

考試科目	英文	所別	研究所	考試時間	5月26日 星期六	第1節
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國立政治大學圖書館

I. Cloze: 30%

Polygraphs are used in courts, in the government, and in ___ 1 ___ businesses even though they are ___ 2 ___. When subjects answer questions, their bodies' ___ 3 ___ are recorded by the polygraph. Later, examiners use these ___ 4 ___ to decide whether the subject was lying. When people lie, they often ___ 5 ___ that they will be caught. This produces ___ 6 ___, which causes the heart rate and breathing to increase, and people tend to ___ 7 ___ more. The polygraph ___ 8 ___ these changes. If there are many such changes, an examiner may ___ 9 ___ that a subject is lying. Many people think polygraphs are not reliable and some even think polygraph tests are used to ___ 10 ___ workers.

- A. worry B. perspire C. results D. reactions E. deductive
 F. aspire G. intimidate H. private I. detects J. controversial
 K. intimidating L. deduce M. are worried N. reacting O. stress

Ancient science, or natural philosophy, as it was called, saw ___ 11 ___ conflict between scientific knowledge and religious faith. However, conflict between scientists and religious leaders ___ 12 ___ in the medieval age, the age of theological inquiry. The relationship between Christianity and science became ___ 13 ___ adversarial as scientific researchers developed new ways of seeing the natural world—ways that contradicted Christian theology. Such beliefs as creation and geocentrism (the theory that the earth is the center of the universe) were increasingly open to rational doubt, which in turn threatened to ___ 14 ___ the authority and power of Church leaders. Galileo, the Italian scientist who advanced the ___ 15 ___ of a heliocentric (sun-centered) universe, stands as the traditional symbol of the conflict of this age.

11. A. any B. no C. every D. some
 12. A. has arisen B. have arisen C. arose D. arising
 13. A. increasingly B. additionally C. absolutely D. relatively
 14. A. underlie B. understand C. undermine D. undersell
 15. A. ration B. motion C. lotion D. notion

備考	試題隨卷繳交
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命題委員： 075 (簽章) 96年5月8日

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考試科目	英文	所別	東亞所	考試時間	5月26日 星期六	第 1 節
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II. Reading Comprehension: 20%

The people of Hong Kong were treated to a startling sight earlier this month: their Beijing-approved leader, who is up for re-election, was arguing it out live on television with a pro-democracy challenger seeking his job. Despite the appearance of a genuine contest, however, real democracy has not yet arrived.

The selection of a chief executive for Hong Kong is still a choreographed affair that will return China's man, Donald Tsang, with a big majority. The candidates may be pressing the flesh in housing estates, but the public has no direct say in the matter. Instead, the choice will be made on March 25th by a committee of 800 members, mainly pro-Beijing politicians and worthies chosen by business and professional groups that shun confrontation with the authorities in China.

Yet, things are changing. To democrats' surprise, a new election committee chosen last December had just enough members of the right bent to enable a pro-democracy candidate-Alan Leong, a barrister and a member of the local mini-parliament known as the Legislative Council (LegCo)-to be nominated for the first time.

The election comes at a crucial juncture in Hong Kong's post-colonial development. According to the Basic Law, Hong Kong's mini-constitution which was approved by China in 1990 and took effect when the British left in 1997, the territory's ultimate aim is to have universal suffrage. Many in Hong Kong had thought this could happen this year for the chief-executive election, and next year for the semi-democratic legislature. But China's rulers decreed three years ago that Hong Kong would not be ready for democracy so soon.

As a result, even though Mr. Tsang lacks charisma, looked defensive in his debate with Mr. Leong, opinion polls suggest he would win a comfortable majority because his experience—and his ability to get on with those overseers in Beijing.

1. According to the essay, what is the attitude the writer has toward the election in Hong Kong?

- A. Confident B. Exciting C. Indifferent D. Skeptical

國立政治大學圖書館

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員

076 (簽章) 96 年 5 月 8 日

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考試科目	英文	所別	研五所	考試時間	5月26日 星期六 第1節
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國立政治大學圖書館

2. According to the essay, who has the right to vote for the chief executive?
- A. Everyone in Hong Kong B. Every citizen in China
C. Representatives from Beijing D. Representatives in Hong Kong
3. What does the term "universal suffrage" mean?
- A. It is a kind of government organization. B. It is a voting system.
C. It is a suffering experienced universally. D. It is an universal poll
4. Which of the following statement has the closest meaning to this sentence: "The selection of a chief executive for Hong Kong is still a choreographed affair that will return China's man, Donald Tsang, with a big majority"?
- A. The selection is a prearranged one.
B. Donald Tsang is the best choreographer in China.
C. Hong Kong's chief executive should be a choreographer.
D. Donald Tsang has an affair in Hong Kong.

III. Translation: 20%

Please translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese.

1. A study of the descriptions of females who are in public or professional positions provides examples of the actual values put on females in society, for example, "a serene, delicately formed woman" as an executive chairperson, "a brown-eyed cutie" as an athlete. Another example is a book received considerable attention was written by a "housewife" with an Oxford degree in English. Unreal and cruel dichotomizing in language behavior inevitably leads to double standards in the treatment of male and female in every aspect of language use.

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 :

077 (簽章) 96年5月8日

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2. This village, Shuangmiao, is a victim of China's biggest public-health scandal of recent decades. In the early 1990s, local officials encouraged peasants to supplement their meager incomes by selling blood plasma. Many Chinese are reluctant to give blood, believing it might weaken them. But the peasants were told they would get the blood back once the plasma had been removed. They were not told of the enormous risks. There would be no tests for HIV. The blood would be re-infused after being pooled with other donors'. So any virus would spread. One Chinese AIDS expert reported in 2004 that the figure for Henan province, to which Shuangmiao belongs, could be more than 170,000.

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IV. Writing: 30%

Please use 250 to 300 words to explain the three most important issues between China and Taiwan that would affect Taiwan people at the *personal level*. Please do not discuss these issues at the national or social level. Instead, please focus on the personal level. In other words, discuss how these issues affect people's daily life and well-being.

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命題委員：

078 (簽章) 96年5月8日

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考試科目	社會主義理論	所別	東亞組	考試時間	5月26日 星期六 第二節
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- 一、近代以來西方對於「意識型態」的解釋有那幾種主要模式？為何人總是會自覺或不自覺的受意識型態所吸引，試以馬克思主義、毛澤東思想、鄧小平思想^{或新自由主義}的形成與發展為例加以說明之。(25%)
- 二、何謂「權力」？試從實証主義和後實証主義的角度分別加以說明之；並請以中共黨史中的事件為例，分析這兩種角度的權力觀是否適合用來解釋中共黨史。(25%)
- 三、近代以來各種色的社會批判理論，經常以^替「社會底層」代言自居，請問「社會底層」可以被定義嗎？此外，並請問「社會底層」有無可能自己發聲和為自己表述？(25%)
- 四、二次大戰以來的社會主義國家都非常強調在重要會議中通過重要文件，有論者稱此現象為「文件政治」，請以中共黨史中的事件為例，說明文件在中共政治發展和意識型態演變過程中的角色和作用。(25%)

國立政治大學圖書館

備考	試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	079 (簽章) 96年5月10日

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考試科目	中共黨政	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月26日 星期三	第三節
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國立政治大學圖書館

一、 農村家庭承包經營責任制的實行是過去20餘年來中國大陸經濟體制改革的核心政策之一，並帶來中國大陸社會經濟的急遽變遷。此種承包責任制的基本精神何在？在中國歷史上是否有類似的土地政策？在改革開放政策實行之前，中共曾經推行幾次類似的農業經營方式？其成效如何？1980年代初期農村家庭承包經營責任制何以在當時的環境下能順利推展？並請說明它對中國大陸社會經濟所產生的最重要影響為何？試簡要說明。(20)

二、 近年來中共經常引用恩格爾係數(Engel's Coefficient)來說明中共經濟建設的成就和社會經濟環境的改善。譬如，在炫耀第十一個五年計畫的成就時便指出，“2005年城鎮居民家庭恩格爾係數為36.7%，農村居民家庭恩格爾係數為45.5%，分別比2000年降低2.7和3.6個百分點”。何謂恩格爾係數？在前述所提的恩格爾係數的統計數值對中國大陸社會經濟發展具有何種意義？在中國大陸當前的經濟體制下，以此一係數來說明中國大陸社會經濟的變遷，在統計指標的運用和說明上，應有哪些問題應予以特別注意？試說明之。(10分)

三、 隨著經濟體制改革和對外開放政策的推展，中國大陸市場經濟不斷地孕育和發展，而宏觀經濟調控政策也成為中共的主要經濟政策和工作，其目的在於維持經濟的穩定成長。請說明1998~2002年間，中國大陸存在何種經濟情勢，其成因為何？中共採取何種宏觀調控政策？具有何種成效？此一時期的經濟形勢與目前中共所面臨的流動性過現象，在成因方面最大的差異何在？中共應如何因應？請說明之。(20分)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員

080 (簽章) 96年5月17日

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考試科目	中共黨政	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月26日 星期六	第三節
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國立政治大學圖書館

四、胡錦濤上台之後，中共在外交上提出「和平崛起」、「和平發展」、「和諧世界」等理念，請問中共提出這些外交理念的背景與內容，並請從國際關係現實主義與新現實主義理論的觀點加以分析與評論。(25%)

五、國家與社會關係的理論架構，有助於分析與解釋特定國家在某一個階段中的政治、經濟和社會發展特色，請舉出以國家為中心及以社會為中心的主要學者論述。中國大陸自改革開放以後，國家與社會關係在政治領域有何發展特色？(25%)



備考	試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	081 (簽章) 96年5月15日

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