

103 學年度臺灣大學政治學系碩士班甄試入學考試

【注意事項】

- ◎答案卷上的號碼為您的准考證號碼，如有錯誤，請於十分鐘內向監試人員要求更換答案卷。
- ◎答案卷請勿書寫姓名。
- ◎試題請隨答案卷一併交回，否則倒扣十分。

筆試科目：國際關係

考試日期：102 年 10 月 12 日

考試時間：10：00-11：40

【每題 25 分】

- 一、試述美國「再平衡」(Rebalancing)政策的源起及其內容。此一政策就國際關係理論而言，反映出平衡論抑或霸權論的思維？理由為何？
- 二、何謂守勢現實主義(Defensive Realism)與攻勢現實主義(Offensive Realism)？其代表性人物分別為何？並比較此兩種理論的異同。又北京當前的東海與南海政策較符合其中那一種理論？理由為何？
- 三、請仔細閱讀這封公開信，並回答後面的問題。

RECENT events surrounding Syria have prompted me to speak directly to the American people and their political leaders..... The United Nations' founders understood that decisions affecting war and peace should happen only by consensus, and with America's consent the veto by Security Council permanent members was enshrined in the United Nations Charter. The profound wisdom of this has underpinned the stability of international relations for decades.

No one wants the United Nations to suffer the fate of the League of Nations, which collapsed because it lacked real leverage. This is possible if influential countries bypass the United Nations and take military action without Security Council authorization.

The potential strike by the United States against Syria, despite strong opposition from many countries and major political and religious leaders, including the pope, will result in more innocent victims and escalation, potentially spreading the conflict far beyond Syria's borders..... A strike would increase violence and unleash a new wave of terrorism.... There

are few champions of democracy in Syria. But there are more than enough Qaeda fighters and extremists of all stripes battling the government.

My working and personal relationship with President Obama is marked by growing trust. I appreciate this. I carefully studied his address to the nation on Tuesday. And I would rather disagree with a case he made on American exceptionalism, stating that the United States' policy is "what makes America different. It's what makes us exceptional." It is extremely dangerous to encourage people to see themselves as exceptional, whatever the motivation. There are big countries and small countries, rich and poor, those with long democratic traditions and those still finding their way to democracy. Their policies differ, too. We are all different, but when we ask for the Lord's blessings, we must not forget that God created us equal. (紐約時報，2013年9月11日)

- (1) 作者的發言身份與主要訴求為何？
- (2) 請說明作者提供哪些規範性(normative)與經驗性(empirical)論證支持自己的訴求。
- (3) 從目前國際情勢與發展來看，本文的出現與論點有何意涵。

四、何謂 RCEP？何謂 TPP？(請寫出英文全名並簡要介紹其內涵) 外界有謂以 WTO 為代表的全球貿易自由化潮流已陷入僵局，代之而起的是彼此相競爭的區域性經濟集團，且 RCEP 與 TPP 兩者之間的關係也是對抗性的。但也有論者認為，這兩個區域經濟整合機制將有不少重疊的成員，所以仍有相容與合作的空間。請以所學過的國際關係理論(或國際政治經濟學理論)評論上述爭論，並展望兩大機制未來的前景。

試題請隨卷繳回