

考試科目	英文	所別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	5月12日(六)第1節
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I. Please translate the following into Chinese:

1. “For over two years, the mainstream political elites of Europe have been battling to save the single currency, seeking its salvation in a German-scripted program of austerity and legally enshrined fiscal rigor that curbs the budgetary sovereignty of elected governments.

In elections in France on Sunday, in the Royal Palace in The Hague on Monday and on Wenceslas Square in Prague on Saturday, a democratic backlash appeared to be gathering critical mass as the economic prescriptions of the governing class collided with the street and the ballot box. The collision looks likely to bring down three European governments.” (12%) -- From *The Guardian*, April 25, 2012.

2. “If, in the year 1411, you had been able to circumnavigate the globe, you would probably have been most impressed by the quality of life in Oriental civilizations. The Forbidden City was under construction in Ming Beijing, while work had begun on reopening and improving the Grand Canal; in the Near East, the Ottomans were closing in on Constantinople, which they would finally capture in 1453. The Byzantine Empire was breathing its last. The death of the warlord Timur (Tamerlane) in 1405 had removed the recurrent threat of murderous invading hordes from Central Asia – the antithesis of civilization. For the Yongle Emperor in China and the Ottoman Sultan Murad II, the future was bright.

For some reasons, beginning in the late fifteenth century, the little states of Western Europe, with their bastardized linguistic borrowings from Latin (and a little Greek), their religion derived from the teachings of a Jew from Nazareth and their intellectual debts to Oriental mathematics, astronomy and technology, produced a civilization capable not only of conquering the great Oriental empires and subjugating Africa, the Americas and Australasia, but also of converting peoples all over the world to the Western way of life – a conversion achieved ultimately more by the word than by the sword.” (13%) – From Niall Ferguson, *Civilization: The West and the Rest*.

II. Please elaborate the following sentence with no less than 500 words:

“Although globalization – the removal of barriers to free trade and the closer integration of national economies – can be a force for good and that it has the potential to enrich everyone in the world, it can certainly bring discontents.” Quoted from Joseph E. Stiglitz,

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Globalization and Its Discontents. (25%)

III. Try to explain what 'development studies' is about? What are the subjects that development studies have concerned? Why do you want to pursue for the Ph.D. degree on Development Studies? (25%)

IV. How do you define the East Asian developmental state model? What characteristics that this type of state has? Does the process of globalization affect the role of the developmental state in the economy? (25%)



備註 試題隨卷繳交

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12日(六)第2節
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一、社會科學研究中常採用「抽樣調查」(sample survey)蒐集資料。請說明「非機率抽樣」(nonprobability sampling)和「機率抽樣」(probability sampling)的主要區別為何？民調的機率抽樣，往往以一千份左右的成功樣本來代表一千多萬的母群體(population)，請問道理何在？試申論之。(30%)

二、請扼要說明下列名詞的含意。(每題 10%)

- 1、Cross-sectional studies vs. longitudinal studies
- 2、Association vs. causality

三、在社會科學方法論的教科書或專門著作中，「相關不是因果關係」乃是常見的一個研究格言，試舉例說明此一研究格言的根本涵義。(25%)

四、根據某些著名學者的見解，近五、六十年來社會科學方法論的研究領域，歷經了三大劇烈變動：首先，在二十世紀的大半時期中，「量研究」(quantitative research)引領整個研究風潮，從而構成「量典範」(quantitative paradigm)；其次，「質研究」(qualitative research)在近三十多年中嶄露鋒芒而形成了「質典範」(qualitative paradigm)，進而抨擊「量研究」，惹起一系列激烈的「典範戰爭」(paradigm wars)或質量爭議；最後，近十年來浮現出一種整合兩者的「混合研究」(mixed research)，從而構成「混合典範」(mixed paradigm)，號稱為「第三次方法論運動」。這樣的分期見解，意涵「混合典範」終結了「典範戰爭」，或「混合研究」終結了「質量爭議」。試就所知，評述此一意涵。(25%)

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