

東吳大學 102 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	國際政治	本科總分	100 分

一、試引用兩套不同的國際政治理論，來說明中國的國力崛起對區域安全與穩定的影響，並闡述與比較兩者之間何者較具有說服力。(25%)

二、何謂「攻勢現實主義」(offensive realism)?又何謂「守勢現實主義」(defensive realism)? 兩者之間的共同點跟差異處何在? 你認為何者較能解釋當前國際政治的現象? 試申論之。(25%)

三、請詳讀下列 The New York Times 於 2013 年的一篇報導。發生了什麼事? 是什麼問題? 你的看法是什麼? 用中文回答即可 (20%)

North Korea Hints at New Nuclear Test in Rebuke to U.N.

By CHOE SANG-HUN

Published: January 23, 2013

SEOUL, South Korea — North Korea said Wednesday that its nuclear weapons program was no longer negotiable, and indicated that it might conduct its third nuclear test to retaliate against the United Nations Security Council's tightening of sanctions against the country for launching a rocket last month.

Although it was not the first time North Korea had expressed such a strident stance, its posture, coming under the new leadership of Kim Jong-un, threw a direct challenge to President Obama as he starts his second term, and to Park Geun-hye, who will be sworn in as president of South Korea next month.

After years of tensions with North Korea, both Mr. Obama and Ms. Park recently said they were keeping the door open for dialogue with North Korea on the premise that such engagement would lead to the eventual dismantling of its nuclear weapons program.

The North's comments came as Washington reaffirmed its policy of punishing North Korea for moving toward the development of long-range missiles tipped with a nuclear warhead, spearheading international backing for a unanimous Security Council resolution on Tuesday.

The resolution tightened existing sanctions and condemned North Korea's Dec. 12 rocket launching as a violation of earlier resolutions banning the country from conducting any tests involving ballistic missile technology. North Korea said Wednesday that it would take "physical counteraction" to bolster its "nuclear deterrence both qualitatively and quantitatively."

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By “physical counteraction,” analysts in Seoul said, North Korea most likely meant detonating another nuclear device to show advances in bomb making. After analyzing the debris of the rocket North Korea fired in December to put a satellite into orbit, South Korean officials said North Korea indigenously built crucial components of a missile that can fly more than 6,200 miles.

In recent months, international experts have detected what appear to be new tunneling activities and efforts to fix flood damage in the Punggye-ri nuclear test site in northeastern North Korea. Kim Min-seok, spokesman for the Defense Ministry of South Korea, told reporters last month that North Korea could conduct a third nuclear test on short notice once its leadership decided to. North Korea conducted an underground nuclear test in Punggye-ri in 2006 and in 2009.

The North Korean statement said Wednesday that Washington and its allies “know better than any others about the fact that ballistic missile technology is the only means for launching satellites, and they launch satellites more than any others.” It added, “This is self-deception and the height of double standards.”

In recent years, North Korea has made it increasingly clear that it is determined to keep its nuclear weapons at whatever costs, undermining a once-popular belief that the Pyongyang government’s brinkmanship was a mere bargaining ploy designed to get as many concessions as possible in exchange for nuclear weapons.

Choi Jin-wook, an analyst at the Korea Institute for National Unification in Seoul, said, “This is a strong message from North Korea, basically saying that no matter how much economic aid it receives, no matter how flexible other countries become, it will be negotiating only on the premise that it will be accepted and treated as a nuclear power.”

He continued, “The North is sending a wake-up alarm to Washington and Seoul.”

四、名詞解釋（30%）

1. 歐債危機
2. 車諾堡事件
3. 京都議定書
4. 布列敦森林體系
5. FTA