

系 所 組 別	考 試 科 目
社會發展研究所	英文

考生請於答案卷內作答

1. 請將下列英文翻譯為中文。(每題 20 分，共計 60 分)

- (1) Since the rise of positivism and functionalism as the dominant schools of thought amongst Western social scientists in the 1920s, the search for the origins of unequal and hierarchical relationships in society in general, has been taboo. The neglect, and even systematic suppression, of this question has been part of an overall campaign against Marxist thinking and theorizing in the academic world, particularly in the Anglo-Saxon world.
- (2) It is only now that this question is being asked again. Significantly, it was not first asked by academics, but by women actively involved in the women's movement. Whatever the ideological differences between the various feminist groups, they are united in their rebellion against this hierarchical relationship, which is not longer accepted as biological destiny, but seen something to be abolished. Their search for the social foundation of this asymmetry is the necessary consequence of their rebellion.
- (3) Women who are committed to struggle against the age-old oppression and exploitation of women cannot rest content with the indifferent conclusion put forward by many academics, that the question of origins should not be raised because we know so little about them. The search for the social origins of this relationship is part of the political strategy of women's emancipation. Without understanding the foundation and the functioning of the asymmetric relationship between men and women, it is not possible to overcome it.

2. 閱讀下列英文，並以中文回答問題。(每題 10 分，共計 40 分)

The last two or three centuries have been seen two interconnected developments that have transformed the world. First, production and productivity have increased to levels that would previously have seemed not so much impossible as inconceivable, and the whole nature of industry and of

many of goods produced has altered beyond recognition. How could earlier generations have conceived of live color television pictures from the moon, broadcast to a mass audience in their own homes, or flocks of aircraft carrying northern Europeans on their annual migration to the resorts of the Mediterranean ? Second, inequalities of wealth and power between different parts of the world have grown on an equally unprecedented degree. Americans and Europeans sit in comfortable homes, watching televised reports of famine in Africa. These are facts that everyone knows, but we tend to take them for granted and to ignore the extent to which they determine the whole character of the modern world. They can only be understood and analyzed by looking at the historical process by which they have evolved, on a world scale, over a period of centuries.

The same period has been marked by a third development, the rise to dominance of the capitalist mode of production, in which production is carried out by many distinct, privately owned enterprises which sell their products on the market and employ wage workers. Capitalism has almost completely supplanted earlier forms of organization (peasant agriculture, feudal estate, slave plantations) in the advanced countries. In the underdeveloped countries, peasant agriculture still supports a large part of the population, but these areas have been drawn into a world market and a world-wide system of specialization which has completely undermined traditional economic and social structures.

The colonial empires hacked out by European powers, and the whole system of European and American military and political dominance over the world, which reached its peak in the early twentieth century, can only be understood in the context of this process of uneven development. The basis for military supremacy was economic. Superior technology meant superior armaments and capacity to transport armed men to any part of the world. Superior economic organization made it possible to finance the overhead costs of military forces, and to deploy them to devastating effect.

(資料來源 : Brewer, Anthony,, 1989,, *Marxist Theories of Imperialism*. p : 1-2. London : Routledge.)

- (1) 作者認為這兩、三個世紀以來，有哪兩個因素改變了整個世界？作者又如何描述這個現象？
- (2) 作者如何定義資本主義的生產方式？

- (3) 低度發展國家的傳統農業經濟的狀況為何？
- (4) 歐美強權支配弱小國家的件是什麼？