

世新大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 3 頁

系所組別	考試科目
社會發展研究所	英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

1. Reading Comprehension: 請閱讀以下文字, 然後以中文回答問題 (1)至問題 (5) (每題 7 分, 共計 35 分)

Feminist sociologists have criticized the earlier views on inequality as 'malestream'.

Firstly, if people's position in the class structure is defined by their role in the sphere of production, what about women who are full-time housewives? They stand outside the class system in a direct sense, yet it would be absurd to say that such women do not experience inequality. Feminists have argued that a more adequate theory of stratification needs to consider the way in which inequalities arise other than on the basis of class. In this respect, radical feminists consider that gender divisions and sexual oppression are more important than class differences. They argue that such inequalities arise not from capitalism but from a system of patriarchy, meaning rule by males. Males everywhere oppress women and one important facet of this is that women have less income and wealth than men. Radical feminists tend to stress the way in which men physically oppress women through violence and rape, and also through a system of laws that have made property ownership by women much less likely. According to Delphy, as a result of patriarchy we should see women as a separate class from men.

A second factor in feminist theories is that the exclusive focus on the workplace ignores the way in which gender divisions in the rest of society influence and constrain the way women participate in the sphere of paid employment. This is most obvious in the case of childcare. Radical feminists argue that it is in this reproductive sphere of society that the ultimate basis for inequality lies, rather than in the productive sphere as most theories of stratification suggest. The assumption that women will bear the primary responsibility for childcare clearly affects the length of time they spend in paid work and whether it is part time or full time. All of this has an effect on the types of job that women can take on and therefore the income they receive. The fact that domestic labour is unpaid also means that women are economically dependent on males, further reinforcing male power over women. An adequate theory of income inequality needs to take into account the gender assumptions operating in all spheres of society and the effect these have on women's access to financial resources.

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Marxist and socialist feminists have tried to construct a theory that shows how gender and indeed ethnic inequalities interact with class inequalities by placing limitations on women's participation in paid employment. The result is that women are restricted to a secondary labour market consisting of mainly part-time, lower-paid jobs with less security and less chance of promotion.

Critics of feminist analysis suggest that while it points to the importance of gender inequalities, it tends to break down because of differences among women themselves, for example a division between white and black women, causing splits in the feminist movement. This leads one to question whether gender is any more capable of providing a full explanation of income inequality than any other concept.

Westergaard (1995) has argued that class inequality remains fundamental since in the 1980s there was increasing inequality in income distribution but the difference in income distribution between men and women became narrower. Therefore gender cannot explain the overall trend in the 1980s, leading to a reassertion of the primary importance of class analysis.

根據前文的說明，回答以下問題：

- (1) 女性主義者反對根據階級來界定不平等的第一個理由是什麼？（7分）
- (2) 激進女性主義者認為不平等的最終基礎在哪裡？（7分）
- (3) 由女性來擔負育兒責任，對於不平等會有哪些影響？（7分）
- (4) 馬克思主義者認為女性在受薪就業上遭受的限制，會導致什麼後果？（7分）
- (5) Westergaard 為何認為階級不平等依然很重要？（7分）

2. Translation：請將下列各段英文翻譯為中文（共計 65 分）

- (1) In the nineteenth century, development was understood, philosophically, as the improvement of humankind. Practically, development was understood by political elites as social engineering of emerging national societies. It means formulating government policy to manage the social transformations wrought by the rise of

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capitalism and industrial technologies. (14分)

- (2) The pursuit of national economic growth by all countries required international supports, both material and political-legal. Material supports included foreign aid, technology transfer, stable currency exchange, and international trade. Aid and trade relationships often followed well-worn paths between ex-colonial states and their postcolonial regions. Superimposed on these historic relationships were the new relations embodied in the Bretton Woods institutions and the political, military, and economic relationships of the new capitalist superpower, the United States, as it sought to contain the rival Soviet empire. (18分)
- (3) Just as money circulates the globe, seeking investment opportunities, so labor increasingly circulates, seeking employment opportunities. Migration is of course not new to the twenty-first century. The unrelenting separation of people from the land is etched into the making of the modern world. Colonialism propelled migrations of free and unfree people across the world. Between 1810 and 1921, 34 million people, mainly Europeans, immigrated to the United States alone. The difference today, perhaps, is in the feminization of global migration: 75 percent of refugees and displaced persons are women and children. (17分)
- (4) The new social movements, such as the greens, feminism, global justice, participatory action research, and grassroots, share criticism of developmentalism. Where developmentalism advocates national/global economic management, the new movements tend to reject centralism and stress decentralized, or accountable, forms of social organization instead. Where developmentalism emphasizes industrialism and material abundance, the new movements emphasize appropriate technology and ecological balance. (16分)