

考試科目	專業英文	所(組)別	東亞研究所	考試時間	107.5.5 星期六	8:20-10:00
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中翻英 (40%)

1.

中國當前的經濟成就有兩方面啟示：一方面，由於進行了市場化和對外開放，中國經濟取得了前所未有的成就。既然私有化對經濟發展那麼有效，經濟發展會否挑戰共產黨領導的中國政治體系引起人們的疑問。另一方面，歷史上從來沒有一個共產黨治理的國家能像今天中國經濟那樣如此長期平穩地快速增長、市場如此繁榮；中共領導下中國經濟持續發展也顯示了一個嶄新的中國模式。(Source: 亞洲週刊，2018 年 4 月 22 日)

2.

習近平 2013 年提出的"一帶一路"概念，與其在 2012 年 11 月提出的"中華民族偉大復興"和 "中國夢"一脈相承，甚至可以說是復興中國，實現中國夢的具體實施方案。對中國國內政治而言，"一帶一路"已經成為中國國家級頂層戰略，稱得上是今後中國對外開放的總綱領。由於一帶一路的重建，事關中國與世界經濟接軌，因此習近平的這一倡議被中國輿論贊譽為"打開世界經濟增長和發展瓶頸的鑰匙"。(Source: BBC 中文網，2017 年 5 月 15 日)

英翻中 (60%)

3.

The leaders of North and South Korea have agreed to work to rid the peninsula of nuclear weapons, after holding a historic summit. The announcement was made by the North's Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in of South Korea after talks at the border. The two also agreed to push towards turning the armistice that ended the Korean War in 1953 into a peace treaty this year. The summit came just months after warlike rhetoric from North Korea. Speaking at a banquet after Friday's talks, Mr. Kim hailed the progress he said had been made. "We bade farewell to the frozen relationship between North and South Korea, which was a nightmare. And we announced the beginning of a warm spring to the world," he said. China later praised the political determination and courage of both leaders and said it hoped the momentum could be maintained. US President Donald Trump also welcomed the news, tweeting that "good things are happening". (Source: BBC News, 27 April 2018.)

4.

The 17th annual Boao Forum for Asia just concluded on China's southeastern resort island of Hainan, and opened a window onto Xi Jinping's economic plans for the next five years. Normally the big reform announcements come earlier in the year at the Communist Party's big 3rd Plenum policy meeting, but this

備考	試題隨卷繳交
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year's Plenum was dominated by the controversy over China's constitutional reforms, which removed term limits on the Chinese Presidency. So the economic announcements had to wait. Now they're in, and the big message is: if at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Xi announced at the Boao Forum that he would promote import growth and open up China's service sector to greater foreign investment. Xi specifically pledged to "increase imports and achieve greater balance of international payments under the current account." China's central bank chief Yi Gang followed up with further details on financial market opening and reform. If that sounds familiar, it's because Xi pushed the same agenda at Boao 2013, just a few months after taking office. But at the time Xi was apparently not strong enough to push through his reform agenda amid slowing GDP growth and internal Party resistance. Instead he doubled down on debt-fueled infrastructure development to keep the economy moving, people employed, and government budgets growing. Now that Xi has fully consolidated his hold on power, will he get serious about pursuing demand-led growth through financial liberalization and service sector reform? Of course, no one really knows for sure.

(Source: Forbes, 12 April 2018)

5.

Southeast Asian states as a group employ two general strategies to protect themselves against domination by a strong China: engagement and hedging. The hedging includes maintaining a modest level of defense cooperation with the United States, which may be called low-intensity balancing against China. This is most clear in the cases of the Philippines and Singapore, and more subtle in the cases of Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia. Thailand appears to practice simple hedging, while Myanmar has no alternative to cooperation with China. The region bandwagons with China only to the extent that it desires trade with China and seeks to avoid the costs of alienating the region's rising great power. These findings suggest the region is far from passive, the United States is still a relevant player, and acceptance of China is premised on Beijing's adherence to the promises made in its recent diplomatic campaign.

(Source: Denny Roy. 2005. "Southeast Asia and China: Balancing or Bandwagoning?")

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考試科目	中國大陸研究	所(組)別	東亞研究所	考試時間	107.5.5 星期六	10:20-12:00
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一、今(2018)年適逢中國大陸改革開放四十年，請援引社會科學文獻概述與評析這四十年裡中國大陸在經濟、社會與外交三方面的發展。

二、中國研究(China Studies)究竟是屬於區域研究的範疇還是社會科學的範疇，此一爭論隨著冷戰結束而逐漸落幕。相應地，中國研究的研究議程與分析也越來越傾向依著政治科學的學科理論建構而開展。在此一學術發展背景下，中國大陸作為比較政治領域內的案例不再像過往被當作各種政治科學理論上的異例。中國大陸不但能夠作為驗證既有理論的案例，同時也可以從觀察中國大陸所得到的邏輯產生原創性的比較政治理論。請列舉一項中國大陸的議題領域，並以相關的政治科學理論分析之。



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