(一) 請解釋下列專有名詞 (50 分)
1. Research hypothesis
2. Literature review
3. Conceptual framework
4. Verbal communication
5. Essay
6. Abstract
7. Limitation
8. Brainstorming
9. Carrying capacity
10. Medical tourism

(二) 請將下列有畫底線之單字或片語翻譯成中文 (50 分)

1. A distinctive feature (1) of qualitative work (2) is its reliance on (3) the words and voices of the people being studies. Instead of recording people's thoughts (4) and feelings, the researcher records their actual works, on magnetic tape, paper, or computer memory. Tape recordings produce the most complete verbal transcripts (5) but fail to capture facial expressions (6) and actions. The goal of a field-worker (7) is to record with as much detail as possible the people's voices, actions, intention (8), and appearances.

2. Lodging and food services are major essential supply components of tourism. Room occupancy (9) averages about 65 percent. But such data vary considerably (10). About 70 percent of the world's lodging establishments are located in Europe and North America. There is a trend toward more franchising, chain or system ownership, and growth in bed-and-breakfast lodging (11). Resort and timesharing (12) arrangements are also increasing worldwide.

3. While the poor of the world are seeking new permanent homes in order to better their lives, a select wealthy are always on holidays — to the extent in some cases that they have no permanent residence (13). These persons are, in affect (14), "perpetual tourists." While the most widespread example (15) involves those who use recreational vehicles (RVs) (16) as their home, the most extreme and most luxurious lifestyle (17) in this category are those who live on cruise ships. Although the motivation for such a cruise lifestyle is generally thought to be the pursuit of pleasure (18), there is often a functional motivation (19) as well, namely the desire to avoid taxation of personal income (20).

4. Most authors who discuss qualitative research design address (21) the importance of ethical considerations (22). First and foremost, the researcher has an obligation to respect the rights, needs, values, and desire of the information. To an extent, ethnographic research (23) is always obtrusive (24). Participant observation invade the life of the informant (25) and sensitive information is frequently revealed.