

I、 Translation (75 points)

1. Put the following passage into Chinese: (35 point)

One reason for the persistence of the discussion between quantitative and qualitative research is that the two approaches represent different ways of thinking about and understanding the world around us. Underlying the development of different research traditions and methods is a debate on the nature of knowledge and the status of assertions about the world, and the debate itself is ultimately a philosophical one. It is commonly assumed that the function of research is to add to our knowledge of the world and to demonstrate the “truth” of the commonsense notions we have about the world. (you might recall the statements made by students of research methods, some of which are reproduced at the beginning of this chapter) In developing one’s own philosophy on research, it is important to determine how the notion of “truth” relates to research. What is truth?

(Even more basically, do we accept that there is such a thing as “truth”? ) what is evidence? Can we ever “prove” anything? what evidence should compel us to accept the truth of an assertion or proposition? These are questions which need to be borne in mind constantly as one reads and evaluates research.

2. Put the following passage into English: (40 points)

在讨论任何道德观是否最终于人类幸福有关这一问题时，我并没有假设这个问题是跟以下问题一样的，即所有的道德观都必须是功利主义的这样或那样的一种版本。如果我们从功利主义最狭隘的意义上来说，很明显，它们不是同一个问题。这种最狭隘的功利主义认为，只有一个道德原则，即寻找最多最大的幸福，这里的幸福就是快乐，没有痛苦；而这样的一种道德原则可以用在任何的个人身上。很明显，我们可以用各种各样的方式把某种道德最终与人类幸福联系起来，但不用将这二者等同起来。但同时我也认为，我们可以有一些方法把道德与人类幸福联系在一起，而不把道德同广义的功利主义联系起来。

II、 Writing (75 points)

1. Make comments of about 250 words on the assertion that there are superior as well as inferior cultures. (35 points)

2. In what way is the 3 year’s postgraduate life worthwhile? write an essay of about 300 words on this topic. (40 points)