一、行為主義（behaviorism）是二戰後美國政治學界風行的思維，請問它的特色為何？（5分）它在七〇年、八〇年沒落的原因為何？（5分）依你所見，經過修正後的行為主義，亦即加入制度和文化的分析之後，是否會在政治學界捲土重來？（5分）請談談你同意或不同意的理由（10分）。

二、政治學作為社會科學的一支，它在實然面的研究方法（research methods）上受到其它以分析為導向的學門的影響，如計量經濟學、社會學、心理學、地理學、歷史學乃至生物學和電腦科學。請問目前政治學門中所採用的眾多研究方法在其所適用的研究議題（research subjects）上有何差異？請至少舉出三種研究方法，簡述其特色，並舉例說明它們所適用的研究議題（25分）。

三、「價值中立」(value neutrality)是政治學研究中極富爭議性的一項議題。請先扼要解釋「價值中立」的意涵(5 分)？然後分別探討在政治科學的經驗研究中「價值中立是否可欲」的問題以及「價值中立是否可行」的問題（20分）。

四、在「科學界線的劃定」(the demarcation of science)與「科學進步」這兩項議題上，Karl Popper, Thomas Kuhn 與 Imre Lakatos 的觀點有何差異？請加以比較說明（25分）。

一、請先扼要翻譯下列陳述，並精簡說明此三種國關學派對 911 事件之觀點(請以中文作答) (30%)

"The September 11 attacks represent a desperate backlash against the modern world, which appears to be a speeding freight train to those unwilling to get on board." (Francis Fukuyama)

"Although terrorists can be terribly bothersome, they hardly pose threats to the fabric of a society or the security of the state." (Kenneth N. Waltz)

"…the discipline helped to sing into existence the world of September 11 by reflecting the interests of the dominant in what were presented as being neutral, and universal theories." (Steve Smith)

二、"It is my (Samuel P. Huntington: The Clash of Civilization) hypothesis that the fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflict will be cultural. Nation states will remain the most powerful actors in world affairs, but the principal conflicts of global politics will occur between nations and groups of different civilizations. The clash of civilizations will dominate global politics. The fault lines between civilizations will be the battle lines of the future." **What is your hypothesis on the fundamental source of conflict in this new world vis-à-vis Huntington's? (30%)**

三、What is the major problem in Taiwan's political development today? (40%)