

考試科目	英文	所別	東亞所	考試時間	6月23日 上午第1 星期二
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I. Cloze Test: Each of the following 3 passages has 5 blanks. For each blank there are four possible answers. Please choose the best answer and write its corresponding letter on the answer sheet. 30%

Meanwhile in Beijing, three U. S. clergymen had just arrived on a high-profile visit to examine restrictions on religious freedom in China, (1) Tibet, the first time Beijing has given a U. S. religious group (2) access. At a meeting with (3) less a figure than Jiang Zemin, they were told by the President to "see (4) yourselves what is happening in China and hear about the ideas and views of people from all (5) of life." The visitors—Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York City, Catholic Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, J. J., and the Rev. Don Argue, president of the National Association of Evangelicals—said their meeting with Jiang was "very meaningful" with "good dialogue."

1. A) included      B) to include      C) including      D) includes
2. A) such          B) and              C) to              D) as
3. A) far            B) no               C) even            D) the
4. A) with          B) in                C) by              D) for
5. A) walks        B) kinds            C) forms          D) means

In the waning months of the 1980s, a Sovietologist named Francis Fukuyama published a provocative (6) called "The End of History?" Fukuyama's thesis—(7) the collapse of the Soviet Union meant people would have nothing more to fight wars (8)—was soon disproved. The 1990s have not been short on history. The end of the cold war (9) earlier rivalries that had been frozen for two generations, (10) bloody history back to places like Bosnia, where it had been in cold storage.

6. A) writing        B) composition    C) treaty          D) essay
7. A) that          B) like              C) regarding      D) provided
8. A) with          B) on                C) about          D) together
9. A) defied        B) defrosted      C) decried        D) depicted
10. A) brought     B) bringing       C) to have brought D) to bring

The tragedy of this escalation of the nuclear war game in the region is greater than (11) the obvious fact of increased tensions, possible conflagration and greater spending on defense (12) development-related expenditure. It is truly tragic that (13) when peace is a talking point in so many (14) of conflict, India and Pakistan have once again (15) to speaking the language of war.

11. A) just          B) what             C) all              D) that of
12. A) by way of    B) at the cost of   C) in terms of    D) in spite of
13. A) nowadays    B) at present      C) at a time      D) from then on
14. A) reasons      B) dangers         C) arenas          D) stages
15. A) appealed    B) confessed      C) committed     D) resorted

II. Translation: 20%

1. In 2008, the Administration proposes, the world should embark on a program to use the power of the marketplace to reduce greenhouse emissions. Though the exact details are far from worked out, permits to produce certain levels of gas could be issued to companies.
2. The story told by Russia's health statistics is a dramatic one that belies the glossy, superficial prosperity of the new Moscow and comes as a sobering reminder to the new generation of young reformers that the country's problem run much deeper than stabilizing the currency, reforming the army or paying half a year's back salaries and pensions.

III. Composition: 50%

Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:

It Is Never Too Old To Learn

問答题:

一. 1981年6月中共「十一屆六中全會」通過「關於建國以來黨的若干歷史問題的決議」，此一「決議」形成的背景為何？在「決議」擬訂的過程中有那些基本考量的因素？「決議」對那些最主要的歷史問題作出何種評價？此一「決議」對中共往後政策的制訂造成何種影響？試簡要說明之。(25分)

二. 何謂物質產品平衡表核算體系 (the system of material product balances, 簡稱為 MPS)？何謂國民經濟核算體系 (the system of national accounts, 簡稱為 SNA)？這兩種國民經濟核算體系的異同點何在？物質產品平衡表核算體系 (MPS) 在國民經濟的核算方面存在那些主要的問題？隨著改革開放政策的推展，中共也採取國民經濟核算體系 (SNA) 作為國民生產統計的標準，但是在由物質平衡表核算體系 (MPS) 向國民經濟核算體系轉換的過程中存在著那些問題？由此一請簡要說明中共經濟體制改革所面臨的問題和限制。(25分)。

三. 許多學者曾經對中共研究歸納出若干研究方法 (Approaches)，請以決策理論 (decision-making theory) 為例，舉出若干有關中共研究的代表作，並請評述適用此一模式於中共研究之優點與限制。(25%)

四. 八十年代以來國際社會中許多國家相繼走上民主化之途，有人以「第三波民主化」稱之。有關第三波民主化的理論繁多，請舉若干位具有代表性學者，說明「民主化」理論之內涵，並用以推測中國大陸民主化之現況與未來。(25%)

考試科目	共黨理論	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
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一. 前蘇聯冰凍的解凍，是共產主義的復活？還是馬克思主義的崩潰？請由共黨理論層面加以分析並評述。(25%)

二. 馬克思主義依賴理論 (Dependency theory) 有何關係？請由馬克思主義與列寧主義二個方面分別分析，並由此評述馬克思主義在比較政治學理論 (Theories of Comparative Politics) 中的地位。(25%)

三. 試以洛克和黑格爾傳統為討論基準，比較馬克思、列寧和毛澤東有關「國家/社會」看法的差異；此外，並請從「國家/社會」分析架構，說明中國大陸改革開放以後的政經發展。(25%)

四. 後毛時代中國大陸的改革與前蘇聯戈巴契夫的改革顯然有所不同，請嘗試從制度主義 (institutionalism) 的向度加以比較。(25%)