

Simple theoretical questions (15%)

1. Marx and Weber disagreed on the importance of _____ in determining class.

- A. Power
- B. Prestige
- C. Wealth
- D. Conflict

2. What is the Social- conflict approach envisaged by Karl Marx?

- A. Refers to the particular experience of African Americans where in which they are forced to see themselves their status as citizens who are never able to escape identification based on the color of their skin
- B. Is the ability to “think ourselves away” from the familiar routine in order to see things from a different, more sociological perspective
- C. Says the organization of society (stratifications based on class, ethnicity, gender, age, etc.) and the changes in society can be explained by the conflicts inherent to social relations.
- D. Is a theory that focuses on the social structures that shape society as a whole. It sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to maintain stability and to promote solidarity.

3. What is Capitalism?

- A. Is the values, beliefs, behavior, and material objects that, together, form a people’s way of life
- B. Is the economic system that is directed at earning a profit for a few, selling the profits to many people, and keeping workers wages low in order to increase profits
- C. Social cohesion (unity) results from the various parts of society functioning as parts of society functioning as an integrated whole.
- D. A theory that uses the concept of gender, class, and race to study and challenge power and inequality

Reading test (20%)

The Birmingham Church Bombing

The city of Birmingham, Alabama, USA, was founded in 1871 and rapidly became the state’s most important industrial and commercial center. As late as the 1960s, however, it was also one of America’s most racially discriminatory and segregated cities. Alabama Governor George Wallace was a leading foe of desegregation, and Birmingham had one of the strongest and most violent chapters of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The city’s police commissioner, Eugene “Bull” Connor, was also notorious for his willingness to use brutality in combating radical demonstrators, union members, and blacks.

Precisely because of its reputation as a stronghold for white supremacy, civil rights activists made Birmingham a major focus of their efforts to desegregate the Deep South. Many of the civil rights protest marches that took place in Birmingham during the 1960s began at the steps of the 16th Street Baptist Church, which had long been a significant religious center for the city’s black population and a routine meeting place for civil rights organizers like King. KKK members had routinely called in bomb threats intended to disrupt civil rights meetings as well as services at the church.

At 10:22 a.m. on the morning of September 15, 1963, some 200 church members were in the building when the bomb detonated on the church’s east side, spraying mortar and bricks from the front of the church and caving in its interior walls. Most parishioners were able to evacuate the building as it filled with smoke, but the bodies of four young girls (14-year-old Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley and Carole Robertson and 11-year-old Denise McNair) were found beneath the rubble in a basement restroom. Ten-

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共 3 頁第 2 頁

year-old Sarah Collins, who was also in the restroom at the time of the explosion, lost her right eye, and more than 20 other people were injured in the blast.

Though Birmingham's white supremacists (and even certain individuals) were immediately suspected in the bombing, repeated calls for the perpetrators to be brought to justice went unanswered for more than a decade. It was later revealed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had information concerning the identity of the bombers by 1965 and did nothing.

Outrage over the death of the four innocent girls helped build increased support behind the continuing struggle to end segregation—support that would help lead to the passage of both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In that important sense, the bombing's impact was exactly the opposite of what its perpetrators had intended.

According to the description above, the following statements are true or false?

True or False, True =A, False =B

4. The FBI failed to gather information about the suspects of the 1963 Birmingham Church Bombing.
5. Black churches are meeting places for organization social movements.
6. There was no consequence or change after the Birmingham Church Bombing.
7. Who are responsible for the church bombing? (Choose from A, B, C, or D)
 - A. Governor George Wallace
 - B. White Supremacists
 - C. Sarah Collins
 - D. Ku Klux Klan

Comprehension (15%)

According to the description above, the following statements are true or false?

True or False, True =A, False =B

“To say that gender is performative is a little different because for something to be performative means that it produces a series of effects. We act and walk and speak and talk in ways that consolidate an impression of being a man or being a woman.”

8. Gender works because it produces something that society does not expect.
9. The impression of being a man or being a woman is always subject to change.
10. The way we walk and speak and talk has more to do with our personality than with our gender identity.

Grammar and vocabulary (35%)

11. Tyrion: Would you have told her truth?

Jamie: No, I _____. (to lie)

- A. Would lie
- B. Would have lied
- C. Will lie
- D. lied

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共 3 頁第 3 頁

12. She remains a national hero, and even disillusioned supporters say they would like her to be president. But the country's 2008 Constitution bars candidates with a foreign-born spouse or foreign-born children from seeking the top office, a _____ that seems to have been written with her in mind. Her late husband, Michael Aris, was British; her two adult sons were born in Britain.
- A. Prohibition
B. Celebration
C. Information
D. Knowledge
13. Please change the tense of the sentence "*She will visit us next week*". She told me that she _____ next week.
- A. visits
B. would visit us
C. will visit us
D. visits us
14. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Smith was _____ mishandling funds.
- A. praised for
B. denied
C. accused of
D. informed by
15. Having spotted the burglar behind the curtain, I was scared _____.
- A. hard
B. stiff
C. over
D. frozen

Writing. Choose one of the following questions and answer. (15%)

In 500 words, discuss some of the issues surrounding the RCA pollution case in Taiwan, in which more than 200 former workers at an RCA plant in Taoyuan have died of liver and lung cancers since the 1990s.

In 500 words, analyze the demands and concerns of the Sunflower Movement in March 2014, specifically regarding representative democracy, transparency, China-Taiwan relationship, and neoliberal capitalism.

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共 2 頁第 1 頁

一、問答題

- 2015 年 6 月 15-16 日晚間，TVBS 民調中心與決策民調中心同時分別以電話調查蔡英文與洪秀柱的支持度。前者宣稱：「成功訪問有效樣本 1,051 位，在 95% 的信心水準下，抽樣誤差為 ± 3.0 個百分點。」後者宣稱：「成功樣本共 1,080 人，在 95% 的信心水準下，抽樣誤差為 2.98% 以內。」這是什麼意思？(8 分)
- 承上，TVBS 民調中心的結果顯示：「洪秀柱支持度領先蔡英文 3 個百分點 (41% : 38%)」。決策民調中心的結果則顯示：「蔡英文以 50.2% 支持度遠遠領先洪秀柱的 29.3%」。兩種結果的差距遠遠超過上述抽樣誤差，主要來自於非抽樣誤差。請舉出非抽樣誤差的來源，並判斷各種因素分別使誰的支持度被低估？(8 分)
- 如何針對中山大學學生執行一個分層隨機抽樣的調查？(10 分)

二、單選題 (每題 6 分，答錯倒扣 2 分) 本大題各小題答案請依序填入答案卡(題號 1~4)

- 行政院主計總處於 2014 年從全國家戶中隨機抽出 15,858 戶調查家庭收支。這些家戶的可支配所得平均數為 942,208 元，標準差為 15,160 元。請問全國平均每戶可支配所得的 95% 信賴區間為何？

(A) $942208 \pm z_{0.05} \times 15160 = 942208 \pm 24936$

(B) $942208 \pm z_{0.05} \frac{15160}{\sqrt{15858}} = 942208 \pm 198$

(C) $942208 \pm z_{0.025} \times 15160 = 942208 \pm 29713$

(D) $942208 \pm z_{0.025} \frac{15160}{\sqrt{15858}} = 942208 \pm 236$

- 政治大學選舉研究中心於 2014 年從全國公民中隨機抽出 20,009 人，詢問下列題目：「我們社會上，有人說自己是臺灣人，也有人說自己是中國人，也有人說都是。請問您認為自己是臺灣人、中國人，或者都是？」結果有 60.6% 的受訪者回答自己是臺灣人。請問全國臺灣人認同比例的 95% 信賴區間為何？

(A) $60.6\% \pm z_{0.05} \frac{0.606}{\sqrt{20009}} = 60.6\% \pm 0.7\%$

(B) $60.6\% \pm z_{0.05} \sqrt{\frac{0.606(1-0.606)}{20009}} = 60.6\% \pm 0.6\%$

(C) $60.6\% \pm z_{0.025} \frac{0.606}{\sqrt{20009}} = 60.6\% \pm 0.8\%$

(D) $60.6\% \pm z_{0.025} \sqrt{\frac{0.606(1-0.606)}{20009}} = 60.6\% \pm 0.7\%$

- 客家基本法第六條規定：「客家人口達三分之一以上之鄉(鎮、市、區)，應列為客家文化重點發展區」、「服務於該地區之公教人員，應加強客語能力」。客家委員會於花蓮市隨機抽樣 404 人，其中有 129 人符合客家人定義，未滿三分之一。但抽樣調查總是會有誤差，在 0.05 的顯著水準下，我們沒有足夠證據說花蓮市未達客家文化重點發展區的標準。為什麼？

(A) $z = \frac{\frac{129}{404} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{\frac{129}{404}}{\sqrt{404}}} = -0.88 < z_{0.05}$

背面有題

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共 2 頁第 2 頁

$$(B) z = \frac{\frac{129}{404} - \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{(\frac{129}{404})(1 - \frac{129}{404})}{404}}} = -0.60 < z_{0.05}$$

$$(C) P \left(Z < \frac{\frac{129}{404} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{\frac{129}{404}}{\sqrt{404}}} \right) = 0.19 > 0.05$$

$$(D) P \left(Z < \frac{\frac{129}{404} - \frac{1}{3}}{\sqrt{\frac{(\frac{129}{404})(1 - \frac{129}{404})}{404}}} \right) = 0.27 > 0.05$$

4. 食品藥物管理署的稽查人員從某茶園生產的茶包中隨機抽檢 5 包，發現殺菌劑四克利 (Tetraconazole, 防制赤葉枯病) 的殘留量分別為 9、7.8、10、7.5、7.2 ppm (註：平均數 8.3ppm, 標準差 1.17ppm)。根據「農藥殘留容許量標準」規定，茶葉的四克利不得超過 8.0 ppm，因此稽查人員認定整批茶包的農藥超標，都得銷毀。茶園老闆大聲喊冤，他說他完全按照食品藥物管理署的規定使用農藥，會驗出這樣的結果實在是運氣不好。假如整批茶包平均而言真的沒有超標，那麼被驗出這麼高或更高殘留量的機率最多是多少？

$$(A) P \left(Z \geq \frac{8.3 - 8}{1.17} \right) = 0.399$$

$$(B) P \left(Z \geq \frac{8.3 - 8}{\frac{1.17}{\sqrt{5}}} \right) = 0.283$$

$$(C) P \left(t_4 \geq \frac{8.3 - 8}{\frac{1.17}{\sqrt{5}}} \right) = 0.299$$

$$(D) P \left(t_5 \geq \frac{8.3 - 8}{\frac{1.17}{\sqrt{5}}} \right) = 0.296$$

三、申論題

- Allan Johnson 說：「價值的分佈，與滿足這些價值的合法機會的分佈，兩者之間的落差越大，偏差行為就越可能產生。」請以教育為例，說明此看法。(25分)
- 「這種可以隨意談論自己個人生活的自由變成一種特權，因為_____是沒有這種特權的。」請在空格內，填寫某一種身份，並且解釋這種特權跟歧視的關係。(25分)