

國立中央大學100學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：英美語文學系碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目：批判閱讀與寫作 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

The following excerpt is taken from an article by Erving Goffman examining "some aspects of adaptation to failure." The passage describes different kinds of legal, social, financial deaths, and how the upwardly mobile and downwardly moving meet and mingle. Read the passage carefully and closely. Paraphrase and/or summarize its main points. Explain the passage; account for how the author achieves his descriptive analysis. Respond with an example of "failure" from your readings or experiences not limited to what Goffman describes. Detail your example's relation to a particular aspect of the quoted passage. Plan your essay before writing; proofread with care before turning it in.

A mark who requires cooling out is a person who can no longer sustain one of his social roles and is about to be removed from it; he is a person who is losing one of his social lives and is about to die one of the deaths that are possible for him. This leads one to consider the ways in which we can go or be sent to our death in each of our social capacities, the ways, in other words, of handling the passage from the role that we had to a state of having it no longer. One might consider the social processes of firing and laying-off; of resigning and being asked to resign; of farewell and departure; of deportation, excommunication, and going to jail; of defeat at games, contests, and wars; of being dropped from a circle of friends or an intimate social relationship; of corporate dissolution; of retirement in old age; and, lastly, of the deaths that heirs are interested in.

And, finally, attention must be directed to the things we become after we have died in one of the many social senses and capacities in which death can come to us. As one might expect, a process of sifting and sorting occurs by which the socially dead come to be effectively hidden from us. This movement of ex-persons throughout the social structure proceeds in more than one direction.

There is, first of all, the dramatic process by which persons who have died in important ways come gradually to be brought together into a common graveyard that is separated ecologically from the living community. For the dead, this is at once a punishment and a defense. Jails and mental institutions are, perhaps, the most familiar examples, but other important ones exist. In America today, there is the interesting tendency to set aside certain regions and towns in California as asylums for those who have died in their capacity as workers and as parents but who are still alive financially. For the old in America who have also died financially, there are old-folks homes and rooming-house areas. And, of course,

注：背面有試題
意

國立中央大學100學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：英美語文學系碩士班 不分組(一般生)

科目：批判閱讀與寫作

共 2 頁 第 2 頁

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

large cities have their Skid Rows which are, as Park put it, "... full of junk, much of it human, i.e., men and women who, for this reason or other, have fallen out of line in the march of industrial progress and have been scrapped by the industrial organization of which they were once a part." Hobo jungles, located near freight yards on the outskirts of towns, provide another case in point.

Just as a residential area may become a graveyard, so also certain institutions and occupational roles may take on a similar function. The ministry in Britain, for example, has sometimes served as a limbo for the occupational stillborn of better families, as have British universities. Mayhew, writing of London in the mid-nineteenth-century, provides another example: artisans of different kinds, who had failed to maintain a position in the practice of their trade, could be found working as dustmen. In the United States, the jobs of waitress, cab driver, and night watchman, and the profession of prostitution, tend to be ending places where persons of certain kinds, starting from different places, can come to rest.

But perhaps the most important movement of those who fail is one we never see. Where roles are ranked and somewhat related, persons who have been rejected from the one above may be difficult to distinguish from persons who have risen from the one below. For example, in America, upper-class women who fail to make a marriage in their own circle may follow the recognized route of marrying an upper-middle class professional. Successful lower-middle class women may arrive at the same station in life, coming from the other direction. Similarly, among those who mingle with one another as colleagues in the profession of dentistry, it is possible to find some who have failed to become physicians and others who have succeeded at not becoming pharmacists or optometrists. No doubt there are few positions in life that do not throw together some persons who are there by virtue of failure and other persons who are there by virtue of success. In this sense, the dead are sorted but not segregated, and continue to walk among the living.

參考用

注意：背面有試題