

身分：全時進修軍、自費生

所別：政治學系碩士班

科目：政治學

申論題

- 一、國體與政體的定義與區別。(25%)
- 二、依照學者 Verba & Nie 的說法何謂「政治參與」?其元素有那些??(25%)
- 三、有關利益團體對於政治體系的影響，政治學者歸納言之具有三種看法? 試論述之。(25%)
- 四、隨著網路科技的發展，政府政策往往受到民意高度的關注使得執行出現寸步難行的窘境，試就現代社會有關政策執行可能出現的問題? 加以論述之。(25%)



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科目：國際關係

壹、申論題(每題 20 分)

一、試說明現實主義(realism)學派運用何種角度來解釋國際關係？其理論架構的基本法則為何？

二、請您運用「地緣政治」(geopolitics)的角度來分析中國大陸的「一帶一路」戰略？

三、「伊斯蘭國」(Islamic State)崛起的因素為何？它是否具備「國家」的性質呢？國際社會對它有何反應？並請提出你的觀點。

四、「現實主義」(Realism)是國際關係理論的主流理論，請比較其發展階段中出現的古典現實主義、傳統現實主義及新現實主義的異同。

貳、解釋名詞(每題 5 分)

一、全球化(globalization)

二、自由貿易(free trade)

三、新現實主義(neo-realism)

四、擴散(proliferation)



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✓ 一、行政管理與企業管理之差異為何？試比較說明之。20%

✓ 二、試說明韋伯(Max Weber)理想型(ideal type)官僚制度的特徵，並評論之。20%

✓ 三、何謂「角色衝突」(role conflict)？並請以自己所任的職務為例解釋說明之。20%

✓ 四、何謂組織文化(organizational cultural)？又何謂軍隊組織文化？依你之見，如何讓軍隊組織文化深根，進而影響官兵行為，避免口號治軍？20%

✓ 五、解釋名詞 40% 20% 每字 5 分

(一)Y 理論(Theory Y)

(二)組織發展(organization development)

(三)權變領導理論(contingency leadership theory)

(四)全面品質管理(total quality management)



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科目：英文

I Translation 英翻中 (50%)

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The greatest triumph is won without bloodshed.
2. Citizens have confidence in ability of government to support and protect its people.
3. The U.S. Marines did a relatively good job of working with the press in the Gulf War.
4. As the world grows globally, the interconnectedness between different regions becomes stronger.
5. A good relationship with the local community supports the joint force ability to accomplish its mission.
6. The one-hour special is important more for its visual images than for any words in the script or from interviews.
7. As many as 700 migrants are believed to have died in a shipwreck off the Libyan coast, piling pressure on European leaders to find a solution to a spiraling migration crisis.
8. Islamic State releases a video purporting to show two separate groups of Ethiopians being shot and beheaded in Libya.
9. Asian stock indexes wavered between positive and negative territory as investors weighed the latest measures from China.
10. Today's media have become a powerful weapon capable of affecting the hearts and minds of the people on both sides engaged in a war.

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七、段落填空 25%

Have you ever heard the English expression, "as busy as a bee"? _1_ honeybees are very good workers. They fly all day from flower to flower to collect the pollen they need to make honey. Then they fly back to their _2_ to deliver their precious pollen and get a much-needed night's sleep. Sometimes, _3_, bees do not have time to get back home. What happens then?

Honeybees find the bottom of a leaf to sleep under through the night. If the weather is too cold, they may _4_ to death. They might also be unable to fly away from birds that like to eat them. It's a good idea for bees to get home in time _5_ dinner!

1. (A) In fact
(B) In length
(C) In detail
(D) In total
2. (A) sign
(B) tide
(C) kite
(D) hive
3. (A) therefore
(B) however
(C) besides
(D) moreover
4. (A) crawl
(B) scare
(C) freeze
(D) shock
5. (A) by
(B) with
(C) at
(D) for



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三、閱讀理解 25%

Though many places in the world seem to enjoy peaceful prosperity, there are unfortunately still human rights violations that occur on a daily basis. While it's impossible to prosecute every incident, there is an organization dedicated to making the international public more aware of such injustices in the hope of stopping future offenses. Amnesty International was established to help the thousands of people worldwide who are incarcerated, tortured, terrorized or brutalized because of their political beliefs. It began with a group of former political prisoners in 1961 and has now grown to a membership of more than 1 million in over a hundred different countries.

Amnesty International's strength lies with its members. Once a political injustice is discovered, members write letters to their own countries and notify the media about the incident. This puts pressure on governments by highlighting inhumane treatment of citizens and can ultimately lead to changes in government policies or even human lives being saved.

The work of Amnesty International is highly respected throughout the world and earned them the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977. Because they are not affiliated with any particular religion or political views, their objective research is often called upon to aid other international organizations such as the United Nations. Though their headquarters are in London, they have more than seven thousand offices internationally and uncover incidents from every corner of the globe. Mexico, Australia, Iraq, China and the US, among many others, have come under security for human rights violations. With Amnesty International, concerned citizens all over the world can work together and engender fairness in places where it is most needed.

1. What is the main purpose of Amnesty International?
 - (A) Hoping governments create political systems.
 - (B) Organizing protest campaigns.
 - (C) Stopping human right violations.
 - (D) Teaching the media about international laws.



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2. Who established Amnesty International?
- (A) People who were once put in jail for their beliefs.
 - (B) British citizens concerned about international peace.
 - (C) More than a million people from different countries.
 - (D) Politicians from Mexico, Australia, Iraq, China and the US.
3. How does Amnesty International fight political injustices?
- (A) They organize a protest march in London.
 - (B) They research the country's political history.
 - (C) They prosecute the offenders in court.
 - (D) They notify governments and the media of incidents.
4. Which of the following is true of Amnesty International?
- (A) Their headquarters are localized to different offices.
 - (B) More than a hundred different countries have members.
 - (C) They won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961.
 - (D) Only Christians can belong to their group.
5. Which of the following would be an Amnesty International concern?
- (A) Having a democratic election in a country with a king.
 - (B) Changing unfair labor laws.
 - (C) Discovering a lost, ancient society.
 - (D) Imprisoned and abused war protesters.

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