

國立中山大學 102 學年度轉學考招生考試試題

科目名稱：社會學【社會系二年級】

題號：707001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

共 2 頁第 1 頁

1. 請舉一個與「公司內部職位升遷」的例子，來說明「社會體系」的概念。A. 描述這個體系概況（25%）。B. 這個體系裡面的人會如何作為（25%）。
2. 請閱讀以下的文章，並且回答以下的問題。（50%）

上個月最轟動的事，莫過於美國女星裘利(Angelina Jolie)切除乳房的新聞了。號稱世界最美麗女人的裘利，投書紐約時報，揭露她有家族遺傳的 BRAC1 突變基因，有相當高的乳癌(87%)與卵巢癌症發生機率，文中表達為確保其子女免於喪母之痛，在與醫師討論後「毅然」切除乳房，並描述了手術的細節（保留乳頭、重建乳房，結果僅留下小小的疤痕等）。她並且呼籲有家族病史的女人都應該接受基因篩檢，採取行動，自主掌握身體健康。

裘利切除了健康的乳房！！這個句子應該要用好幾個驚嘆號來結尾。

事實上，裘利不是第一個如此作的女人。早在二十世紀初期，遠在基因工程發達之前，就有許多女人接受非常徹底的手術切除乳房及周邊的相關組織，而此僅是基於發現疑似癌症腫塊。然而，許多切除下來的組織病理檢驗報告，並沒有發現任何的惡性組織，造成了許多不必要的傷害。許多預防性的醫療措施是建立在一個未必成立的預設之上：病理檢驗可以輕易而絕對地區分正常與不正常的組織。然而，很多時候正常與病態之間並無絕對的分野。正因為如此，檢驗上的偽陰與偽陽是常見的現象。不過，偽陰所造成的問題通常較嚴重，尤其容易引發醫療糾紛，並危及醫師的聲譽。在如此背景之下，醫師們日趨保守，許多檢查結果很容易就會歸到不正常那一邊，畢竟報憂比不報喜安全多了。如此，我們對待疾病的態度，也越來越像我們對待神鬼的態度，寧可信其有，不可信其無。

然而，在基因檢測興起之後，醫學知識建立了基因與疾病發生機率的關係，加上預防態度的強化，疾病的可疑份子已經不僅限於細胞組織或是小腫塊，還加上基因及其代表的機率。有較高機率罹患某疾病的人們，也就變成了「健康的病人」。換句話說，切除具有乳癌風險的乳房，就是一種針對健康的病人所施行的預防性治療。如果說健康與疾病是兩個不同的國度，目前的情勢看來，疾病國越來越大，現在連以後可能會生病的人都被從健康國驅逐到疾病國去了。

新興的疾病風險治理觀，不容許沒病的人不注意自己的軀體。我想起西西在《哀悼乳房》中所寫的：「從醫院出來，我好像從病床上撿到了自己的身體帶了回家。這軀體如今該由我來打理了，而以前，我的確是從來不知道自己是有軀體的。」就乳癌而言，這種由疾病發現身體的經驗，竟然已經顯得很遙遠了。不必等到疾病來提醒我們軀體的有限性，風險機率就會讓我們注意，進而採取行動，包括切除健康的乳房。但是乳房不是女人很重要的器官嗎？切了事業線怎麼辦？

上面提到的正常與不正常的區分，是在於健康與疾病的層次上。而乳房的難題也是關乎正常與不正常的分野的問題，不過這裡是在性化身體的層次上。裘利的

背面有題

國立中山大學 102 學年度轉學考招生考試試題

科目名稱：社會學【社會系二年級】

題號：707001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

共 2 頁第 2 頁

投書強調她的女性特質不因切除乳房而有任何的損傷，反而強調她因此而獲得的力量。乳房是當代象徵女人性感的重要器官，切除乳房勢將危及女性特質；失去乳房的女人，不僅要面對身體的殘缺，也要面臨女性特質的殘缺。拯救生命與「損壞」女性特質之間蘊含了高度的張力，也因此重建與切除如影隨形。重建的必要性反應了主流異性戀社會所設定的女性身體應有的樣子。

有沒有人抗拒這種女性身體觀？答案是，有！1980 年，美國女性主義詩人 Audre Lorde 將她罹患乳癌且切除乳房的疾病與醫療經驗撰寫成書，《癌症日記》。書中 Lorde 質疑乳房切除後裝置義乳及其它使乳房切除後的女性看起來像「正常」女性的措施。Lorde 身為女同志，不願迎合社會對於女性身體的觀看方式，不僅拒絕接受有許多風險的重建手術，也拒絕了義乳。

1993 年，女性藝術家 Matuschka 將其帶有乳房切除後的疤痕的胸部照片，刊登於紐約時報的週日版，名為「損壞造就之美」，震撼全世界。Matuschka 的目的不僅在於促進醫界改革，同時也要建立拒絕乳房重建手術的正當性，她認為重建是為了別人（觀看）而不是為了病人自己的健康，尤其指出重建手術的副作用問題。Matuschka 鼓勵乳癌病友們將切除後的疤痕視為一種與疾病對抗的光榮標記，就像戰士的疤痕，而不是不正常或醜陋的身體。據說這張照片是紐約時報有史以來最具爭議的封面之一，引來眾多批評但也獲得許多讚美：批評者說暴露疤痕太令人難為情，顯然隱藏疾病的身體似乎是禮儀的一部份。這種隱藏的規範，也讓許多乳癌病友三緘其口，不僅對自己的身體疾病保持沈默，也透過將身體打扮成正常的樣子，成為正常的一份子。而對於 Matuschka 的稱讚，正是源自於她推翻了這種「禮儀」成規，有位讀者說：「感謝你的照片，讓我好像是在月球的背面發現另一個人類同伴」，道出乳癌病人於切除乳房後的孤寂。

這些故事，充分顯示出了人們面對乳癌的作為的複雜性與歷史的諷刺，包括身體自主、疾病風險、預防性手術及女性特質。雖然人們給了裘利許多的掌聲，但是在她的自主語彙中，我們仍然可見裘利維護其「最美麗的女人」的地位的努力，這裡也看到她的話語破綻。在疾病風險的世界裡，鼓勵女人們勇敢自主不受命運擺佈，已經逐漸讓即使是健康的乳房都難逃成為威脅生命的器官的命運，風險管理與拯救生命之間的界線在逐漸消失中。

（引自王秀雲「美麗女人的乳房切除：從安潔莉娜·裘利談起」，巷仔口社會學）

問題：

- 3.1 請問這一篇文章的問題意識是什麼？(15%)
- 3.2 請問它的結論是什麼？(15%)
- 3.3 請解釋本文如何推論出該結論？(20%)

背面有題

國立中山大學 102 學年度轉學考招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文【社會系二年級】

題號：707002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

共 3 頁第 1 頁

I. Vocabulary and Phrases: Choose the most appropriate word to complete each sentence.
(45%)

1. Her friendliness soon overcame the _____ of her stepchildren.
(a) prejudice (b) fantasy (c) commitment (d) competence
2. All the _____ in this debate had an opportunity to speak.
(a) travelers (b) arguments (c) opinions (d) participants
3. The _____ of Karl Marx's argument is that capitalism creates its own crises and its own gravediggers.
(a) identity (b) essence (c) solution (d) requirement
4. It was an unpopular policy and caused a number of _____ within the party.
(a) conflicts (b) experiments (c) agreements (d) theories
5. She is looking for a personal assistant with good organizational _____.
(a) structures (b) consequences (c) skills (d) politics
6. Many critical sociologists do not think that television adequately reflects the ethnic and cultural _____ of the country.
(a) coincidence (b) diversity (c) result (d) attack
7. Although he has authority, he never tries to _____ others. That's how he wins respect.
(a) redeem (b) accommodate (c) imitate (d) dominate
8. I know I've got to deal with the problem sooner or later – I'm just _____.
(a) procrastinating (b) wondering (c) advancing (d) experiencing
9. This book discusses the role that the _____ of slaves played in the nation's history.
(a) representation (b) ethnocentrism (c) emancipation (d) membership

II. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate item to fill each blank. (40%)

There are times when I am amazed that social life works at all, that we are able to live and work together as (1) as we do, to talk, dream, imagine, fight, and create. There is something miraculous about the simplest conversation, miraculous in the (2) that there is a core truth about how it happens that we can never get to. We can contemplate the

背面有題

miracle of things by taking ourselves toward the limit of what we can know. Practicing sociology is a way to ___(3)___ the world and to think about it. It is also a way to be in the world and of the world, to play a meaningful ___(4)___ in the life of our species as it shapes and reshapes itself into the mystery of what's going on and what it's got to do with us.

1. (a) much (b) less (c) soon (d) though
2. (a) corner (b) sense (c) same (d) opposite
3. (a) oppress (b) observe (c) intervene (d) remind
4. (a) tune (b) trick (c) game (d) role

People tend to think of things only in ___(5)___ of individuals, as if a society or a university were nothing more than a ___(6)___ of people living in a particular time and place. Many writers have pointed out how individualism affects social life by ___(7)___ us from one another, promoting divisive competition, and making it harder to sustain a sense of community, of all of us being in this together. But individualism does more than affect how we participate in social life. It also affects how we think about social life and how we make ___(8)___ of it.

5. (a) spite (b) terms (c) place (d) search
6. (a) collection (b) norm (c) history (d) mirror
7. (a) linking (b) forcing (c) disciplining (d) isolating
8. (a) sense (b) fun (c) most (d) sure

III. Choose the correct answer to the questions that follow the reading. (15%)

People aren't systems, and systems aren't people, which means that social life can produce horrible or wonderful consequences without necessarily meaning that the people who participate in them are horrible or wonderful. Good people, for example, participate in systems that produce bad consequences all the time. I'm often aware of this in the simplest situations, such as when I go to buy clothes or food. Many of the clothes sold in the United States are made in sweatshops, some in the United States, but most in nonindustrial countries such as Indonesia and Thailand, where people often work under conditions that resemble slavery in many respects and for wages that are so low they can barely live on them. Similarly, a great deal of the fruit and vegetables sold in grocery stores are harvested by migrant farm workers who work under conditions that aren't much better. If these workers were provided with decent working conditions and paid a living wage, then the price of

國立中山大學 102 學年度轉學考招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文【社會系二年級】

題號：707002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

共 3 頁 第 3 頁

clothing and food would probably be a lot higher than it is, which means I benefit directly from the daily exploitation of thousands of people. The fact that I benefit doesn't make me a bad person, but my participation in that system does involve me in what happens to them.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - (a) The fact that social life can produce horrible consequences means that people who participate in them are horrible.
 - (b) The fact that many of the clothes sold in the stores are made in sweatshops means that their consumers work under poor conditions.
 - (c) People and systems should be treated separately because they are not one and the same.
 - (d) The author suggests that people's actions and choices have nothing to do with the workings of the social system.

2. In the context of this paragraph, the word "exploitation" most nearly means
 - (a) application
 - (b) explanation
 - (c) privilege
 - (d) mistreatment

3. In the context of this paragraph, the word "resemble" most nearly means
 - (a) approximate
 - (b) pretend
 - (c) encourage
 - (d) achieve