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| 中文 | 英文 | 定義 |
| 情境 | situation | * all of the facts, conditions, and events that affect someone or something at a particular time and in a particular place * **:** an important or sudden problem |
| 假設論述 | Hypothesis | **Wiki：假說（Hypothesis）**，即指按照預先設定，對某種[現象](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%8E%B0%E8%B1%A1)進行的解釋，即根據已知的[科學](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%A7%91%E5%AD%A6)事實和科學[原理](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8E%9F%E7%90%86)，對所研究的[自然現象](https://zh.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%E8%87%AA%E7%84%B6%E7%8E%B0%E8%B1%A1&action=edit&redlink=1)及其[規律](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E8%A7%84%E5%BE%8B)性提出的推測和說明，而且數據經過詳細的分類、歸納與分析，得到一個暫時性但是可以被接受的解釋。任何一種科學[理論](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%90%86%E8%AE%BA)在未得到[實驗](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%AE%9E%E9%AA%8C)確證之前表現為假設學說或假說。  A hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more [variables](http://psychology.about.com/od/researchmethods/f/variable.htm). A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction about what you expect to happen in your study（假設論述是明確、可驗證的預測，關於你期待會發生的事）. For example, a study designed to look at the relationship between sleep deprivation and test performance might have a hypothesis that states, "This study is designed to assess the hypothesis that sleep deprived people will perform worse on a test than individuals who are not sleep deprived."  Unless you are creating a study that is exploratory in nature, your hypothesis should always explain what you expect to happen during the course of your experiment or research.  The basic format might be:  "If {these changes are made to a certain independent variable}, then we will observe {a change in a specific dependent variable}." |
| purpose | 意義/目的 | The reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists:the purpose of the meeting is to[*appoint*](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/appoint#appoint__2)a[*trustee*](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/trustee#trustee__2)  When you do something with purpose,you do it with determination. When your activities have a purpose, you have an aim or intention in mind. |
| implication | 意涵 | 可能的結果／something are the things that are likely to happen as a result  An implication is something that is suggested, or happens, indirectly. When you left the gate open and the dog escaped, you were guilty byimplication.  You might ask, "What are the *implications* of our decision?"*Implication* is also the state of being *implicated*, or connected to something bad: "Are you surprised by their *implication* that you were involved in the crime?" |
| 公民社會 | **Civil society** | 指圍繞共同的利益、目的和價值上的非強制性的集體行為  處於「公」與「私」之間的一個領域。通常而言，它包括了那些為了社會的特定需要，為了公眾的利益而行動的組織[[3]](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%85%AC%E6%B0%91%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A#cite_note-3)，諸如指[慈善團體](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%85%88%E5%96%84%E5%9C%98%E9%AB%94)、[非政府組織](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%9D%9E%E6%94%BF%E5%BA%9C%E7%BB%84%E7%BB%87)、社區組織、專業協會及[工會](https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%B7%A5%E4%BC%9A)等等。  1) the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens or  2) individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_society#cite_note-diccom-1)  [Volunteering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volunteering) is often considered a defining characteristic of the organizations that constitute civil society, which in turn are often called "[NGOs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-governmental_organization)", "[NPOs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonprofit_organization)", or CSOs. Most authorities have in mind the realm of public participation in voluntary associations, trade unions and the like,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_society#cite_note-4) but it is not necessary to belong to all of these to be a part of civil society. |
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