

考試科目	英文	所 別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	5月21日(六)第一節
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I. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (30%)

1. Certainly, as Chinese trade and commerce have exploded over the last decade, they have been an economic boon to many developing countries, correspondingly boosting China's clout in countries as remote from Beijing as Angola, Ethiopia, and Uzbekistan. But in many of those places, China has purchased its clout at the cost of maintaining warm ties with murderous governments, from Burma to North Korea to, perhaps most prominently, Sudan -- where two U.S. presidents, George W. Bush and Barack Obama, have accused Omar Hassan al-Bashir's regime of genocide.

2. Throughout the Cold War, nuclear deterrence was at the heart of US nuclear policy. But deterrence has some important limitations that make it highly unreliable, particularly in a time of terrorism. The most critical shortcoming of nuclear deterrence is that the threat of even overwhelming retaliation is not credible against extremist groups that cannot be located. Further, even a credible threat of nuclear retaliation would not be effective against an enemy that was suicidal. Simply put, an enemy that is not locatable or that is suicidal cannot be deterred, no matter how large a country's nuclear arsenal or how clear its threats of retaliation.

3. The sovereign debt currently exceeds 90% of gross domestic product, and the fiscal projections show the U.S. is on a path closer to a country such as Greece, which already has faced a fiscal crisis. To make matters worse, the forever-rising debt ceiling, combined with no legal deficit restrictions, suggests that rules of fiscal governance will not protect the United States from a crisis. With limited time to prevent such a crisis, the stakes are high for Obama, Boehner and Reid. If they cannot lead their parties to common ground, Democrats, Republicans and independents will suffer the consequences.

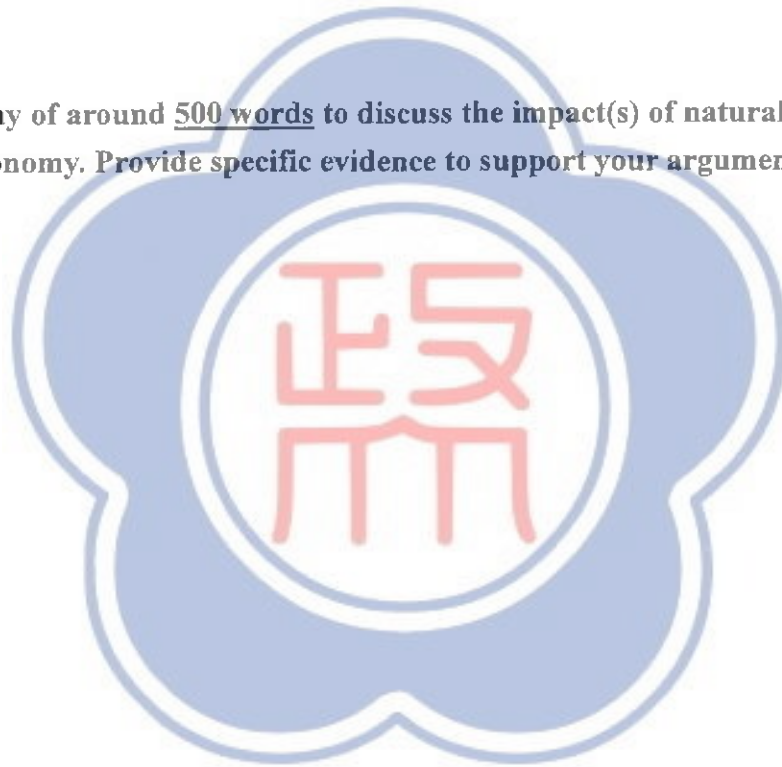
II. Read the following passages and write a summary of less than 30 words for each one. (20%)

1. In the midst of global concerns about the long-term sustainability of crude oil, Singapore is studying the use of bio-renewables like palm oil, sugarcane and plant biomass as feedstock in the production of chemicals and industrial polymers like plastics. The Economic Development Board (EDB) believes this will add competitive advantage to Singapore's chemicals sector and create new economic opportunities for Singapore. Director of Energy and Chemicals Liang Ting Wee said that the EDB is "keen to position Singapore as a leading location for biomass-to-chemicals conversion technologies."

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2. The term "Global Village" is mostly used as a metaphor to describe the Internet and World Wide Web. On the Internet, physical distance is even less of a hindrance to the real-time communicative activities of people, and therefore social spheres are greatly expanded by the openness of the web and the ease at which people can search for online communities and interact with others that share the same interests and concerns. Therefore, this technology fosters the idea of a conglomerate yet unified global community. Due to the enhanced speed of communication online and the ability to read about, spread, and react to global news very rapidly, we become more involved with one another from countries around the world and be more aware of our global responsibilities.

III. Write an essay of around 500 words to discuss the impact(s) of natural disasters on a country's economy. Provide specific evidence to support your argument. (50 %)



考試科目	社會科學方法論	所別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	5月21日(元) 第二節
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共計四大題，總分 100 分。

壹、請問在一般大學社會科學學院裡，‘社會科學方法論’是一門課，你/妳認為這門課應該包括那些授課內容，如果你/妳在之前修過這門課，可以以之為例加以討論（但請勿提及你/妳的學校、授課老師，以免違反考試規則）。（15%）

針對你/妳認為應該有的授課內容，亦請一併說明它們對博士生的重要性。（10%）

貳、請問原始資料（raw materials），對學術研究的重要性，你/妳認為可供作為學術研究的原始資料有那些？（10%）為什麼它們是原始資料？

（5%）如果沒有現成的原始資料可用，社會科學研究者如何，或者說用什麼研究方法可以做出原始資料，請至少舉出兩種研究方法，質性或量化資料方面都可以。（10%）

參、請解釋「研究倫理」與「學術倫理」的意義與內涵，二者有何區別？並各試舉兩則違反「研究倫理」或違反「學術倫理」的例證。（20%）

肆、自從日本地震引發核能電廠輻射外洩事件，人們對於核能發電的安全及必要性產生嚴重的懷疑，請分別選擇一種質化與量化的研究方法，來探討核能發展的相關議題研究。請各設計一例研究方案，研究方案需簡介該種研究法的意義與研究限制；使用量化的研究法，需設計一份包含至少 5 個主要問題的問卷，並說明取樣的對象、數量與理由。若使用某項質化研究法，需比較其與量化研究法的優劣差異。（30%）