

# 國立中山大學95學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：政治學方法論【政治所】

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## 政治學方法論

一、在政治學的量化實證研究中經常使用迴歸分析(regression analysis)，請回答下列問題：(每一小題5分，共25分)

- (1)請問你迴歸係數(通常以 $\beta$ 表示之)所代表的意義為何？
- (2)為什麼要對迴歸係數進行假設檢定？
- (3)迴歸係數的假設檢定通常其虛無假設( $H_0$ )為何，為什麼如此設定？
- (4)什麼是統計顯著，意義為何？
- (5)什麼是統計控制，意義為何？

二、如果你相信「科學」是引領知識增長的理性基礎，請針對 Lakatos 的「科學研究綱領方法論」(Methodology of Scientific Research Programs)，分別以科學史家和政治學者的立場，來討論「科學研究綱領方法論」適不適合作為指導政治學研究的後設理論？(25分)

三、「文化研究」(cultural studies)(含女性主義、後殖民主義與後現代主義)對政治學方法的主要批判為何，試各舉一例申述之。(30分)

四、政治學研究採取方法論上的個人主義(methodological individualism)，是否屬於馬克思主義研究者所界定的上層結構，試論述之。(20分)

Please answer the following questions in English.

1. What are the differences between the conception of rule of law and that of rule by law? (10%) How would you use these two conceptions to analyze Taiwan constitutional developmental practices since 1950? (15%)

2. Please answer the following question with the view of neoregionalism. (25%)

“Much of the history of the last half millennium can be written as an account of the energy and violence required to ensure that the monopolistic claims of states be respected. Whether through appeals to the nation, the flag, or the national interest, states continue to deploy immense resources on an everyday basis to ensure that this monopoly is maintained.” (R.B.J. Walker, 1990)

3. What are major relationships between the state and market? (You may choose one perspective among liberalism, nationalism and Marxism to answer this question.) (25%)

4. Please point out some of the cardinal criteria that scholars have conveyed to tell political philosophy apart from political science. (25%)