

# 世新大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 3 頁

系 所 別	考 試 科 目
社發所	英文

※考生請於答案卷內作答

1. Translation：請將下列各段英文翻譯為中文(每題 15 分，共計 60 分)

- (1) Classical Marxism is based upon the nineteenth-century writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marx and Engels constructed a philosophy of history which singled out class divisions as the motor of history – this was what pushed history forwards. This is commonly known as dialectical materialism.
- (2) For Marx, the type of society in which we live, including its politics, cultures, art and literature, is determined by the ‘mode of production’. Within capitalism, the mode of productions is divided into two parts: the economic base, made up of the ‘relations of production,’ in other words class relations and the ‘forces of production’ – all the things from nature that we need to produce commodities.
- (3) The mode of production also shapes the superstructure, the area of culture, politics and ideas. In the Marxian analysis, people’s ideas and belief are determined above all by economic factors. Form the Marxian perspective if a group owns the means of production, it not only has economic power; it also has political power. The state is viewed as an institution that helps to organize capitalist society in the best interests of the bourgeoisie.
- (4) The legitimacy of the capitalist system is maintained by the bourgeoisie, making working-class people victims of a false consciousness. Working-class people are said to hold values, ideas and beliefs about the nature of inequality which it is not in their own economic interests to hold. There are manipulated by the media, schools and religion, for example, institutions which regard economic inequality as fair and just.

2. 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 8 分，共計 40 分)

The Arab region and the Middle East are affected by complex population movements. Some countries, like Turkey, Jordan and Morocco, are major sources of migrant labour. The Gulf oil states experience mass temporary inflows of workers. Political turmoil in the region has led to mass flows of refugees. In recent years, Afghanistan has been the world’s main source of refugees, while Iran and

Pakistan have been the main receiving countries. In Africa, colonialism and white settlement led to the establishment of migrant labour systems for plantations and mines. Decolonization since the 1950s has sustained old migratory patterns - such as the flow of mineworkers to South Africa - and started new ones, such as movements to Libya, Gabon, and Nigeria. Africa has more refugees and IDPs (internally displaced persons) relative to population than any other region of the world. The picture is similar elsewhere. Asia and Latin America have complicated migratory patterns within the region, as well as increasing flow to the rest of the world.

Throughout the world, long-standing migratory patterns are persisting in new forms, while new flows are developing in response to economic change, political struggles and violent conflicts. Yet, despite the diversity, it is possible to identify certain general tendencies which are likely to play a major role:

1. The *globalization of migration*: the tendency for more and more countries to be crucially affected by migratory movements at the same time. Moreover, the diversity of the areas of origin is also increasing, so that most countries of immigration have entrants from a broad spectrum of economic, social and cultural backgrounds.
2. The *acceleration of migration*: international movements of people are growing in volume in all major regions at the present time. This quantitative growth increases both the urgency and the difficulties of government policies. However, as indicated by the decrease in the global refugee total since 1993, international migration is not an inexorable process. Governmental policies can prevent or reduce international migration and repatriation is a possibility.
3. The *differentiation of migration*: most countries do not simply have one type of immigration, such as labour migration, refugees or permanent settlement, but a whole range of types at once. Typically, migratory chains which start with one type of movement often continue with other forms, despite (or often just because of) government efforts to stop or control the movement. This differentiation presents a major obstacle to national and international policy measures.
4. The *feminization of migration*: women play a significant role in all regions and in most (though not all) types of migration. In the past, most labour migrations and many refugee movements were male dominated, and women were often dealt with under the category of family reunion. Since the 1960s, women have played a major role in labour migration. Today women workers form the majority in movements as diverse as those of Cape Verdians to Italy, Filipinos to the Middle East and Thais to Japan. Some refugee movements,

including those from the former Yugoslavia, contain a significant majority of women as do certain networks of trafficked persons. Gender variables have always been significant in global migration history, but awareness of the specificity of women in contemporary migrations has grown.

5. The *growing politicization of migration*: domestic politics, bilateral and regional relationships and national security policies of state around the world are increasingly affected by international migration.

- (1) 根據上文，近年來阿富汗、伊朗和巴基斯坦，各在移民現象扮演了什麼角色？
- (2) 文中提到非洲脫離殖民而獨立後，依然繼續維持著的舊移民模式例子是什麼？
- (3) 當前五項一般性的移民趨勢是什麼？請簡答。
- (4) 文中提到 1993 年全球難民總數減少，這項事實亦爲了什麼？
- (5) 本文認為女性移民現象在 1960 年代之間與 1960 年代之後有何差異？