

國立臺灣師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：比較政府與政治

適用系所：政治學研究所

注意：1.本試題共 1 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

- 一、何謂「權力分立」(separation of powers)? 何謂「制衡」(checks and balances)? 試先分別說明其意義和基本類型後，再舉任何兩個國家的制度設計為例，加以比較之。(25 分)
- 二、何謂「民主轉型」(democratic transition)? 何謂「民主鞏固」(democratic consolidation)? 何謂「民主深化」(democratic deepening)? 試先分別說明三個概念之意義後，然後選擇其中一個(或二個、或三個)概念針對你所熟悉的兩個國家，來比較其民主化過程之異同。(25 分)
- 三、請先將下列文章段落譯成中文，然後評論其在比較政治研究上之意涵。(25 分)

While corruption has always been a global problem, the international community has only recently attempted to identify and implement global solutions. For the most part, these solutions take two different approaches: public and private. In the public sphere, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) is the primary vehicle for enforcing antibribery norms. As the first domestic law to criminalize foreign bribery, the FCPA inspired the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Convention, a “major antibribery treaty” that requires thirty-six ratifying states to enact domestic legislation criminalizing foreign bribery. Therefore the FCPA has gained international significance and it remains the “primary tool used by U.S. regulators to prosecute. . . foreign public bribery.” Alternatively, in the realm of private litigation, international arbitration tribunals have refused to enforce contracts that were obtained by paying bribes.

(以上段落摘自 *Columbia Law Review*, Vol. 112, 2012, p. 67)

- 四、請先將下列文章段落譯成中文，然後評論其在比較政治研究上之意涵。(25 分)

If the People’s Republic of China (PRC) moves toward democracy, it is likely to be in no small part due to the influence of the Republic of China (ROC or Taiwan). This influence comes not only from the direct impact of Taiwanese political and social actors in promoting change, but also from Taiwan’s being the first and only democracy yet to be installed in a culturally Chinese society. In addition to demonstrating the compatibility of democracy and Chinese culture, Taiwan’s successful democratic transition illustrates a possible exit strategy that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) could follow if it seeks to move away from one-party authoritarianism. It is very uncertain, of course, whether China will take this path, as the CCP is also subject to a wide range of other influences and pressures that might push it in an altogether different direction.

(以上段落摘自 *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 23, No.1, 2012, p. 42)