

科目：專業英文 適用：公行系二、公行系三

編號：141、541

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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## 一、英翻中 (50%)

The end of the Cold War made a sound claim for the death of communism and supported the ideological triumph of democracy and capitalism claimed by the US for decades. As the U.S. become free from the bipolar struggle and military rivalry with the former Soviet Union, it was transformed into sole superpower in the world and began to enjoy a much larger margin of unilateral superiority and hegemony, politico-militarily and to a lesser degree economically, all the other powers than any leading state in the last two centuries. The goal of preventing other states from challenging the preeminent position of the US was embodied by a series of policies of 'collective self-defense, engagement and enlargement, and multilateral security' equipped and directed by the ideological idealism of 'three pillars of economy, security and democracy' during the 1990s, or at least, during the Clinton Administration .

To preserve its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific region and to play the unipolar role of preserve of the status quo, the optimal interest of the US in this region is to avoid any military conflict or economic instability. It attempted to convince or 'temp' its 'offshore balancers' e.g. China, Japan and South Korea to accept its dominance and then give the US a prominent role as a Pacific power. Hence, the US's core strategy around this region is to ensure and consolidate the maintenance and management of the "fan spread wide architecture of security alliances" established in the Cold War; further it attempted to engage and integrate Russia and China into the practices and institutions of a U.S.-centered international order.

In this new order, the U.S. began to sensitize the threat that the rise of China could challenge to its *status quo* power and privileges as a unipolar actor in this region since the second half of the 1980s . Hence, for constraining threats from the rise of China, the US's China policy developed into one of twofold "constrainment". On the one hand, it broadens the scope of full engagement with China in various arenas according to the 'three pillars' dedication; on the other hand, it attempts to integrate China as a member of international organizations in order to contain the behavior of China under the regulations and limitations of various international regimes . Hence, the Clinton's Administration attempt to divide the ideology-politico-military and economic contacts with China. Their attempts to construct a comprehensive relationship with China all evidenced disparate trends in the global economy and politico- military-ideology.

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二、中翻英：(20%)

1. 內閣 (2%)
2. 立法委員 (2%)
3. 寡頭鐵則 (2%)
4. 治理 (2%)
5. 新自由制度主義 (2%)
6. 新現實主義 (2%)
7. 理性選擇制度論 (2%)
8. 競租 (2%)
9. 垃圾桶理論 (2%)
10. 資本主義 (2%)

三、以英文寫出太陽花學運的過程與訴求 (30%)。