

考試科目	專業英文	所別	東亞所	考試時間	5 月 22 日 (六) 第一節
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## 一、中翻英

政治上平等協商，共同推進國際關係民主化；經濟上相互合作，共同推動經濟全球化共贏方向發展；文化上相互尊重世界多樣性，共同促進人類文明繁榮進步；安全上相互信任、加強合作，共同維護世界和平穩定；環保上相互幫助，共同呵護人類賴以生存的地球家園。(20%)

## 二、英翻中

1. For the past fifteen years or so, there's been a continuing debate on the likelihood of a serious rivalry between the United States and China. On one side are realists who believe that if China continues to increase its economic power, then significant security competition between the two countries is virtually inevitable. On the other side are those (mostly liberal) theorists who believe that the potential for trouble will be muted by economic interdependence and the socializing effects of China's growing participation in various international institutions. (This was Bill Clinton's rationale for getting China into the World Trade Organization, for example). And if China were to make a gradual transition to democracy, so the argument runs, then democratic peace theory will kick in and there's nothing to worry about. (20%)
2. The "New Security Concept" makes a distinction between "traditional" security threats (the danger of invasion by other countries) and "non-traditional" ones (terrorism, secessionism, environmental destruction, pandemics). In 2001 the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" was formed under this new concept. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is unique. It gives the lie to the idea that only Western countries can establish successful multilateral organizations. It bears the name of a Chinese city. The values it enshrines are those of the Chinese state. Although there are differences of emphasis between Beijing and Moscow, with Russia focusing more on security, and China trying to use the organization to get access to Central Asian oil and gas, both of the bloc's superpowers are united in their commitment to traditional notions of sovereignty and authoritarian rule. (20%)

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<p>3. The principle of Lenin's democratic centralism calls for decision-making power for the party to be vested in a small number of key leaders who occupy positions at the apex of the power structure, the Political Bureau (Politburo). The formal language in the party constitution does not reveal the actual power of this top command for the CCP. The party constitution simply stipulates that the Politburo shall be elected by the Central Committee in full session and shall act on its behalf when the Central Committee is not in session. The day-to-day work of the Politburo is carried out by its Standing Committee, the apex of the pyramidal structure of the party. In essence, it is the Politburo and its Standing Committee which possess "boundless" power over the general policies of the party and all important matters of the regime that affect the government organs. (20%)</p> <p>4. It is become a cliché of post-cold war analysis to say that the gradual warming of Sino-Soviet relations in the latter half of the 1980s, capped off by the disappearance of the Soviet Union as a global power in 1991, dramatically weakened the rationale in both nations for subordinating latent frictions in the U.S.-China relationship. This is true, as is the assertion that the powerful effect of the violence and bloodshed in Beijing and elsewhere in China in 1989 acted as a solvent on the grand bargain. But, and here is the main point, as important as were the demise of the Soviet Union and the events in Tiananmen, a host of other developments contributed to Sino-American friction in the years from 1989 to 2000. It is the accumulation of these developments in the post-cold war era that has made U.S.-China ties so difficult to manage. (20%)</p>					
備註	試題隨卷繳交				

考試科目	中國研究方法	所別	東亞所	考試時間	5月22日(六)第二節
<p>1. 何謂概念化？目的何在？何謂信度和效度？它們對概念與測量的重要性何在？依您的意見，建構概念時，有無其他應具備的些標準？原因何在？（共 25 分）</p> <p>2. 因果假設的特徵為何？建立果關係的方法有哪兩種？各有何優缺點？請各舉一個例子說明這兩種方法。（25 分）</p> <p>3. 研究社會現象時常碰到「太多變項，太少個案」（many variables, few case）的問題，為何會出現這個問題？據您所知，學者們曾經建議用哪些方案解決這個問題？（25 分）</p> <p>4. 何謂 most-likely-case？何謂 least-likely-case？這兩種關鍵性個案（crucial case study）的設計原理為何？對理論發展的貢獻有為何？並請各舉一篇已發表的著作（或自行建構一個相符的研究設計）說明這兩種關鍵性個案。（25 分）</p>					
備註	試題隨卷繳交				



考試科目	中國大陸研究	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月22日(六)第3節
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- 一、中共政權成立之後不久，1950年5月中共中央便發出了《關於全黨全軍進行大規模整風運動的指示》，開始了建國初期的整風整黨運動。中共何以要開展全黨全軍的大規模整風運動？整風的主要方式為何？對後來中共內部政治形勢具有何種意涵？（25分）
- 二、伴隨著改革開放政策的推展，中國大陸現代化的發展對世界格局產生相當的影響，而有關「中國威脅論」的說法也一再被散佈。試說明「中國威脅論」此一說法被提出的來源及其意涵，此外，在全球化的發展趨勢下，此一說法對中國大陸與國際社會的互動關係產生何種影響？中共採取何種策略應對之。（25分）
- 三、在經濟快速發展過程中，中國大陸也出現所得分配不均、區域發展失衡、城鄉差距不斷擴大等不利的社會經濟後果。為緩和中國大陸社會經濟所存在日益嚴重的矛盾，近年來城鄉統籌發展已成為中共主要社會經濟工作。試指出近年來中共致力於城鄉統籌發展採取了那些主要措施？其政策背景為何？具有何種成效？（25分）
- 四、財政管理體制改革是中共經濟體制改革極其重要的一環，隨著市場經濟體制的逐漸形成和發展，有關財政職能的認知也進行相當的調整。試說明經濟改革政策實行之前與實行之後，中共對財政職能的界定有何不同？在目前仍未脫離社會主義體制本質的中國大陸經濟體制下，其財政職能與一般自由經濟體制的財政職能，最大的差異何在？其理由為何？（25分）