

1. Mr. Cheng recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ the party at a restaurant near Times Square.  
(A) held (B) hold (C) holds (D) had held

2. Once patients knew that they had lung cancer , they tended to think if they had taken the doctor's advice, they \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
(A) might had been ill not (B) should not be ill (C) should have not been ill (D) should had not been ill

3. No matter how much effort they make to lobby legislators, many smokers feel \_\_\_\_\_ by national antismoking policies.  
(A) projected (B) dissolved (C) persecuted (D) vaporized
4. Although he was a talented pianist, Beethoven had many \_\_\_\_\_ throughout his 56 years. It is said that he died from poor health.  
(A) aliments (B) charge (C) ailments (D) development
5. The governor of Chia-yi urged the Central Government to build a university \_\_\_\_\_ in Chia-yi. Usually, a university is helpful to the community \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) which it is located (B) in where it located (C) which it located  
(D) in which it is located.

III. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30%)

The 19<sup>th</sup> century Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz once famously lamented, "Poor Mexico, so far from God, so close to the United States!" The problem of the Muslim world is rather the reverse. No other lands are so sacred to so many—and have been for so long—as those now in the realms of Islam : deserts, mountains and river banks where the Book of the Dead and the Qur'an were inspired. They have long had a claim on the faith of those who are religious, the imagination of those who are not. This is a land blessed and cursed.

IV. Write a composition on the following topic in English. (40%)

Observation regarding "socialism with Chinese characteristics."

國立政治大學九十三年學年度研究所碩士班入學考試命題

第一頁

考試科目	共 黨 理 論	所 別	典 亞 所	考試時間	5月22日 星期六 上午第二節
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一、馬克思主義的論述相當強調結構分析，而國際關係理論中的新現實主義也涉及結構問題，請問兩者對於「結構」的看法有何差異？(25%)

二、Thomas Kuhn的典範 (Paradigm) 論述，已被应用到社會科學的研究中，請問馬克思主義、毛澤東思想和鄧小平理論在現實世界中的演變發展，能否用 Kuhn 的典範論述加以說明？(25%)

三、在中共改革開放的過程中，曾經不斷聲稱在走具有中國特色的道路，有論者認為中共是以後現代的方式追求現代化目標，請對這種論述加以評述。(25%)

四、何謂「大眾社會」(mass society)? 「大眾社會」理論可以被用來分析中共建政後的中國大陸的政治和經濟發展嗎?(25%)

- 一、1950 年代後期，伴隨著“大躍進運動”的推展，中共開始推行人民公社化運動。試簡要說明毛澤東推行人民公社化運動的背景，人民公社的組織特點和生產經營特點，以及何以在 1980 年代初期人民公社不得不在中國大陸的經濟體制中退場的原因。(25 分)
- 二、試說明中國共產黨第十三次全國代表大會對於中國共產黨的基本路線有何種重要決議，在中共黨史上具有何種意義？並請說明何以在“十三大”後，中共要求進行較實際的政治體制改革。(25 分)
- 三、自 1978 年年底十一屆三中全會後中共在對外戰略思想上最核心的轉變，便是“不與任何國家結盟，堅持用和平共處五項原則來同各國發展關係”。請說明此項對外策略的轉變對中共對外關係方面具有何種影響，並舉例說明之。(25 分)
- 四、試比較說明中共在 1988 年 10 月提出的治理整頓政策和 1993 年年中推展的宏觀經濟調控政策的背景、主要措施及其成效，以及對於中共目前正針對今年以來大陸經濟所呈現的潛在的通貨膨脹風險而採取的宏觀調控政策具有何種啟示？(25 分)

(請掌握時間)