

考試科目	民族學理論與方法	所別	民族	考試時間	5月22日(六)第1節
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◎ 以下共回答四題，橫直寫均可，不必抄題，請註明題號依序回答。

- 一、近年來，有關生物多樣性 (biological diversity) 與生態 (ecology) 等現代議題及其相關討論，使得人們對於「文化」與「族群」現象的解釋與理論建構，產生更為多元且廣泛的關注。對於此點，你 (妳) 個人認為這對民族學·人類學今後的發展，會產生那些重要的衝擊與影響？(25分)
- 二、對於族群認同 (ethnic identity) 現象的研究，在民族學·人類學的領域中有那些研究理論是特別值得注意的？請舉例說明之。(25分)
- 三、請回答以下有關於民族志 (ethnography) 研究方法的問題：
 1. 請說明參與觀察 (participant observation) 的重要性 (10分)
 2. 當面對「歷史」情境，並透過各種「文本」(text) 分析來描述「時間」所代表的意義與深度時，「貫時性」(diachronic) 與「共時性」(synchronic) 的概念應如何區分和運用？(15分)
- 四、當你 (妳) 在進行民族學·人類學的田野研究時，發現在田野點中有一位重要的報導人，他 (她) 對於你 (妳) 的研究的問題意識與相關資訊，已具備一定程度的「學院式」理解與論述能力，並且也表現出習慣於回應「學者們」的提問。請問，你 (妳) 會如何看待這種明顯受到外在知識體系建構與影響下的「在地知識」(local knowledge)？(25分)

考試科目	英文	所別	民族系	考試時間	5月22日(六)第二節
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一、請將以下文章翻譯為中文 (50%) (Cited from "Ethnography," New World Encyclopedia)

Ethnography is the descriptive study of a human society, based on data obtained primarily from fieldwork. The ethnographer immerses himself or herself in the life of a social group in order to collect all the necessary data. Ideally, the ethnographic method should allow the researcher to completely understand another culture, and the behavior of the people who live in it. However, there are various difficulties involved in gathering authentic data in this way, due to the tendency of people to see and act from the perspective of their own culture. By making effort to divest themselves of self-centered thinking, ethnographers are able to gain deeper understanding of those formerly "alien" societies, and thus to bring the various cultures of the world into deeper understanding and more harmonious relationships.

Ethnography refers to the qualitative research method of describing human social phenomena, based on data obtained primarily from fieldwork. The goal is a complete, accurate description of the culture being studied, on its own terms. Ethnography should not be confused with ethnology, which is the comparative study of cultures. Although ethnographic studies inevitably involve some comparisons with other cultures, their primary purpose is not comparison.

Ethnography relies primarily on detailed descriptions of the social life and cultural phenomena of a particular group of people. In order to collect valid data, ethnographers engage in participant observation — spending significant amounts of time with the people they study. They use observational methods, interviews with open-ended questions, audio and video recordings of behavior, and collect all other data relevant to the culture studied. Ethnographers engage in social events, rituals and customs, in order to understand the point of view of a person of that particular group. That "native's point of view" is called an emic perspective, as opposed to the etic perspective, or outsider's point of view. The ethnographer's goal is to achieve the emic perspective by acquiring data that are free of the observer's own concepts and assumptions.

Employing a holistic research method, ethnography is based on the idea that a system's properties cannot be accurately understood as the sum of its individual elements. Therefore, the ethnographer not only observes every individual aspect of the society, but also strives for complete immersion in order to experience the entire social context.

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二、請將以下文章翻譯為中文 (50%) (Cited from "African Conflicts, the Role of Ethnicity: Tribal Conflicts and the Politics of Chaos in Africa," by Tongkeh Joseph Fowale.)

When Plato observed that "only the dead have seen the end of war," the Greek philosopher seemed to have seen modern Africa from a distance. Conflicts have become so regular in Africa that they almost constitute a pattern. The roots of African conflicts are many and diverse but very few are as strong as ethnicity. It is a very powerful force that has been harnessed negatively to deform Africa.

Conflicts have been driving forces throughout human history. Africa as community of people experienced its own share of conflicts before the coming of Europeans. Before this encounter, however, the concept of ethnicity did not exist in Africa. As a linguistic construct, ethnicity is a creation of colonialism. This explains the amount of controversy surrounding the use of the term.

Bruce J. Berman has thrown considerable light on the roots of ethnicity in Africa. In his words, "... modern African ethnicity is a social construction of the colonial period through the reaction of pre-colonial societies to the social, economic, cultural and political forces of colonialism." As an instrument of policy, ethnicity was adapted to enhance the "divide and rule" system of colonial administration in Africa.

As a creation of colonialism, ethnicity sowed new seeds of conflict in Africa. It also facilitated the subjugation of African masses because ethnic strife provided an excuse for military intervention by colonial powers. European colonialists set Africans against Africans by hand-picking pliable collaborators, giving them traditional titles and using them as agents of colonial administration. The result was chieftaincy disputes within and across ethnic groups throughout Africa.

考試科目	日文	所別	民族學系	考試時間	5月22日(六)第2節
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一、日本語は中国語に/中国語は日本語に翻訳してください

(4×15分=60分)

1. 従来のキニーネは、其の使用法に不便があつたし、妊産婦、黒水熱患者には投薬できなかったのであるが、今回は其の欠点を補つてゐる。一月タマロワンにおける服薬試験者は5名であつたが、2名は服薬2日、1名は3日、1名は4日、1名は5日でおのおの原虫を発見しないようになったといふ。ただキニーネの1粒1銭するのに対して1粒がその3倍もする高価薬である点において経済的な大きな難点があるが、卓効著しいことが証明されたことはマラリア患者の福音である。
2. 蕃人ニタイシテハ信ヲモツテ懇切ニ之ヲ導クヘシ。マタ其ノ教化ハ彼等ノ弊習ヲ矯正シ善良ナル習慣ヲ養ヒ国民思想ノ涵養ニ意ヲ致シ実科教養ニ重キヲ置キ且日常生活ニ即シタル簡單ナル知識ヲ授クルヲモツテ主眼トスヘシ。經濟生活ノ現状ハ農耕ヲ當ムヲ主トスルトモ輪作耕作ニシテ其ノ方法キハメテ幼稚ナリ。
3. 僅見日本人工作之勤勉，便對自我族群產生貶抑，實在難以想像會有如此很大的差異。就從彼等的口氣來看，更能看出對日進步的驚訝與愛慕。因此有位參與觀光的青年說，從此伍等泰雅族必須要好好學習，其親切的教導方式。
4. 第三條 台灣總督ハ公益上必要ト認ムルトキ又ハ保安林トシテ存置スル必要ナルト認ムルトキハ保安林ヲ解除スルコトヲ得

二、博士課程における研究課題と在學読書計画について日本語で

500字ほどで書いてください。(40分)