

考試科目	英文	所別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	5 月 10 日(六) 第 1 節
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**I. Please translate the following English passages into Chinese:**

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- The concept of ‘needs,’ in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.

Thus the goals of economic and social development must be defined in terms of sustainability in all countries – developed or developing, market-oriented or centrally planned. Interpretations will vary, but must share certain general features and must flow from a consensus on the basic concept of sustainable development and on a broad strategic framework for achieving it.

Development involves a progressive transformation of economy and society. A development path that is sustainable in a physical sense could theoretically be pursued even in a rigid social and political setting. But physical sustainability cannot be secured unless development policies pay attention to such considerations as changes in access to resources and in the distribution of costs and benefits. Even the narrow notion of physical sustainability implies a concern for social equity between generations, a concern that must logically be extended to equity within each generation.” (25%)

– From *Our Common Future* (1987), Chapter 2: Towards Sustainable Development.

**II. Please translate the following Chinese passages into English.**

「2008~2009 年，富有國家的景氣大幅衰退，隨後的復甦是出乎意料地疲弱。根據 OECD 的最新研究顯示，勞動市場的既有規則已被打破。過去，在景氣衰退過程中，通常受苦最深的是年輕員工與年長員工，前者是因為雇主停止雇用年輕人，新招募的員工也很容易成為被裁員的目標；後者是因為景氣的持續衰退導致年長員工也同樣身受其害。不過，這次的勞動市場情況不一樣了，2008 年金融危機至今，年長員工的就業情況比其他年齡群組都要好。

根據 OECD 的報告顯示，在 2007~2012 年間，OECD 國家的 15~24 歲人口失業率上升了 4 個百分點，25~54 歲人口的失業率則上升了 1.5 個百分點，但 55~64 歲群組的失業率則是下降了 2 個百分點。OECD 的研究認為年長員工的就業表現比較好的原因有二：第一，過去政府所提出的優退計劃多已終止，企業若裁減年老員工，必須自行承擔全數成本。第二，年長員工的健康情況更勝於以往，以及現今的工作多數不需要太多勞力，導致年長員工對雇主的吸引力優於其它世代。然而，當老員工的就業情況良好，年輕人的就業被犧牲，它所造成的代價是世代之間的不公平加劇。」 (25%)

– From *The Economist* (May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013).

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**III. Please write short essays in English to answer the following questions.**

1. Today, states globally are encouraged by neoliberal globalization to compete to enhance their international trading position in order to capture as large a share as possible of the gains from trade. Domestically, another competition to attract more investment to build up their national production base is believed to improve their international trading position too. Please therefore elaborate the various approaches of how states can enhance their international trading position. (around 200 words, 25%)
2. Following the sentences above, when states are driven to open their market to integrate with the international trading system, some social concerns in turn might be introduced, for example institutional un-democracy, job in-security, social in-equalities, and ecological degradation. Please provide and explain a case (or cases) that can present the causal relationships between open market and social uncertainty. (around 200 words, 25%)



考試科目	社會科學	所別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	5月10日(六) 第二節
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## 方法論

每題 25 分。

- 一、Thomas Kuhn 所著的 *The structure of scientific revolutions* (1970, Chicago: University of Chicago Press) 是有關方法論的重要參考書，而書中最重要的概念是「典範轉移」(paradigm shift)。請簡述 Kuhn 在這本書中有關科學革命的主要論點 (10%)，並說明何謂「典範轉移」(15%)。
- 二、社會科學方法論領域長期以來的一個主要辯論是「實證主義」(positivism) 與「詮釋主義」(hermeneutics) 之間的爭辯。請分別說明何謂「實證主義」與「詮釋主義」以及兩者之間爭辯的重點為何？(15%)，並提出您對相關辯論的評論意見。(10%)
- 三、社會科學方法論的另一個主要論戰為方法論上的整體主義與個體主義之間的爭辯 (methodological holism vs. methodological individualism)。請分別說明何謂方法論上的整體主義與個體主義？(10%) 以既有社會科學領域的理論/分析途徑為例，那個理論/分析途徑屬方法論整體主義？那個理論/分析途徑屬方法論個體主義？並簡述各自理論/分析途徑的主要論點。(15%)
- 四、量化研究 (quantitative research) 與質化研究 (qualitative research) 為社會科學研究領域的兩個主要研究方法。請分別解釋何謂量化研究與質化研究？(15%) 經過多年論戰之後，最新的主張為結合/整合兩種研究方法的所謂「混合研究」(mixed methods research)，以終結「量化 vs. 質化」研究的爭議；請從您對社會科學本質 (nature of social science) 的理解，來評論此一方法論上的最新發展對社會科學研究的意涵/影響。(10%)

備

註 試題隨卷繳交