

臺灣綜合大學系統 105 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	政治學	類組代碼	B13
		科目碼	B1391
※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機		本試題共計	3 頁

名詞解釋（每題 8 分，共 40 分）

1. 理性選擇論 (rational choice theory)
2. 半總統制 (semi-presidential system)
3. 政治參與 (political participation)
4. 民主鞏固 (democratic consolidation)
5. 新公共管理 (new public management)

申論題（共 60 分）

1. 民主政治體制其中最重要的一項特色就是具有定期選舉的制度。請問選舉在民主體系中扮演哪些功能？此外，觀諸世界各民主國家的選舉制度，請問可概分為哪幾種？請加以介紹說明，並列舉其優缺點。（20 分）

背面有題，請繼續作答。

臺灣綜合大學系統 105 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	政治學	類組代碼	B13
		科目碼	B1391
※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機		本試題共計	3 頁

2. 請評述分析下段原文所介紹之情勢：（20分）

（引自 Christensen, Thomas J. 1999. "China, the U.S.-Japan Alliance, and the Security Dilemma in East Asia." *International Security* 23(4): 49-80）

「Many scholars and analysts argue that in the twenty-first century international instability is more likely in East Asia than in Western Europe. Whether one looks at variables favored by realists or liberals, East Asia appears more dangerous. The region is characterized by major shifts in the balance of power, skewed distributions of economic and political power within and between countries, political and cultural heterogeneity, growing but still relatively low levels of intraregional economic interdependence, anemic security institutionalization, and wide-spread territorial disputes that combine natural resource issues with postcolonial nationalism. If security dilemma theory is applied to East Asia, the chance for spirals of tension in the area seems great, particularly in the absence of a U.S. military presence in the region. The theory states that, in an uncertain and anarchic international system, mistrust between two or more potential adversaries can lead each side to take precautionary and defensively motivated measures that are perceived as offensive threats. This can lead to countermeasures in kind, thus ratcheting up regional tensions, reducing security, and creating self-fulfilling prophecies about the danger of one's security environment. If we look at the variables that might fuel security dilemma dynamics, East Asia appears quite dangerous. From a standard realist perspective, not only could dramatic and unpredictable changes in the distribution of capabilities in East Asia increase uncertainty and mistrust, but the importance of sea-lanes and secure energy supplies to almost all regional actors could encourage a destabilizing competition to develop power-projection capabilities on the seas and in the skies. Because they are perceived as offensive threats, power-projection forces are more likely to spark spirals of tension than weapons that can defend only a nation's homeland. Perhaps even more important in East Asia than these more commonly considered variables are psychological factors (such as the historically based mistrust and animosity among regional actors) and political geography issues relating to the Taiwan question, which make even defensive weapons in the region appear threatening to Chinese security.....

臺灣綜合大學系統 105 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	政治學	類組代碼	B13
		科目碼	B1391
※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機		本試題共計	3 頁

Given China's intense historically based mistrust of Japan, Beijing's concern about eroding norms of Japanese self-restraint, and the political geography of the Taiwan issue, even certain new defensive roles for Japan can be provocative to China. The United States should therefore continue to be cautious about what new roles Japan is asked to play in the alliance. This is particularly true in cases where the United States may be able to play the same roles without triggering the same degree of concern in Beijing. By maintaining and, where necessary, increasing somewhat U.S. capabilities in Japan and East Asia more generally, not only will the United States better be able to manage and cap future regional crises, it ideally may be able to prevent them from ever occurring. By reassuring both Japan and its potential rivals, the United States reduces the likelihood of divisive security dilemma scenarios and spiral model dynamics in the region. In so doing, the United States can contribute mightily to long-term peace and stability in a region that promises to be the most important arena for U.S. foreign policy in the twenty- first century.」

3. 2014 年臺灣掀起太陽花運動，最終阻擋了服務貿易協議在立法院的審議。有學者認為，這是公民社會（civic society）的興起，特別是公民意識（civic consciousness）覺醒所導致。請問：就你所知，何謂「公民社會」？何謂「公民意識」？另外，請你運用這兩項理論概念，比較臺灣 1990 年野百合學運與 2014 年太陽花學運的異同。（20 分）