

考試科目	專業英文	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	五月十一日(六) 第一節
<p>一、請就中國大陸最高領導人習近平在今年三月兩會結束後全面掌權以來的政治情勢，以英文撰寫一篇分析短文（以一千字為限）。</p> <p>(50%)</p> <p>二、英翻中 (50%)</p> <p>Due to deteriorating global economic conditions, declining exports, tightened macroeconomic policies, and weak domestic demand, Premier Wen Jiabao set the goal for China's GDP growth at 7.5 percent this year—the first time the Chinese government cut the target to under 8 percent. China's growth rate has slackened quarter by quarter, from 9.7 percent in the first quarter of 2011 to 7.4 percent in the third quarter of 2012, the lowest in the past 14 quarters. The trend seems likely to continue in the next year. In addition, foreign direct investment is experiencing considerable uncertainty in terms of ascending labor and land costs. Although the Chinese government has promulgated various policies, including speeding up the review and approval process for international trade and infrastructure construction projects, cutting interest rates twice, and lowering the reserve requirement ratio twice as well, it has achieved very little in increasing investments, consumption, and exports.</p> <p>There are two perspectives on China's economic recession. Some scholars argue that China's long-term deep-rooted economic contradictions and structural imbalances within industries are responsible for its economic slowdown. Decreasing demographic dividend contributes to the increase of labor cost and then hurts export competitiveness. They warn the government not to adopt industrial policies that promote production. The central state should work on the structural adjustment of the industrial sector. Other scholars propose that the business cycle is the major cause and China is now going through the recessionary phase. They recommend that the government implement more aggressive stabilization policies to drive the national economy into recovery and expansion. That is to say, the policy debate involves issues of long-term versus short-term and restructuring versus stabilizing. Although it is hard to confirm whether the Chinese economy has reached a trough, macroeconomic policies, such as fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies, have shown a very clear stability-orientation.</p>					
備註	試題隨卷繳交				

考試科目	中國研究方法	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	5月11日(六)第 2 節
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什麼是理性抉擇途徑 (Rational Choice Approach)? 研究中國大陸的學者如何應用理性抉擇途徑解釋中國大陸政治與經濟的改革? 以該理論途徑解析中國大陸的利弊為何? 請詳述你的觀點。



備註 試題隨卷繳交

考 試 科 目	中國大陸研究	所 別	東亞所	考 試 時 間	5 月 11 日(六) 第三節
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1. 去(2012)年11月8日~14日召開的中共「十八大」，其「政治報告」揭櫫未來五年中國大陸發展的方針和政策。總體目標在於「堅定不移走中國特色社會主義道路」、「全面建成小康社會」。在社會經濟領域則提出要「在改善民生和創新社會管理中加強社會建設」。就您所知，「創新社會管理」的「創新」，其主要意涵為何？中共提出「創新社會管理」的背景何在？它具有那些內涵？反映在今(2013)年3月「兩會」所提出的「政府工作報告」中涉及那些具體政策？請簡要說明之。(25分)
2. 今(2013)年「兩會」期間，「轉變方式」是會議期間的熱門議題之一。自1980年代初期中共開始推行改革開放政策以來，在「轉變經濟發展方式」這個發展策略上提出那些具體的政策方向或說法？近年來「轉變方式」的發展策略反映在那種具體的宏觀經濟調控政策上？其成效如何？請說明之。(25分)
3. 何謂權力轉移？請舉出代表性學者的論述。以權力轉移論評估中國大陸崛起的未來走向是否適合？中國大陸對權力轉移論的論點，在學界與政府有何因應的論述與對策？(25分)
4. 從繁複性的角度分析，中共高層的決策模式，已經出現集體領導與個人分工的規律，何謂「繁複性」？並請以此分析中共集體領導與個人分工的內容與運作模式。(25分)

備

註

試 題 隨 卷 繳 交