

# 103 學年度臺灣大學政治學系博士班入學考試

考試科目：英文（共 3 頁）

考試日期：103 年 4 月 26 日

注意事項：

1. 答案卷上的號碼即為您的准考證號碼，如有錯誤，請在十分鐘內向監考人員要求更換試卷紙。
2. 請勿書寫姓名。
3. 試卷請隨答案紙一併交回，否則倒扣十分。

1. Please translate the following article into Chinese, and please comment in English. (25%)

Why Geneva accord on Ukraine is a tactical victory for Russia?

For the first time in months, the ever-worsening Ukraine crisis seemed to have taken a surprising turn for the better. A snap meeting in Geneva brought together the foreign ministers of Ukraine, the European Union and the United States with their Russian counterpart, despite earlier threats by the Kremlin not to participate.

Even more unexpectedly for the many observers who had placed little hope in the talks, a one-page agreement emerged that outlines steps to de-escalate the situation and to prevent it from turning into open war.

However, neither the very contents of the accord nor the obvious skepticism among its signatories suggest that it will effectively ease the internal and international tensions around Ukraine. Instead, this declaration is set to be an important tactical victory for Russia, the key driver of the conflict.

The Russian annexation of Crimea went unmentioned, and while merely intended by Ukraine and the West to facilitate talks, the Kremlin was quick to read this silence as an effective acknowledgement of its rule over the peninsula.

Presidential elections in Ukraine, scheduled for 25 May 2014, were not included as a crucial element of any political solution to the crisis, thus opening an avenue for Moscow to question their legitimacy.

The massive concentration of Russian troops across Ukraine's eastern borders was not addressed, which perpetuates Moscow's military intimidation of Kiev and the threat of war.

In all these respects, the Geneva agreement has expanded Russia's room for maneuver in Ukraine rather than limiting it.

2. Please translate the following article into Chinese, and please comment in English. (25%)

Syria has destroyed a majority of its chemical weapons material, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons said Saturday.

"The Syrian Arab Republic has removed or destroyed in-country approximately 80 percent of its chemical weapons material," according to the OPCW Executive Council.

The OPCW also said Saturday that the regime of embattled Syrian President Bashar al-Assad is now on track to complete the disposal of the country's chemical weapons in the next few days. If that happens, Syria would meet the deadline set by the OPCW for the destruction of the weapons before the end of April.

"The renewed pace in movements is positive and necessary to ensure progress towards a tight deadline," said Sigrid Kaag, special coordinator of the OPCW-U.N. Joint Mission in Damascus.

In March, Syria submitted to the OPCW a revised proposal for its chemical weapons disposal with a deadline at the end of April. That revised deadline proposal followed a February report by the OPCW that the country had shipped out just 11% of its weapons stockpile for disposal, falling far short of a February 5 deadline to have all such weapons removed.

The slow pace of removal prompted U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry to warn in January that all options remain available to force compliance.

Al-Assad agreed to get rid of all of Syria's chemical weapons last fall to avoid a possible U.S. military strike against the regime.

3. Please translate the following paragraph into Chinese: (25%)

...it is not only insufficient but potentially harmful and ironically Western-centric to argue that core concepts "don't fit" in non-core settings and replacements that work better "there" must be found. This idea, salient in a considerable portion of the literature on IR and the third world, risks portraying the "non-West" exclusively in terms of "particularities" and "experiences" that are contrasted to the Western concepts (that don't fit). As we argued above, this simply reinforces the notion that only Westerners conceptualize and are capable of "universal" thought. Non-Westerners remain defined in

purely negative terms as non-universal, unique, or worse as perverse. Therefore, we feel that a more fitting and significant question to be addressed is “how do concepts get rearticulated in different parts of the world?” Undoubtedly, certain concepts are Eurocentric (“sovereignty”) or U.S.-defined (“national security”) in their roots, but they have been reworked in different ways in distinct places, thus acquiring varied meanings.

From Arlene B. Tickner and David L. Blaney, “Introduction: Thinking Differently,” in A. B. Tickner and D. L. Blaney (eds.), *Thinking International Relations Differently* (London and New York: Routledge, 2012), p. 12. (Do not translate this citation)

4. Please write an essay answering the following question: In what way(s) do you think Taiwan’s adoption of the Western concept of national interests has or has not acquired a distinctively local meaning? (25%)

試題請隨卷繳回