

考 試 科 目	社會學	所 別	社會所 2121	考 試 時 間	2 月 23 日 (日) 第一節
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一、

社會學家 C. Wright Mills 在其《社會學的想像》(*The Sociological Imagination*, 1959) 中指出，個人煩惱往往與公共議題糾結在一起。到了 1960 年代末期，基進女性主義者 Carol Hanisch 則直截了當地說出「個人的即政治的」(the personal is political)；類似的呼喊也常見於「新社會運動」的運動論述當中。請問，是在什麼樣的歷史條件下，私領域(或所謂「個人的」)演變成為認同政治場域中極為重要的一環，而對於「私領域」的公共性或政治性的強調，又會在哪些面向上產生攸關社會變遷的影響呢？(25 分)

二、

「經濟部統計處 5 日公布我國 2013 年 1 至 10 月飲料業營業額，金額為 367 億元，較 2012 年同期成長 7.9%，值得注意的是，台灣咖啡商機持續成長，截至 10 月底為止，前 5 大連鎖咖啡店總營業店數達 593 家，比 2007 年底增加 135 家。統計處表示，我國飲料業不斷開發新產品，並持續展店，讓整體飲料業營業額從 2007 年的 350 億元，穩定上升至 2012 年的 409 億元」(《ETtoday 財經新聞》，2013 年 12 月 5 日)。請問，這則新聞報導在您看來，可能反映出什麼樣的社會現象？其中又具有什麼社會學意涵呢？請陳述您的推論和觀點。(25 分)

三、

請閱讀以下節錄自 K. Davis and W. E. Moore 所著〈Some Principles of Stratification〉之文章內容，並請以中文回答相關問題。(答案內若夾雜英文，務必以中文說明其意，否則以未答計。)(30 分)

...Starting from the proposition that no society is "classless," or unstratified, an effort is made to explain, in functional terms, the universal necessity which calls forth stratification in any social system... Curiously, however, the main functional necessity explaining the universal presence of stratification is precisely the requirement faced by any society of placing and motivating individuals in the social structure. As a functioning mechanism a society must somehow distribute its members in social positions and induce them to perform the duties of these positions. It must thus concern itself with motivation at two different levels: to instill in the proper individuals the desire to fill certain positions, and, once in these positions, the desire to perform the duties attached to them. Even though the social order may be relatively static in form, there is a continuous process of metabolism as new individuals are born into it, shift with age, and die off. Their absorption into the positional system must somehow be arranged and motivated. This is true whether the system is competitive or non-competitive...

If the duties associated with the various positions were all equally pleasant to the human organism, all equally important to societal survival, and all equally in need of the same ability or talent, it would make no difference who got into which positions, and the problem of social placement would be greatly reduced. But actually it does make a great deal of difference who gets into which positions, not only because some positions are inherently more agreeable than others, but also because some require special talents or training and some