

100 學年度台北大學社會學系碩士班甄試入學英文測驗考題

考生請注意：

不須抄題，並請將答案依照題號順序填寫於答案卷上
(並請務必註明題號)

一、選擇題 (每題2分，共40分)

1. From a sociological perspective, suicide is
 - a. an act of intentionally killing oneself.
 - b. the result of personal disappointment and sorrow.
 - c. self-hatred actualized.
 - d. the severing of relationships.
2. Core sociological concepts give focus to researchers' observations. For example, the concept "interpersonal ties" as it relates to undocumented entry into the United States focuses a researcher's attention on
 - a. those who own nothing of the production process but their labor.
 - b. the owners of the means of production.
 - c. the functions of poverty.
 - d. connections to those who can help a migrant remain undetected.
3. ____ are internal bodily sensations that we experience in relationships with other people.
 - a. Social emotions
 - b. Feeling rules
 - c. Emotional states
 - d. Expressive norms
4. ____ coined the term "looking-glass self."
 - a. Charles Horton Cooley
 - b. George Herbert Mead
 - c. Renee Spitz
 - d. Jean Piaget
5. The ____ model corresponds to the perspective in which social interaction is viewed as though it is taking place in a theater.
 - a. dramaturgical
 - b. historical
 - c. cultural strain
 - d. division of labor
6. From a sociological perspective, formal organizations
 - a. cannot be studied apart from the people who create them.
 - b. have a life that depends on the people that belong to them.
 - c. continue to exist even as their members die, quit, or return.
 - d. are coordinating mechanisms without clear objectives.
7. The human biography can be described as a series of encounters with ____ born in a hospital, educated in a school system, loaned money by a bank and so on.
 - a. primary groups
 - b. formal organizations
 - c. coercive organizations
 - d. government agencies

背面尚有試題

8. ____ draw in people who give time, talent, or treasure to support mutual interests, meet important human needs, or achieve a not-for-profit goal.
 - a. Voluntary organizations
 - b. Coercive organizations
 - c. Utilitarian organizations
 - d. Bureaucracies
9. ____ is a process by which thought and action rooted in emotion, superstition, respect for mysterious forces, and tradition are replaced by value-rational thought and action.
 - a. Externality cost
 - b. Rationalization
 - c. Bureaucracy
 - d. Oligarchy
10. Workers are ____ because they produce not for themselves or for known consumers but, rather, produce for an abstract, impersonal market.
 - a. alienated from the process
 - b. professionalized
 - c. formally trained
 - d. obsolete
11. Sutherland and Cressy wrote about "crimes committed by persons of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupations." They were writing about
 - a. corporate crime.
 - b. white-collar crime.
 - c. deviance.
 - d. the falsely accused.
12. Which one of the following questions would be of *least* interest to a sociologist studying the world's richest and poorest peoples?
 - a. How does one explain the disparity between the richest 8.3 million and the poorest 1.2 billion?
 - b. Why should so few in the world enjoy great wealth while so many struggle to live on the equivalent of \$1 per day?
 - c. Can the free enterprise system and globalization correct dramatic inequalities between the world's richest and poorest peoples?
 - d. How might we instill a work ethic in the poorest 1.2 billion?
13. According to sociologist Erving Goffman, the very anticipation of contact can cause the "normals" and the stigmatized to try to avoid one another. This is because the two parties
 - a. wish to resist the social pressures pushing them to interact with one another.
 - b. wish to avoid discomfort, rejection, and suspicions they encounter from people in the other group.
 - c. believe they cannot form a relationship that matches the "ideal" kind of relationship portrayed in the media.
 - d. have experienced negative reactions from everyone they have encountered in the other group.
14. The most important agricultural revolution in history took place more than 10,000 years ago and coincided with the
 - a. rise of hunting and gathering societies.
 - b. domestication of plants and animals.
 - c. invention of the scratch plow.
 - d. invention of the wheel.

15. We know that the Industrial Revolution separated the workplace from the home and altered the division of labor between men and women. More specifically,
 - a. the woman came to produce most of what her family consumed.
 - b. the economic value of women and children increased.
 - c. the man became the link between the family and the wider market economy.
 - d. the man's role changed from stressful to carefree.
16. Students who perceive borders as insurmountable and immerse themselves in the world of their peers would be classified as
 - a. congruent worlds/smooth transitions.
 - b. different worlds/border crossings managed.
 - c. different worlds/border crossings difficult.
 - d. different worlds/border crossings resisted.
17. Simultaneous-independent inventions are
 - a. inventions created by two or more persons working independently of one another at about the same time.
 - b. syntheses of existing inventions.
 - c. modifications on existing inventions.
 - d. revolutionary, unprecedented, ground-breaking inventions.
18. Weber made several important qualifications regarding value-rational thought and action. Which of the following is one of them?
 - a. Rationalization refers to the way people actually think.
 - b. Rationalization refers to the ways in which daily life is organized to accommodate large numbers of people.
 - c. Organizations cannot accommodate large numbers of people.
 - d. On a personal level, people have no experience with rationalization.
19. A folkway is
 - a. the fables parents read to their children.
 - b. a norm that applies to routine, everyday matters.
 - c. a norm that applies to serious matters.
 - d. a myth about how a culture came to be.
20. A perspective of cultural relativism
 - a. supports an "anything goes" position.
 - b. encourages people not to judge or criticize even problematic cultural traits.
 - c. requires that people not judge another culture according to the standards of a home culture.
 - d. supports ethnocentric thinking.

二、翻譯題(30%) 請將下列 2 題翻譯成正確的中文。

1. Democratization is not only a concept, nor is it synonymous with multi-partyism, it is also concerned with certain conditions of things, conditions such as a virile civil society, a democratic society, a free society, a just society, equal treatment of all citizens by the state, an ordered, stable society, a society infused with the spirit of liberty, democracy, justice and equality. Democratization, in the fullest sense of the term, requires that the society, the economy, politics, the constitution of the state, the electoral system and the practice of government be democratized (15%).

背面尚有試題

2.The creation of meanings does not consist of a negotiation process between advertising text and the consumer only during the period of exposure to the advertisement. Since advertising is a form of mass communication, its meanings also emerge in the interpersonal communication among consumers and may later become socially shared meaning: "Shared meanings involving media content will arise among participants in the social action performances of reception and subsequent accommodation" (Anderson and Meyer, 1988:47) (15%).

三、解釋名詞：每題配分 7.5 分（30%）

1.Emotional labor

2.Second demographic transition

3.Social capital

4.Dual-income household