

一、試閱讀下文並回答問題(25%)

The two dominant models here are the presidential and the parliamentary. In the first, there is a significant degree of independence between the assembly and the executive. Basically, neither is able to dismiss the other (with the exception of impeachment). In the second, there is a high degree of mutual dependence between assembly and the executive, and each is able to dismiss the other. Theoretically, in such systems, the assembly embodies the sovereignty of the people and is therefore the source of authority for executive. In the practice, the executive frequently comes to dominate the assembly, as in Britain. As an example of a presidential system, the American is often said to embody the separation of powers. In fact, the American system has been more accurately described as one of "separated institutions sharing powers".

1. 請說明內閣制下行政與立法關係為何？(8%)
2. 請說明總統制下行政與立法關係為何？(8%)
3. 若以行政和立法的互動關係為例，你認為台灣憲政體制是屬於何種制度？並說明你的理由。(9%)

二、在西歐國家當中，左派政黨與右派政黨的意識型態相當鮮明，但在「全球化」(Globalization)的浪潮下，有學者認為會讓政黨的意識型態趨於匯合(convergence)，但也有學者持不同的看法，其認為全球化反而會讓政黨的意識型態更加分歧(divergence)。請先分析「全球化」的意涵？再說明你贊同那一方的看法？並提出你的理由？(25%)

三、何謂「多元主義論」？何謂「統合主義論」？試以這兩種不同的角度來分析利益團體在現代社會中所扮演的角色？(25%)

四、解釋名詞(25%)

1. Political Economy(5%)
2. Political Culture(5%)
3. Neocorporatism(5%)
4. Neo-Institutionalism(5%)
5. Iron Law of Oligarchy(5%)