

國立陽明大學科技與社會研究所
110 學年度碩士班甄試入學複試筆試試題

科目：英文閱讀與理解

★說明：請將下列兩段翻譯成中文，力求語意完整。若時間有限，無法完整翻譯，也可以擇其要點說明段落大意。

1.

The study of controversies became the methodological focus of a sociology of scientific knowledge, which developed in the early 1970s and resulted in a thoroughgoing sociological contextualization of science; it examined, for example, how internal scientific standards and experimental evidence fail to provide for scientists' beliefs and how the beliefs and knowledge claims of scientists are influenced by their social context. Unfinished knowledge—the knowledge that is yet in the process of being constituted—on the other hand, became the province of laboratory studies. The real-time processes through which scientists, one of the most powerful and esoteric tribes in the modern world, arrive at the goods that continuously change and enhance our "scientific" and "technological" society are still hardly understood. In fact, these processes had not been systematically investigated by social analysts until the mid-1970s, when the first students of laboratories began their investigations.

2.

It is sometimes said that we get the politicians we deserve. But if this is true, then we also get the technologies we deserve. Our technologies mirror our societies. They reproduce and embody the complex interplay of professional, technical, economic, and political factors. In saying this, we are not trying to lodge a complaint. We are not proposing some kind of technological witch hunt. We are not trying to say, "If only technologies were purely technological, then all would be well." Rather, we are saying that all technologies are shaped by and mirror the complex trade-offs that make up our societies; technologies that work well are no different in this respect from those that fail. The idea of a "pure" technology is nonsense.