

系所別：社會學系

科目：社會學理論

共四題，每題佔 25%

1. Right in the very beginning of his *Max Weber and Karl Marx*, Karl Loewith states: "Like our actual society, which it studies, social science is not unified but divided in two: *bourgeois sociology* and *Marxism*. The most important representatives of these two lines of inquiry are Max Weber and Karl Marx. But the sphere of their investigations is one and the same: the "capitalist" organization of a modern economy and society. This common problem is becoming increasingly apparent in recent sociological investigations. This field of inquiry became a problem, and indeed a fundamental problem, not only because it comprises a specific problematic of economy and society demanding separate treatment, but primarily because this theme involves contemporary man in the whole of his humanity as the fundamental basis of both social and economic questions." Thus Loewith sets for himself the task: "to set out the similarities and differences in Marx's and Weber's idea of man as the basis of economy and society." Almost fifty years since the above statement was made, it is still enlightening to follow the problematic set by Loewith. Answer the following questions.

A. How do Marx and Weber assess the fate of modern man in the capitalist world? Identify the similarities and differences between Marx and Weber in regard to this issue.

B. What are the most prominent forms of modern social organization identified by Marx and Weber? How do they define these social organizations? What are the similarities and differences between these two forms of modern social organization?

2. Emile Durkheim once states in his *The Rules of Sociological Method*:

"Comparative sociology is not a special branch of sociology, it is sociology itself, in so far as it ceases to be purely descriptive and aspires to account for facts."

A. What kinds of comparative studies Durkheim had carried out? (what kinds of phenomenon, what kinds of society, what kinds of data, etc.?)

B. Weber is also known for his comparative studies. What is the primary goal and presupposition of his comparative sociology of religion?

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3. 有兩個鞋廠的推銷員到非洲考察拓展業務的可能性。在去了相同的地方，停留了相同長度的時間後，兩人回到臺灣。在他們寫給公司的訪視報告中，甲的結論是：「我強烈推薦去非洲拓展業務，因為那兒的人都不穿鞋」。然而乙卻在他的報告中寫道：「我完全不認為非洲有市場，那兒的人都不穿鞋」。試以社會學理論的角度詳細解釋甲乙兩人想法的差異。
4. 社會學是研究群體的人科學。不同的社會學理論對人 (the social human) 有相當不同的看法 (包括前提、特性、和假說等)。請從二十世紀的社會學理論中選擇任何兩個派別 (或兩人)，比較他們對人 (the social human) 所持的觀點。