

九十九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：99年5月1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. In your opinion, what are the major opportunities and risks Taiwan will face if the economic cooperation framework agreement with China is forged, presumably no later than the end of 2010?
2. Please translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese (both paragraphs are drawn from: Terry Sullivan, "Reducing the Adversarial Burden on Presidential Appointees: Feasible Strategies for Fixing the Presidential Appointments Process," *Public Administration Review* 69(6) (October 2009):
 - (1) "Can the current presidential appointments process be improved? This essay highlights three kinds of problems: inexperienced appointees, a lengthening process, and tedious and adversarial inquiry. While the essay side-steps trying to affect the prerogatives of institutions involved in the tussle over appointments, it concentrates on improving the support of presidential personnel operations and the process of inquiry that nominees face, and it identifies patterns of repetitiveness among the roughly 2,800 details that a nominee must provide in responding to some 295 individual questions in nine categories. The most adversarial and tedious categories of inquiry include identifying personal background, reporting on criminal entanglements, and assaying potential conflicts of interest. Five strategies are identified for better matching the needed experience in the White House to the demands of presidential personnel. These changes would indirectly shorten the nomination and confirmation process, and the author makes three important recommendations for structuring inquiry that could reduce the

adversarial burden on nominees by nearly a third.”

(2) “From reconciling partisan conflict to assuring global security to promoting global commerce, the peaceful transfer of power—and the appointment of a new administration that it entails—represents America's most significant democratic export. Yet these transitions have not always gone smoothly, especially filling out the new administration. After undergoing yet another presidential transition, the complexity of this process will undoubtedly reemerge as a point of policy controversy. Since the Ronald Reagan administration, studies have regularly surfaced complaining about the process. Invariably, they conclude that the process has become a mess. Invariably, they conclude that it discourages and demoralizes those needed most in government service, with dire consequences for successfully recruiting quality nominees. Invariably, they conclude that the complexity of the inquiry process misses obvious vulnerabilities among nominees that eventually lead to embarrassment for the new president. And, probably predictably, invariably they have had little effect.

3. **“Political Order in Changing Societies** is a book by Samuel P. Huntington which deals with changes in the political systems and political institutions during the process of modernization. Huntington argues that those changes are caused by tensions within the political and social system.

In contrast to the modernization theory which suggests that economic change and development are catalysts in the creation of stable, democratic political systems, Huntington argues that such factors as urbanization, increased literacy, social mobilization, and economic growth do not go hand in hand with political development; the processes are related but distinct.

Huntington argues that order itself is an important goal of developing societies, independent of the question of whether that order was democratic, authoritarian, socialist, or free-market.”

Do you agree with the previous observation made by Huntington? To what extent can it explain what happened in Taiwan in the past five decades?

4. Barrington Moore's famous work, **Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World**, can be summarized as follows:

“Conditions for the development of a western-style democracy (through a "bourgeois revolution"): (1) The "development of a balance to avoid too strong a monarch or too independent a landed aristocracy"; (2) a shift toward "an appropriate form of commercial agriculture"; (3) a "weakening of the landed aristocracy"; (4) the "prevention of an aristocratic-bourgeois coalition against the peasants and workers" [which would lead to fascism]....”

To what extent, do you think that his analysis can explain the Chinese experience in the 19th and the 20th centuries? If not, what is your own analysis of the Chinese case in the said period?

每題 25 分，試題請隨卷繳回