

- 一、請閱讀以下期刊文章之摘錄，並分析討論：(1) 此段落欲探討的核心問題為何？(2) 此文使用了哪些國際關係理論途徑進行討論？(3) 請自行評估何種途徑適合此文欲探討的核心概念？

(25%)

In Asia, Biden has bent over backward to woo a backsliding India, a communist Vietnam, and other not so liberal states. In Europe, wartime exigencies have muted concerns about creeping authoritarianism on NATO's eastern and southern fronts. In the Middle East, Biden has concluded that Arab dictators are not pariahs but vital partners. Defending a threatened order involves reviving the free-world community. It also, apparently, entails buttressing an arc of imperfect democracies and outright autocracies across much of the globe. Biden's conflicted strategy reflects the realities of contemporary coalition building: when it comes to countering China and Russia, democratic alliances go only so far. Biden's approach also reflects a deeper, more enduring tension. American interests are inextricably tied to American values: the United States typically enters into great-power competition because it fears mighty autocracies will otherwise make the world unsafe for democracy. But an age of conflict invariably becomes, to some degree, an age of amorality because the only way to protect a world fit for freedom is to court impure partners and engage in impure acts.

- 二、在國際關係研究之中，何謂「理性主義」(rationalist) 研究途徑？何謂「反思主義」(reflectivist) 研究途徑？現今許多觀察家認為我們已經進入「反全球化」時代，請問國際關係如果確有「反全球化」的若干特徵或趨勢，是理性主義還是反思主義的分析更為適用？(25%)

- 三、國際經濟的發展與國際政治密不可分。請從國際政治經濟學的角度來分析全球資本市場整合會如何損害了國家自主？(25%)

- 四、中國大陸在國際上的崛起乃是近 20 年來世界政治上的大事。首先，就你個人的觀察，其崛起的國際政治基礎為何？其次，基於上述的判斷，選擇國際關係三大典範 (現實主義，自由主義，與建構主義) 之一來剖析中國和平崛起的可能性。(25%)