

考試科目	英文	所別	社會所	考試時間	5月26日 星期六	第 1 節
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國立政治大學圖書館

I. The article below is an excerpt from Jeffrey Sachs' book "The End of Poverty." Please read it carefully before you answer the following questions:

Since Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. has launched a war on terrorism, but it has neglected the deeper causes of global instability. The nearly \$500 billion that the U.S. will spend this year on the military will never buy lasting peace if the U.S. continues to spend only one-thirtieth of that, around \$16 billion, to address the plight of the poorest of the poor, whose societies are destabilized by extreme poverty. The \$16 billion represents 0.15% of U.S. income, just 15¢ on every \$100 of our national income. The share devoted to helping the poor has declined for decades and is a tiny fraction of what the U.S. has repeatedly promised, and failed, to give.

Yet our generation, in the U.S. and abroad, can choose to end extreme poverty by the year 2025. To do it, we need to adopt a new method, which I call "clinical economics," to underscore the similarities between good development economics and good clinical medicine. In the past quarter-century, the development economics imposed by rich countries on the poorest countries has been too much like medicine in the 18th century, when doctors used leeches to draw blood from their patients, often killing them in the process. Development economics needs an overhaul in order to be much more like modern medicine, a profession of rigor, insight and practicality. The sources of poverty are multidimensional. So are the solutions. In my view, clean water, productive soils and a functioning health-care system are just as relevant to development as foreign exchange rates. The task of ending extreme poverty is a collective one--for you as well as for me. The end of poverty will require a global network of cooperation among people who have never met and who do not necessarily trust one another.

One part of the puzzle is relatively easy. Most people in the world, with a little bit of prodding, would accept the fact that schools, clinics, roads, electricity, ports, soil nutrients, clean water and sanitation are the basic necessities not only for a life of dignity and health but also to make an economy work. They would also accept the fact that the poor may need help to meet their basic needs. But they might be skeptical that the world could pull off any effective way to give that help. If the poor are poor because they are lazy or their governments are corrupt, how could global cooperation help?

備	考試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	(簽章) 96年 5月 11 日

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Fortunately, these common beliefs are misconceptions--only a small part of the explanation of why the poor are poor. In all corners of the world, the poor face structural challenges that keep them from getting even their first foot on the ladder of development. Most societies with the right ingredients--good harbors, close contacts with the rich world, favorable climates, adequate energy sources and freedom from epidemic disease--have escaped extreme poverty. The world's remaining challenge is not mainly to overcome laziness and corruption, but rather to take on the solvable problems of geographic isolation, disease and natural hazards, and to do so with new arrangements of political responsibility that can get the job done. We need plans, systems, mutual accountability and financing mechanisms. But even before we have all of that apparatus in place--what I call the economic plumbing--we must first understand more concretely what such a strategy means to the people who can be helped.

Nearly half the 6 billion people in the world are poor. As a matter of definition, there are three degrees of poverty: extreme (or absolute) poverty, moderate poverty and relative poverty. Extreme poverty, defined by the World Bank as getting by on an income of less than \$1 a day, means that households cannot meet basic needs for survival. They are chronically hungry, unable to get health care, lack safe drinking water and sanitation, cannot afford education for their children and perhaps lack rudimentary shelter--a roof to keep rain out of the hut--and basic articles of clothing, like shoes. We can describe extreme poverty as "the poverty that kills." Unlike moderate or relative poverty, extreme poverty now exists only in developing countries. Moderate poverty, defined as living on \$1 to \$2 a day, refers to conditions in which basic needs are met, but just barely. Being in relative poverty, defined by a household income level below a given proportion of the national average, means lacking things that the middle class now takes for granted.

The total number of people living in extreme poverty, the World Bank estimates, is 1.1 billion, down from 1.5 billion in 1981. While that is progress, much of the one-sixth of humanity in extreme poverty suffers the ravages of AIDS, drought, isolation and civil wars, and is thereby trapped in a vicious cycle of deprivation and death. Moreover, while the economic boom in East Asia has helped reduce the proportion of the extreme poor in that region from 58% in 1981 to 15% in 2001, and in South Asia from 52% to 31%, the situation is deeply entrenched in Africa, where almost half of the continent's population lives in extreme poverty--a proportion that has

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命題委員：	035 (簽章) 96年5月11日

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actually grown worse over the past two decades as the rest of the world has grown more prosperous.

A few centuries ago, vast divides in wealth and poverty around the world did not exist. Just about everybody was poor, with the exception of a very small minority of rulers and large landowners. Life was as difficult in much of Europe as it was in India or China. Your great-great-grandparents were, with very few exceptions, poor and living on a farm. The onset of the Industrial Revolution, supported by a rise in agricultural productivity, unleashed an explosive period of modern economic growth. Both population and per-capita income came unstuck, rising at rates never before imagined. The global population rose more than sixfold in just two centuries, while the world's average per-capita income rose even faster, increasing around ninefold between 1820 and 2000. In today's rich countries, the economic growth was even more astounding. The U.S. per-capita income increased almost 25-fold during this period. In beholding that success, many people embrace faulty social theories of those differences. When a society is economically dominant, it is easy for its members to assume that such dominance reflects a deeper superiority--whether religious, racial, genetic, ethnic, cultural or institutional--rather than an accident of timing or geography.

Such theories justified brutal forms of exploitation of the poor during colonial rule, and they persist even today among those who lack an understanding of what happened and is still happening in the Third World. In fact, the failure of the Third World to grow as rapidly as the First World is the result of a complex mix of factors, some geographical, some historical and some political. Imperial rule often left the conquered regions bereft of education, health care, indigenous political leadership and adequate physical infrastructure. Often, newly independent countries in the post--World War II period made disastrous political choices, such as socialist economic models or a drive for self-sufficiency behind inefficient trade barriers. But perhaps most pertinent today, many regions that got left furthest behind have faced special obstacles and hardships: diseases such as malaria, drought-prone climates in locations not suitable for irrigation, extreme isolation in mountains and landlocked regions, an absence of energy resources such as coal, gas and oil, and other liabilities that have kept these areas outside of the mainstream of global economic growth. Countries ranging from Bolivia to Malawi to Afghanistan face challenges almost unknown in the rich world, challenges that are at first

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harrowing to contemplate, but on second thought encouraging in the sense that they also lend themselves to practical solutions.

In the past quarter-century, when poor countries have pleaded with the rich world for help, they have been sent to the world money doctor, the International Monetary Fund. For a quarter-century, and changing only very recently, the main IMF prescription has been budgetary belt-tightening for patients much too poor to own belts. IMF-led austerity has frequently resulted in riots, coups and the collapse of public services. Finally, however, that approach is beginning to change.

It has taken me 20 years to understand what good development economics should be, and I am still learning. In my role as director of the U.N. Millennium Project, which has the goal of helping to cut the world's extreme poverty in half by 2015, I spent several eye-opening days with colleagues last July in a group of eight Kenyan villages known as the Sauri sublocation in the Siaya district of Nyanza province. We visited farms, clinics, hospitals and schools. We found a region beset by hunger, AIDS and malaria. The situation is grim, but salvageable.

More than 200 members of the community came to meet with us one afternoon. Hungry, thin and ill, they stayed for 3 1/2 hours, speaking with dignity, eloquence and clarity about their predicament. They are impoverished, but they are capable and resourceful. Though struggling to survive, they are not dispirited but are determined to improve their situation. They know well how they could get back to high ground.

The meeting took place on the grounds of a school called the Bar Sauri Primary School, where headmistress Anne Marcelline Omolo shepherds hundreds of schoolchildren through primary education and the travails of daily life. When our village meeting got under way, I canvassed the group and got very perceptive accounts of the grim situation. Only two of the 200 farmers at the meeting reported using fertilizer at present. Around 25% are using improved fallows with nitrogen-fixing trees, a scientific farming approach developed and introduced into Sauri by the World Agroforestry Center. With this novel technique, villagers grow trees that naturally return nitrogen to the soil by converting it from the atmosphere, thus dramatically improving yields. The new method could be used throughout the village if more money were available for planting the trees alongside their maize crops.

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The rest of the community is farming on tiny plots, sometimes no more than one-quarter of an acre, with soils that are so depleted of nutrients and organic matter that even if the rains are good, the households still go hungry. If the rains fail, the households face the risk of death from severe undernutrition. Stunting, meaning low height for one's age, is widespread, a sign of pervasive and chronic undernutrition of the children.

The real shocker came with my follow-up question. How many farmers had used fertilizers in the past? Every hand in the room went up. Farmer after farmer described how the price of fertilizer was now out of reach, and how their current impoverishment left them unable to purchase what they had used in the past.

As the afternoon unfolded, the gravity of the community's predicament became more apparent. I asked how many households were home to one or more orphaned children left behind by the AIDS pandemic. Virtually every hand in the room shot up. I asked how many households were receiving remittances from family members living in Nairobi and other cities. The response was that the only things coming back from the cities were coffins and orphans, not remittances.

I asked how many households had somebody currently suffering from malaria. Around three-fourths of the hands shot up. How many use antimalarial bed nets? Two out of 200 hands went up. How many knew about bed nets? All hands. And how many would like to use bed nets? All hands remained up. The problem, many of the women explained, is that they cannot afford the bed nets, which sell for a few dollars per net, and are too expensive even when partially subsidized by international donor agencies.

A few years back, Sauri's residents cooked with locally collected wood, but the decline in the number of trees has left the area bereft of sufficient fuel. Villagers said that they now buy pieces of fuel wood in Yala or Muhanda, a bundle of seven sticks costing around 30¢. Not only are seven sticks barely enough to cook one meal, but for a lack of 30¢, many villagers had in fact reverted to cooking with cow dung or to eating uncooked meals.

This village could be rescued, but not by itself. Survival depends on addressing a series of specific challenges, all of which can be met with known, proven, reliable and appropriate technologies and interventions. (Thanks to a grant from the Lenfest Foundation in the U.S., the

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Earth Institute at Columbia University will put some novel ideas to work in Sauri.) Sauri's villages, and impoverished villages like them all over the world, can be set on a path of development at a cost that is tiny for the world but too high for the villages themselves and for the Kenyan government on its own.

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A. Based on the content of the article above, please answer the following true-false questions: (40%)

1. The U.S. government views terrorism rather than poverty as the ultimate cause of global instability.
2. Poverty exists mainly because of incompetent and corrupted governments.
3. The number of people living in extreme poverty has been on the rise since the late 20th century.
4. Extreme poverty exists all over the world. Therefore, the way to end this global phenomenon requires multidimensional solutions and global efforts.
5. From the viewpoint of the author, adequate job training is the essential task to eliminate poverty.
6. Most of the farmers whom the author met at the village meeting did not use fertilizer because they were too poor to be educated, and they did not know how to use it to improve their yields.
7. At the village meeting, the author learned that many of the households had someone suffering from malaria, and yet most did not use antimalarial bed nets because the nets would prevent them from sleep.
8. The author found that, because of drought, the hunger-stricken community that he visited has relied heavily on remittance sent by relatives and family members working elsewhere.
9. The poor village where the author visited was quite socially isolated.
10. The International Monetary Fund has been widely received as an effective international organization in solving the problem of poverty.

B. From a sociological perspective, who is more likely to succumb to poverty in Taiwan? Please briefly state your reason(s). In addition, please offer some suggestions as to how the government may tackle this problem. (You may answer this question in either Chinese or in English.) (14%)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 :

039 (簽章) 96 年 5 月 11 日

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II. The following paragraph is derived from an article entitled 'The Human Ecology of Multiracial Identity' by R. L. Miller:

Whether or not groups are economic competitors and economically interdependent, dependent, or independent affects the degree to which group relations are adversarial or cooperative (Deschamps, 1982; Tajfel, 1978; van den Berghe, 1967). When one group controls the economic well-being of another, it is likely that the dependent group will be stigmatized. The controlling group will determine the other group's access to housing, employment, and basic resources, and can therefore determine the arenas in which intergroup contact is appropriate, the nature of acceptable group contacts, and the roles and norms governing interactions (Gibbs, 1989). Affiliation with the controlling group under these circumstances would bring elevated social status. In order to guard that status, membership rules for the controlling group will likely be rigid... When a relationship exists of economic dependency by one group on another group, an interracial or interethnic background may be stigmatized because it represents a threat to the controlling group's power.

- A. Please translate the above paragraph in Chinese. (18%)
- B. Please offer an example to echo the above argument. (Please answer this question in English only.) (4%)

III. Please first translate the following terms in Chinese, and then explain these terms in English: (24%)

- A. Power Elite
- B. Demographic Transition
- C. Impression Management
- D. The Second Shift

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命題委員：	040 (簽章) 96年5月11日

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考試科目	社會研究法	所別	社會系	考試時間	5月26日 星期六	第 二 節
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一、我們經常可以看到類似以下的敘述：

『本項調查是○○民意調查中心在5月25日至30日的18:20至22:00進行，以隨機亂數撥號（RDD）抽樣及電腦輔助電話訪問方式（CATI）進行，成功完訪1200位台灣地區20歲以上的民眾，在95%信賴水準時的抽樣誤差理論值為±2.83%。調查結果已對受訪者性別、居住地、年齡、教育程度等項進行樣本代表性檢定，並進行加權處理。』

現在，請您以『白話方式』具體說明這段敘述的詳細內涵。（25分）

二、「logistic regression」現在已經是社會學分析的重要工具。請從「model specification」、「parameter estimation」、及「evaluation of goodness of fit」等面向說明logistic regression的分析運作過程。（25分）

三、社會科學家在從事研究，企圖探討解釋某些特殊問題現象的因果關係時，在質化和量化研究時，有哪些方法策略來確立因果關係的機制？請討論並舉例說明之。20%

四、1. 作為一個社會學博士班學生，閱讀社會學門重要期刊的論文，是一個必要養成的好習慣。請問你經常閱讀的社會學相關的專門期刊有哪些？請就你熟悉的社會學相關期刊舉出兩種期刊，比較這兩種期刊的論文特性和論文在研究議題，理論基礎和研究設計與分析方法上是否有哪些異同，並提出你對這些期刊的論文品質的看法。15%

2. 其次，請你從這兩種期刊中，舉出你印象最深刻的兩篇論文，請說明這兩篇論文為何最吸引你閱讀，你對這兩篇論文在理論觀點、研究設計和分析方法和研究發現及與研究問題理論對話上有哪些優點說明之。15%

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員： 041 (簽章) 2007年 5月6日

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考試科目	社會理論	所別	社會學研究所	考試時間	5 月 26 日 星期三	第三節
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國立政治大學圖書館

一、馬克思 (Karl Marx) 為何會提出「異化」(alienation) 的論述？這個概念想要突顯出資本主義的那些問題？若和韋伯 (Max Weber) 多年後使用的「理性化」(rationalization) 概念相比較，兩者所具有的「理論性」意涵應如何詮釋？請扼要說明此兩概念的異同，並由你個人觀點申論之。(25%)

二、齊美爾 (Georg Simmel) 對於社會互動的種種形式，有過相當深刻的觀察，也奠下了他在社會理論界的地位，請陳述齊美爾理論的主要貢獻為何？有人稱他為最早表現出「後現代主義」(Post-modernism) 色彩的古典理論家，你是否同意？理由何在？(25%)



備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員： 042 (簽章) 96 年 5 月 10 日

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三、New institutionalism has built a lively research program around the assumption that institutions matter in determining performance in organizations and economies. Without a theory of the origin of norms and mechanism through which institutions shape individual behavior, however, new institutionalists in economics cannot develop a satisfactory explanation for variation in economic performance. The formal normative framework of an economy accounts for only part of the story. Because economic performance entails cooperative behavior by individuals in groups, much of the variation in economic performance can be accounted for only examining the effects of informal constraints on economic performance. Economic sociologists have studied the social network underpinning economic behavior. Yet without a theory that links networks of personal relationships to institutions, much of the economic life that characterizes modern economies eludes their explanation. Sociologists working in the social exchange tradition have contributed much to our understanding of exchange within network structures, but they have not sufficiently incorporated an institutional dimension in their work either.

Please answer the following questions: (50%)

- (a) How are institutions defined in sociology? In what way it can be traced to Talcott Parsons or Robert Merton's conception of institutions or social structure?
- (b) Contrast and explain the formal and informal institutions under which our behavior is shaped and constrained.
- (c) Why institutions matter in explaining the performance of the national economy?
- (d) What does a social network mean? In what way it is important in facilitating economic growth? Do you think that it is an adequate explanation? why?
- (e) Could you make any sense theoretically and methodologically from the paragraph above? Draw your conclusion from it.

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命題委員：	043	(簽章)	年	月	日
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