

102 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：102 年 5 月 4 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. Read the following passage carefully and, first, please summarize the spirit of Fukuyama's discussion in less than 100 Chinese words (20%) and, second, please assess the performance of the state in Taiwan accordingly in less than 200 English words (30%).

...First and foremost was the centralized source of authority that held an effective monopoly of military power over a defined piece of territory—what we call a state. Peace was kept not by a rough balance of power between groups of kin but by the state's army and police, now a standing force that could also defend the community against neighboring tribes and states. Property came to be owned not by groups of kinfolk but by individuals, who increasingly won the right to buy and sell it at will. Their rights to that property were enforced not by kin but by courts and legal systems that had the power to settle disputes and compensate wrongs.

In time, moreover, social rules were formalized as written laws rather than customs or informal traditions. These formal rules were used to organize the way that power was distributed in the system, regardless of the individuals who exercised power at any given time. Institutions, in other words, replaced individual leaders. Those legal systems were eventually accorded supreme authority over society, an authority that was seen to be superior to that of rulers who temporarily happened to command the state's armed forces and bureaucracy. This came to be known as the rule of law.

Finally, certain societies not only limited the power of their state by forcing rulers to comply with written laws; they also held them accountable to parliaments, assemblies, and other bodies representing a broader proportion of the population. Some degree of accountability was present in many traditional monarchies, but it was usually the product of informal consultation with a small body of elite advisers. Modern democracy was born when rulers acceded to formal rules limiting their power and subordinating their sovereignty to the will of the larger population as expressed through elections.

Francis Fukuyama. *The Origins of Political Order: From Prehuman Times to French Revolution*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2011. ISBN 978-0-374-22734-0

2. Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (25%)

“On the eve of our struggle for independence a man who might have been one of the greatest among the Founding Fathers, Dr. Joseph Warren, president of the Massachusetts Congress, said to his fellow Americans, "Our country is in danger, but not to be despaired of . . . On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important questions upon which rests the happiness and the liberty of millions yet unborn. Act worthy of yourselves."

Well, I believe we, the Americans of today, are ready to act worthy of ourselves, ready to do what must be done to ensure happiness and liberty for ourselves, our children, and our children's children. And as we renew ourselves here in our own land, we will be seen as having greater strength throughout the world. We will again be the exemplar of freedom and a beacon of hope for those who do not now have freedom.

To those neighbors and allies who share our freedom, we will strengthen our historic ties and assure them of our support and firm commitment. We will match loyalty with loyalty. We will strive for mutually beneficial relations. We will not use our friendship to impose on their sovereignty, for our own sovereignty is not for sale.

As for the enemies of freedom, those who are potential adversaries, they will be reminded that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate for it, sacrifice for it; we will not surrender for it, now or ever.

Our forbearance should never be misunderstood. Our reluctance for conflict should not be misjudged as a failure of will. When action is required to preserve our national security, we will act. We will maintain sufficient strength to prevail if need be, knowing that if we do so we have the best chance of never having to use that strength.”

(Ronald Reagan, Inaugural Address, January 20, 1981)

3. Please translate the following paragraphs into English and comment in English. (25%)

「考慮到國際關係的上述這些原則，雙方聲明：
中美兩國關係走向正常化是符合所有國家的利益的；
雙方都希望減少國際軍事衝突的危險；
任何一方都不應該在亞洲－太平洋地區謀求霸權，每一方都反對任何其他國家或國家集團建立這種霸權的努力；
任何一方都不準備代表任何第三方進行談判，也不準備同對方達成針對其他國家的協議或諒解。
雙方都認為，任何大國與另一大國進行勾結反對其他國家，或者大國在世界上劃分利益範圍，那都是違背世界各國人民利益的。」

（中美上海公報， 1972, 2 月）

試題請隨卷繳回