

國立陽明交通大學科技與社會研究所
111 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：以下兩題為翻譯題（英翻中）。若時間不足，請就各題內容儘量說明與解釋。

1. We will not be in a position to understand the threat of vaccination on an individual-by-individual basis for many years to come. All we have now is statistical medicine that works on populations, the same medicine that forces us to use double-blind control trials and placebos. Right now we have no choice but to make decisions based on what we know. This is not an untypical situation in science.... Sometimes the solution to technological decision-making under conditions of uncertainty is to resort to the “precautionary principle.” The precautionary principle says that if the risks of a certain technological innovation are not yet fully understood, the wise course of action is caution—do nothing.

Collins, Harry and Trevor Pinch (2008) ‘Vaccines and Parents’ Rights’, p. 186-187 in *Dr. Golem*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

2. There is nothing so given as a matter of fact. In common speech, as in the philosophy of science, the solidity and permanence of matters of fact reside in the absence of human agency in their coming to be. Human agents make theories and interpretations, and human agents therefore may unmake them. But matters of fact are regarded as the very "mirror of nature." Like Stendhal's ideal novel, matters of fact are held to be the passive result of holding a mirror up to reality. What men make, men may unmake; but what nature makes no man may dispute. To identify the role of human agency in the making of an item of knowledge is to identify the possibility of its being otherwise. To shift the agency onto natural reality is to stipulate the grounds for universal and irrevocable assent.

Shapin, Steven and Simon Shaffer (1985) *Leviathan and the Air Pump*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. p. 23.