

國立中山大學 96 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】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

共 100 分

一、何謂總統的刑事豁免權？請從法規、大法官解釋與比較法制論述其意義、內涵與規範目的。(25 分)

二、何謂行政獨立機關？試從學理面、法制面及大法官解釋闡明其意義及特性。(25 分)

三、請將下列英文翻譯為中文(30%)

MAN is born free; and everywhere he is in chains. One thinks himself the master of others, and still remains a greater slave than they. How did this change come about? I do not know. What can make it legitimate? That question I think I can answer.

If I took into account only force, and the effects derived from it, I should say: "As long as a people is compelled to obey, and obeys, it does well; as soon as it can shake off the yoke, and shakes it off, it does still better; for, regaining its liberty by the same right as took it away, either it is justified in resuming it, or there was no justification for those who took it away." But the social order is a sacred right which is the basis of all other rights. Nevertheless, this right does not come from nature, and must therefore be founded on conventions. Before coming to that, I have to prove what I have just asserted. (Jean Jacques Rousseau, Social Contract)

四、試述馬克思的國家理論(20%)。

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：個體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 3 頁 第 / 頁

一、個體經濟學, 50%選擇題(單選, 每題 2 分, 共 50 分)

1. If good X is a normal good and its price rises, then quantity demanded
 - a. will always fall.
 - b. may or may not fall.
 - c. will always rise.
 - d. will remain unchanged.

2. Assume X and Y are the only two goods a person consumes. If after a rise in P_X the quantity demanded of Y increases, one could say
 - a. the income effect dominates the substitution effect for Y .
 - b. the substitution effect dominates the income effect for Y .
 - c. it is impossible to determine whether the substitution or income effect dominates for Y .
 - d. None of the above.

3. For a linear demand curve
 - a. the price elasticity of demand increases (becomes less negative) as Q increases and P decreases.
 - b. the price elasticity of demand decreases (becomes more negative) as Q increases and P decreases.
 - c. the price elasticity of demand is constant for all values of P and Q .
 - d. the price elasticity of demand is not change at all for all values of P and Q .

4. If demand is elastic, a decrease in quantity will cause the total spending ($P \times Q$) to
 - a. rise.
 - b. fall.
 - c. remain unchanged.
 - d. change in a way that cannot be determined.

5. Graphically, the average productivity of labor would be illustrated by
 - a. the slope of the total product curve at the relevant point.
 - b. the slope of the chord connecting the origin with the relevant point on the total output curve.
 - c. the negative of the slope of the marginal productivity curve at the relevant point.
 - d. the slope of the marginal productivity curve at the relevant point.

6. A firm's isoquant shows
 - a. the amount of labor needed to produce a given level of output with capital held constant.
 - b. the various combinations of capital and labor that will produce a given amount of output.
 - c. the amount of capital needed to produce a given level of output with labor held constant.
 - d. None of the above.

7. A firm whose production function displays increasing returns to scale will have a total cost curve that is
 - a. a curve with a positive and continually decreasing slope.
 - b. a straight line through the origin.
 - c. a curve with a positive and continually increasing slope.
 - d. a curve with a negative and continually decreasing slope.

8. A firm's marginal cost is defined as
 - a. the ratio of total cost to total output.
 - b. the additional cost of producing one more unit of output.
 - c. the ratio of total output to total cost.
 - d. the reciprocal of total average cost.

9. If a firm is a price taker, its marginal revenue is
 - a. equal to market price.
 - b. less than market price.
 - c. greater than market price.
 - d. a multiple of market price that may be either greater than or less than one.

10. If a firm's marginal revenue is below its marginal cost, an increase in production will usually
 - a. decrease profits.
 - b. leave profits unchanged.
 - c. increase profits.
 - d. increase marginal revenue.

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：個體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 3 頁 第 2 頁

11. If the market for hula-hoops is characterized by a very inelastic supply curve and a very elastic demand curve, an inward shift in the supply curve would be reflected primarily in the form of
 - a. higher prices.
 - b. higher output.
 - c. lower prices.
 - d. lower output.
12. If the market for bottled spring water is characterized by a very elastic supply curve and a very inelastic demand curve, an outward shift in the supply curve would be reflected primarily in the form of
 - a. higher prices.
 - b. higher output.
 - c. lower prices.
 - d. lower output.
13. A deadweight loss of consumer and/or producer surplus occurs when
 - a. producers fail to maximize profits.
 - b. consumers do not maximize their utility.
 - c. the price of inputs increases.
 - d. mutually beneficial transactions cannot be completed.
14. In the short run, specific taxes on a firm result in
 - a. shortages of the good being taxed.
 - b. an increase in consumer surplus because the tax permits spending in additional government services.
 - c. price increases that may not persist in the long run.
 - d. an increase in producer surplus because of the rise in price.
15. The excess burden of a tax is
 - a. the amount by which the price of a good increases.
 - b. The amount by which a person's after-tax income decreases as a result of the new tax.
 - c. the loss of consumer and producer surplus that is not transferred elsewhere.
 - d. the welfare costs to firms forced to leave the market due to an inward shift of the demand curve.
16. The principal difference between economic profits for a monopolist and for a competitive firm is that
 - a. competitive profits exist only in the short run whereas monopoly profits may exist in the long run as well.
 - b. monopoly profits create major problems of equity whereas competitive profits do not.
 - c. monopoly profits represent a transfer out of consumer surplus whereas competitive profits do not.
 - d. monopoly profits are usually larger than competitive profits.
17. From the point of view of economic efficiency, output in a monopolized market is
 - a. too high.
 - b. too low.
 - c. perfect.
 - d. undesirable.
18. Under the price leadership model,
 - a. most firms act independently of the leader.
 - b. the leader's price is always lower than the other firms' prices.
 - c. all firms adjust their prices to that chosen by the leader.
 - d. the leader's price is always higher than the other firms' prices.
19. In the Cournot model, each firm assumes that its rival will _____ its output when the firm adjusts its own output. Which word best completes the sentence?
 - a. increase
 - b. not known
 - c. decrease
 - d. not change
20. If a firm is a price taker in the input market but not in the output market, its marginal value product of labor
 - a. exceeds the marginal revenue product of labor.
 - b. equals its marginal revenue product of labor.
 - c. is less than the marginal revenue product of labor.
 - d. equals the marginal physical product of labor.

國立中山大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：個體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 } 頁 第 } 頁

21. An increase in the corporate profits tax will most likely lead to
- a decrease in the rental rate of capital in the corporate sector.
 - an increase in the rental rate of capital in the corporate sector.
 - no change in the rental rate of capital in the non-corporate sector.
 - no change in the rental rate of capital in the corporate sector.
22. The present value of \$1 payable in two years is
- \$1.
 - $\$1/(1+2r)$.
 - $\$1/(1+r)^2$.
 - $\$1/(1-r)$.
23. With moral hazard fair insurance contracts are not viable because
- individuals' aversion to risk is reduced.
 - insurance company's administrative costs are increased.
 - individuals fear unscrupulous agents.
 - probabilities of loss are increased over what is expected.
24. Risk averse individuals will diversify their investments because this will
- increase their expected returns.
 - provide them with some much-needed variety.
 - reduce their transactions costs.
 - reduce the variability of their returns.
25. In perfect competition, environmental externalities need not distort the allocation of resources providing
- the government sets realistic pollution standards.
 - average costs are constant for all output levels.
 - firms install pollution control equipment.
 - transactions costs are zero.

二 解釋名詞(25%)

- 雙邊獨佔
- 柏拉圖最適境界 (Pareto optimality)
- 訊息不對稱
- 工資僵硬性
- 羅倫茲曲線(Lorenz curve)

三、最近因為正名問題，許多公營事業成為眾所關注的焦點，在台灣，尚有很多像中油、中鋼公司等壟斷市場的現象。而在經濟理論中，有些獨佔的廠商，將針對不同的消費群，採取差別定價的方式，以獲取更大的利潤。請你透過消費者剩餘的觀念，解析獨佔廠商如何針對不同的消費群而定價，以爭取利潤的極大化。(25%)

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 4 頁 第 1 頁

總體經濟學, 50%選擇題(單選,每題 2 分,共 50 分)

1. The value of real GDP in the current year equals
 - a. the value of current-year output in prices of the base year
 - b. the value of current-year output in prices of the current
 - c. the value of base-year output in prices of the base year
 - d. the value of base-year output in prices of the current year

2. The Boskin Commission concluded that the CPI overstates increases in the cost of living by _____ percentage point(s) per year.
 - a. less than 1
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. About 3
 - d. Over 4

3. Suppose that in 1997 Freedonia had GDP equal to 2000 million, the capital stock was equal to 1700 million, the number of employees equaled 70 million. The production function is $Y=AK^{0.25}N^{0.75}$. Total factor productivity of the economy in that year was approximately equal to
 - a. 12.87
 - b. 2.61
 - c. 4.19
 - d. 0.09

4. An increase in the real wage rate will cause
 - a. the labor demand curve to shift to the right
 - b. a movement along the labor demand curve
 - c. the quantity of labor demanded to rise
 - d. the labor demand curve to shift to the left

5. According to Okun's law, if output grew 7 percent and full-employment output rose 2 percent, what would be the change in the unemployment rate?
 - a. -5%
 - b. -2%
 - c. 2%
 - d. 5%

6. How many people are unemployed if the employment ratio is 75%, there are 90 million people employed, and there are 20 million people not in the labor force?
 - a. 20 million
 - b. 10 million
 - c. 5 million
 - d. 0 million

7. Which of the factors listed below might cause the Ricardian equivalence proposition to be violated?
 - a. Consumers may not understand that increased government borrowing today is likely to lead to higher future taxes.
 - b. There may be international capital inflows and outflows.
 - c. There may be constraints on the level of government spending.
 - d. There may be constraints on the level of government taxation.

8. Desired national saving would unambiguously increase if there were
 - a. an increase in current output and expected future output
 - b. a fall in both government purchases and expected future output.
 - c. an increase in expected future output and the expected real interest rate
 - d. an increase in expected future output and government purchases

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 4 頁 第 2 頁

9. Suppose your company is in equilibrium, with its capital stock at its desired level. A permanent increase in the depreciation rate now has what effect on your desired capital stock?
- lowers it, because the user cost of capital is now higher
 - lowers it, because the future marginal productivity of capital is lower
 - raises it, because the user cost of capital is now lower
 - raises it, because the future marginal productivity of capital is higher
10. When desired national saving equals desired national investment, what market is in equilibrium?
- the goods market
 - the money market
 - the foreign exchange market
 - the stock market
11. Suppose output is \$35 billion, government purchases are \$10 billion, desired consumption is \$15 billion, and desired investment is \$6 billion. Net foreign lending would be equal to
- 4 billion
 - 2 billion
 - 2 billion
 - 4 billion
12. A large open economy reduces its investment demand. This causes the world real interest rate to _____ and the country's current account balance to _____.
- rise; fall
 - rise; rise
 - fall; rise
 - fall; fall
13. In 1994, the Mexican economy faced a crisis because
- its government budget deficit rose sharply
 - inflation rose to over 100% per year
 - NAFTA caused the disappearance of many jobs
 - foreign investors withdrew their funds
14. Over the past year, productivity grew 1%, capital grew 2%, and labor grew 2%. If the elasticities of output with respect to capital and labor are 0.3 and 0.7, respectively, how much did output grow?
- 1%
 - 2%
 - 3%
 - 4%
15. If capital and labor each grow 5% in a year, the elasticities of output with respect to capital and labor sum to one, and productivity grows 2% in the year, by how much does output grow during the year?
- 2%
 - 3%
 - 7%
 - 5%
16. A new pollution law requires businesses to pay for inspections of their plants by independent pollution-monitoring firms. What effect is this likely to have?
- reduce productivity
 - increase the capital stock
 - increase productivity
 - increase the demand for labor in those firms
17. One of money's primary roles in the economy comes from the use of money to transfer purchasing power to the future. This role of money is called
- unit of account
 - store of value
 - medium of exchange
 - standard of deferred payment

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 4 頁 第 3 頁

18. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increase of 1% in the nominal demand for money?
- a. an increase in real income of 0.5% b. a decrease in real income of 0.5%
c. an increase of 1% in the price level d. a decline of 1% in the price level
19. The three main components of the aggregate demand-aggregate supply model include
- a. AD, SRAS, LM b. SRAS, LRAS, IS c. AD, IS, LM d. AD, SRAS, LRAS
20. Any change that reduces desired saving relative to desired investment (for a given level of output) causes the real interest rate to _____ and shifts the IS curve _____.
- a. increase; up b. increase; down c. decrease; down d. decrease; up
21. Keynesian economists think general equilibrium is not attained quickly because
- a. the real interest rate adjusts slowly b. the price level adjusts slowly
c. the real wage rate adjusts slowly d. the level of output adjusts slowly
22. Which of the following changes shifts the AD curve to the left?
- a. A temporary increase in government purchases
b. A rise in the nominal money supply c. a decrease in consumer confidence
d. a decrease in corporate taxes
23. In the classical model, a temporary decrease in government spending would cause a decrease in
- a. output, the real interest rate, real wages, and the price level
b. employment, the real interest rate, real wages, and the price level
c. output, employment, real wages, and the price level
d. output, employment, the real interest rate, and the price level
24. The short-run aggregate supply curve can slope upward because
- a. prices are fixed in the short run
b. wages adjust immediately to changing economic circumstances
c. prices adjust instantaneously
d. producers have misperceptions about the aggregate price level
25. According to the misperceptions theory, an unanticipated decrease in the money supply shifts the AD curve to the _____, causing output to _____ in the short run.
- a. right; rise b. right; fall c. left; rise d. left; fall

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學【中山所碩士班乙組】

共 4 頁 第 4 頁

- 二、在政府宣示的「大溫暖」政策中，我們會看到政府藉經濟政策之運作，以影響經濟之走向。審視在可使用的政策中，貨幣政策經常被列為首選工具。請試以簡單圖形來分析貨幣政策對（一）控制通貨膨脹，以及（二）對抗經濟衰退之效果。（25%）
- 三、請針對促進國際貿易的需求面與供給面因素，略作評述？另外，由於台海兩岸經濟交流密切，中國的一些經濟措施，將對台灣經濟產生衝擊，請你分析人民幣的變動，將對台灣經濟產生何種影響。（25%）

國立中山大學 96 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：社會福利【中山所碩士班丙組】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

共 100 分

- 一、最近台灣有許多地方的縣市政府規劃並正進行「新移民家庭社會福利服務」的相關方案，您認為這些方案背後的社會福利概念與理論的依據為何？請您就其方案設計進行評估或批判，並接著建構一個相關的研究設計。(25 分)
- 二、何謂 Social Inclusion/Exclusion？請用「國軍老舊眷村改建條例」這個社會福利政策立法的設計為例說明之。(25 分)

三、

依據司法院大法官釋字第四八五號解釋「民生福祉乃憲法基本原則之一」，然而立法院訂定法律時，卻必須依規範對象將福利資源作限定性分配，因而常常引發是否符合平等原則的爭議。請說明福利資源如何依據平等原則作限定性分配？(96 中山所碩士班社會福利 25%)

四、

社會福利給付，依其內容區分為金錢給付、實物給付以及服務給付三者。請分別舉例說明，並論述與法律保留原則的關係。(96 中山所碩士班社會福利 25%)

國立中山大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：行政法【中山所碩士班丙組】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

共100分

1. 請問「行政契約」之功能為何？其與行政處分、私法契約間的差異為何？又行政契約之成立要件與法律效力又為何。回答時最好能舉實例說明。(25%)
2. 請問種類不同的「行政秩序罰」可否併罰？「行政執行罰」與「行政罰」又是否能併罰？而「行政罰」與「刑罰」又能否併罰？請分別針對各種可能之見解提出說明，並亦請說明您本身的看法。(25%)

三 (50%)

某地方自治團體訂有「公有財產管理自治條例」，其中規定符合一定條件者，得與地方政府簽訂土地租賃契約，租用公有土地設攤營業，維持生計。某甲依規定向地方政府申請簽約，卻被回函拒絕。請依相關規定附理由回答下列問題

地方政府回函拒絕，屬於何種行政行為？(15%)

某甲如何主張權利救濟？(20%)

地方政府與人民簽訂公有土地的租賃契約，屬於私法契約或行政契約？兩者如何區分？(15%) (96 中山所碩士班行政法)