

考試科目	英文	所 別	政治所	考試時間	5 月 16 日 期六	第 1 節
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I. 請將下列名詞翻譯成中文，並用英文解釋其意涵。(各 10 分，共 50 分)

1. clientelism
2. free rider problem
3. hate speech
4. industrial policy
5. strategic voting

II. Please read the following article carefully, and answer questions. (50分)

North Korea Perfects Its Diplomatic Game: Brinkmanship

As North Korea prepares to launch as early as Saturday what it calls a rocket carrying a communications satellite but Washington calls an intercontinental ballistic missile, the world is watching. And watching, for now, seems to be about all it can do.

On Thursday, as CNN reported that North Korea had begun fueling the rocket — a strong indication that the launching would take place as scheduled; between Saturday and Wednesday — President Obama and his South Korean counterpart, Lee Myung-bak, agreed on the need for a “stern, united” international response.

But with two American journalists detained and facing criminal indictment in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, the United States all but ruled out the possibility of shooting down the rocket — an action that, if successful, could provoke the North into quitting already sputtering nuclear disarmament talks and, if not, would embarrass the Pentagon.

Japan sent interceptor missiles to the coast facing the North. But like the United States, it admits that it can intercept only if the rocket fails and tumbles toward its territory.

(背面還有試題)

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“We will surely win,” the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-il, said during his recent birthday party, according to the March 28 edition of Rodong Sinmun, Pyongyang’s main state-run newspaper. Rodong then explained Mr. Kim’s tactic: “If our sworn enemies come at us with a dagger, he brandishes a sword. If they train a rifle at us, he responds with a cannon.”

Among North Korea watchers, Mr. Kim’s tactic is known as “brinkmanship.” It is a term they often use to explain politics behind the North’s rocket launching and its detention and impending indictment of Laura Ling and Euna Lee, both reporters of San Francisco-based Current TV, who were arrested by North Korean soldiers at the border with China on March 17.

The collapse of the Communist bloc in the early 1990s left North Korea with few friends. Since then, North Korea, a dictatorship armed to the teeth but unable to feed its own people without foreign aid, has specialized in provoking the international community for survival.

Whenever it failed to get concessions in negotiations or there were changes of governments abroad, the North raised tensions, wangling an invitation to talks and extracting fresh aid while never giving up its trump card, its nuclear weapons program.

That is what it did when it withdrew from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in 1993 and began stockpiling plutonium; when it held an American for three months for illegally crossing its border from China in 1996; when it tested its first ballistic missile over Japan in 1998; when its warships clashed with the South Korean Navy in 1999 and 2002; and when it tested its first nuclear device in 2006.

These movements forced reluctant governments in Washington and Seoul to the negotiating table for talks that often resulted in more aid to North Korea. In return, North Korea agreed to work toward ending its nuclear program — a promise it quickly stalled or reversed. It had to, experts say, because the nuclear card is its only major bargaining chip.

North Korea was forced to recalibrate its strategy again after Mr. Lee, a conservative, came to power in Seoul a year ago, ending a decade of no-strings-attached largess from the South. Meanwhile, Mr. Obama took office in Washington in January, giving Mr. Kim a reason to grab Washington’s attention anew.

Since last year, the North has called Mr. Lee a “traitor” and his aides “pro-American flunkies” and “malicious confrontational maniacs.” It has cut off dialogue with Seoul and stalled six-nation nuclear disarmament talks. A month ago, it began assembling what Washington believes is its Taepodong-2 missile at a launching pad on

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its northeast coast.

Then an unexpected bonanza for the Pyongyang government rolled in in the persons of Ms. Ling and Ms. Lee. The regime is now preparing to put them on trial on charges of "hostile acts" against the Communist state, a crime punishable by up to 10 years of hard labor in one of the North's notorious prison camps.

"The journalists considerably weakened their government's leverage against the North," said Kim Tae-woo, a North Korea expert at the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis in Seoul.

All in all, Washington has few good options, experts said.

"North Korea has little to lose in this game," said Kim Yong-hyun, a North Korea specialist at Dongguk University in Seoul. "It's a repeating pattern: Once again, North Korea's brinkmanship is working."

Washington says that the launching is a provocative test of a ballistic missile with the potential of carrying a warhead to the western coast of the United States, and that it violates a United Nations resolution that bans the North from all such tests. But an American effort to punish the North at the Security Council will bog down in haggling with China, the closest the North has to an ally, over whether the North is entitled to launch a satellite, analysts said.

Any such move by the United States, North Korea warns, will also compel it to quit six-party talks on ending its nuclear weapons program — Washington's top goal in dealing with North Korea.

South Korea, too, has few ways to pressure the North, except perhaps reducing the \$1.8 billion worth of annual trade, the second largest volume of trade the isolated country has after China. But the South is perpetually divided between those who want to discipline the North and those who fear such a tactic would only worsen its isolation and add to the deprivation of their relatives still living there.

Tokyo has made the fate of a dozen Japanese kidnapped by North Korea an overriding priority in dealing with the North. Although popular, that policy has seriously curtailed Tokyo's flexibility to engage the North in the nuclear and missile disputes.

Mr. Kim is said to have suffered a stroke last August. By confronting the United States and Japan, he wants to enhance his credentials as a military leader as he seeks to get himself re-elected by his rubber-stamp Parliament, which convenes next Thursday, analysts said.

(背面還有試題)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

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The two American journalists provide North Korea with convenient leverage to attract a high-level envoy from Washington after the rocket launching. But for now, the North will focus on the successful launching, which will give the necessary lift to Mr. Kim's domestic reputation.

"If the launch does take place, the best outcome for the international community is simply for it to fail," said Daniel Pinkston, an analyst with the International Crisis Group, a Brussels-based policy group.

(By Sang-Hun Choe, *New York Times*, 04/03/2009)

1. Please summarize the article in 100 words. (10 分)
2. According to the article, why did North Korea launch the rocket? (10 分)
3. Based on the North Korean case, please explain what "brinkmanship" means for laymen. (10 分)
4. Why has it been so difficult to deal with North Korea? Implicitly, what would be the prospect of six-party talks? (20 分)

考試科目	政治學	所別	政治學系	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第2節
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- 一、自 2008 年以來，全球各國普遍受到自二次世界大戰結束後最嚴峻的金融危機的影響。各國政府採取不同的策略因應差不多相同的危機。請就所知說明各國採以因應危機的主要策略為何（列舉 3 種）（10 分）？這些策略的採取，是否表示特定意識型態的改變？為什麼（15 分）？（本題共 25 分）
- 二、近年來有關「認同政治」(politics of identity) 的研究相當多，請就所知以 3 個國家的實例說明這些國家中「認同」歧異的原因（15 分）。這些歧異產生的政治問題有沒有解決的策略？也請討論（10 分）。（本題共 25 分）
- 三、政治學研究中愈來愈多人重視因果關係的驗證。就你所知，要成立兩個（組）變項間的因果關係，要滿足哪些條件？（本題共 20 分）
- 四、簡要解釋下列各名詞（每小題各 6 分，本題共 30 分）
1. Charismatic leader
 2. Fallacy of ecological inference
 3. Retrospective voting
 4. Statism
 5. ECFA

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考試科目	中華民國政府 與政治	所別	政治所	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第3節
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- 一、你認為何謂理想的政黨政治，並以此標準分析與討論我國的政黨政治 (25%)。
- 二、請分析說明大法官會議在我國憲政上的意義，在說明時請舉相關的大法官會議解釋憲法的例子。(25%)
- 三、若我國立法機關與行政機關（包括總統或行政院）發生衝突，根據我國的憲法，立法機關可以使用哪些方式來對抗行政機關，並請對這些對抗方式加以評估。(25%)
- 四、你認為我國在國家發展的歷程上，出現哪些危機或問題？請加以分析。（可使用學者已提出之相關概念或理論，或者你自己的一套觀點來有系統的分析說明）。(25%)

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

考試科目	中共政府與政治	所別	政治學研究所	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第3節
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1. 在中共改革開放的三十年中，1992年可說是非常關鍵的一年。這一年發生鄧小平南巡和中共召開十四大兩件大事。請問在這兩件事件中，涉入的派系或人物為何？決議或爭論的焦點為何？對後來政經發展的影響為何？（25分）
2. 中共菁英政治的文獻大致可以分成世代政治、技術專家政治、派系政治、制度化等不同研究角度。請分述這些研究角度出現的時代背景、基本內涵，並評論他們對研究當今中共菁英政治的優缺點。（25分）
3. 近來有學者認為中共政權特揉合蘇聯東歐國家的「後極權主義」和東亞國家的「資本主義發展型國家」兩種特性，使得中國的發展經驗與上述國家既有相同的地方，也有不同的地方。試論「後極權主義」與「發展型國家」的內涵，並評論「資本主義發展型國家」描述中國個案的優缺點。（25分）
4. 根據西方民主化的經驗，資本家往往扮演民主化的一股推力。然而，在中國的發展經驗中，資本家並未出現挑戰中共政權的現象。試論中國經驗為何與西方經驗不同的原因。論述過程中請舉出至找一位西方學者的觀點作為輔助。（25分）

考 試 科 目	比較政治	所 別	政治系博士班	考 試 時 間	5 月 16 日 星期六	第 3 節
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一、「發展國家論」(developmental state theory)從 1980 年代以來至今，本身經過了不同的發展。請舉出至少兩位最具有代表性的學者(或著作)，說明這種理論的發展，並請應用在台灣的實例。(30 分)

二、有的學者認為經過三十年快速經濟發展的影響，中國大陸的國家權力，正從社會退出，開始走向民主化。請評論之。(30 分)

三、你認為台灣現在最需要推動的政治改革是什麼？為什麼？如何改？也請說明你的理論根據(40 分)



考試科目	中西政治思想	所別	政治	考試時間	5月16日 星期六 第3節
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一、請分別說明孟、荀政治思想中的“王霸之辨”，並比較之。
(30分)

二、請說明韓非政治思想中有關君權“正當性”之論述。(20分)

三、柏拉圖 (Plato) 在《國家篇》(Politeia, 或《理想國》、《共和國》 Republic) 裡區分了五種政體：貴族制 (Aristocracy)、榮譽制 (Timocracy)、寡頭制 (Oligarchy)、民主制 (Democracy) 與僭主制 (Tyranny)。這五種政體是一步步的墮落過程。請問：

- (1) 所謂墮落，各是從什麼向什麼墮落？(提示：與四種樞德或主要德性有關)(15分)
- (2) 上列每一種政體都與某種財產制度相關。這些財產制度是.....？(5分)

四、請就 (1) 自然狀態與 (2) 締約過程，比較霍布斯 (Hobbes)、洛克 (Locke) 與盧梭 (Rousseau) 的社會契約理論，(10分) 並予評論。(20分)

考 試 科 目	經驗政治理論與方法	所 別	政治學研究所	考 試 時 間	5 月 16 日 星期六	第 3 節
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- 一、請舉出任何一項著名的經驗政治理論，描繪理論的內容，並對其進行批判。(25 分)
- 二、請問，分析單位(unit of analysis)的數目越多，是否越能滿足科學性的要求？所謂「個案研究」(case study)，是否有助於經驗政治的研究？(25 分)
- 三、假設你想針對半總統制(semi-presidentialism)的相關議題進行研究，請提出研究設計，包括研究課題、分析單位、變數的定義和測量以及研究方法等。(25 分)
- 四、假設你想研究台灣、日本與南韓的選舉制度變遷，請寫出研究計畫的摘要(500 字以內)。(25 分)

