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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 9 日(六)第一節 |
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一、請將下列文字翻譯成中文 (50%)

Deng's (Deng Xiaoping's) political challenge was that, in the first thirty years of Communist rule, China had been governed by a dominating leader who propelled it toward unity and international respect but also toward unsustainable domestic and social goals. Mao (Mao Zedong) had unified the country and, except for Taiwan and Mongolia, restored it to its historic limits. But he demanded of it efforts contrary to its historic distinctiveness. China had achieved greatness by developing a cultural model in rhythm with the pace its society could sustain. Mao's continuous revolution had driven China to the limits of even its vast endurance. It had produced pride in the reemergence of a national identity taken seriously by the international community. But it had not discovered how China could progress other than through fits of ideological exaltation. Mao had governed as a traditional emperor of a majestic and awe inspiring kind. He embodied the myth of the imperial ruler supplying the link between heaven and earth and closer to the divine than the terrestrial. Deng governed in the spirit of another Chinese tradition: basing omnipotence on the ubiquitousness but also the invisibility of the ruler.

二、請以英文回答以下問題 (50%)

“Not since Mao dominated the nation with his masterly blend of populism, fervor and fear has a Chinese leader commanded so much public awe. Deng Xiaoping was a formidable power, but he disavowed the mania of the Mao era. Since then, fawning public displays over political leaders have been taboo. Mr. Xi's immediate predecessor, Hu Jintao, made a virtue of dull self-effacement.

Not Papa Xi.”

The above paragraph was quoted from *The New York Times*, March 7, 2015, authored by Jacobs and Buckley.

Please evaluate the current Chinese president Xi Jinping and make succinct comparison between Xi and the former leaders of the PRC. You may follow the theme of the quoted paragraph and provide a well-organized analysis on the subject.

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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| 考試科目 | 中國大陸研究 | 所別 | 東亞研究所 | 考試時間 | 5月9日(六)第2節 |
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1、在 2013 年和 2014 年，中共官方分別高規格地紀念毛澤東和鄧小平的冥誕。中共如何看待、評價這兩位前最高領導人？對之高調紀念的政治用意和現實動機為何？(25 分)

2、在中國大陸經濟改革和對外開放的過程中，台商扮演的角色和作用為何？近年中共提出轉變經濟發展方式，以及當地經濟、社會出現變化，又對台商發展造成什麼影響？(25 分)

3、2012 年「十八大」以後，中共對大國外交的經營情況和問題挑戰為何？請在中共與美國關係、中共與俄羅斯關係或中共與日本關係之中，擇一予以詳細說明並運用國際關係理論進行分析。(25 分)

4、近年來中國大陸社會組織蓬勃發展的情況和原因為何？中共對之的政策立場和管理策略又為何？(25 分)

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。