

2006 海事所-海洋學

一、填空題(3% \times 10=30%)

1. 密度及壓力的單位分別為_____及_____
2. PSS78 是利用_____與鹽度的線性關係來量測鹽度
3. 水波傳遞過程會往速度低的地方_____射
4. 地表的水體受到月亮及太陽的引力所形成的稱為_____潮
5. 海水中的溶氧主要來自於_____，少量來自於_____
6. 海水與純水以半透膜隔開時，通過半透膜的是_____
7. Potential Temperature 等於現場溫度減掉_____
8. 光在水中的衰減過程，主要受到_____的吸收作用

二、選擇題(3% \times 10=30%)

1. 海水溫度剖面圖上，溫度隨著深度陡變的地方稱為 (1) thermocline (2) pycnocline (3) halocline
2. 海水密度剖面圖上，密度隨著深度陡變的地方稱為 (1) thermocline (2) pycnocline (3) halocline (4) oceanic thermal equator
3. 大洋的鹽度大約 (1) 30 度 (2) 35 度 (3) 40 度
4. 海洋底層的水溫大約是 (1) -10 度 C (2) 2 度 C (3) 10 度 (4) 15 度 C
5. 密度的倒數稱為 (1) density specific (2) specific density (3) specific volume
6. ACC (南極繞極環流) 是 (1) 西風造成的 (2) 東風造成的 (3) 南風造成的 (4) 以上皆非
7. 在三大洋的北大洋有 (1) anticyclonic 環流 (2) cyclonic 環流 (3) 以上皆非。
8. 印度洋在赤道附近常年都有 (1) ACC (2) NEC (3) SEC (4) EUC
9. 下列何者是三大洋底層水 (Bottom Water) 形成的地方之一呢? (1) Ross Sea (2) Red Sea (3) Norwegian Sea
10. 流速一節 (Knot) 代表 (1) 哩/時 (2) 哩/時 (3) 公里/時

三、問答題

1. 油污染發生後，對海洋生物的影響為何？有何方法清除油污染、利弊各為何？。(20%)
2. 台灣東部的海岸山脈，是那兩個板塊推擠所形成的呢？(20%)

國立中山大學 95 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：環境科學概論【海事所碩士班選考】

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- 一、 試述何謂生物多樣性，並述生物多樣性保育與傳統的保育工作有何不同。 20%
- 二、 試述 2001 年阿瑪斯號貨輪擱淺事件對環境造成了何種衝擊，對我國環保政策及事務上有何變更。 20%
- 三、 試述何謂環境影響評估，並述海域環境影響評估之規範為何。 20%
- 四、 試述目前國內主要的海洋事業之發展有些，其對環境之衝擊為何。 20%
- 五、 常言產業開發會破壞環境，環境生態的保育又會阻礙產業的發展，試問如何執行才妥善？ 20%

國立中山大學 95 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：管理學概論【海事所碩士班選考】

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- 一、何謂「海洋事務 (Marine Affairs)」？請要述其重要內容或議題？(30%)
- 二、就你所學所知，請敘述何謂管理學？其管理內涵和重要原則為何？如果應用到海洋事務或海洋環境管理管理，應該著重哪些議題？(30%)
- 三、政府倡議「海洋立國」或建立「海洋國家」，你認為海洋管理是否應該有專責管理機關？其機關形式和重要執掌如何？請申論你的觀點，並分析比較不同機關組織形式之優劣。(40%)

國立中山大學 95 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學概論【海事所碩士班選考】

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1. The "classical inconsistency" means that there is no intersection between aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves. In other words, the outcome of the equalization between output supply and demand can not be achieved by price adjustment. Please answer the following questions:
 - (a) Please explain how Keynesian economists solve the problem of classical inconsistency (answer your question with diagrams) (10%)
 - (b) Please explain how classical economists solve the problem of classical inconsistency. (answer your question with diagrams) (10%)

2. Consider the following Mundell Model:

$$Y = C(Y) + I(R) + G + B(E, Y, Y^*) \quad \text{----- IS curve}$$

$$L(Y, R) = D + FR \quad \text{----- LM curve}$$

$$R = R^*$$

Where Y , Y^* , R , R^* , C , I , G and E are domestic income, foreign income, domestic nominal interest rates, foreign nominal interest rates consumption, investment, government spending and nominal exchange rates, respectively. D and FR are domestic credit and foreign reserve.

- (a) please explain what does the interest rate parity mean? (5%)
- (b) Does the above Mundell model related to interest rate parity. (5%)
- (c) please explain the impacts of the foreign decrease of nominal interest rates (R^*) on domestic output and foreign reserve under the flexible exchange rate system. (10%)

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	Pepsi		
	Advertise	Don't Advertise	
Coke	Advertise	B: NT\$12 M: NT\$8	B: NT\$7 M: NT\$16
	Don't advertise	B: NT\$20 M: NT\$5	B: NT\$40 M: NT\$30

Refer to the previous Table. Pepsi and Coke must decide whether to begin new advertising campaigns promoting their light beers based on the potential profits shown in the previous table. What is the equilibrium outcome? (10%)

4.

Country	Output		
	Units of Rice		Units of vegetable
US (domestic)	1,000	or	5,000
Japan (foreign)	200	or	2,000

Please explain the comparative advantage in the production of rice resides in domestic or foreign country. And explain why is so. (10%)

5. Suppose the domestic equilibrium steel price is higher than that of world price. This implies that domestic country imports steel from the foreign country. If domestic country impose import quota on steel import then explain the impact of import quota on consumer surplus, producer surplus and government revenue. (15%)

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- (a) Please explain what is "Coase theorem" (5%)
- (b) Please explain what is "constant return to scale" (5%)
- (c) please explain what is "Pareto optimum" (5%)
- (d) what is "Lucas critique"? (5%)
- (e) what is the basic assertion of Neo-keynesian economists? (5%)