

# 東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 2 頁

系級	政治學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	政治學英文	本科總分	100 分

**1) 、 Please read the following statement and give your comments in English (25%).**

“For the [world’s] four Chinese-speaking regions — Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Mainland China — the longer the colonization, the more advanced a place is. It’s rather embarrassing. Singapore is better than Hong Kong; Hong Kong is better than Taiwan; Taiwan is better than the mainland. I’m speaking in terms of culture. I’ve been to Vietnam and mainland China. Even though the Vietnamese are seemingly poor, they always stop in front of red traffic lights and walk in front of green ones. Even though mainland China’s GDP is higher than that of Vietnam, if you ask me about culture, the Vietnamese culture is superior.” (Ko Wen-je, interviewed by *Foreign Policy*)

**2) 、請以中文翻譯以下的文章(25%)**

“Much time has been spent by economists and critics on the pervasive but elusive concept of rationality. There are multiple prominent versions of rationality. One version upholds that rationality is essentially about consistency of behaviour. Another sees rationality as the maximization of explicit (typically pecuniary) rewards. So much empirical and experimental evidence has been marshalled against the second (more restrictive) version that a significant number of economists have now abandoned the idea. Whether the existence of altruistic behaviour challenges the idea of rationality depends on the definition that is adopted. Definitions of rationality that accommodate altruism end up being unfalsifiable.”

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**3) 、 Please read the paragraphs below and give your opinion in English. (50%)**

Gallagher and Mitchell (2008:3) state that, “electoral systems matter. They are a crucial link in the chain connecting the preferences of citizens to the policy choices made by government. They are chosen by political actors and, once in existence, have political consequences for those actors.” Since the seminal work of Maurice Duverger, large amounts of literature have analyzed political consequences that different electoral systems cause.

As Pippa Norris (1997) points out,

“the issue of how the electoral system functions has consequences which reflect essentially contested concepts of representative democracy. For advocates of responsible party government the most important considerations are that elections (not the subsequent process of coalition-building) should be decisive for the outcome. The leading party should be empowered to try to implement their programme during their full term of office, without depending upon the support of minority parties..... In contrast, proponents of proportional system argue that the electoral system should promote a process of conciliation and coalition-building within government. Parties above a minimum threshold should be included in the legislature in rough proportion to their level of electoral support.”

Taiwan has undergone electoral reform and adopted a mixed parallel electoral system in the 2008 legislative election. The new system has created a lot of debate.

1. In your opinion and based on the works of Gallagher and Mitchell (2008) and Norris (1997), why do “electoral systems matter”?
2. What do you think are the negative and/or positive aspects of the mixed parallel electoral system currently being used in Taiwan?

Sources:

1. Gallagher M. and Paul Mitchell. 2008. “Introduction to Electoral Systems.” in Gallagher M. and Paul Mitchell (eds.) *The Politics of Electoral Systems*. N.Y.: Oxford University Press.
2. Norris, P. 1997. “Choosing Electoral System: Proportional, Majoritarian, and Mixed System.” *International Political Science Review* 18(3): 297-312.