

國立臺灣師範大學 100 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，否則不予計分。

說明：本試題共四題，每題 25 分，均為問答題，

作答時不必抄題，但必須標明題號，題號錯誤不予計分。

一、你(妳)認為民主或民主政治(democracy)是否為一種普世價值(universal value)? 如果是，那麼民主(或民主政治)有那些內涵足以做為普世價值? 如果不是，你所持的理由是什麼? (25 分)

二、亞洲價值(Asian values)的主要內涵為何? 你(妳)認為亞洲價值作為一種論述依據，有何優缺點? 試從比較觀點說明亞洲價值與民主價值之異同。(25 分)

三、試先將下列英文譯成中文(10 分)，並從比較政治的觀點申論其要義。(15 分)

There is absolutely no doubt that on the post-Mao mainland, compared with the Mao era, our countrymen have gained tangible benefits in terms of food and shelter and an extremely limited space for personal choices. The pragmatic “cat theory” initiated by Deng Xiaoping, compared with Mao’s ideology, which stressed class struggle, had a nimble and soft flexibility. However, none of these changes have fundamentally altered the basic mode of existence of our countrymen; the relationship between the ruler and the ruled in this land has been the same throughout the ages, and has been handed down unchanged to this day.(摘錄自 Journal of Democracy, 2011)

四、試先將下列英文譯成中文(10 分)，並從學理(比較憲法或比較制度)申論其要義。(15 分)

Constitutions are supposed to constitute and constrain a system of government, to create a stable set of rules for how the political game will be played. But as with any rulebook, constitutions can succeed only if the relevant players — government officials, popular majorities, interest groups, and other political actors — are committed to playing by and upholding the constitutional rules. If powerful political actors felt free to change the game at any time by ignoring or revising any rules that they found disadvantageous, there would be no such thing as constitutionalism. (摘錄自 Harvard Law Review, 2011)