

國立陽明交通大學科技與社會研究所
111 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班考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）。請在時限內盡量完成翻譯。如時間不足，可以盡量把大意用中文表達出來。出處部分可以不用翻譯。

1. If things and commodities are the low-hanging fruit for social scientists, things that “bite back,” or things that themselves have emergent powers or to which some form of agency may be ascribed, are much trickier to deal with. The classic example is, of course, technology. The pitfalls of examining technology from the perspective of hermeneutic social science were noted by Michael Mulkay (1979) at the dawn of the emergence of the field. Mulkay argued that there is a world of difference between the sociological analysis of a television that is working and one that is sitting in a room broken. At stake is what it is materially that such an object comprises.

— Pinch, Trevor and Richard Svedberg. 2008. <Introduction>, pp. 2-3, in *Living in a Material World: Economic Sociology Meets Science and Technology Studies*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

2. What does historical writing have to do with political action? This essay highlights a moment when the history of science became part of the struggle for radical social transformation. In the late 1960s, intellectual history was the field on which battles about the meaning of science were fought. For many commentators, the values of post-Galilean science were the natural ally of enlightened liberalism. For radical socialists of the New Left, however, natural science either provided the justification for scientific socialism, or alternatively had an ambiguous legacy as the source of environmental disaster, racial prejudice and military domination.

— Secord, James A. 2021. Revolutions in the head: Darwin, Malthus and Robert M. Young. *The British Journal for the History of Science* 54, 41-59.