

## 國立政治大學九十一年學年度研究所博士班入學考試命題紙

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考試科目	專業英文	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第一節
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## 一、中翻英

1. 科學發展觀，第一要義是發展，核心是以人爲本，基本要求是全面協調可持續，根本方法是統籌兼顧。(15%)

## 二、英翻中

1. In the long term, China's one-party state may well collapse. However, in the medium term, the regime seems to be developing increasingly sophisticated techniques to prolong its survival and pre-empt discontent. One of the reasons why it seems to be so resilient is its mixture of pragmatism and responsiveness. The Chinese government is, in some ways, its own sternest critic. It constantly commissions and researches its own vulnerabilities. In fact, whenever Western scholars write reports on the impending collapse of China's one-party state they seem to draw on studies commissioned by the state itself. And when the Communist regime looks for mechanisms to entrench its power, it takes as much inspiration from the practices of advanced democracies as other autocracies. China has already changed the terms of the debate about globalization by proving that authoritarian regimes can deliver economic growth. In the future, its model of deliberative dictatorship could prove that one-party states can deliver stability as well. (25%)
2. The anxieties of China's Communist Party leaders about domestic challenges to their power motivate them to use their power in two very different ways. First, China generally behaves like a cautious, responsible power preoccupied with its own domestic problems and intent on avoiding conflicts that would disrupt economic growth and social stability. Keeping the economy growing by at least 7 percent per year is considered a political imperative to create jobs and prevent the widespread unemployment that could lead to large-scale labor unrest. Chinese businesses and local government have a stake in keeping foreign trade and investment flowing. By cooperating with its neighbors, China creates a good environment for economic growth and suppresses ethnic and religious unrest in Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia.

(背面還有試題)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

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But in a crisis—or when dealing with a well-publicized issue that might become a crisis—China's second, more aggressive persona emerges, with potentially dangerous consequences. This is especially true if the crisis is a hot-button issue involving Japan, Taiwan, or the United States. The Communist Party has embraced nationalism as its new ideology in an age when almost nobody believes in communism anymore. China's new commercial media and the Internet, as they compete for audiences, stimulate nationalism with front-page stories hyping the threats from Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. Whenever the public pays close attention to an issue, leaders feel they have to act tough to show how strong they are. Like Chinese Clark Kents, they abandon their usual mild-mannered international demeanor, and reveal themselves as nationalist superheroes. Throwing caution to the wind, they take risks to defend China's national honor. This more emotionally volatile side of China's split personality—we might call it China's "id"—could drive China into a military confrontation. (40%)

3. In the U. N. Security Council, China feels torn between its desire to show itself as a responsible power and its deep suspicion of the Bush administration's unilateral approach to foreign policy, which former foreign minister and senior statesman Qian Qichen described as "to rely on U.S. might, particularly its military might, to dominate the world." Robert Zoellick, when he served as the deputy secretary of state in the second Bush administration, sent Chinese officials heading for the dictionary when he called on China to become a "responsible stakeholder" in the international system on issues like nonproliferation—a country that steps forward to help solve international problems instead of hanging back and free riding on the efforts other countries. (20%)

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第一題 (25 分)：

試舉出二個主要的國外中國研究期刊、二個主要的國內中國研究期刊，並據所知描述其特色。

第二題 (25 分)

在中國研究當中，有學者認為應該強調區域研究與質性方法，也有學者認為應該強調社會科學的方法論與量化研究。試就所知描述此一爭論，並提出你的看法。

第三題 (25 分)

在對中國的研究當中，有學者主張中國的特殊性，也有學者強調應該用比較研究的角度來看中國。你對這個爭論的看法如何，論據何在？

第四題 (25 分)

試略述台灣的中國大陸研究傳統，並據以論述台灣在國際的中國研究當中具有怎樣的優勢、又受到怎樣的局限？





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- 一、在過去 30 年經濟體制改革過程中，價格及其他領域的「雙軌制」一直是中共推動經濟體制改革初始階段的重要措施。試說明在傳統的計畫經濟體制下，「價格」扮演何種角色？改革開放政策的推行，對中共改革開放政策的順利推展具有何種意涵？價格雙軌制的施行對國有經濟體制改革和資源配置產生何種影響？（25 分）
- 二、伴隨著中國大陸經濟體制改革的逐步深化，財政體制領域的改革也出現了明顯的轉變。中共於 2000 年提出了「建立適應社會主義市場經濟要求的公共財政框架」的目標。請說明中共提出「公共財政」職能政策目標的背景為何？目前中國大陸學界對於財政職能模式存在著「生產建設財政」職能與「公共財政」職能兩種不同的觀點。請說明中國大陸學界認為在社會主義市場經濟條件下，中國大陸財政仍須維持「生產建設財政」職能所持的理由為何？認為必須走向「公共財政」職能所持的論點為何？以現行中國大陸經濟運行機制而論，您認為目前中國大陸財政職能具有哪些特點？對近來中共宏觀經濟政策走向具有何種意涵？（25 分）
- 三、請以中國共產黨為例，說明列寧主義政黨（Leninist Party）的特徵。（25 分）
- 四、1989 年「蘇東波」後，世界上的許多執政共產黨或者下台或者轉型，甚至發生國家解體，但做為社會主義陣營一員的中共政權，為何能夠在國內外環境皆有重大變化的情況下，屹立不搖，堅持至今？中共如何避免權力的喪失？又如何自我調適（adaptation），以期永續執政？（25 分）