國立政治大學外交學系 101 學年度轉系考試試題

科 目:英 文

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

1. Translation from Chinese to English (40%)

正在北京訪問的 IMF 總裁(Managing Director)拉加德(Miss Christine Lagarde)3 月 18 日說,全球經濟可能開始走向復蘇,但運作空間已經不大,並且決不允許再出現政策方面的失誤。

拉加德在釣魚台國賓館(Daoyutai State Guesthouse)經濟論壇發表的講話中說,全球經濟逐漸穩定的跡象表明,國際金融機構與各國政府在金融危機後所制定的應對措施正在逐步生效。

但她同時警告說,雖然目前的情況令人感到樂觀,但人們不應因此而 產生虛假的安全感,必須對未來可能出現的嚴重經濟與金融風險保持 警惕。

(以下本段僅為註明資料出處,不需翻譯:BBC 中文網,「全球經濟好轉但仍具潛在危險,」2012年3月18日,引用自: http://www.bbc.co.uk/zhongwen/trad/world/2012/03/120318_glo bal_ecomomy_lagarde.shtml)

2. Essay (60%)

You are a secretary to Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China. Today the Minister asks you to write a 4-to-6-paragraph essay to introduce Taiwan to our international friends.

- (1) Write this essay that you think it can help these international friends to know Taiwan better (40%)
- (2) Why, in your opinion, the elements covered in this essay are important? (20%)

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科 目:國際現勢

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

- 一、解釋名詞:每題8分,共40分
- 1. 博鰲亞洲論壇 (Boao Forum for Asia)
- 2. 泛太平洋戰略經濟夥伴關係協定(The Trans-Pacific Partnership, TPP)「
- 3. 里斯本條約 (Treaty of Lisbon)
- 4. 伊朗核武危機
- 5. 「占領華爾街」(Occupy Wall Street)
- 二、人物說明:每題5分,共40分
- 1. 阿薩德(Bashar Assad)
- 2. 金正恩
- 3. 薄熙來
- 4. 翁山蘇姬
- 5. 格達費(Moammar Gadhafi)
- 6. 林毅夫
- 7. 約瑟夫柯尼(Joseph Kony)
- 8. 「林來瘋」(Linsanity)
- 三、簡答題:每題4分,共20分
- 1. 何謂「歐豬五國」 (PIIGS)?是哪五國?
- 2. 何謂「金磚四國」(BRIC)?是哪四國?
- 3. 911 之後美國發動反恐戰爭,對哪兩個國家展開軍事行動?在哪一個國家至今尚未撤軍?
- 4. 聯合國安理會有三個常任理事國於 2012 年有總統選舉?哪一國選舉已經結束?尚未舉行選舉的兩個國家的現任總統是誰?
- 5. 2012 年夏季奧運會將在哪個城市舉辦? 2017 年夏季世界大學運動 會又在哪個城市舉辦?

國立政治大學外交學系 102 學年度轉系考試試題

科目:英文

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

英翻中(50%)

The joy of long fought-for democratic reform is so often marred by harsh reality. Without checks and balances, the shift away from dictatorship towards freedom can embolden the majority to wield their new power against the minority. With a long history of human rights abuses, critics of military elements in the quasi-civilian government accuse them of allowing unrest to fester. Some reports suggested police did little to stop riots and even alleged backing for the agitators.

Economic development is the best hope for Myanmar. Poor economic management and corruption have left it without the skills base to take full advantage of its potential. But Myanmar's dismal human rights record is not easily forgotten or forgiven. Its treatment of Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of an independence hero, is only the most visible of its transgressions. State oppression is compounded by the appalling cases of discrimination against and oppression of ethnic minorities.

中翻英(50%)

大多數國家,尤其是大國通常不會輕易地改變其國際導向。國家的根本外交政策只有在國內外情勢有重大改變時才會變動。1991年的印度便面臨此情況。國內舊有的政治經濟秩序崩解,國外冷戰時代終結摧毀長期以來導引印度外交政策的基準。許多舊體系核心信念必須揚棄,以建立新的共識。蘇聯瓦解以及經濟全球化的新浪潮使得印度掙扎著摸索推動對外關係的新基石。冷戰後印度外交政策的轉變可回溯至1980年代中期,當時印度開始探討亟待調整的過時的外交政策導向。而1991年以後則是已到了不得不轉變的地步。

冷戰後時代印度外交政策的五大不可逆轉的轉變與導向。第一個導向是從過去堅持建設社會主義社會的集體共識轉變為構建現代資本主義社會的全民共識。第二個轉變是其外交政策的重心已從過去的政治轉至經濟。印度外交政策的第三個轉變是從過去的第三世界主義轉為促進自身的國家利益。1990年代印度開始積極活動爭取在聯合國安理會擴大時成為常任理事國。印度外交政策的第四個重大轉變是隨著脫去第三世界主義的大衣,印度開始揚棄1991年以前印度外交政策的反西方政治路線,不再拒絕西方思維模式。而第五個印度外交新導向是從理想主義路線走向務實主義路線。

國立政治大學外交學系 102 學年度轉系考試試題

科 目:國際現勢

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

- 一、 請寫出下列重要職位的人物,<u>非東方人者</u>請寫出其外文原名(一個 5 分,共 25 分):
- 1. 中國大陸現任國家主席;
- 2. 南韓現任總統;
- 3. 美國現任國務卿;
- 4. 日本現任首相;
- 5. 天主教現任教宗(寫出尊號即可,如前任教宗為 Benedict XVI)。
- 二、 美國總統歐巴馬自 2011 倡議的「再平衡」(rebalancing)戰略,牽動亞洲 局勢的變化(50%, 15-15-20%):
- 1. 請解釋「再平衡」戰略的本質;
- 2. 請在現實主義、自由主義、建構主義與依賴理論等主要世界政治理論中選擇 一個,並陳述該理論之要點;
- 3. 根據你(妳)選擇的理論,在你(妳)的評估之中,你(妳)認為再平衡戰略是否可能成功?為什麼?
- 三、 配對題(請依序標出阿拉伯數字與英文字母,如 15-L, 11-K...一個 5 分, 共 25 分)
- 1. 近日完成總統選舉,但國內也同時發生銀行擠兑風潮;
- 2. 在法軍援助之下,擊退該國北方的伊斯蘭教激進份子與游牧民族;
- 3. 近日選出新任總統,新任總統為該國國父之子、也涉及 2007 年總統選舉之後 的種族緊張;
- 4. 該國近年在政治上大幅自由化,歐巴馬總統曾在去年11月19日訪問;
- 5. 該國經濟近年高速成長,成為金磚四國外的明星。但境內有游牧民族建國問題,該民族曾遭到種族清洗。
- A. 埃及
- B. 以色列
- C. 賽浦路斯
- D. 智利
- E. 土耳其
- F. 哥倫比亞
- G. 緬甸
- H. 肯亞
- I. 甘比亞
- J. 馬利

國立政治大學外交學系 103 學年度轉系考試試題

科目:英文

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

一、請將下則報導翻譯成中文 (40%)

The peaceful resolution of international conflicts requires extensive communicative interaction between delegates from the involved disputants and any third-party representatives. In order to arrive at an amicable settlement, the emissaries must engage in an exchange of grievances and negotiate mutually acceptable terms of settlement, methods of implementation, verification procedures and steps for future relations. Generally, the negotiators come from varied cultural backgrounds with differing worldviews. These variances can create divergent perceptions of the conflict, means of resolution, and the shape of the final solution. To understand and overcome these complicating conditions, it is necessary to have a broad appreciation of the factors which form and influence how an individual perceives not only the problem at hand but also associated conditions.

- 二、請用英文回答以下問題 (60%)
- 1. Which side will be the winner of the Ukraine issue? Russia, EU or US? Why?
- 2. What is trade in services?
- 3. Could you highlight the evolution of Asian economic integration and points out driving forces behind the integration?
- 4. While the United States and the European Union are negotiating free trade agreement, Washington invites China to join TPP negotiations. It is interesting that for the first time China says it will consider the TPP proposal. Are these events are interrelated or not? What is your opinion?
- 5. Who is Kim Jung Eun?
- 6. What are differences and similarities between and WTO?

國立政治大學外交學系 103 學年度轉系考試試題

科 目:國際現勢

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

(答題均無須抄題,但請標明題號)

- 一、人名與職務對照:(若為人名,請寫出其現職;若為職務名稱,請寫出人名)(每題5分,共25分)
- 1. 中共國家安全委員會主席
- 2. 聯合國秘書長
- 3. Kim Jong-un
- 4. Daniel Russel
- 5. Oleksander Turchinov
- 二、簡答題:(每題10分,共50分)
- 1. 請列舉 4 個參與 G20 的主權國家,並另舉出該組織之非 主權國家成員。
- 2. 何謂糧食安全(food security)?
- 3. 請問聯合國現今 (2014 年 2 月底止), 共有幾個會員國 (member states)?
- 4. TPP 之中、英文全稱為何?
- 5. 2014 年冬季奧運於何處舉辦?本次冬奧有何國際政治上的意義?

三、問答題:(25分)

有人說,聯合國安全理事會(UN Security Council)是「大國俱樂部」,請問:該理事會共有幾個成員?有幾個常任理事國?並請由國際關係之現實主義或新自由主義觀點,說明你是否同意此一「大國俱樂部」的說法。

國立政治大學外交學系 104 學年度轉系考試試題

科目:英文

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

一、請將下則報導翻譯成中文 (60%, 30% each)

Obama's recent visit marks a fundamental shift in Indian foreign policy and it is apparent New Delhi has shed its nonaligned posture for good, moving to what is being called "multialignment." India's prickly relations with China are a major factor that has forced New Delhi's hand, especially after it was snubbed during the visit of the Chinese President Xi Jinping to India in September last year, with Chinese soldiers intruding into Indian territory even as the visit was on. It also means countries like India, the U.S. and Japan will work more closely together, given strong Japan-U.S. ties. The countries already have a trilateral dialogue. Recently, the Indian government has sent feelers to the Japanese side asking if it would be interested in a multibillion dollar submarine project.

New Zealand's major export categories and businesses of scale are from the agricultural sector, which is where you'll also find the biggest tariffs and barriers to trade around the world. If free trade deals can give us competitive access to markets where we have previously been blocked due to high tariffs or quotas, the rewards can be large and tend to come quickly, as we have seen with China and Taiwan. One spinoff effect from free trade deals we've observed at ExportNZ is an increased focus on the countries where we're getting better access, plus increased trade from a broader range of businesses.

- 二、請用英文回答以下問題 (40%)
- 1. What is currency war?
- 2. What is THAAD?
- 3. Who is Tony Abbott?
- 4. Why countries rush to sign FTAs?

國立政治大學外交學系 104 學年度轉系考試試題

科 目:國際現勢

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

- 1. 名詞簡要解釋(30%, 每題 5 分)
 - A. 一帶一路
 - B. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
 - C. Boko Haram
 - D. Boris Nemtsov
 - E. Amnesty International
 - F. 中國夢
- 2. 全球化時代的來臨,不僅使得各國思考如何提升本國的競爭力,也嘗試以經濟整合的方式順應此波潮流。因此 (40%,15分-10分-15分):
 - A. 請列舉三個我國目前已經完成簽署或正在執行的貿易 協議;
 - B. 請分別敘述 TPP 與 RCEP 的成立背景;
 - C. 有人說 TPP 是美國主導、RCEP 是中國大陸主導的區域 經濟協議。請從國際關係現實主義的角度,解釋這樣的 觀察。
- 3. 簡答題(30%, 每題15分):
 - A. 敘利亞內戰的成因與近期發展;
 - B. 美國頁岩油開採與國際油價之間的關係。

國立政治大學外交學系 105 學年度轉系考試試題

科目:英文

(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

一、請將下則報導翻譯成中文 (60%, 30% each)

The repeated eruption of financial crises has become a feature of 21^{st} century international political economy. These repeated crises have led many observers to question the stability of the global financial system. The onset of the global financial crisis in 2008 ushered in even more intensive debates. Providing stability in a deeply integrated financial system that is still recovering from a systemic is a difficult task. One way to approach the task is through conceiving global financial stability as a global public good.

India's traditional anti-Western prism looks outdated in understanding the Middle East. After failed Western interventions in Iraq, Libya and Afghanistan, President Barack Obama is refusing to drag America into a new regional quagmire in the Middle East. After four decades of marginalisation in the Middle East, Russia is actively intervening in the region. America may still be the most important power in the Middle East. But its hegemony is being chipped away on both the supply and demand side. There are other trends as well. Extended hostility between the US and Iran has begun to ease after the resolution of the nuclear dispute between Tehran and the international community. This has sent a chill down the spine of many Arab regimes that have long relied on American power as the guarantor of regional security.

- 二、請用英文回答以下問題 (40%)
- 1. What is mega-FTA?
- 2. What is ECB?
- 3. Who is Justin Trudeau?
- 4. Why some countries launch negative interest rates?

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(考試時間:一小時;試題卷請隨答案卷一併繳回)

- 一、名詞簡要解釋(30%,每題5分)
 - 1. SDGs
 - 2. THAAD
 - 3. ISIS
 - 4. Brexit
 - 5. INTERPOL
 - 6. 納土納群島
- 二、問答題(50%, 15分-15分-20分)

依據 2016 年 3 月間美國主要兩政黨黨內初選結果顯示, 民主黨可能由 Hillary Clinton、共和黨可能由 Donald Trump 出線代表參與 11 月的總統大選。請問:

- 1. 你(妳)認為本次民主黨與共和黨候選人之外交政策取向分別屬於孤立主義還是國際主義?為什麼?
- 2. 你(妳)認為美國新任總統繼續推動亞太再平衡政策的可能性為何?
- 3. 請依據結構現實主義權力平衡之觀點,闡述我國面對 美國新任總統可能之亞太政策的因應之道。
- 三、簡答題(20%, 每題 10分)
 - 1. 試述 UNFCCC COP21 會議之主要成就。
 - 2. 何謂 TPP?目前談判進展為何?我國加入之機會與挑 戰何在?