

世新大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 3 頁

系 所 別	考 試 科 目
社心系	英 文

※考生請於答案卷內作答

Part I .Translate the following abstract of a paper by Haslam, Jetten, O'Brien, & Jacobs (2004) into Chinese (30%)

Social identity, social influence and reactions to potentially stressful tasks: Support for the self-categorization model of stress

Abstract

An experiment was conducted to investigate the role that social influence plays in the appraisal of a potentially stressful situation. Participants (N=40) preparing for a mental arithmetic task were exposed to a message in which the task was described as stressful or challenging. The message was delivered by the same person in each condition but this person was said to be either an ingroup member (a University student) or an outgroup member (a stress disorder sufferer). Consistent with predictions derived from self-categorization theory, message source and message content interacted to determine the stress experience while performing the task. Findings imply that the impact of informational support is not constant but varies systematically as a function of the group membership of the support provider. Implications for theory and practice are discussed with emphasis on the importance of **social** context as a determinant not only of what information people are exposed to about stress but also of how that information is construed.

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第 2 頁共計 3 頁

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

**Part II. Translate the following abstract of a paper by Yeh (1996) into English.
(30%)**

社會學科的性質和意義

葉啓政

中文摘要

本文之主旨在於說明西方學術傳統所建立之有關人與社會現象之研究的特點，以及其所可能具有的社會意義。長期以來，在自然科學之認知模式的影響下，西方學者們甚多以為，人與社會現象可以甚至是必然要以自然科學的方法來研究，才有獲致真理之可能。但是，情形似乎不是那麼單純，許多的論述已經足夠提供我們認知到任何知識基本上都是一種人為的象徵建構，因此，任何有關人之行為和社會現象的知識論述所企圖刻劃的「實在」都是建構的，學者們所勾勒的世界基本上是既實又虛，是一篇有真人真事的「故事」。知識論述乃具自我實現預言之性質的一種身心狀態表現形式。大體上而言，整個西方社會研究的知識論述所表現的是以「理性」為主軸的「現代化」論述。這很明顯地指明了任何的知識論述都是地區的。做為東方人。我們有另類的文化與歷史傳統，以此傳統或另創世界觀，來對照西方既有知識論述傳統，乃可以努力的方向，這是所謂「本土化」的意義所在。

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第 3 頁共計 3 頁

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

Part III. Write an essay of about 1000 words in Chinese address the issues raised in the following abstract of paper by Lieberson, & Lynn (2002). (40%)

Barking up the wrong branch:

Scientific Alternatives to the Current Model of Sociological Science

Lieberson, Stanley; Lynn, Freda B.

The standard for what passes as scientific sociology is derived from classical physics, a model of natural science that is totally inappropriate for sociology. As a consequence, we pursue goals and use criteria for success that are harmful and counterproductive. Even those dismissing such efforts use the standards of physics as grounds for their objection. Although recognizing that no natural science can serve as an automatic template for our work, we suggest that Darwin's work on evolution provides a far more applicable model for linking theory and research since he dealt with obstacles far more similar to our own. This includes drawing rigorous conclusions based on observational data rather than true experiment; an ability to absorb enormous amounts of diverse data into a relatively simple system that did not include a large number of what we think of as independent variables; the absence of prediction as a standard for evaluating the adequacy of a theory; and the ability to use a theory that is incomplete in both the evidence that supports it and in its development. Other sciences are briefly cited as well, but the main emphasis is on the lessons that Darwin provides for social sciences such as sociology that obtain their evidence primarily from non-experimental sources.