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| 考 試 科 目 | 專業英文 | 系 所 別 | 東亞研究所 | 考 試 時 間 | 5 月 6 日 ( 六 ) 第 一 節 |
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中翻英 (40% : 每題 20%)

1. 雖然中國經濟改革開放近 40 年, 但是至今仍未完全實現市場經濟。然而, 中國從西方民主國家那裏學會了重要的一招: 施用雕蟲小技來安撫國際伙伴。以這次習近平和川普的會談為例, 中國同意在貿易上做出一些小小的讓步, 比如解除從美國進口牛肉的禁令以及解除一些外國公司投資中國金融行業的限制。這樣讓川普很有面子並能在國內進行炫耀, 但實際上對操縱人民幣匯率問題絕口不提。中國的招數是雷聲大雨點小。開放金融服務業的協議在現實上可能不會造成顯著的差異。西方公司很可能會陷入負債沉重的中國金融體系。北京政策選擇性的變革顯示其貿易和監管政策的根本問題。儘管成為世界貿易組織成員已經超過 15 年, 但中國的經濟依然在許多行業抵制外國投資, 其貿易也由於監管的干擾而扭曲。從美國方面來說, 川普應該借機與北京就雙邊投資協議舉行會談, 因為這本來就是上屆歐巴馬政府遺留下的問題。如果能在這方面有所成就, 那麼它將使美國能夠打進中國服務業市場。(Source: Financial Times, April 11, 2017)

2. 全球正面對一個不確定的世界—「全球化」的理念與實踐、中美關係的「一中原則」、美國的民主制度, 就像屹立多年、高聳入雲的觀念大廈, 卻突然傳來思想上的地震, 一下子變得搖搖欲墜, 似乎很快就會倒塌, 或是需要大規模的修建。但在這些觀念大廈的窗口, 卻可以看到一條充滿希望的康莊大道正在眼前展開, 承載着人工智能、移動支付、共享經濟、電子金融的最新突破, 而中國正是這些領域的領航先鋒。中國以後發的優勢, 顛覆了美國模式的壟斷, 但也要面對內部制度創新的呼喚, 強調良好的管治, 落實權力制衡的機制, 以法治反貪, 確保人權與社會公正。(Source: 邱立本, 亞洲週刊, January 29, 2017, 頁 29)

英翻中 (60% : 每題 20%)

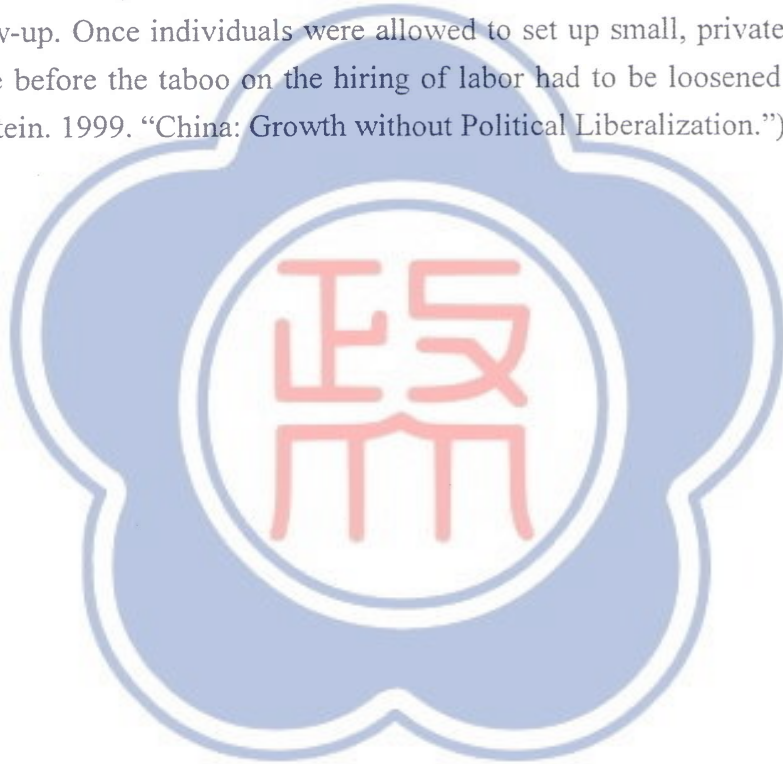
3. As Donald Trump prepares to welcome Xi Jinping next week for the two men's first face-to-face encounter, both countries are reassessing their place in the world. They are looking in opposite directions: America away from shouldering global responsibilities, China towards it. And they are reappraising their positions in very different ways. Hare-like, the Trump administration is dashing from one policy to the next, sometimes contradicting itself and willing to box any rival it sees, china, tortoise-like, is extending its head cautiously beyond its carapace, taking slow, painstaking steps. Aesop knew how this contest is likely to end. (Source: The Economist, April 1-7, 2017, p. 26.)

4. With a US aircraft carrier group steaming to the area, tensions on the Korean peninsula grew this week amid concern that the reclusive North could soon conduct its sixth nuclear test or more missile launches in defiance of United Nations sanctions. China, North Korea's sole major ally and benefactor, has called for a peaceful resolution after a sharp rise in rhetoric between the United States and Pyongyang. On Thursday, an influential state-backed Chinese newspaper said the best option for North Korea and its leader Kim Jong Un was to give up its nuclear

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will actively work to protect the security of a denuclearised North Korean nation and regime," said an editorial in the Global Times, which is published by the Communist party's People's Daily. (Source: The Straits Times, April 13, 2017)

5. In retrospect, the economic reforms have followed a remarkably coherent course. Chinese policymakers avoided the shock therapy that proved so damaging in post-Communist Russia, instead letting the economy “grow out of the plan.” The balance between plan and market shifted slowly in favor of the principle of the “socialist market economy.” Actually, the process of reform was far more complex. The leaders learned by doing. Missteps were inevitable. Much of the change was in the nature of “he who says A must also say B,” that is, one reform logically required a follow-up. Once individuals were allowed to set up small, private businesses, for instance, it was only a matter of time before the taboo on the hiring of labor had to be loosened and ultimately abandoned. (Source: Thomas P. Bernstein. 1999. “China: Growth without Political Liberalization.”)



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| 備 註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。<br>二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |
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一、 簡答題 (40%)

1. 何謂「中國模式」? (10%)
2. 1992 年鄧小平南巡講話的意義為何? (20%)
3. 何謂「民主集中制」? (10%)

二、 申論題 (60%)

1. 何謂大陸對台的「三中一青政策」? 試析論該政策出台的背景與施行結果。(30%)
2. 試析論 1954 年定調的「和平共處五原則」對今日理解中共處理對外關係與相關政策的意涵。(30%)



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