

# 國立中興大學107學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：國際政治

系所：國際政治研究所

**本科目不得使用計算機**

本科目試題共 / 頁

1. 請評論下列陳述：「特定典範一旦勝出，將無法容許其他典範並存，領域就會以勝利典範為核心，演化為具整合性與一致性的學門。」（25%）
2. 請說明古典現實主義與結構現實主義的異同。（25%）
3. 請解釋國際典則(International regime)、國際機制(International institution)，以及國際組織(International organization)的異同。（25%）
4. 請將以下文章翻譯成中文（25%）： Over the decades, reminders of the unstable situation have cropped up in the form of violent incidents between two Koreas. A peace treaty ending the war—like the San Francisco Peace Treaty signed by the US, Japan, and dozens of other countries after World War II—could remain elusive. For starters, it would need to be signed by the United States, which also is technically still at war with North Korea. The US has all sorts of beefs with North Korea, including its evasion of UN sanctions and its assorted weapons of mass destruction. A chief concern is its nukes. The Kim regime, though, is highly unlikely to ever give up all of its existing nuclear weapons. Pyongyang said it would discontinue testing nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic weapons, and close a nuclear test site. Still, experts doubt that North Korea has, as it has claimed, achieved the ability to deliver nuclear warheads in working order via ICBMs in the first place. And the Kim regime said nothing about its short-term and mid-range missiles, or its other weapons of mass destruction, including the chemical and biological variety. Ideally, South Korea would be involved in any official peace treaty, in addition to the US and North Korea, notes Ku. But complicating matters, North Korea does not recognize South Korea as one of the belligerents in the original Korean War.