

一、以下是一篇論文的部分節錄。(a)請問該作者的立場是認為應加強對化學製品的管理還是認為應放寬？(b)如果您要寫一篇和作者立場一致的論文，您會試圖蒐集那些文獻或證據來作為佐證？[20分]

Throughout the second half of this century, chemical companies have trumpeted the miraculous power of chemicals on billboards, in magazine ads, and on television ... And they did bring miracles—antibiotics, penicillin, and a vast selection of creature comforts far beyond anything our forebears could have imagined ... But along with all their benefits, these new creations have generated a long list of problems, including serious health consequences ... While billions of dollars have been lavished on product development, marketing, promotion, and advertising, little has been spent on observing chemicals' interactions with living things and the environment.

上文部分單字的意思：

trumpet 鼓吹

forebear 祖先

creature comforts 讓人舒適的東西；物質享受

lavish 大量花費；揮霍

二、附錄一是摘自國立臺灣師範大學三民主義研究所黃馨儀同學的碩士論文。(a)請將該附錄改寫成三百字以內的一段文字。另外，假設您要以「國中小學教師是否可以體罰學生」撰寫論文，(b)您認為除了該附錄以外，還要蒐集那些類型和領域的文獻資料以釐清這個議題？(c)您這篇論文的目錄會包含那些章、節？[30分]

(1) 體罰的學理基礎

• 心理學基礎

在心理學領域中對於學生違規或不良行為的糾正與改變，探討最深入的學派應屬行為學派與心理分析學派二者。前者強調「制約學習」對於行為改變之影響，較重視外顯行為的活動；而後者係以人為本，重視的是內在人格的發展。多數人討論體罰時會以 E. L. Thorndike 的效果率為基礎，其義係指「給予動物的刺激，若伴隨不愉快的反應，則與其情境的結合即減弱，因此若再次給予同樣的情境時，即不易發生反應。滿足或不快愈大，則結合的增強或減弱就愈大。」換言之，行為主義 (Behaviorism) 學派認為「懲罰」(punishment) 是一種行為的制約，也是一種「負增強」(negative reinforcement)，一方面隨著頻率的升高，干擾被懲罰的行為，使之受到抑制；另一方面它也可能迫使被懲罰者尋求另一新的行為反應，以停止懲罰的繼續呈現。³¹制約學習最重要的是建立一個「刺激—聯結」的過程，而且其所重視的是「外顯行為」的部分，故其對於持久性的行為或內心動機之改變，效果有限。值得注意的是，「負增強」與「懲罰」並不相同，其差別

在於前者只要在行為獲得改變後即可立即免除，而後者係在行為問題出現後再施加痛苦。是故負增強可以立即改變行為，而懲罰僅能使行為主體學習改變將來的行為以避免懲罰。體罰為懲罰（或稱「懲戒」）之一種方式，故其作用在於促使行為問題之發生者將來行為之改變。

體罰之所以成為改正學童行為之主要手段，究其因除了教師或父母對於管教方式認知不足外，它較其他管教手段來得立即而有效亦為原因之一。心理學家在體罰效果研究上有許多發現。Follick 和 Kuntson 曾指出：肉體上的懲罰對於動物行為的改變，具有相當的影響作用，但效果多屬短暫性的。³²而 Thomas 的研究則發現：對學生實施體罰，在學生行為的改變上具有相當的影響作用，甚至於可以發揮對其他學生行為改變的警戒作用。³³相反的，美國學者 Clark 之研究卻指出，不論是心理上或身體上的處罰都是無效的。³⁴

是故體罰除了正面之效果外，其負面影響亦不容忽視，此亦是各界反對體罰之緣由。即使贊成體罰為有效行為改變術之學者都指出，體罰潛藏著許多副作用，須有純熟的使用技術才適合使用。基此，現今心理學界雖仍認同 Thorndike 之觀點，但體罰之效果有以下之限制：³⁵

- A. 溫和（幾乎不構成傷害）的身體懲罰，對於行為沒有直接的抑制作用。
- B. 適當強烈的懲罰能暫時壓抑反應，但無法長期影響行為。
- C. 極端嚴厲的懲罰，可永久消滅行為，但會造成心理的恐懼和身體的傷害。

另外，國內學者楊國樞即提出體罰的六個負面效果，值得仰賴體罰以處理學生行為問題之教師作為參考：³⁶

- A. 受罰者會模仿體罰的暴力行為。
- B. 體罰只是暫時壓抑不良行為，而不易徹底消除不良行為。
- C. 體罰易引起強烈不快情緒，影響個人心理衛生。
- D. 體罰會破壞受罰學生與施罰教師間的情感。
- E. 糾正錯誤行為的方法很多，體罰並非最有效的一種。
- F. 一般教師缺乏施罰的技巧，因此很難有效的施行體罰。

三、請研讀下文報導做成 200 字的中文摘要(超出字數者扣分)。並請提出您的觀察與評論。請從公共政策角度評述台灣競爭力下降之原因，您認為台灣欲提升國家競爭力應有的思維與作法為何？(25分)

■ Taiwan's competitiveness ranking drops one place to No. 18.

BY BRADLEY S. KLAPPER
GENEVA, AP

The U.S. economy maintained its position atop world competitiveness rankings, despite a record trade deficit, its high corporate tax rate on profits and low confidence in the government's handling of public finances, according to an annual survey released today.

Singapore was ranked just behind, with Hong Kong, Luxembourg and Denmark rounding out the top five most competitive national economies, said the Lausanne, Switzerland-based IMD business school, which publishes the World Competitiveness Yearbook.

The study lists 55 economies

according to 323 criteria that measure how the nations create and maintain conditions favorable to businesses.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's ranking in the latest survey dropped one place to No. 18 and now trails behind mainland China, which moved up to No. 15 from No. 18.

Project director Stephane Garelli said the United States' position was cemented by the dynamism of its financial market, which drives what is the world's strongest domestic economy, topping all others in its amount of investments, stock purchases and commercial service exports.

The U.S. also ranked as the easiest place to secure venture capital for business development and surpassed all other economies in key technology criteria such as computers in use and high-tech exports, according to the report.

But Garelli said the U.S. economy has been hurt by its record trade deficit, which combined with the budget deficit brings the national debt to US\$8.7 trillion. High dollar reserves in foreign countries, particularly in Asia, mean the U.S. is relinquishing its grip on monetary policy.

The U.S. is also scoring poorly in other sectors such as investments in telecoms, youth interest in science, mobile telephone subscriptions and language skills among its work force, according to the report. The shortcomings were some of the same as those cited in a similar competitiveness study last year by the World Economic Forum, which dropped the U.S. in its table from the top position to sixth.

(接下半頁)

"It's very good to be the leader, but the problem is that the U.S. model has become copied by everyone else," Garelli said. "The U.S. constantly needs to reinvent itself because everyone else steals its recipe."

Garelli said the 2007 results highlight how many of the world's emerging economic powers were catching up with the United States because of government policies better tuned to economic performance. The U.S. has topped the list every year since 1994.

"London is becoming a very big competitor to New York in investment banking, while Singapore is challenging the U.S. in wealth management," he said. "New companies and new brands are appearing all over the world."

China jumped three places to 15th in the report, which also highlighted strong improvements by India, Slovakia and Estonia. Wealthy countries to have boosted their competitiveness in recent years include

Austria, Australia, Denmark, Switzerland and Hong Kong.

Garelli said only 15 of the countries analyzed were losing ground to the United States. Indonesia, Italy, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey,

the Philippines and France are included in this group, he said.

Rounding out the top 10 were Switzerland, Iceland, Netherlands, Sweden and Canada. Germany made the biggest jump, up nine place to 16th, while South Africa fell furthest, down 12 spots to 50th.

Venezuela was ranked last for the second year in a row, immediately preceded by Indonesia, Croatia, Poland and Argentina.

- 四、台灣再度被拒絕成為WHO的會員國，請從全球化公共財(global public goods)的觀點說明其合理性與不合理性。反對與支持台灣加入會員國之成員國各有多少，其正當性如何？您認為陳水扁總統之論述是否具說服力？如果您是總統，請以總統身份提出一有力的政策說帖。(25分)

WHO rebuffs Taiwan's bid to join agency

GENEVA, Reuters

The World Health Organization (WHO) refused to consider membership for Taiwan on Monday, agreeing at its annual assembly with China that only sovereign states could join.

Taiwan warns its exclusion from the 193-state United Nations agency undermines international efforts to fight diseases such as bird flu.

For the past 10 years, Taiwan has unsuccessfully sought observer status at the WHO, but this year the small group of countries that recognize Taipei went one step further and pushed for a debate on possible membership.

But the call was rejected by 148 votes to 17.

Taiwan argues that China showed indifference to the island when the SARS epidemic struck there four years ago, causing delays in the dispatching of WHO medical experts. Taiwan has not had a human case of H5N1 bird flu though the deadly

virus has reached its neighbors Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, as well as mainland China.

"Were any epidemic to break out in Taiwan, it would spread to many places in the world in a short period of time. This would be a heavy blow to the health and safety of everyone around the globe," President Chen Shui-bian said in a videoconference with journalists in Geneva last week.

"Taiwan needs to be able to comprehensively and effectively participate in the international public health network and collaborate closely with other nations," he said.

However, under the terms of a memorandum of understanding signed two years ago between China and the WHO, Beijing will allow the U.N. agency to send experts to investigate any outbreak of disease on the island and Taiwanese health officials have been able to attend some WHO technical meetings.

國立中山大學96學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：管理學 【公事所】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

壹、解釋名詞(請選五題，每題 10 分)

- 體制分析
- 公民治理
- 公共事務管理
- 多元社會
- 批判理論
- 理性論辯
- 社區營造
- 地區行銷
- 價值判斷
- 社會資本

貳、申論題 (請選 2 題，每題 25 分)

1. 平衡計分卡與策略地圖管理工具提到「財務構面」、「顧客構面」、「內部程序構面」、「學習與成長構面」等四個構面，請說明此四構面之間之邏輯關係。並舉一個實際案例，可運用策略地圖發展出有效的學習型組織。
2. 近年來，政府高層與親人貪污、關說事件頻傳，企業掏空及內線交易亦時有所聞。請從組織發展之個體與群體之對應關係，探討如何建立清廉、防腐之有效能組織。
3. 多元決策理論較適用於具有多元特性問題的研究與分析，其處理方式乃對系統中各考慮因素以層級 (hierarchy) 方式來架構。請以高雄市為例，選定一個您所熟悉的地區發展議題，以層級方式來架構此議題所具之多元特性內涵。

國立中山大學96學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：決策與政策科學 【公事所甲組選考】

共 頁 第 頁

(請選兩題作答 每題 50 分)

壹、近年來，隨著參與式決策/規劃及社會/公民教育需求的逐漸增加，有關公共論壇(public forum)的討論及推動亦日漸普及。請說明(可舉國內外案例)

- (一) 何謂公共論壇？其條件為何？
- (二) 你所知的代表性的方法與程序為何？
- (三) 政府或非營利組織應如何推動？

貳、請舉例說明二種以上的代表性公共事務管理研究(分析)方法，包括

- (一) 其操作步驟及相關理論，
- (二) 方法間是否及如何能予結合？其意義為何？

參、請以政策科學觀點，評估未來可能的兩岸直航三通對於高雄市發展的影響，以及您如何協助規劃與建議市政府現階段應有的因應措施。

國立中山大學96學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：第三部門與公民治理 【公事所甲組選考】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、解釋名詞或簡答 (50%)

(一) Social Capital (5%)

(二) Accountability (5%)

(三) 請問 charity 和 philanthropy 有何不同? (10%)

(四) INGO 在全球化的趨勢中有何功能? (10%)

(五) NPO 為何又稱為 The Third Sector? (10%)

(六) NPO 的董事會應該如何 Governance? (10%)

二、自 1990 年代以來，台灣和中國大陸的公民社會皆歷經了快速的發展與成長。然而由於歷史背景，以及政治體制上的不同，遂造成海峽兩岸公民社會與非政府組織發展的差異性。試請申論此一差異性何在? (25%)

三、何謂公民治理? 請根據第三部門的觀點，分別從國內層面(internal level)和國際層面(international level)探討之；並請舉出可能的理論意涵與實際案例。(25%)

1. 請閱讀本篇短文，再以中文約200字，說明本文之主要論點為何？(10%)

Yet the issue of local community involvement has become increasingly important in urban policy. The Commission for Social Justice Report (CSJ, 1994), for example, has highlighted the ways in which community influence can be incorporated into local economic development strategies through the construction of new institutional relations. Central to the CSJ's argument is the development of 'social capital' within communities to construct a people-led series of local economic development initiatives which are the 'essential foundation of lasting empowerment'. Programmes of action, it is argued, should move away from 'fire-fighting', reactive strategies of coping with distress and move towards proactive, inclusive, locally-based initiatives to tackle the roots causes of socio-economic problems experienced by communities in deprived areas. These new partnerships would differ from those established under programmes like City Challenge, as they would emphasise "the need to build linkages between the economic, human and social capital investments required to achieve sustainable regeneration" (p. 325). A shift in attitudes is called for where policy makers reject the notion that 'government knows better than their citizens'.

2. 針對上題文章中 *the development of 'social capital' within communities to construct a people-led series of local economic development initiatives*，請說明有何構想與具體策略？可以舉例你熟悉的城市或社區說明。(20%)
3. 請就你所熟悉的相關都市或地區發展政策中，舉一為例(例如：都市計畫法、環境影響評估法、都市更新條例、...等)檢視並分析「社區」及「民眾」的角色為何？並針對其缺失提出改善方案(20%)
4. 請說明以下名詞之意涵並舉例說明其現象：(25%)
- (1) Spillover effects
 - (2) Linkage effects
 - (3) Leakage effects
 - (4) Localization economy
 - (5) Urbanization economy
5. 近年來學術界談「都市管理」都倡議「都市治理」(urban governance)之理念，請說明都市治理之意涵及其發展之背景？當今都市(或地方)治理面臨的問題與挑戰為何？都市治理之實踐有賴治理網路的設計包括政府間網路、政策社群網路、議題網路與專業團體網路，請個別舉例說明之。並請就所知闡述都市治理之新典範移轉或都市治理之重要指導原則。(25%)

所有題目均可用中文作答

1. 請閱讀本篇短文，再以中文約200字，說明本文之主要論點為何？（10%）

A useful way to discern responsible community-based ecotourism is to approach it from a development perspective, which considers social, environmental and economic goals, and questions how ecotourism can '... meet the needs of the host population in terms of improved living standards both in the short and long term' (Cater, 1993, pp. 85-6). This perspective differs somewhat from those approaching ecotourism predominantly from an environmental perspective. Buckley, for example, devised a framework which proposes that ecotourism is based on nature tourism which is sustainably managed, includes environmental education and supports conservation (Buckley, 1994). While Buckley's framework helps us to understand that ecotourism is much more than just a product, nature, he fails to consider whether the quality of life of local communities will be enhanced by ecotourism activities. Meanwhile, Lindberg et al., take an economic perspective when they examine ecotourism case studies from Belize (Lindberg et al., 1996). While they consider the extent to which ecotourism generates economic benefits for local communities, they do not account for how the greater amount of money entering communities might be distributed, or how communities are being affected socially and culturally by the ecotourism ventures. Even where ecotourism results in economic benefits for a local community, it may result in damage to social and cultural systems thus undermining people's overall quality of life (Wilkinson & Pratiwi, 1995). Community-based approaches to ecotourism therefore need to acknowledge the importance of social dimensions of the tourism experience, rather than primarily focusing on environmental or economic impacts.

2. 針對上題文章中 *Community-based approaches to ecotourism therefore need to acknowledge the importance of social dimensions of the tourism experience, rather than primarily focusing on environmental or economic impacts*，請說明有何回應之具體策略？可以舉例你熟悉的環境與資源個案說明。（20%）
3. 請就你所熟悉的相關環境與資源管理政策中，舉一為例（例如：國家公園法、環境影響評估法、水土保持法、...等）檢視並分析「社區」及「民眾」的角色為何？並針對其缺失提出改善方案（20%）

【背面還有試題】

國立中山大學96學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：環境與資源管理 【公事所乙組選考】

共 2 頁 第 2 頁

4. 請簡單解釋下列名詞：(1)biodiversity; (2)ecological footprint; (3)biomass energy; (4) green consumption? [本題占 16 分]

5. Global warming may have a lot impacts on Taiwan. Please list one social impact and one economic impact that it may bring to Taiwan. [本題占 8 分]

6. In order to reduce vehicle emissions, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) planned to require motorcyclists and car drivers to turn off the engines of their vehicles at red light. Do you think this policy would succeed? Why? [本題占 14 分]

7. Under the EPA's policy, supermarkets, department stores and convenience stores are prohibited from offering free plastic bags but can sell thick plastic bags to their customers. What do you think about this policy? Is it good or bad? Why? [本題占 12 分]