

世新大學九十七學年度碩士在職專班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 2 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
社會發展研究所	英文

※本考題 ☐可使用 ☒禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

1. 閱讀以下英文短文，並根據文中提供的資料，以中文簡答問題 (1) 至問題 (5)。

(每題 8 分，共計 40 分)

Whether capitalist or Marxist, development theories and policy makers have identified development with material progress and improved living standards. But how these goals are best achieved, who should be the primary beneficiaries, and who or what stands in the way of development, have been matters of ardent debate. Another consensus which emerges from the discussion thus far is that development is closely related to the broader definition of modernization, as a process of economic and social change that emerged from Europe and expanded from there to the rest of the world. Similarly, development policies developed in those parts of Europe which first underwent rapid industrialization, to respond to the poverty, dislocation, and suffering it produced. Coherent economic development policies for Third World countries only became common after they had become decolonized, and then they frequently were patterned after First World policies, or development experiences. It appears, therefore, that development thinking has its cultural home in the European Enlightenment.

A third point which we have established thus far is that development cannot be conceived of without a notion of its opposite, whether it be underdevelopment, or non-development. The close conceptual link between development and modernization provides a clue for what many development theorists have perceived as development's opposite – backwardness, stagnation, and above all, tradition. Unlike the modernization school, however, dependency and Marxist development theorists, to different degrees, have strongly challenged the idea that development is linear and denotes progress. Their work helped to reveal the blinkered vision of modernization advocates by demonstrating that countries and regions can become underdeveloped by colonialist and capitalist expansion, and their people be worse off than before the onset of development.

- (1) 根據本文說法，無論是資本主義或馬克思主義立場，其發展理論與政策有三個共通之處，文中指出的第一項共同點是什麼？

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第 2 頁共計 2 頁

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- (2) 承上，文中指出的第二項共同點是什麼？
- (3) 根據本文說法，發展思維的文化家園在哪裡？
- (4) 文中所指出的發展的對立觀念有哪些？
- (5) 根據依賴與馬克思主義發展理論的觀點，某些國家和地區會因為什麼原因而陷入低度發展？

2. 請將下列各段英文翻譯為中文。(每題 15 分，共計 60 分)

- (1) To think sociologically can render us more sensitive and tolerant of diversity. It can sharpen our senses and open our eyes to new horizons beyond our immediate experiences in order that we can explore human conditions which, hitherto, have remained relatively invisible.
- (2) Most, but not all, of our actions are motivated by our needs. We have basic needs, in terms of survival, and another set of needs that relates to the meaningful constitution of social reality that provides for a degree of satisfaction. The fulfillment of those needs is dependent upon the autonomy of our actions and that, in turn, on our ability to monitor, understand and reflect upon our actions, as well as the capability to act.
- (3) Modernization theories are the most widespread and persistent theories of development. These theories dominated development thinking in the 1950s and 1960s, and should be seen as one expression of a long-standing Western concern with progress. They have been so pervasive that it is difficult to separate the idea of modernization from that of development, which in turn is linked to notions of capitalism and economic growth.
- (4) Globalization is not new. New trade route and innovations in shipping and navigational technologies in the early modern era fostered interconnections around relations of consumption and production between the erstwhile unconnected and distant worlds of imperial China and Western Europe.