

108 學年度臺灣大學政治學系博士班入學考試

考試科目：英文

考試日期：108 年 4 月 27 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 paragraph into Chinese, and comment in English. (34%)

Scholars have devoted attention to a broad array of transparency outcomes. Potential transparency outcomes such as participation, trust in government, and accountability have received considerable attention. However, some outcomes have seen much less attention than other areas, and researchers have only started to understand how these outcomes relate to transparency. For instance, the effects of transparency on governance-related outcomes such as decision making and improving (financial) management have seen very little scholarly attention. The same is true for citizen-related goals such as citizen satisfaction and legitimacy. While, on one hand, an attitude such as citizen satisfaction may somehow seem less fundamental than, say, trust in government, on the other hand, it may be an attitude that is more malleable and thus more prone to be influenced by government transparency.

Source: Cucciniello, M. , Porumbescu, G. A. and Grimmelikhuijsen, S. (2017), 25 Years of Transparency Research: Evidence and Future Directions. *Public Admin Rev*, 77:42.

2. Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. Then, briefly explain the purpose of the discussion in English (no more than three sentences). (33%)

My theoretical approach centers on the recruitment challenge—the fundamental requirement that rebel leaders mobilize additional participants to join their efforts to challenge the state. Yet attracting recruits to participate in civil war is not an easy task. Theories of collective action paint a grim picture of the likelihood of organized opposition to the state (Olson 1965). Since many of the collective benefits of a victory will be realized independent of participation, and the potential costs provide every reason not to participate, rebel leaders face an uphill battle in convincing individuals to rebel.

To explain the relationship between resource endowments and the character of rebel groups, I focus

on how two factors shape the recruitment process: first, the mix of endowments that different rebel leaders have at their disposal to attract new recruits; and, second, the informational asymmetries that exist between leaders and prospective recruits.

While previous research has identified various ways in which rebel groups mobilize participants (Gurr 1970; Popkin 1979; Keen 1998; Gates 2002), far less attention has been given to the mix of endowments that rebel leaders have at their disposal as they make strategic choices, the resource constraints that exist for some groups and not for others, and how timing introduces uncertainty into the delivery of selective incentives. An emphasis on the implications of a rebel group's resource mix for recruitment is a key part of the model.

Moreover, by adding a new focus on the role of information in the recruitment process, the model gets beyond an important limitation of existing research: the assumption that all potential recruits are of the same value to a rebel group. Rebel groups are unable to easily distinguish high-commitment from low-commitment recruits. The theory proposes that how rebel leaders use selective incentives matters for the type of recruit that is attracted to participate. This information problem is a fundamental part of the recruitment process as well.

Source: Weinstein, Jeremy M. 2005. "Resources and the Information Problem in Rebel Recruitment", *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 49 (4), pp. 600-601.

3. Please translate the following paragraph into Chinese, and comment in English (33%)

What is a theory good for, and why is it so highly valued an object? In the view taken here, a theory has two major functions. First, it offers the most systematic and parsimonious means of codifying what we already know. If a theory is good, it brings together the more powerful concepts and insights and the more relevant knowledge that has been generated via introduction, analogy, and deduction. Second, and equally critical, it provides the foundation from which we can move in the acquisition and codification of future knowledge. In sum, a good theory provides *an intersection between what we already know* (with some degree of confidence) and *that which we seek to know*.

Source: David Singer, "Theorists and Empiricists: The Two-Culture Problem in International Politics." In James Rosenau, Vincent Davis, and Maurice A. East (eds.), *The Analysis of International Politics*, 1972, The Free Press. pp.89-90.

試題請隨卷繳回