

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所(經濟學)

共 6 頁 第 1 頁

第一大題：個體經濟部份，單選題，每題二分

- 5
1. Suppose that your roommate is very messy (there is no law against being messy). Assume he gets a \$200 benefit from being messy but imposes a \$100 cost on you. The Coase Theorem would suggest an efficient solution where
- you pay him at least \$100 but no more than \$200 to clean up after himself.
 - you pay your roommate at least \$201 to clean up after himself.
 - you continue to live with your messy roommate until you are able to make other living arrangements elsewhere.
 - your roommate pays you at least \$100 to have you clean up after him.
- 10
2. Internalizing a positive consumption externality will cause a(n) _____ in the quantity supplied to the market and a(n) _____ in the price of the good.
- decrease, decrease
 - increase, increase
 - decrease, increase
 - increase, decrease
- 15
3. Suppose that the world price of wine is \$750 and Taiwan is a price-taker in the wine market. Also assume Taiwan imposes a \$300 tariff on wine. As a result of the tariff, Taiwan's wine price will be _____ and the quantity of wine consumed will _____.
- \$750, decrease
 - \$1,050, decrease
 - \$750, increase
 - \$1,050, increase
- 20
4. If Gary sells a shirt for \$400, and his producer surplus from the sale is \$230, his cost must have been
- 630.
 - 400.
 - 230
 - 170
- 25
5. If a tax is imposed on a market with elastic demand and inelastic supply
- buyers will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - seller will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - The burden of the tax will be shared equally between buyers and sellers.
 - It is impossible to determine how the burden of the tax will be shared.
- 30
6. When a good is excludable but not rival the good is most likely to be
- provided by a natural monopoly.
 - a private good.
 - a public good.
 - a common resource.
- 30

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所（經濟學）

共 6 頁 第 2 頁

- 5
7. If there is a binding price ceiling in the market,
- all buyers of the product will benefit from a lower price.
 - all buyers of the product will suffer from a higher price.
 - some buyers will not be able to purchase the product at all.
 - some sellers will not be able to sell their product.
- 10
8. Because the demand for wheat tends to be inelastic, the development of a new, more productive hybrid would tend to
- increase the total revenue of wheat farmers.
 - decrease the total revenue of wheat farmers.
 - weaken the demand for wheat.
 - weaken the supply of wheat.
- 15
9. Which of the following would result in an increase in equilibrium price and an ambiguous change in equilibrium quantity?
- an increase in supply and demand.
 - an increase in supply and a decrease in demand.
 - a decrease in supply and demand.
 - a decrease in supply and an increase in demand.
- 20
10. An increase in the price of oranges would
- lead to an increased supply of oranges.
 - lead to a movement up the supply curve for oranges.
 - lead to an increased demand for oranges.
 - lead to a reduction in the prices of inputs used in oranges production.
- 25
11. Absolute advantage is found by
- comparing relative opportunity costs.
 - calculating the total cost of production.
 - comparing productivity of one nation to that of another.
 - none of the above.
- 30
12. Which of the following is an example of a normative statement?
- Reducing tax rates on the wealthy would be good for the economy.
 - If the price of product decreases, quantity demanded increases.
 - If the national saving rate were to increase, so would the rate of economic growth.
 - None of the above.

13. Taxation results in deadweight losses because taxes
- a. affect the decisions people make.
 - b. distort market incentives.
 - c. result in lower levels of total welfare.
 - d. all of the above.
14. Because sunk costs are not opportunity costs, they _____ be considered when determining profit and _____ be considered when predicting a firm's behavior.
- a. should, should
 - b. should not, should not
 - c. should, should not
 - d. should not, should
15. If a perfectly competitive firm receives \$500 in total revenue and has a marginal revenue of \$10, what is the average revenue, and how many units were sold?
- a. \$10 and 50
 - b. \$10 and 100
 - c. \$5 and 100
 - d. cannot be determined.
16. When a new firm decides to enter a perfectly competitive market,
- a. the market supply curve shifts right.
 - b. the market supply decreases.
 - c. the market supply does not change.
 - d. cost of all remaining firms in the market must rise.
17. A natural monopolist's ability to price its product is
- a. constrained by market supply.
 - b. enhanced by regulatory control of the government.
 - c. constrained by the market curve.
 - d. not affected by market demand.
18. When regulating a monopoly, one of the problems with setting price equal to average cost is that
- a. consumer surplus is not maximized.
 - b. total social welfare is not optimized.
 - c. there is no incentive for the monopolist to lower its costs.
 - d. All of the above.
19. The demand for a product is dependent on
- a. its price.
 - b. consumer income.
 - c. consumer taste.
 - d. all of the above.

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所（經濟學）

共 6 頁 第 4 頁

20. If oligopolists are prevented from colluding, total revenue for all firms in an oligopolistic market is _____ that of a monopolist.

- a. greater than or equal to
- b. less than
- c. less than or equal to
- d. equal to

21. As some incumbent firms exit a monopolistically competitive market, profits of existing firms _____ and product diversity in the market _____.

- a. decline, decreases
- b. rise, increases
- c. rise, decreases
- d. decline, increases

22. A profit maximizing employer will always hire up to the point where

- a. marginal product is just starting to decline.
- b. marginal product of labor is just starting to rise.
- c. value of marginal product is just equal to market wage.
- d. marginal value exceeds marginal cost.

23. Because of the free rider problem

- a. public transportation tends to be unprofitable.
- b. private firms generally find it unprofitable to produce public goods.
- c. private firms are encouraged to ignore the external costs they create.
- d. products yielding external benefits tend to be overproduced.

24. When workers are able to argument their stock of human capital, they can expect

- a. to decrease the value of their marginal product of labor.
- b. to increase the final product price.
- c. to receive higher wages that reflect an increase in their value of marginal product.
- d. none of the above.

25. An economic outcome is said to be efficient if

- a. the economy is getting all it can from the scarce resources it has available.
- b. the economy is using all of the resources it has available.
- c. the economy is conserving on resources, using as few as possible.
- d. the economy is producing only the goods and services consumers need the most.

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公專所（經濟學）

共 6 頁 第 5 頁

第二大題：總體經濟部分，選擇題，單選，每題二分

1. 下列那一項不包含在 GNP 中？(A)駐外工程人員的薪水(B)中古車經銷商賺得的佣金(C)住自己房子所省下的房租(D)賣土地所的價款(E)裕隆公司今年生產出來而沒有賣掉的車子
2. 假設民國 80 年的名目 GNP 為 9,000 億，以民國 85 年為基期的 GNP 平減指數為 50，那麼民國 80 年的實質 GNP 為(A)9000 億(B)4500 億(C)180 億(D)450000 億(E)18000 億
3. 由凱因斯消費函數的關係，消費支出決定於：(A)生產利潤(B)生產成本(C)可支配所得 (D)國民生產毛額
4. 凡所得分配越平均的社會其平均消費傾向(A)等於零(B)等於一(C)越小(D)越大(E)不一定
5. 貨幣供給量在以下那種情形下會增加？(A)央行提高存款準備率(B)超額準備率上升(C)央行提高重貼現率(D)央行公開市場操作買進債券(E)國際收支逆差
6. 下列那一項是流量而不是存量？(A)資本量(B)人口數(C)進口量(D)貨幣數量(E)水庫儲水量
7. 凱因斯認為實質貨幣需求量決定於 (A)物價水準(B)物價水準與所得水準(C)所得水準與利率水準(D)外匯水準(E)稅收
8. 如果計畫的儲蓄大於計畫的投資時 (A)產出將增加(B)產出將減少(C)產出不變(D)計畫中的存貨減少(E)計畫中的存貨增加
9. 如果消費函數為 $C=40+0.9Y$ ，而計畫的投資為 50，則均衡所得水準為 (A)90(B)400(C)500(D)900
10. 依據凱因斯模型，貨物市場均衡時 (A) $I+S=T+G$ (B) $I+G=S+T$ (C) $I+T=S+G$ (D) $S=I+T+G$
11. 進口需求函數為 $M=M_0+mY$ ，實行減稅將(A)增加進口(B)減少進口(C)不影響進口(D)增加出口(E)減少出口
12. LM 線表示 (A)貨幣供給等於財貨需求(B)貨幣供給等於貨幣需求(C)貨幣需求等於財貨需求(D)交易、預防貨幣需求等於投機貨幣需求
13. 設 $MPC=0.8$ ，若投資增加 10，則 IS 線 (A)向右移動 50(B)向右移動 10(C)向左移動 50(D)向左移動 10
14. 依據 IS-LM 模型，貨幣供給對所得沒有影響，如果 (A)貨幣需求與利率呈負向關係(B)支出水準與利率無關(C)IS 線有零斜率(D)LM 線有正斜率
15. 下列何者不是物價上漲的原因？(A)能源價格上升(B)勞動生產力降低(C)進口商品漲價(D)獨佔企業
16. 下列何者不是地下經濟的影響？(A)政府的數字低估實際的產值(B)稅源流失(C)政府可能低估就業人口數(D)漏掉未上市的生產成果
17. 依據總需求線模型，央行減少貨幣供給後下列何者會發生？(A)IS 線左移(B)

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所（經濟學）

共 6 頁 第 6 頁

總支出線下移(C)總需求線左移(D)貨幣需求線右移

18. 若銀行除法定準備率 20% 之外，另以存款的 5% 作為超額準備，則貨幣乘數為(A)1(B)2(C)3(D)4(E)5
19. 預料之外的物價膨脹所導致的財富重分配(A)有利於存款人(B)有利於放款人(C)有利於勞方(D)不利於資方
20. 充分就業之下(A)沒有失業(B)僅有摩擦性失業(C)僅有結構性失業(D)僅有循環性失業
21. 擴張性的財政政策與貨幣政策適合用來解決(A)摩擦性失業(B)結構性失業(C)循環性失業(D)季節性失業
22. 假定甲國使用 3 單位勞動力可產一單位稻米，7 單位勞動力可產一單位小麥；乙國使用 2 單位勞動力可產一單位稻米，6 單位勞動力可產一單位小麥。則發生貿易後(A)乙國出口米甲國出口麥(B)乙國出口麥甲國出口米(C)甲乙兩國皆同時生產米麥(D)甲國有絕對優勢(E)乙國消費麥較前為少
23. 台幣貶值的影響是 A)貿易餘額減少 B)出口數量增加，物價上漲 C)停滯性膨脹 D)企業利潤降低
24. 國際收支平衡表中服務業的貿易記錄於 A)經常帳 B)貿易帳 C)金融帳 D)資本帳
25. 政府支出若擴大，其財源不包括 A)發行公債 B)外匯存底 C)向銀行借款 D)徵稅 E)出售官股

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所乙組（都市與環境管理）

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、都市成長管理 (Urban growth management) 是維護都市生活環境品質的重要管理工具，請說明何謂都市成長管理？並請任意列舉三個都市成長管理工具。此外，從環境經濟學的觀點，論者認為提昇環境品質有賴諸多經濟工具 (Economic instruments) 之採用，請就所知，臚列環境品質改善之各種經濟工具。 (33%)

二、本類 (34%)

1. What is meant by "the tragedy of the commons"? How is this concept related to environmental issues? Please comment on (criticize) this concept. (本題 15 分，答案不得超過 250 字，否則扣分)

2. For environmental protection, there are so called 3R's, and one of them is Recycling. What are the other two R's? (Just name them) (本題 4 分)

3. 試根據您的所學所知，選擇下列「一」個問題評論之：本題 15 分，只能選 A, B 或 C 題作答，且答案不得超過 300 字)

(A) 陳水扁執政後，核四的興建變得更不確定。你認為台灣的能源政策及其他相關的政策應該怎樣走比較好？

(B) 陳水扁執政後，美濃水庫的興建變得更不可能。你認為南台灣（嘉南高屏）的水資源政策及其他相關的政策應該怎樣走比較好？

(C) 李登輝總統宣布將今年訂為生物多樣性保育年。你認為台灣的生態保育及其他相關的政策要怎樣走比較好？

三、(33%)

「民眾參與」對於都市規劃與地方發展有非常重要的影響，而且是執行公共政策不可遺漏的重要理念，請回答下列三題：(一) 說明 Arnstein 之「A Ladder of Citizen Participation」之內涵；(二) 在選擇「民眾參與」的方法或技術時須考慮的因素為何？(三)「民眾參與」在執行上之限制與可能遭遇之問題為何？

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所（管理學）

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、名詞解釋(以中文回答；每題四分，共四十分；每題請以五十字內回答，多寫扣分)

1. Learning Organization
2. Management Paradigm
3. Intrapreneurship
4. ERP
5. Decision Trees
6. Theory Z
7. Managerial Grid
8. Knowledge Management
9. TQM
10. Electronic Commerce

二、回答各管理學者之主要貢獻(以中文回答；每題四分，共四十八分；每題請以五十字內回答，多寫扣分)

1. Henry Gantt
2. W. Edwards Deming
3. Abraham Maslow
4. Chester I. Barnard
5. Douglas McGregor
6. Henri Fayol
7. Max Weber
8. Fred W. Taylor
9. Frank B. Gilbreth
10. Michael E. Porter
11. Peter F. Drucker
12. Fred E. Fiedler

三、申論題(十二分)

說明電子化組織機構的主要特徵為何(四分)？

若某一小學要成為電子化學校，欲推動此一變革，你認為應如何著手(八分)？

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所甲組（公共政策與管理）

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

第一部份 (50%)

- 1、請簡述決策 (decision-making) 與政策制定 (policy-making) 之異同。(15%)
- 2、請舉例分析目前台灣之公共倫理與公民素養如何影響公共政策之制定。(15%)
- 3、請舉出一種先進國家普遍應用之政策分析模式或方法，並說明該模式或方法於台灣之適用情形。(20%)

第二部份 (50%)

1. 請簡單說明政策模型 (policy model) 有哪幾類？並請於各類模型中，列舉一代表研究？(20%)
2. 解釋以下名詞，並舉例說明 (15%)
 - (a) Public-private partnership
 - (b) Cost-effectiveness analysis
 - (c) Policy stakeholder
3. 請有系統評論我國的核四政策(15%)

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科 目：公事所丙組（公共財務管理）

共 2 頁 第 / 頁

公共財務管理

一. 解釋下列名詞 (25%)

1. 公共預算程序 (public budget process)
2. 內部審核 (internal audit)
3. 財務工程 (financial engineering)
4. 套利機會 (arbitrage opportunity)
5. 特種財物

二. 傳統預算強調民主政治監督功能及財務收支規劃功能，德國學者 New Marks 曾提出公開原則、明確原則、事前決定原則、嚴密原則、限定原則、單一原則、完全原則及不相屬原則等八個預算原則。(25%)

1. 說明該八項原則之意義。(6%)
2. 時至今日，政府預算與國民經濟及全民福祉關係頗為密切，該八原則通用性如何？與我國預算法之相關性規定有何異同？(7%)
3. 若干人士主張，年度預算中，公共教育經費應占 GNP 之 6%，試就經濟資源分配申論其合理性。(6%)
4. 中央政府九十年歲出概算 1 兆 5,841 億元，較上年度預算成長 4.7%，試論述目前政府支出規模應否成長。(6%)

三. 甲市為一新興都市，稅收僅足支應一般經常支出，由於外來人口大量遷入，預計五年後現有水庫供應民生用水將發生不足，花四年的時間興建新水庫已為大家所共識，惟何時興建，居民有不同主張：

第一種主張：先調水價，籌足財源後再行興建，以免增加財務負擔。

第二種主張：先行舉債興建，債務利息資本化併計水庫成本，核算水費費率，俟新水庫供水後，再逐年還本付息。(25%)

1. 試分別說明第一種及第二種主張之優缺點。(8%)
2. 試述你個人贊同那一種主張？若均不同意，請建議第三種主張。(8%)
3. 台灣地區目前自來水費費率合理否？你有何具體主張？(9%)

國立中山大學八十九學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科 目：公事所丙組（公共財務管理）

共 2 頁 第 2 頁

四.政府發行公債，除須有良好債信外，尚須具備社會購買力、通貨信用穩定、債券市場完備及財務制度健全。(25%)

1. 試依公共債務法，說明中央政府在總預算及特別預算之舉債上限。又國營事業之長期負債是否包含在內？(10%)
2. 假設三年內利率水準平穩，財政部擬發行 1,000 億元公債，每年付息一次，票面利率 8%，三年一次到期，試依下列狀況，計算公平售價。(15%)
 - (1.) 狀況一：發行日公平利率 6%
 - (2.) 狀況二：發行日公平利率 8%
 - (3.) 狀況三：發行日公平利率 10%

註：每一元之複利現值及年金現值如次：

n	i=6%		i=8%		i=10%	
	複利現值	年金現值	複利現值	年金現值	複利現值	年金現值
1	0.9434	0.9434	0.9259	0.9259	0.9090	0.9090
2	0.8900	1.8334	0.8573	1.7833	0.8264	1.7355
3	0.8396	2.6730	0.7938	2.5771	0.7513	2.4869