

考試科目	中共黨政	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午第	節
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- 一、中共的國際關係理論，與西方理論在定義與內涵上有何區別？中共建政以來，是否有不同之理論以指導其外交行為？請分析評論之。(25%)
- 二、請從理論與實際運作兩方面分析評論中共的黨軍關係。(25%)
- 三、近幾年來中共大力推行基層的自治，在鄉鎮以內的村建立村民委員會的直接民選制度，請從被選舉人、選民、競選活動等與選舉有關的各個面象，分析討論其民主的程度。(25%)
- 四、權力繼承是指統治權的移轉，一般牽涉到意識型態(ideology)、權力與政策；毛澤東逝世後，以及鄧小平過世後，中共的政治權力繼承有何異同？試從意識型態、權力與政策等三個面象，扼要地加以比較說明。(25%)

考試科目 Course	共黨理論與 批判	開課系級 Dept. & Class	東亞所	日期 Date, Period	月	日	試題編號 Course No.
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1. In recent years, Marxism has once again become a creative and important force in socio-political analysis. Review the major schools to apply Marxist thought to the study or the critique of late capitalist societies. Explain and discussion. 25%
2. How do you account for the post-communist phenomena? Buttress your argument with reference to both theoretical works and the specific situations prevailing in at least one post-communist society. 25%

三、試比較列寧、史大林、毛澤東和鄧小平對於「資本主義世界體系」看法的異同之處。(25分)

四、對於毛澤東思想的發展，可分為幾個階段來加以觀察？在不同階段中，其對於「人民」和「敵人」的區隔標準有何不同？此外，在不同階段中，其對於階級劃分的形式有何變化？(25分)

東亞所博士班入學考試英文科試題

I. VOCABULARY: 30%

1. Students who attend this examination are _____ by the possibility of being part of this extraordinary graduate program.
- A. memorized B. mesmerized C. monogrammed D. modulated
2. I wonder where this _____ smell is from. Did you try any bizarre recipe this morning again?
- A. pungent B. prehensile C. prefabricated D. punctual
3. The first two questions in this examination is so _____, I can hardly answer any of them.
- A. bewhiskered B. bevelled C. bewildering D. bewitched
4. During the _____ of 1978, he worried that his family and his favorite dog would die of starvation.
- A. family B. fame C. famine D. fang
5. Two years in a master program is just like two years of _____ for me, because I never enjoy studying too much.
- A. interplay B. interpolation C. internment D. intermarry
6. I can not believe the two young _____ I saw last night on TV. They looked so innocent.
- A. criminals B. felons C. convicts D. delinquents

7. The newly finished building was seriously _____ by the protesters last week.

- A. vaporized B. vanished C. vandalized D. validated

8. Professor Waung is the most _____ man I have ever seen. He never tells a lie in his life.

- A. veracious B. verbose C. vermious D. venomous

9. It is better for me to _____ my company and move to I-Lan where people are more friendly.

- A. liquidize B. liquidate C. liquefy D. litter

10. After years of civil war, the government is ready to go to _____ with the rebel to stop the war.

- A. archbishop B. arabesque C. arbitration D. arena

11. This newly passed law serves as a _____ against harmful environmental change.

- A. buffer B. buffalo C. buffet D. buffoon

12. John is a very pessimistic person, he always expect something _____ to happen.

- A. calculating B. cadaverous C. calamitous D. calibrated

13. The death of his father is the worst _____ for him in his life.

- A. torment B. torpedo C. torrent D. torso

14. Due to this company's untrustworthy reputation, revenue officials _____ rigorously it's tax situation this year.

- A. proves B. probes C. privatizes D. proceeds

15. I have to say that the word choice you have made for this particular situation was _____. You won everyone's heart.

- A. felicitous B. feeble C. ferrous D. fiddly

II. GRAMMAR: 15%

1. This examination is not _____ for two whole hours.

- A. worthy sit B. worth sitting C. worth sit D. worthy sitting

2. She's just been operated _____.

- A. on B. with C. to D. for

3. Please don't stand in the kitchen door; you are _____.

- A. on the way B. in the way C. against the way D. all the way

4. She'd be pretty if she _____ wear so much make-up.

- A. doesn't B. isn't C. can't D. didn't

5. It's time you _____ to bed, kid.

- A. go B. went C. are going D. gone

6. I think it _____ that she should have nothing to say.

- A. strange B. is strange C. strangely D. was strange

7. It wasn't certain why he had crashed, but possibly he had gone to sleep while he _____.

- A. has been driving B. had been driving C. was driving D. was driven

8. I feel sympathetic _____ the test takers.

- A. to B. about C. towards D. for

9. Actually, you don't have to put _____ with the current educational system.

- A. off B. up C. down D. away

10. _____, war is always wrong.

- A. From my point of view B. In my opinion
C. In my point of view D. From my opinion

11. This is the first time I _____ her sing, and I hope it is not the last.

- A. hear B. heard C. have heard D. had heard

12. Nobody _____ anything to say, the meeting was closed.

- A. has B. have C. had D. having

13. The mother cries her eyes _____ for her children.

- A. off B. out C. over D. down

14. I didn't enjoy this examination because I _____.

- A. was boring B. was bored C. was bearded D. was hearing

15. I have come this far and nothing can stop me _____.

- A. no more B. no longer C. any more D. any how

III. READING COMPREHENSION: 30%

Book banning is not as much a thing of the past as most Americans might like to believe. The American Library Association reports more than 100 attempts last year to ban books from school libraries or curriculums. "The general situation today is much worse than just five years ago," says ALA official Judith F. Krug.

"People are worrying about things like drugs and crime. They are looking for easy solutions, and they think that if we can just get rid of this 'dirty' book or that 'subversive' book, our problems will go away."

Books are banned for nearly as many reasons as they are written. The most suppressed book in the country is JD Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye," a favorite of high school English teachers that has been attacked for twenty years because of its four-letter-words and disrespect of parental authority. Right behind "Catcher" on last year's censorship list was "The Inner City Mother Goose," which retells nursery rhymes in a bitter urban vernacular. Conservative whites have sought to ban Eldridge Cleaver's "Soul of Ice," which black activists have set out after "Huckleberry Finn." Other books frequently assailed include "1984," "grapes of Wrath" and even "Gulliver's Travels."

1. Who has the authority to ban book in American schools?

- A. The school principals
- B. American Library Association
- C. Faculty members
- D. It is not clearly stated in this short essay.

2. "Catcher in the Rye" is banned because

- A. it uses a massive amount of filthy language.
- B. it is one of the favorite books of high school English teachers.
- C. it contains nursery rhymes in a bitter urban vernacular.
- D. all of the above.

3. What is in common among "Soul on Ice," "Huckleberry Finn," and "The Inner City Mother Goose?"

- A. They are all adventurous novels.
- B. They are all written for children under the age of 10.
- C. The subject of these books concerns blacks.
- D. They are written by the same author.

For China's propaganda authorities, times certainly have changed. In Mao's day, they could count on a mass campaign to boost steel production or kill mosquitoes to have the outward support of virtually every person in the land. No longer. Even an event as momentous as Hong Kong's return to China on July 1 is not universally hailed. Educating -- or reminding -- ordinary Chinese about the humiliation of Hong Kong's separation over the past century-and-a-half is a major theme of the government's publicity efforts. Nanjing's municipal government has built a 3.5-ton "Warning Bell" to remind local citizens of the 1842 Treaty of Nanjing.

However, there is an irony to Beijing's publicity drive. One notable element is the effort to undo some of the government's own past propaganda, which has left many mainlanders with, at best, ambivalent feelings about their capitalist neighbor in the south. For many years, even as Chinese refugees went in waves to Hong Kong, territory and mainland each worried about negative, disruptive influences from the other. As late as the 1980s, the Chinese Communist Party was launching periodic campaigns against "spiritual pollution" spilling north from Hong Kong in the form of Western or internationally influenced music, movies, dances, and dress style. All in all, now that the historic humiliation of Hong Kong's loss is about to be rectified, China may begin to explain to its people just how the new special region will affect them as well as the country.

4. What is the major theme of Beijing's publicity towards the return of Hong Kong?

- A. The triumphant victory against Great Britain.
- B. The possible "spiritual pollution" Hong Kong is going to bring.
- C. The humiliation of Hong Kong's separation over the past century-and-a-half.
- D. The prosperous future Hong Kong will share with China.

5. "Warning Bell" was built to

- A. warn the possible foreign invasion in the future.
- B. warn the possible happening of the "spiritual pollution."
- C. remind the signing the Treaty of Nanjing.
- D. remind the glorious days of Mao.

6. According to the short essay, which of the following is true?

- A. The return of Hong Kong is not massively promoted in China.
- B. Everyone in China celebrates the return of Hong Kong via the order of Beijing government.
- C. China welcomes the positive influence Hong Kong might bring.
- D. Hong Kong welcomes the waves of refugees from China always.

Both exporting and importing ivory are illegal now because of a 1989 international agreement that declares elephants a "most endangered" species. Namibia's treasure is, practically speaking, worthless, as are the hoards sitting in neighboring Zimbabwe and Botswana- an estimated US\$ 8 billion worth at last count. All three nations are, frankly, fed up with having to sit on all that wealth. So, when the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) assembles for its biennial meeting this week in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, delegates from around the world will be asked to consider taking the highly controversial step of lifting the sever-year-old ban. On its face, the proposition sounds eminently reasonable. Namibia, Zimbabwe and Botswana have elephants the way New York City apartments have cockroaches. Elephants roam everywhere, tearing down trees by the hectare, galumphing through the crops of irate farmers, stomping on hapless citizens. Furthermore, the tons of ivory accumulated over the years have come mostly from animal that died of natural causes, and from a few killed by game wardens when they posed a direct danger to people. However, the U.S. announced last week that it would formally oppose even limited ivory sales, and so do a broad range of countries. As a result, Africa's white gold would most probably stay locked up for the foreseeable future.

7. While gold in this essay refers to

- A. ivory
- B. cocaine
- C. sand
- D. salt

8. How long have elephants tusks been banned for selling?

- A. 5 years. B. 6 years. C. 7 years. D. 8 years.

9. What was the one animal being used in this essay to describe the huge number of elephants in Namibia and Zimbabwe?

- A. Dogs. B. Cats. c. Pigeons. D. Cockroaches.

10. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. US government will help to lift the ban of selling ivory.
B. In the near future, selling ivory may remain to be illegal.
C. Harare is the capital of Namibia.
D. According to the last count, the elephant tusks in Africa worth at least US\$ 9 billion.

IV. TRANSLATION: 25%

1. 閱讀能力與學習能力二者間有極密切之關連；
2. 因為絕大部份的知識傳授是經由閱讀；
3. 所以只有閱讀能力強的人，才能於短時間內學習大量新知。
4. 香港回歸大陸目前進入倒數計時，全世界的人都在等這歷史性的一刻；
5. 台灣的人尤其關切，因為這對於將來兩岸之間的互動有著絕對的影響力。