

考試科目	英文	所別	東亞所	考試時間	5月24日 星期六 第一節
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請將下列英文翻譯成中文

1. Although Marxism was introduced in China about the time of World War I, this ideology, which called for revolution by an urban proletariat under mature capitalism, elicited little attention. Interested in Marxism suddenly flowered among Chinese intellectuals after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. They saw in Lenin's revolution a relevant solution to China's political and economic problems. The keen interest in Bolshevism also reflected disillusionment with Western democracy as a model for Chinese development. In addition, it expressed Chinese bitterness over the imperialist activities of the Western democracies in China. The early Chinese Marxists and the founders of the Chinese Communist Party were leading intellectuals in the Beijing University. In 1918, Li Dazhao, the university's head librarian, formed a Marxist study group to which many young students, including a library assistant named Mao Zedong, were attracted. (20%)
2. One way to think about the difference between hard and soft power is to consider the variety of ways you can obtain the outcomes you want. You can command me to change my preferences and do what you want by threatening me with force or economic sanctions. You can induce me to do what your want by using your economic power to pay me. You can restrict my preferences by setting the agenda in such a way that my more extravagant wished seem too unrealistic to pursue. Or you can appeal to my sense of attraction, love, or duty in our relationship and appeal to our shared values about the justness of contributing to those shared values and purposes. If I am persuaded to go along with your purposes without any explicit threat or exchange taking place—in short, if my behavior is determined by an observable but intangible attraction—soft power is at work. Soft power uses a different type of currency (not force, not money) to engender cooperation—an attraction to shared values and the justness and duty of contributing to the achievement of those values. Much as Adam Smith observed that people are led by an invisible hand when making decisions in a free market, our decisions in the marketplace for ideas are often shaped by soft power—an intangible attraction that persuades us to go along with others' purposes without any explicit threat or exchange taking place. (30%)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員 : _____ (簽章) _____ 年 _____ 月 _____ 日

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3. The top priority for China's leadership is keeping a lid on the country's burgeoning political, economic, and social challenges—and thus keeping the Party in power. Yet China's leaders face a conundrum: They recognize the imperative of "gaige kaifang" ("reform and opening") so the Chinese people can compete, innovate, and prosper in a globalizing world, but they also know these transformative forces will fuel domestic change and upheaval. Consider just a few of the complex challenges on China's domestic agenda. Some 140 million persons, or about 15 percent of China's workforce, are economic migrants on the move. China boasts some 300,000 U.S. dollar millionaires, but also has more than 400 million persons living on the equivalent of less than \$2 a day. Only about 15 percent of China's land is arable, and that amount is shrinking. (20%)
4. China's participation in both the ozone and climate change regimes supports the findings of previous studies of China's interaction with international regimes. The regimes must not hinder China's economic development, infringe on its sovereignty (either through monitoring by external actors or determination of how China utilized its resources), or permit the advanced industrialized countries to further the already unequal technological or economic advantages they enjoy. Perhaps the only contrary finding is that China will sign onto accords it did not have a role in designing so long as the rules are consistent with its interests as stated earlier. A primary finding is that China's interaction with international regimes shapes the context in which decisions are made rather than the specific decisions (that is, it introduces new actors and ideas). However, where international actors involved in the regimes provide funding and technology, these regimes, in fact, can induce fundamental changes in policy. In terms of developing the policy-making framework, international regimes spur the emergence of new bureaucratic arrangements to manage China's involvement in the regimes and encourage the introduction of new actors from the scientific and expert communities into prominent policy-making positions. (30%)

備考	試題隨卷繳交
命題委員：	(簽章) 年 月 日

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考試科目	社會主義理論	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月24日 星期六	第二節
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- 一. 以中共建政以來的中國大陸發展為例，^{說明}社會主義和資本主義的關係，可以有哪
些類型？此外，社會主義和資本主義的關係，可以簡化為計劃市市場的
關係嗎？請一併加以說明。（25分）
- 二. 「治理」這個概念對於中國改革的改革起了很大的導引作用，請說明中
國大陸的理論界如何將改革市「治理」相連結。（25分）
- 三. 「後殖民主義」論述市帝國主義論述，有何異同之處？請舉實際的著作
加以說明；此外，中國大陸的理論界，在何種領域或議題上會運用
「後殖民主義」論述。（25分）
- 四. 「福利國家」不管做市一種政策或體制，其市曾經實踐過的社会主義體
制，到底有何異同，請舉實例加以說明。（25分）

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命 題 委 員： (簽章) 年 月 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24日 星期六	第3節
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申論題

- 一、何謂軟實力 (soft power) ? 此一理論的發展來源為何? 在國際關係中那位學者對軟實力概念最早提出系統性的闡述? 中國大陸學界對於軟實力學說的認知為何? 軟實力對中共近年所提出的和平發展戰略具有何種意義和影響? 並請舉例說明近年來中共推進軟實力的作法及其影響。(25分)
- 二、試簡要說明自 1980 年代以來中共進行幾次行政管理體制改革及每次改革的主要背景和特點? 並請說明今 (2008) 年 3 月初中共召開之第十一屆全國人大一次會議國務院機構改革方案的主要任務為何? 改革方案的成效如何? (25分)
- 三、1952 年 12 月中共中央召開政治局會議, 毛澤東在會上提出了中國共產黨在過渡時期的總路線和總任務, 請說明何謂「過渡時期」? 此一時期的社會經濟政策及政策任務為何? 對於中國大陸經濟體制和社會制度的發展產生何種影響? (25分)
- 四、一般認為, 1997 年亞洲金融風暴發生以來是中國大陸經濟快速興起的關鍵時刻, 但是在這段期間, 中國大陸也歷經經濟的起伏波動, 並進行多次的宏觀經濟調控。請說明這期間經濟波動的主要原因為何? 並請比較幾次宏觀經濟調控在財政政策和貨幣政策的主要特點為何? 具有何種成效? (25分)

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