

※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

一、請先閱讀以下外媒報導，再依次回答下列問題。(25%)

Donald Trump has said that a meeting is being arranged between himself and Russian President Vladimir Putin. The US president-elect gave no timeline for when the meeting might take place. "He wants to meet and we are setting it up," he said in remarks at his Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida. The Kremlin said in response that it was open to the talks, but that no details had been confirmed yet.

Trump has promised to negotiate an end to the war in Ukraine soon after he takes office on 20 January and has expressed scepticism about US military and financial support for Kyiv.

- (1) 請略述此則新聞所涉及的國際衝突的背景。
- (2) 請說明此國際衝突主要的當事方，及其在衝突中希望達成的戰略目標（與目標的變化）。
- (3) 試列舉新聞所述及的談判可能出現的方案，與方案實現的可能性。
- (4) 試分析上述方案若達成，對國際局勢可能造成的影響。

二、若干國際政治分析認為，目前國際局勢頗受「強人政治」的影響。諸如普京 (V. Putin)、川普 (D. Trump)、習近平、莫迪 (N. Modi) 皆是。甚至中等強權 (middle powers) 中的阮富仲、那坦雅胡 (B. Netanyahu)、金正恩、艾爾段 (R. Erdogan)、奧班 (Orban Viktor) 也都是強人。請列舉不同的國際關係理論，討論它們如何看待強人政治在當今局勢的作用？其優劣之處為何？(25%)

三、即將再度接任美國總統的川普在日前表示，美國不排除採取軍事或經濟行動來取得對格陵蘭島的控制，格陵蘭島對美國的安全至關重要。請援引一個國際關係理論，分析為何格陵蘭島對美國的安全至關重要？**或者**，請援引一個國際關係理論，分析說服川普他不需要實際取得格陵蘭島來確保美國的安全。[兩者擇一回答即可] (25%)

四、在著名期刊 International Security 第 49 期第 2 卷中，有一篇文章提到：

China's rise, Russia's military resurgence, and India's economic growth have prompted debates about the end of unipolarity and the future balance of power. Such debates are a staple of international politics; indeed, in the late twentieth century, many observers warned that Japan and the Soviet Union would overtake the United States. Yet scholars and policymakers evince little agreement on how to define power or measure the distribution of power.

試問：

- (1) 上述引用段落的大意為何？你是否同意第一句話所言？為什麼同意或為什麼不同意？(10%)
- (2) 請問「權力」的定義為何？(5%) 在國際關係學界通常會如何測量 (measure) 權力？(10%)