

國立暨南國際大學公共行政與政策學系
九十七學年度博士班研究生入學考試試題

考試科目：社會科學方法論

(本試題共一頁)

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。

一、J. Habermas 認為社會不是一個純粹的科學研究客體、而是其成員互為主觀化所建構的世界，因而社會科學的邏輯有別於自然科學，所以任何實證－經驗式的分析和理論建構，是無法對社會有深入的理解的。您以為然否？(20 %)

二、試將下列句子譯成中文。(每小子題配分 3%)

1. If we cannot pinpoint which factors contribute what weight to politics, how can politics be a science? Part of the problem here is the definition of science.
2. The original meaning of science, from the French, is simply “knowledge”. Later, the natural sciences, which rely on measurement and calculation, took over the term.
3. Now most people think of science as precise and factual, supported by experiments and data.
4. Some political scientists have attempted to become like natural scientists; they quantify data and manipulate them statistically to validate hypotheses.
5. The quantifiers make some good contributions, but usually they focus on small questions of detail rather than on large questions of meaning.
6. This is because they generally have to stick to areas that can be quantified – public opinion, election returns, and congressional voting.
7. But much of politics – especially dealing with how and why decisions are made – is just too complex to be quantified.
8. Political science is an empirical science that accumulates both quantified and qualitative data. With such data we can find persistent patterns, much like in biology.
9. Gradually, we begin to generalize. When the generalizations become firmer, we call them theories. In a few cases the theories become so firm that we may call them laws.
10. In this way, the study of politics accumulates knowledge, the original meaning of science.

三、美國 2006 年 APSA 年會曾將社會科學方法論列為年會討論主軸之一。請就您所知對當今政治與公共政策學界著重在(Beyond Structure and Agency)與 (Beyond Materialism and Ideas) 取向上的努力與成就加以說明與評論。
(25%)

四、請從理論層面與實徵層面說明如何將建構理論中的方法論（本體論、知識論、方法論與研究方法）應用在政治學、公共政策與國際關係相關研究。
(25%)