英理論和馬克思主義的觀點來重新詮釋前列文章

所述之現象。(15分)



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試題隨卷繳交

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