

以中文作答下列兩題:

1. Europe went through a fundamental socio-economic transformation in the late eighteenth century and nineteenth century. Industrial revolution had remade previous agrarian-rural Europe into an industrial-urban one.(30%)

A. What term is used by Karl Marx and Max Weber to conceptualize this great transformation? What are the similarities and differences between these two masters in using this common term?

B. What are the terms Emile Durkheim used to conceptualize the primary characteristics of European society before and after the great transformation?

2. Japan is a peculiar society. Japanese are known for deep devotion to their society and social groups, low crime rate, and extremely strong commitment to one's work and work-place. The attachment of individuals to their society and social groups is so strong that Japanese society develops numerous rituals and etiquettes to reinforce and regulate social interaction. For instance: almost compulsory eating-out together among co-workers, almost compulsory gift-exchange at certain occasions, etc. Many Japanese actually complain that such a society exerts too much pressure on the individuals to facilitate conformity at the expense of individuality. Yet even those who complain about this problem generally do not dare to deviate from ritual behavior and etiquette required by their society. On the other hand, such a strict emphasis on conformity does not necessarily mean morality, as vividly demonstrated by Japan's consistent denial of responsibility for their war-crime in World War II, and by the common practice of overseas group sex-tour among Japanese middle-class men.(20%)

A. Use Emile Durkheim's concept of collective conscience in *The division of Labor in Society*, and the concepts of social attachment and regulation in *Suicide* to analyze Japanese society. What is the most visible difference between Japan and Taiwan in this regard?

B. Use Karl Marx's concept of alienation to analyze Japanese society.

C. Use Max Weber's concept of calling in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* to analyze the work ethic of Japanese.

3. 請就你所知，舉出當代社會理論的不同學派中，被歸為「互動論」觀點的有那些？請至少以兩個學派為例，說明它們各自的理論特色為何？彼此之間又有什麼差異？以及你自己對其理論優缺點的評估。(25%)

4. 二十世紀後期，下列幾位傑出的理論家，對於社會理論建構有特殊貢獻，促進了社會理論的發展，他們是：(1) J. Habermas, (2) N. Luhmann, (3) M. Foucault, (4) P. Bourdieu, (5) A. Giddens, 請你選擇其中一位，扼要闡述他的理論重點，包括 (1) 理論的傳承與創新；(2) 理論的基本概念及分析架構；(3) 理論的適用範圍及影響。(25%)

試科目 course	社會學研 究法	系級	社會系	日期 Date, Period	6月10日 第2節	試題編號 Course No.
---------------	------------	----	-----	-----------------------	--------------	--------------------

國立政治大學圖書館

- 一、請說明在探索性、描述性、及解釋性三類研究中，抽樣的主要考慮有何不同？樣本代表性的問題在那一類研究中要求最嚴格？為什麼？（二十分）
- 二、何謂區位謬誤（ecological fallacy）？它通常發生在使用那一類資料的研究中？在研究方法上如何可以降低這種謬誤發生的可能性？（十五分）
- 三、請比較「田野研究法」（field research）和「非介入性的研究」（unobtrusive research）在信度和效度的優缺點。（十五分）

四、試舉例說明研究設計與研究架構和方法論及研究方法間之關係。（25分）

五、試以實例說明下述方法之內容、應用範圍、技巧與優缺點。（25分）

- (1) 深入訪談法
- (2) 焦點團體訪談
- (3) 因素分析法
- (4) 參與觀察法
- (5) 次級資料整理法