

考試科目	國際現勢	系所別	國際研究英語碩士學位 學程	考試時間	2月17日(日)第2節
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Instructions:

- Answer both Question 1 and Question 2.
- Question 1 provides you with three choices. Pick one of the topics provided and answer it.
- Both questions count equally. Budget your time accordingly.

Question 1: (50%)

Analyze the current situation with regard to **one** of the following topics by employing one of the main schools of international relations analysis (realism, liberal internationalism, constructivism, critical theory):

- The current situation regarding Brexit and its impact on the European Union,
- The current situation in Syria
- International efforts to address climate change

Question 2: (50%)

Summarize, analyze, and discuss the following assessment of the Pacific Region in the context of cross-strait relations between Taiwan and the PRC. Do you agree with this assessment? Why or why not? If it is correct, what does it mean for cross-strait relations?

The Indo-Pacific region continues its drift toward a Hobbesian order. The United States and China are increasingly asking countries in the region to choose between them, pivoting from an era of broader multilateralism and integration.

The Trump administration's tough line on China lacks an organizing framework beyond "strategic competition." U.S. calls for a "free and open" Indo-Pacific have been welcomed, but the failure of President Trump to attend the East Asia Summit and the U.S.-ASEAN Summit in Singapore and the 2018 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting in Papua New Guinea caused deep concern about U.S. commitment in the region... So too, increased U.S. military presence and the introduction of new initiatives in infrastructure development and cybersecurity cooperation are useful, but the absence of an economic framework to replace the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) remains the most important policy matter from the region's perspective.

China, for its part, continues to assert itself through territorial claims and island building activities in the South China Sea, the coercive politics of the Belt and Road Initiative, and malign influence in its neighbors' internal affairs and democratic processes. But there are no questions in the region that it is there to stay.

The recent visit by Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe to Beijing—notable as the first in seven years—was a vivid example of how U.S. allies and partners in the region feel they must find a *modus vivendi* with China that doesn't rely on continued U.S. presence and commitment. So too, the recent rapprochement with China by Singapore and the Philippines shows how the region's concern over U.S. "stick-to-it-ness" is translating to decisions that countries hope better position them to live with a powerful and increasingly assertive resident power.

(Samuel Brannen, Center for Strategic & International Studies)

備註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。