

國立陽明交通大學科技與社會研究所
113 學年度碩士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），段落出處不用翻譯。若時間不足，請就各題內容儘量說明與解釋。

1. Scholarship in Science and Technology Studies (STS) has frequently built on critiques of the linear model of creation, diffusion, and utilization. Developing alternate accounts, STS researchers have shown that sciences and technologies always develop in specific settings and that myriad agents and agencies participate in their production, expression, and travel. With repeated studies showing how the development, materialization, and utilization of the facts and artifacts under examination were entwined right from the start, it is no surprise that many STS scholars have cultivated practices to turn STS lessons about nonlinearity onto their own work.

--Gary Lee Downey and Teun Zuiderent-Jerak (2021) Introduction: Activating STS through STS sensibilities. P.1 in Gary Lee Downey and Teun Zuiderent-Jerak (eds.) *Making and Doing: Activating STS through Knowledge Expression and Travel*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

2. “Responsible innovation” and “responsible research and innovation” have become important themes for the governance of science and technology in the twenty-first century. But the ideas that sit behind these terms are perennial ones for the internal workings of the scientific community, its relationships with the outside world, and for science and technology studies (STS). Among the reasons for the current re-articulation of these terms, which may at first sound trite, is that discussions of social responsibility in science have fallen out of fashion, and innovation—unbound and unmodified—is ascendant.

--Jack Stilgoe and David H. Guston. (2017) Responsible Research and Innovation. P. 853 in Ulrike Felt, Rayvon Fouché, Clark Miller, and Laurel Smith-Doerr (eds.) *The Handbook of Science and Technology Studies, the Fourth Edition*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.