

銘傳大學 96 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試  
公共事務學系碩士班(乙組)  
第一節

中國大陸研究試題

(第 1 頁共 2 頁)  
(限用答案本作答)

銘傳大學公事所 96 年入學試題

一、中共自 2006 年迄將實施五十餘年的「計畫經濟」改為「經濟規畫」(即十一五規畫)試說明兩者之異同。(24%)

二、請就鄧小平提倡的「社會主義市場經濟」到江澤民提出的「三個代表」再到胡錦濤通過之「物權法」討論中共意識型態之變化。(34%)

三、請閱讀以下的文章，並作大要摘譯及評論：(30%)

**The New Young Leaders**

The Communist Party of China seems to have seen the downside of the traditional culture's obsession with old age. The rise of the 40-somethings in the ongoing leadership changes is actually by arrangement

As the current round of local leadership succession unfolds, some younger faces, particularly a group born in the 1960s, are found at the helm in the provinces and central government ministries.

We did not lack examples of 40-somethings in a governor's or a minister's office. But the emergence of the latest such group in high positions is different.

We are not unfamiliar with reports about foreign citizens in their 40s being elected national leaders.

In terms of personality development, leaders this age are young and energetic enough to stand the toughest of challenges, while mature and rational enough to have a sense of direction.

But Chinese political culture is one that values seniority. Traditionally, young faces were not favored for key decision-making positions because they were considered immature for leadership roles.

Another perceived disadvantage of youthful officials has been personal characteristics. More often than not, aspiring youths would not be trusted and promoted until they concealed or gave up what made them who they are. That is why hopeful candidates for public offices usually choose to speak, behave, and even dress alike.

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The Party's central leadership has made it compulsory that the new Party apparatus at the provincial level must include three members under the age of 50, and at least one under 45.

The result is leaders born in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

The collective prominence of the 1960s generation on the national political landscape is worth celebration not because it is a natural evolution of power succession. They

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will instill new vigor into Chinese politics not only because they are younger and more energetic.

This age group witnessed the nation's difficult transfer from a planned to a market economy. Most of them received higher education after the country resumed regular college instruction. They grew up immersed in idealism.

Let us hope they do bring something fresh to the national political scene.

(Source: China Daily January 26, 2007)

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