## 國立清華大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別:歷史研究所乙組

考試科目(代碼):西方科技史(3002)

共1頁,第1頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

- 一、宋代的科技發展被認為是中國科技史的黃金時期,有學者將之比 擬為中國的「文藝復興」。請分析說明文藝復興在義大利北部發 生的原因,也就是說,義大利北部的社會與處境對科技、藝術的 發展提供了哪些條件或刺激?或者建立了哪些可以刺激藝術與 科技創新發展的制度?(34%)
- 二、1908年,美國福特(Ford)汽車廠開始以「生產線」的形態生產 T型汽車(Model T),此型汽車揭示了美國工業與消費市場的革命的啟始點。請說明福特汽車廠生產線的生產型態與其技術與社會條件,並解釋為何這樣的生產型態所生產的產品會產生工業與市場的革命。(33%)
- 三、The American philosopher of science Thomas Kuhn (1922-1996) in his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962) argued that the development of scientific knowledge can be described as a chain of "scientific revolutions". In his earlier book *The Copernican Revolution* (1957) Kuhn provided a detailed analysis of the so-called "Copernican revolution" (called so after N. Copernicus).

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why the theory of Copernicus was better than the astronomical theories that existed before him?
- 2. Why the theory of Copernicus can be called "revolutionary"? Explain it using Kuhn's theory of "scientific revolutions", if you are familiar with it, or provide your own explanation.

(2 小題, 共33%)