

國立嘉義大學九十四學年度博士班入學考試

所別：國民教育研究所

組別：甲、乙、丙

科目：英文（教育文獻批判）

I. 根據下列文章內容，以中文簡要回答下列問題：

1. 請解釋何謂 autopoietic systems (例如:定義、特色、如何形成等)。 (25%)
2. 請舉出 autopoietic systems 的例子(至少一例)，並說明為何該例是 autopoietic system。 (25%)

Autopoietic systems “are systems that are defined as unities as networks of productions of components that recursively, through their interactions, generate and realize the network that produces them and constitute, in the space in which they exist, the boundaries of the network as components that participate in the realization of the network.” Autopoietic systems, then, are not only self-organizing systems, they not only produce and eventually change their own structures; their self-reference applies to the production of other components as well. This is the decisive conceptual innovation. It adds a turbocharger to the already powerful engine of self-referential machines. Even elements, that is, last components (individuals) which are, at least for the system itself, undecomposable, are produced by the system itself. Thus, everything that is used as a unit by the system is produced as a unit by the system itself. This applies to elements, processes, boundaries, and other structures and, last but not least, to the unity of the system itself. Autopoietic systems, then, are sovereign with respect to the constitution of identities and differences. They, of course, do not create a material world of their own. They presuppose other levels of reality, as for example human life presupposes the small span of temperature in which water is liquid. But whatever they use as identities and as differences is of their own making. In other words, they cannot import identities and differences from the outer world; these are forms about which they have to decide themselves (Luhmann, 1990, p. 3).

II. Read the following paragraph carefully, then

1. summarize the text from English into Chinese, (25%)
2. comment on the main arguments in English. (25%)

Discipline ‘makes’ individuals; it is the specific technique of power that regards individuals both as objects and as instruments of its exercise. It is not a triumphant power, which because of its own excess can pride itself on its omnipotence; it is a modest, suspicious power, which functions as a calculated, but permanent economy. These are humble modalities, minor procedures, as compared with the majestic rituals of sovereignty or the great apparatuses of the state. And it is precisely that they were gradually to invade the major forms, altering their mechanisms and imposing their procedures. The legal apparatus was not to escape this scarcely secret invasion. The success of disciplinary power derives no doubt from the use of simple instruments; hierarchical observation, normalizing judgment and their combination in a procedure that is specific to it, the examination (Foucault, 1977, p. 170).