

# 世新大學九十八學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 2 頁

系所組別	考試科目
性別研究所	性別社會學

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

## 一、請閱讀下列新聞報導，並回答問題 (50%)

- 1、如果你是當事人黃潔冰，你會如何決定去留，請說明理由。(10%)
- 2、針對此篇新聞報導方式，你有何看法。(10%)
- 3、假設你要以此報導內容之相關主題發展進一步的論文寫作，請試擬研究計畫，該計畫必須包括研究主題、問題意識、具體研究問題、研究方法。(30%)

黃潔冰瀟灑：不以情慾為恥

2009-02-18 (出自星島日報)

被形容為馬來西亞版璩美鳳事件的偷拍案震撼政壇，遭人偷拍裸照及性愛短片的馬來西亞反對派著名華裔議員黃潔冰，昨天在人民公正黨總部召開記者會，宣布辭去州行政議員及州議員職位，但保留黨籍。她在會上聲淚俱下，抨擊事件是陰謀，目的是打擊所屬黨派的聲譽。她說：「我不以擁有女人的情慾而恥。」

裸照傳出後，這是黃潔冰首次會見傳媒，她在公正黨領袖等陪同下現身記者會。雖然深受裸照風波困擾，但黃潔冰看來仍精神奕奕。約五十名支持者拿着「我們支持你」、「不畏強權，勇往直前，我們支持你！」等字句的紙皮和橫幅，在現場為黃潔冰打氣。

在記者會上，三十七歲的雪蘭莪州行政議員黃潔冰宣讀聲明時數度哽咽。她沒有否認照片中的人不是她，只說有人企圖以陰險下流的手段中傷她，而此事真正的動機是要打擊公正黨的名譽。她批評：「刊登及流傳這些照片或短片，是一項對我的惡意抨擊……我相信這些舉動是一些無恥的人為了羞辱及破壞我。在這事件上，我是一名受害者。」提到裸照，她含淚說：「我沒有做錯事。我想說，身為女人和單身人士，我並不以擁有情慾為恥。我沒有犯法。我堅持一個民主社會的基本原則，每個人都有自己的私隱權。」她表示，往後的攻擊會愈來愈多，今次提出請辭是為了公正黨及人民的利益着想。公正黨領袖安華則建議黃潔冰放假一段時間，並要求她重新考慮是否辭職。

黃潔冰上周五獲《馬來郵報》(Malay Mail)的記者告知，擁有她睡覺時半裸及發生親密關係的照片。這輯照片約有十張，在黃潔冰住家臥房拍攝，懷疑是前男友去年在她毫不知情下偷拍。據悉，照片是趁她睡覺時，以不同角度偷拍，其中一幀照片衣衫不整，並暴露出下體。照片及短片相信已在市面以手機廣為流傳。

事件在保守的馬來西亞社會引發風波，有人質疑她的生活是否過分隨便，前雪州大臣基爾說：「她是單身，為何她在未結婚的情況下，允許一名男子走進她的臥房中？這種關係處在甚麼狀況？」但也有不少人同情黃潔冰的遭遇。

畢業於澳洲雪梨大學的黃潔冰是馬來西亞的活躍民權分子，原在雪州掌管旅遊、

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## 二、請閱讀下段文字並回答兩個問題 (50%)

1. 試詳細說明本段內容。(25%)
2. 請闡析當代台灣男人參與婦女運動的挑戰和機會，並請舉例說明之。(Please analyze and state examples of the challenges and opportunities for men to be involved in the women's movement in Taiwan. )(25%)

"In the last decade there has been an upsurge of concern with issues about men and boys. In the public realm there have been social movements focused on the reform or restoration of masculinity. In education there has been much talk of boys' "failure" in school and the need for special programs for boys (Connell 1996, Gilbert and Gilbert 1998). In health there has been increasing debate about men's health and illness (Sabo and Gordon 1995, Schofield et al. 2000). A popular therapeutic movement addresses men's problems in relationships, sexuality and identity. In a way this is surprising, because men remain the principal holders of economic and political power. Men make up a large majority of corporate executives, top professionals, and holders of public office. Worldwide, men held 93% of cabinet-level posts in 1996, and most top positions in international agencies (Gierycz 1999). Men continue to control most technology and most weaponry; with only limited exceptions it is men who staff and control the agencies of force such as armies, police and judicial systems.

This used to be thought "natural", either prescribed by God or a consequence of biology. Essentialist views of gender are still popular, and are constantly reinforced in the media. However they are increasingly under challenge, not only in biology (Fausto-Sterling 1992), but also in everyday life. The rise of the women's liberation movement, and the many feminisms that have followed on from it, produced a massive disturbance in the gender system and people's assumptions about gender. Questions about men are inevitable, once this disturbance began, because gender is a living system of social interactions, not a stack of watertight boxes. What affects the social position of women and girls must also affect the social position of men and boys. Large numbers of men now acknowledge that their position is under challenge, that what they once took for granted about must be re-thought. They may or may not like it, but they cannot ignore it."

摘錄自 R.W.Connell (University of Sydney). Speech given at the Clark Lecture, Department of Sociology, University of Kansas, 19 September 2000.