

# 國立中山大學95學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：政治學【中山所碩士班甲組】

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## 中山所碩士班政治學

- 一、 國民黨主席馬英九先生於今年三月中旬訪問美國時，對於兩岸關係曾提出「暫行架構」(modus vivendi)的主張，請問這項主張的內容為何？就國際關係理論而言，這項主張與何種理論較接近，請解釋及申論之。(5分)
- 二、 菲律賓在今年的二月中旬發生一次小規模的不成功政變，雖然並未影響菲律賓的政治情勢，但是已經有不少學者專家憂慮菲律賓的政治穩定。請問菲律賓自八六年的二月人民力量革命以來，雖有進行政治改革，但是卻無法提升該國的經濟發站展，請申論之。(10分)
- 三、 去年(2005年)年底在馬來西亞召開的東協高峰會議時，參與國同時成立「東亞高峰會」(East Asian Summit)，顯示這個地區區域化的持續及加速進行，請問東南亞及東亞地區的區域化是如何開始進行？其進展情況如何？有何適當的政治學理論可以解釋這種現象？(15分)

四、 試詳述我國自民國80年以來的修憲內容 (20分)；

其中如有不合(學)理之處，請指明並敘述理由 (20分)。

政治學試題（一般生）

五、請將下列英文翻譯為中文（15分）

The Normative 'Faces of Power' Debate

The faces of power 'debate' has coalesced into a viable conception of three dimensions of power including decision-making, agenda-setting, and preference-shaping. The decision-making dimension was first put forth by Robert Dahl, who advocated the notion that political power is based in the formal political arena and is measured through voting patterns and the decisions made by politicians. This view was seen by many as simplistic and a second dimension to the notion of political power was added by academics Peter Bachrach and Morton Baratz involving agenda-setting. Bachrach and Baratz viewed power as involving both the formal political arena and behind the scenes agenda-setting by elite groups who could be either politicians and/or others (such as industrialists, campaign contributors, special interest groups and so on), often with a hidden agenda that most of the public may not be aware of. The third dimension of power was added by British academic Steven Lukes who felt that even with this second dimension, some other traits of political power needed to be addressed through the concept of 'preference-shaping'. This third dimension is inspired by many Neo-Gramscian views such as cultural hegemony and deals with how civil society and the general public have their preferences shaped for them by those in power through the use of propaganda or the media. Ultimately, this third dimension holds that the general public may not be aware of what decisions are actually in their interest due to the invisible power of elites who work to distort their perceptions. Critics of this view claim that such notions are themselves elitist, which Lukes then clearly admits as one problem of this view and yet clarifies that as long as those who make claims that preferences are being shaped explain their own interests etc., there is room for more transparency.

六、請用「囚犯難題」〈Prisoners' Dilemma〉解釋霍布斯〈Thomas Hobbes〉的政治思想（15分）。

個體經濟學

一 選擇題 (單選) (50%)

1. Jim is risk-neutral and is offered the following gamble. If he pays £10 to participate then he can win £20 with probability 0.2 and £5 with probability 0.4. He may also win £x with the associated probability. What value of x leaves Jim indifferent between taking the gamble and not taking the gamble?

- A) £20      B) £10      C) £5      D) 0

2. Tim is offered the following gamble. Pay £50 to play and there is a 50% chance of winning £100 and a 50% chance of winning nothing. Tim takes the bet immediately as it increases his expected utility. Which of the following is true?

- A) Tim is risk-averse.      B) Tim is risk-loving.      C) Tim is risk neutral.  
D) Tim does not value money.

3. If a firm hires a single worker the marginal product of that worker is 10. For every additional worker it hires the marginal product falls by one unit. If the wage rate is £10, which of the following is correct?

- A) The firm should hire one worker.      B) The firm should hire ten workers.  
C) The firm should hire nine workers.      D) None of the above.

4. If a wage floor is imposed below the current market equilibrium wage then which of the following will occur?

- A) The equilibrium wage will rise and employment will fall.  
B) The equilibrium wage will fall and employment will rise.  
C) The equilibrium wage will rise and employment will rise.  
D) None of the above.

5. If a firm hires a single worker her marginal product is 20. For every additional worker it hires, the marginal product falls by 4 units. If the wage rate is £25 and the price of output is equal to £1, which of the following is correct?

- A) The firm should hire one worker.      B) The firm should hire two workers.  
C) The firm should hire three workers.      D) The firm should not hire any workers.

6. A consumer has a reservation price of £8 for purchasing a unit of a good and a reservation price of £9 to sell a unit of the same good. If the prevailing market price is £12 then which of the following will occur?

- A) The consumer sells a unit and makes a surplus of £4.  
B) The consumer sells a unit and makes a surplus of £3.  
C) The consumer buys a unit and makes a surplus of £4.  
D) The consumer buys a unit and makes a surplus of £3.

7. Right shoes and left shoes are a good example of what type of preferences?

- A) Perfect substitutes.      B) Perfect complements.      C) Quasi-linear preferences.  
D) Concave preferences.

8. If good one is desirable and good two is undesirable then which of the following is true (assuming good 1 is on horizontal axis)?

- A) Indifference curves are upward sloping.      B) Indifference curves are horizontal.  
C) Indifference curves are downward sloping.      D) Indifference curves are vertical.

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9. A utility function that represents preferences:
- A) Assigns the same number to bundles that lie on the same indifference curve and higher numbers to bundles that are preferred.
  - B) Assigns the same number to bundles that lie on the same indifference curve and lower numbers to bundles that are preferred.
  - C) Assigns same number to all bundles.
  - D) Assigns different numbers to bundles that lie on the same indifference curve.
10. If two goods are undesirable then what point does the origin in space best represent?
- A) The point where preferences are satiated.
  - B) The point where cost is maximised.
  - C) The point where utility is minimized.
  - D) None of the above.
11. In a two good case, if a consumer has quasi-linear preferences with respect to a good and the consumer's income increases, which of the following will occur?
- A) An increase in the demand for good two.
  - B) A decrease in the demand for good two.
  - C) Demand for good two remains constant.
  - D) The fraction of income spent on good two increases.
12. If a consumer always consumes a positive amount of two goods, which of the following preferences are consistent with his behavior?
- A) Cobb-Douglas.
  - B) Perfect complements.
  - C) Perfect substitutes.
  - D) Stone-Geary preferences.
13. In the case of two individuals, if one individual is allowed to set the prices in the market then which of the following is true?
- A) The individual achieves a higher level of satisfaction than under price taking conditions.
  - B) The resulting allocation will be efficient.
  - C) The other individual will not engage in trade.
  - D) The individual will choose the competitive equilibrium prices.
14. The price-offer curve represents:
- A) The locus of all optimal choices for an individual as relative prices change.
  - B) All points in the Edgeworth box that cost the same amount.
  - C) All points in the Edgeworth box that yield the same level of utility.
  - D) All points on the contract curve.
15. A consumer regards two goods as perfect substitutes and prices are such that the consumer consumes just good 1. If the price of good 1 increases then which of the following is true?
- A) The consumer will buy equal amounts of both goods.
  - B) The consumer will buy just good 2.
  - C) The consumer will buy just good 1.
  - D) None of the above.
16. If individuals have different preferences but society's preferences are consistent with the aggregation of individual preferences, which of the following is true?
- A) All endowments are equal.
  - B) There are only two individuals in the society.
  - C) Society's preferences are determined by a single individual.
  - D) The social welfare function is Rawlsian.
17. If a firm's long-run total cost function is linear then the firm must always experience:
- A) Constant marginal products for all inputs.
  - B) Decreasing returns to scale.
  - C) Constant returns to scale.
  - D) Increasing returns to scale.
18. If the total cost function is concave then the production function is:

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- A) Concave. B) Linear. C) Convex. D) Of a constant elasticity of substitution form.
19. If the average cost curve is decreasing then the marginal cost curve is:  
A) Always decreasing. B) Always increasing. C) Decreasing or increasing.  
D) Always constant.
20. If a profit-maximising firm faces a production technology that exhibits decreasing returns to scale, which of the following profit levels can the firm never achieve in the short-run or the long-run?  
A) A positive finite amount. B) A positive infinite amount. C) Zero profit.  
D) A finite negative amount.
21. Before a tax was introduced consumers' surplus was £4,000 and producers' surplus was £6,000. After a flat rate tax of £2 is introduced consumers' surplus falls to £2,500 and producers' surplus falls to £4,000. If the new equilibrium quantity sold is 1,500 units then what is the deadweight welfare loss associated with the tax?  
A) £1,000. B) £1,500. C) £500. D) £0.
22. Before a tax was introduced consumers' surplus was £5,000 and producers' surplus was £4,000. After a flat rate tax of £2 is introduced consumer's surplus is £2,500 and producers' surplus is £4,000. Which of the following is true?  
A) Demand is perfectly elastic. B) Supply is perfectly inelastic.  
C) Supply is perfectly elastic. D) Demand is more elastic than supply.
23. A monopoly faces the (inverse) demand curve  $p=30-2Q$ . If the firm faces a constant average cost equal to 2, what is the monopoly's profit-maximizing level of output?  
A) 7 B) 9 C) 10 D) 15
24. A monopolist is undertaking third-degree price discrimination (in two distinct markets) and faces a constant marginal cost. If demand in market A is more elastic than market B, which of the following is true?  
A) The monopolist should charge a higher price in market A.  
B) The monopolist should charge the same price in both markets.  
C) The monopolist should charge a higher price in market B.  
D) The monopolist should not sell in market A.
25. If two firms have the same (constant) marginal cost and engage in a quantity-setting game and the outcome is collusion, which of the following is true?  
A) Industry profit is maximized. B) Firm 2's profit is maximized.  
C) Firm 1's profit is maximized. D) Collusion is an equilibrium.

二、解釋名詞(25%)

1. 差別取價
2. 後彎勞動供給曲線
3. 需求所得彈性
4. 邊際報酬遞減法則
5. 消費者剩餘

三、近年來，台灣大幅開放市場，原本壟斷或保護的市場，受到極大的衝擊。而長久以來，經濟學界一直為競爭、效率、福利與公平等問題爭論不休。到底完全競爭與獨占兩種極端的市場結構有何大差別？請試從價格決定、生產效率、資源分配等多個面向來加以解析。(25%)

總體經濟學

選擇題 (單選) (50%)

1. The real exchange rate between the United Kingdom and the United States, the price of U.K. goods in terms of U.S. goods, may increase as a result of:
  - a. an increase in the GDP deflator in the United Kingdom.
  - b. a depreciation in the £.
  - c. an appreciation in the dollar.
  - d. an increase in the GDP deflator in the United States.
  
2. Which policy causes the interest rate to increase, domestic bonds to become more attractive, the domestic currency to appreciate, and demand for output to decrease?
  - a. An expansionary monetary policy.
  - b. A contractionary monetary policy.
  - c. A contractionary fiscal policy.
  - d. An expansionary fiscal policy.
  
3. A country that pegs its nominal exchange rate against another currency, say the dollar, and allows it to depreciate in a certain rate against the dollar, is implementing:
  - a. a pegged exchange rate.
  - b. a flexible exchange rate.
  - c. a crawling pegged exchange rate.
  - d. a fixed exchange rate.
  
4. Real depreciation, from the United States point of view, refers to the case where:
  - a. the price of U.S. goods in terms of U.K. goods increases.
  - b. the price of U.K. goods in terms of U.S. goods decreases.
  - c. real exchange rate decreases.
  - d. none of the above.
  
5. Some economists argue for restraining economic policy because:
  - a. policy makers may end up doing what's harmful to the economy.
  - b. economic policies do not affect the economy.
  - c. economic policies are always in conflict with each other.
  - d. all of the above.
  
6. Holding money supply constant, an increase in output, Y, shifts the money demand curve, Md, to the right, which causes the equilibrium interest rate to rise. This relationship is depicted by the:
  - a. LM curve.
  - b. ZZ line.
  - c. IS curve.
  - d. Md curve.
  
7. An increase in the price level, all else fixed, will:
  - a. shift the LM curve to the left, increase interest rate, increase the demand for goods, and increase output and prices.
  - b. shift the LM curve to the left, increase interest rate, decrease the demand for goods, and decrease output and prices.
  - c. shift the LM curve to the left, decrease interest rate, increase the demand for goods, and increase output and prices.
  - d. shift the LM curve to the left, increase interest rate, increase the demand for goods, and decrease output and prices.
  
8. Which of the following is not a determinant of the wage rate?
  - a. Expected price level.
  - b. Unemployment rate.
  - c. Actual price level.
  - d. Unemployment insurance.
  
9. Which of the following shift the LM curve to the right?
  - a. Increase in money supply.
  - b. Purchase of bonds by the Fed.
  - c. Decrease in the price level.
  - d. All of the above.

10. Which of the following shifts the AD curve to the right?
- Expansionary fiscal policy and expansionary monetary policy.
  - Contractionary fiscal policy and contractionary monetary policy.
  - Contractionary fiscal policy and expansionary monetary policy.
  - Expansionary fiscal policy and contractionary monetary policy.
11. For a given expected inflation rate and a given natural unemployment rate, an increase in actual unemployment:
- lowers inflation.
  - increases inflation.
  - does not affect inflation.
  - none of the above.
12. Which of the following causes the inflation rate to increase?
- Lower expected inflation.
  - Lower unemployment rate.
  - Lower unemployment benefits.
  - Lower markup price.
13. If growth in output is 4% and the inflation rate is 1%, growth in nominal money equals:
- 4%.
  - 3%.
  - 5%.
  - 1%.
14. Assuming labor is the only factor of production, growth in output,  $Y$ , can be generated by:
- growth in employment only.
  - growth in labor productivity only.
  - a combination of growth in employment and growth in labor productivity.
  - all of the above.
15. According to Okun's Law, what is the result of an increase in output growth?
- a decrease in unemployment.
  - a decrease in inflation.
  - an increase in unemployment.
  - an increase in inflation.
16. When comparing economic performance of different countries, it is more useful to look at output per capita rather than total output because:
- output per capita gives a better indication of the standard of living.
  - output per capita is easier to calculate.
  - total output cannot be used to calculate economic growth.
  - total output does not take into account changes in prices.
17. When comparing the standard of living of a rich country with a poor country, it is more likely that the PPP method will give a \_\_\_\_\_ difference in the standard of living compared to the exchange rate method.
- larger.
  - smaller.
  - the same.
  - sometimes larger and sometimes smaller.
18. An increase in the saving rate \_\_\_\_\_ the steady state value of capital per worker, and \_\_\_\_\_ the steady state value of output per worker.
- increases, decreases.
  - decreases, decreases.
  - increases, increases.
  - decreases, increases.
19. The purchasing power parity (PPP) approach is a more useful method used to compare the standard of living of different countries because:
- using current exchange rates, which can vary a lot, cause large fluctuations in output per capita among countries.
  - current exchange rates do not take into account differences in prices of basic goods among countries.
  - the PPP method does not ignore differences in prices of basic goods.
  - all of the above.
20. The change in capital stock per worker:



- a. increases when output per worker increases. b. decreases when private saving increases.  
c. increases when the depreciation rate increases. d. decreases when the saving rate increases.

21. Suppose the unemployment rate is a little higher than its natural rate. If the Fed estimates unemployment at a rate that is a lot higher than the natural rate and implemented an expansionary monetary policy, the risk is:  
a. high inflation. b. high interest rate in the short run. c. decrease in stock prices.  
d. all of the above.

22. Shoe-leather cost of inflation refers to the effect of inflation on:  
a. real purchasing power of money.  
b. nominal interest rate and real money holdings.  
c. the real exchange rate. d. tax distortions.

23. Suppose you purchased a house for \$100,000 twenty years ago, and inflation has been running at 5% a year since then. If capital gains tax is 20%, your effective tax rate equals:  
a. 20%. b. 23%. c. 15%. d. 12%.

24. Money illusion is people failing to distinguish between:  
a. real and nominal wages. b. real and nominal money balances.  
c. real and nominal interest rate. d. all of the above.

25. Increasing the budget deficit:  
a. increases output in the long run. b. decreases output in the short run.  
c. decreases output in the long run. d. decreases the interest rate in the medium run.

二、台灣近期受到國際原物料價格上漲之影響，某些產品亦隨之起舞，有人認為是因爲市場價格機能失靈，故政府應適當之介入，故有所謂積極管理等主張；而一般政府干預市場的方式，有價格管制與數量管制兩種，請針對此兩種干預方式作適當的比較與評析？(25%)

三、檢視在全球化的過程，許多產品仗著生產要素稟賦的優勢，或是政府的支助，不斷地開拓國際市場，因此，國際貿易的相關理論亦重新受到考驗，請以適當的圖形，比較並評述「關稅的保護效果」與「出口補貼效果」的差異。(25%)

一、解釋名詞：(每題 5 分，共 20 分)

- 1、Welfare State
- 2、Social Security
- 3、Universalism
- 4、Citizenship

二、申論題：(每題 15 分，共 30 分)

- 1、請問何謂「福利資本主義的三個世界」(The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism)? 請說明該理論對於理解各國社會福利發展有何幫助，又有何缺點?
- 2、請描述台灣近五十年來的福利政策與制度的發展，並以社會福利相關理論說明該發展的特色與原因。

三、名詞解釋或簡答(每題 5 分，共 20 分)：

1. poverty trap
2. cream skimming
3. progressive taxation
4. welfare pluralism

四、試就社會政策/福利的觀點，闡釋 Equality 與 Equity 的不同並舉例說明兩者的差異。(10 分)

五、英國學者 R. Titmuss (1974)曾提出三種不同的福利模式，試論述並以實例說明之。(20 分)

(不得參考任何文獻；請勿抄題目，但須標出題號，並直接書寫作答！)

一、國家賠償責任分析 (佔總分 10%):

民國 95 年 3 月 9 日的媒體報導：『去年七月遭新聞局撤照的七家衛星電視台，東森 S 台與龍祥已訴願成功；兩家電視台擬提出國家賠償。… …』按一般論者認為，在我國國家賠償責任並不易成立，請就現行法律規定說明其成立要件為何？(10%)

二、行政契約個案 (佔總分 25%):

民國 95 年 3 月 20 日，台北一份新聞通報有以下電訊：『ETC 承造商遠通電收今天在六大報登廣告指稱，BOT 案不應成為公共建設的原罪，籲政府應對 BOT 契約究竟屬公法或私法性質，講清楚說明白；法界人士表示，如單就台北高等行政法院對 ETC 所做相關裁定，法院顯然認為高公局與遠通所簽的行政契約，屬於公權力可介入的公法契約。… …』請回答下列各問題：

1. 如何認定 ETC 的營運建置契約是一種行政契約？其成立要件如何？(5%)
2. 請界定行政契約和私法契約的關係為何？(5%)
3. 《促進民間參與公共建設法》第十二條第一項有關「主辦機關與民間機構之權利義務，除本法另有規定外，依投資契約之約定；契約無約定者，適用民事法相關之規定。」之規定，與本案何關？請評論之。(5%)
4. 雙方當初的營運契約雖然未規定，當遠通被撤銷最優申請人資格的判決確定前，雙方該如何處理；但基於公益，請建議高公局如何妥善處理該份契約？是否有相關法律依據呢？(10%)

三、行政指導個案 (佔總分 15%):

年前，台北一份新聞通報有如下報導：『民國 94 年 10 月 30 日，新聞局正式發函 TVBS 電視臺，要求其在 11 月 4 日前，對六大事項提出書面說明。對此，TVBS 展開反擊，10 月 31 日晚在「2100 全民開講」、「新聞夜總會」等節目中發起觀眾語音連署，呼籲新聞局立刻停止「違法」打壓。… …』請回答下列各問題：

1. 新聞局正式發函 TVBS 電視臺，要求其提出書面說明，是否屬於行政指導？其成立要件如何？(5%)
2. 就相對人 TVBS 電視臺而言，目前我國行政法架構下有法律何救濟途徑呢？(10%)

四、請依法位階理論附理由說明下列法規範的位階：判例、預算、緊急命令、行政契約、大法官會議解釋 (中山所碩士班丙組，20%)

五、請分析行政處分的效力以及違法態樣。(中山所碩士班丙組，30%)