

國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度博士班研究生入學考試試題  
121 專業英文 (社工所適用)

(本試題共 2 頁, 第 1 頁)

- 考生注意: 1. 依次序作答, 只要標明題號, 不必抄題。  
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上, 否則不予計分。  
3. 試題隨卷繳回。

1. Please write (in English) a short essay of no more than 300 words relating to social welfare and social work by **utilizing the following vocabularies**, each vocabulary has to be used at least one time in **your essay**. 請以英文就下列字彙撰述一篇與社會福利及社會工作相關之短文 (三百字以內), 每一字彙必須至少使用一次 (六十分)

industrialization,  
poverty,  
unemployment,  
deprived persons,  
social assistance,  
social insurance,  
income maintenance,  
cash benefits,  
old age pension,  
social work,  
social policy.

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2. 請閱讀下列文章, 並以中文摘述其內容要點 (請勿逐字翻譯)。

(四十分)

Many social workers either turn cold or rebel at the mere mention of theory. Theory is often viewed as esoteric, abstract, and something people discuss in universities. Practice, on the other hand, is seen as common sense, concrete, and occurring in the real world. Social work is viewed by many as essentially a pragmatic profession that carries out practical tasks. Theory has little direct relevance and actually obscures the true (i.e. practical) nature of social work. Spontaneity and personal qualities of the social worker are more important than theory.

Reinforcing this anti-theoretical orientation of many social workers is the way the social work curriculum is ordered and presented in social work educational programs. Students leave the university and their theory-based classroom courses to go out into community agencies to learn field practice. This theory/practice dilemma is a constant problem for social work educators concerned with the integration of theory and practice. Exacerbating the tension between classroom and field settings is the fact that social work students in their field placements come into contact with practicing social workers who are skeptical of the theory being taught in social work courses and who emphasize instead the value of experience. Students are often described as (or accused of) being naïve, idealistic, and in need of 'seasoning' (i.e., practical experience).

Just as we use theories in our everyday life, often without realizing it, social workers, too, often use theories in their everyday professional lives without realizing it. David Howe (1987) takes to task those 'practical-folk' social workers who declare that their practice is not related to theory by showing that all practice is theory-based. Social workers who appeal to common sense or declare themselves to be pragmatists or announce they are eclectics see people and their situations in one way or another. Perceptions are never theory-free because they are based on certain fundamental assumptions about the nature of people, society, and the relationship between the two. These assumptions enable social workers to make sense of any situation, and making sense is what Howe (1987) calls a 'theory-saturated activity'. And just because a social worker cannot imagine how else to view a particular situation does not mean that it is not related to theory. It just means that this one taken-for-granted reality (theory) is the social worker's entire world of sense. In other words, those persons who call themselves common sense, pragmatic, or eclectic social workers base their practice on personally constructed theory rather than scientifically constructed theory.

(引自 Bob Mullaly (1997) *Structural Social Work: Ideology, Theory, and Practice*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, second edition, Chapter 7)