

國立陽明大學 99 學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班 招生考試筆試試題

所組別： 科技與社會研究所

科目： 英文閱讀與理解 請勾選： 碩士班 碩士在職專班

★請注意：共四題英文閱讀題。請對每題英文加以翻譯，若時間不足，則起碼對每題的英文儘量作說明與解釋。

1. The sociologist is concerned with knowledge, including scientific knowledge, purely as a natural phenomenon. The appropriate definition of knowledge will therefore be rather different from that of either the layman or the philosopher. Instead of defining it as true belief—or perhaps, justified true belief--knowledge for the sociologist is whatever people take to be knowledge. It consists of those beliefs which people confidently hold to and live by. In particular the sociologist will be concerned with beliefs which are taken for granted or institutionalised, or invested with authority by groups of people. Of course knowledge must be distinguished from mere belief. This can be done by reserving the word 'knowledge' for what is collectively endorsed, leaving the individual and idiosyncratic to count as mere belief. (25 %)

(選自 David Bloor, 'The Strong Programme in the Sociology of Knowledge,' in *Knowledge and Social Imagery*, 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991.)

2. Apart from professional levels of skill, there is another kind of know-how, less specialized, that women need. Not all women would want to be professional engineers – why should they? But no women should feel themselves at a disadvantage, as they often do today, for lack of a basic understanding of engineered technologies. So closely are our bodies and our identities tied up with technology in today's world, we are all, as Donna Haraway has reminded us, 'cyborgs.' Without our clothes and equipment, our medicines and appliances, our systems of shelter, heating and transport, we would not be the people we think of ourselves as being. (25 %)

(選自 Cynthia Cockburn and Susan Ormrod, *Gender & Technology in the Making*. London: Sage, 1993.)

3. A test of some treatment, placebo or other wise, versus no treatment at all cannot be carried out blindly! Both the patients and those who are treating them will know who is not being treated; the fact that you are being treated cannot be disguised or it would be not "no treatment" but, by definition, the administration of a placebo.even if there is no placebo effect, then in these non-blinded experiments there ought to appear to be a placebo effect because of negative reporting and expectancy effects on the untreated groups. (25 %)

(選自 Harry Collins and Trevor Pinch, 'The Hole in the Heart of Medicine: the Placebo Effect,' in *Dr. Golem: How to Think about Medicine*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2005.)

4. The growing public perception of science expertise as interest-laden and unable to provide the

scientific community with a consensual voice is damaging the credibility of traditional decision-making arrangements that involve only experts and policy makers. This perception is accentuated by the mobilization of researchers in the public arena – when they protest against budget cuts or against state regulation of certain research fields, or simply advocate greater public concern with science – increasingly paralleled by the presence of citizens within research laboratories. (25 %)

(選自Massimiano Bucchi and Federico Neresini, ‘Science and Public Participation,’ in Edward J. Hackett et al. eds. *The Handbook of Science and Technology Studies*, 3rd edition. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2008)