

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學【公事所】

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共5題，每題20分。

1. A mayor wants to help renters in his city. He considers two policies that will benefit renters equally. One policy is a rent control, which places a price ceiling,  $p^*$ , on rents. The other is a government housing subsidy of  $s$  dollars per month that lowers the amount renters pay (to  $p^*$ ). Compare the two policy effects on the quantity of housing consumed, consumer surplus, producer surplus, government expenditure, and deadweight loss.
2. There are 10 identical competitive firms in a market. The linear market demand curve is  $Q = 100 - p$ , and the linear supply curve of each firm is  $q = p$ .
  - (1) What residual demand curve does a typical firm face?
  - (2) What is the equilibrium price and quantity (per firm and total) in this market?
3. Why is it hard for policymakers to decide if the economy is operating at its potential output level? Why is this uncertainty a problem?
4. Explain how rent seeking can lead to a drop in production. What role might the underground economy play in lessening the drop in productive activities?
5. The claim is often made that a tax on a specific good will simply be passed on to consumers. Under what conditions of demand and supply elasticities will this occur? Under what conditions will very little of the tax be passed on to consumers? Explain your answers.

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：管理學【公事所】

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- 一、管理從傳統的講求分工到目前的講求整合，請說明此一趨勢，引用至少三位學者的學說。(25%)
- 二、組織績效的問題從傳統的強調政策的制定到目前的強調政策的執行，請說明此一趨勢，並闡述至少三個您認為最重要的導致執行不力的原因。(25%)
- 三、試申論『危機管理』之意涵，並舉例說明之。(25分，限 500 字以內，配合圖例說明較佳)
- 四、試申論『風險管理』之意涵，並舉例說明之。(25分，限 500 字以內，配合圖例說明較佳)

-END-

第一部份 (50%)

- 一、請試探討「公共政策分析」與公共政策制定之關係，並請舉實例說明之。(25%)
  
- 二、什麼是公共政策上的「Win-win Solution」？並舉不同領域的公共政策，來說明分析如何制定，或調整原來政策，才能有 Win-win 的結果。(25%)

第二部分 (50%)

- 三、決策科學(decision science)研究領域中，有許多決策數學模型或分析工具，請舉出一模型或工具，仔細說明其內容、在公共政策應用方向與限制(25%)【請儘量以英文作答】
  
- 四、決策中常有一些兩難(dilemma)或似是而非(paradox)的情形，請舉兩個代表例子。另外，專家判斷(expert judgment)可能有哪些盲點？(25%)【請儘量以英文作答】

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：非營利組織與管理【公事所甲組】

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一、「公民意識」、「社區營造」和「第三部門」是時下很流行的口號，請問它們有沒有關係？簡述其理由。(25%)

二、a. NGO (非政府組織) 和 NPO (非營利組織) 如何區分？有何異同？(15%)

b. 「志工」和「義工」有何差異？(10%)

三、非營利組織從事營利事業，是第三部門發展的趨勢之一，例如台灣的喜憨兒，預算的 60-70% 來自事業營利所得，請問這樣發展是好？還是不好？(25%)

四、您是否參加過任何一個 NGO 或 NPO？簡述其特徵及參加的心得。(如果沒有親自參加過，研究過或觀察過也可) (25%)

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：都市政策與管理【公事所乙組】

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1. 解釋名詞 (20%)

- (1.) 浮動分區 (float zoning)
- (2.) 連鎖費 (linkage fee)
- (3.) 新環境典範 (new environmental paradigm)
- (4.) 綠色國民生產毛額 (green GNP)

2. Michael Porter 在「The Competitive Advantage of Nations」一書中指出幾個有關國家競爭力的概念，請回答下列問題：

- (1) 請說明「鑽石體系模型」之基本內涵。(10%)
- (2) 國家競爭力發展的四個階段。(10%)
- (3) 請就你個人的觀察，評估台灣正處於 Porter 國家競爭力發展的四個階段中的那一個階段？試說明理由。(10%)

3. 都市的發展與管理，是願景 (vision)，還是執行力 (execution) 較重要？請就個人經驗，論述這兩者之間的關係及重要性的權衡 (20%)

4. 都市地區由於空間發展需求，原本位於已發展區內之老舊工業區經常面臨與周邊土地利用不協調之問題，因此老舊工業區之再利用日益受到重視。

請回答下列問題：

- (1.) 其轉變為其它使用之可行途徑為何？(15%)
- (2.) 請說明「褐地」(brown field) 再利用應注意的事項。(15%)

# 國立中山大學九十二學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：環境與資源管理【公事所兩組】

共 3 頁 第 1 頁

所有題目均可用中文作答，不必抄題。每題各 20 分。每題的答案以不超過一頁半的答案紙為原則。

1. 下列是一些影響近代環保思想的人物和有關他們的描述，請將人物的名字和適合他們的描述配對。(注意：(1)並非每個描述都用得上；(2)答案要寫在答案紙上；(3)答案中要列出人名，而描述則只寫其英文字母代號即可，不必整句寫出)

人名：

F Rachel Carson

C Lyne White

A Paul Ehrlich

E Aldo Leopold

D Garrett Hardin

描述：

(A) population, technology, and affluence (or consumption)

(B) deep ecology

(C) Judeo-Christian religious tradition is a root cause of all Western environmental problems

(D) tragedy of the commons

(E) A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community

(F) Silent Spring

(G) How can you buy the land

2. Former Democratic Progressive Party Chairman Lin Yi-hsiung and anti-nuke activists are demanding a referendum on the fate of the 4th nuclear power plant project in Taiwan. Do you think the 4th plant should be built? Why? Do you agree that a referendum should be conducted for deciding this matter? Why?

3. Based on your own knowledge, observation *and* the following report from The China Post (2003/1/1), please comment on the policy mentioned here. That is, do you think this policy is good or bad, or how to make it better? And what makes you think so?

Restaurant owners and consumers braced themselves yesterday for the EPA (Environment Protection Administration) ban on plastic food containers and bags amidst supportive voices and complaints of inconveniences. To support the new policy, a few restaurants have switched to dinnerware made of vegetable matter or other biodegradable materials.

In the central mountain resort area of Nantou, hostel owner Fu Hong-yuan said that he is serving meals in bowls made of rice husks. "Many customers support the switch as an environmental friendly act," he said.

The smaller restaurants complained they could not afford the paper dinnerware and bags, which acted as the main alternative to the plastics. An owner of a noodle restaurant, surnamed Chou, said she planned to ask customers to bring their own metal lunch boxes or bags to carry the food. "It is like traveling back in time," she said. Chou added that she wished to be a street vendor so she would not have to deal with the restriction.

A mother surnamed Huang said it will be difficult to purchase soup or soybean milk for her large family, since she could not carry all the cups in her hand. "I don't trust the paper bags. They are more inclined to break from the leaking soup or milk," she said.

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科目：環境與資源管理【公事所丙組】

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4. Based on your own knowledge, observation *and* the following report from The China Post (2003/5/28), do you think there is (or soon will be) a pet problem threatening the environmental quality in Taiwan? If your answer is yes, what should the government or the public do? If your answer is no, please give some evidence to support your answer.

Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou's e-mail box has been flooded with messages expressing fear of SARS transmission by house pets. The box of the Taipei City Environmental Protection Department has also received many e-mails, its director Shen Shih-hung said yesterday.

Messages to the mayor did not say the mailers are dumping their pets, Shen said. "Apparently, they did, though," he added. Otherwise, Shen said, his men would not have to catch an increasingly large number of deserted pets. Before the onset of severe acute respiratory syndrome, two or three stray pets were caught in Taipei a day. "Now," Shen said, "we are capturing somewhere between 40 and 60 every day."

5. 試在上述第 2 至第 4 題所提到的環境問題及政策問題以外，舉出一個您認為是台灣目前較重要的，自然資源或環境的問題。您認為從管理（或其他社會及行為科學）的角度，可以如何研究這個問題。

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51	44	44	16	14
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51	44	44	60	12
				73

Handwritten calculations and notes:

- 29
- 22
- 51
- 20
- 28
- 48
- 24
- 20
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- 14
- 73