

東吳大學 100 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.請以中文翻譯以下的文章（25%）

The nonviolent rights-defense movement does not aim to seize political power, but is committed to building a humane society wherein one can live with dignity. That is, it strives to expand an independent civil society by changing the way people live—the lifestyle of ignorance, cowardice, and willing enslavement—by first endeavoring to expand the space and resources for civil society in areas where the control by government authorities is weak. This is followed by sustained nonviolent resistance to compress the social space controlled by government authorities, and then by increasing the price the dictatorial government has to pay in order to control the civic sphere, shaping a pattern of gradual inch-by-inch progress of civil liberties at the expense of the contracting power of government authorities.

Liu Xiaobo

Journal of Democracy Jan 2011

2.請以英文評論上述文章（25%）

東吳大學 100 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 2 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

3. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. According to the paragraph what do you think are some of the factors which affects a person's vote choice? (**Use Chinese to answer this question**) (25%)

Voting choice, like participation, is not just a matter of personal preferences. Obviously voters are more likely to vote for a party they like than one they dislike, but their likes and dislikes are influenced and conditioned by a variety of outside forces—in particular by their social and family background and by the way the parties are portrayed in the media. And irrespective of their likes and dislikes, voters cannot vote for a party that does not put forward a candidate in their constituency. Even when their preferred party does contest the election, voters may be reluctant to vote for it if they feel it has no chance of winning in their local constituency and/or if they feel it has no chance of winning a majority or even holding the balance of power in parliament. At other times—especially at by-elections—voters who want to protest about specific government policies without throwing the government out of the office may switch their votes to a new or extremist party precisely because they are sure that it cannot win power. So it makes little sense to discuss voting without paying attention to the situation of the voter and the circumstances of the election.

(Taken from W. L. Miller. 2002. “Political Participation and Voting Behaviour.” in Hawkesworth, Mary and Maurice Kogan (eds.) *Encyclopedia of Government and Politics*. Taylor and Francis. pp.432-433.)

4. What is democracy? How do you evaluate the quality of democracy in Taiwan? (25%)
(**Attention: this question must be answered in English**)