

國立中山大學97學年度博士班招生考試試題

科目：國際關係【中國與亞太所甲組】

共 (頁第) 頁

1. 國際關係理論曾經出現現實主義(realism)與自由主義(liberalism)之辯論，請說明兩派理論之主要論點、雙方的分歧何在?你(妳)認同你一派之論點，理由何在?這兩派理論之弱點何在?請各舉出兩本兩派的英文代表作及其作者。(25分)
2. 國家安全(national security)的概念已經出現很大的變化，不在僅侷限於傳統性的安全議題，請說明那些是傳統性國家安全所關注的議題?那些是非傳統性國家安全議題?1990年代聯合國首先提出人類安全(human security)之概念，請說明內涵?中共提倡新安全觀，主要論點是什麼?911國際恐怖主義(terrorism)攻擊行動對國際社會造成很大之衝擊，何謂恐怖主義?911事件如何衝擊東亞區域之競爭與合作關係?(25分)
3. 試從認識論(亦稱知識論，Epistemology)分析實證主義與後實證主義(Post-positivism)之主要差異。(25%)
4. 試說明國際組織在國際關係中的功能。(25%)

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科目：比較政治【中國與亞太所甲組】

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1. The following is a quotation from Professor Adam Przeworski and Henry Teune, who introduced two general approaches to the comparative method, i.e. the “most similar systems” design and the “most different systems” design. They argued that most scholars of comparative politics **“use the “most similar systems” design: Investigators take two systems that are, for the most part, similar, and subsequently study differences that exist between the two basically similar systems. They may then, observe the impact of these differences on some other social or political phenomenon. These studies are based on the belief that “systems as similar as possible with respect to as many features as possible constitute the optimal samples for comparative inquiry.”** Please elaborate and explain this quotation by using two or three countries in the Asia-Pacific region. (You are welcome to answer this question in English but you also have the legitimate right to answer this question in Chinese.) (25%)
2. Please compare and contrast the definition of institutionalism and neo-institutionalism? And also, please use an institutional approach to interpret comparative politics. (You are welcome to answer this question in English but you also have the legitimate right to answer this question in Chinese.) (25%)
3. Since 1987, the interaction of state and market has been identified as a key factor in promoting the development of economic relations across the Taiwan Strait. Please utilize the interaction of state and market as a conceptual framework to analyze and explain the changing patterns of Taiwan’s trade and investment policies toward mainland China. (25 %) (please answer only in English)
4. 人類發展(human development)議題自第二次世界大戰以來，一直是國際社會所關注的焦點。聯合國在 2000 年所揭櫫的「千年發展目標」(Millennium Development Goals)，再次突顯了國際社會解決人類發展問題的必要性與迫切性。請試從發展理論(development theory)的觀點，探討與解釋當前人類發展所面臨的困境與挑戰，以及國際社會所提出的解決方案有那些？(25 %)

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科目：總體經濟學【中國與亞太所乙組】

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(一) 台灣的油價一次漲足或是繼續凍漲，最近成爲熱門話題。因受到國際原物料價格上漲之影響，國內某些產品亦隨之起舞，有人認爲是因爲市場價格機能失靈，故政府應適當之介入；而一般政府干預市場的方式，有價格干預與數量干預兩種，請針對此兩種干預方式作適當的比較並針對台灣實況加以評述？(25%)

(二) 新政權伊始，對於愛台大建設，則是眾所關心。近年來台灣經濟面對空前大挑戰，投資劇減、產業空洞化、失業嚴重等難題，正待克服。各界所開出的救經濟藥方，「加強投資」則是不可少的一帖。依常理，投資可依是否受國民產出所得之影響，大致區分爲自發性投資(autonomous investment)與誘發性投資(induced investment)，請分別就這兩類投資加以定義並以簡易圖形來解釋？另外，就台灣現況而言，影響投資的主要因素有哪些，亦請作扼要的解析？(25%)

(三) 自 1978 年中國大陸開始推動改革開放以來，論者指出國際化(internationalization)和地方分權化(decentralization)，可說是全面推動中國大陸經濟發展的主要動力，請試申其意。(25%)

(四) The reform of State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) has been indeed the most crucial and complicated issue in mainland China ever since 1978. What are the major impacts of SOE reform in mainland China? Based on your own speculation, please evaluate these impacts from political, economic and societal dimensions. (Please answer only in English, 25%)

第一大題

計算題每小題 5 分

1. (10%) This is an externality problem.

Suppose that a beekeeper is located next to a 20-acre apple orchard. Each hive (蜂箱) of bees is capable of pollinating $1/4$ acre of apple trees, thereby raising the value of apple output by \$25.

- a. suppose the market value of the honey from one hive is \$50 and that the beekeeper's marginal costs are given by

$$MC=30+0.5Q$$

Where Q is the number of hives employed. In the absence of any bargaining, how many hives will the beekeeper have and what portion of the apple orchard will be pollinated?

- b. What is the maximum amount per hive the orchard owner would pay as a subsidy to the beekeeper to prompt him or her to install extra hives? Will the owner have to pay this much to prompt the beekeeper to use enough hives to pollinate the entire orchard?

2. (20%) A carrot monopolist can produce at constant average (and marginal) costs of $AC=MC=5$. The firm faces a weekly market demand curve for carrots given by

$$Q = 53 - P$$

- a. calculate the profit-maximizing price-quantity combination for this monopolist. Also calculate the monopolist's profits.
- b. Suppose that a second firm enters the carrot market. Let q_A be the output of firm A and q_B the output of firm B. On the assumption that firm B has the same costs as firm A, calculate the profits of firms A and firm B as function of q_A and q_B .
- c. Suppose (as in the Cournot model) that each of these two firms chooses its level of output so as to maximize profits on the assumption that the other's output is fixed. Calculate each firm's reaction function.
- d. On the assumption in par c, what is the only level for q_A and q_B with which both firms will be satisfied? And what will be the market price of carrots and profit for each firms?

【背面還有試題】

第二大題

選擇題每題 4 分

單選題 (20%)

1. For a firm in a perfectly competitive market, the price of the good is always
 - a. equal to marginal revenue.
 - b. equal to total revenue.
 - c. greater than average revenue.
 - d. All of the above are correct.

2. Which of the following statements is (are) true of a monopoly?
 - (i) A monopoly has the ability to set the price of its product at whatever level it desires.
 - (ii) A monopoly's total revenue will always increase when it increases the price of its product.
 - (iii) A monopoly can earn unlimited profits.
 - a. (i) only
 - b. (ii) only
 - c. (i) and (ii)
 - d. (ii) and (iii)

3. Since a major league baseball player makes more money than a private preschool teacher we can conclude that
 - a. society values the services of a major league baseball player more than the services of a private preschool teacher.
 - b. a major league baseball player generates more revenue in the economy than a private preschool teacher.
 - c. labor markets are generally inefficient and inequitable.
 - d. None of the above are correct.

4. The theory of consumer choice provides the foundation for understanding
 - a. the structure of a firm.
 - b. the profitability of a firm.
 - c. a firm's product demand.
 - d. a firm's product supply

5. An increase in income will cause a consumer's budget constraint to
 - a. shift outward, parallel to its initial position.
 - b. shift inward, parallel to its initial position.
 - c. pivot around the "Y" axis.
 - d. pivot around the "X" axis.

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第三大題

North Douglass said "...The economic paradigm-neoclassical theory-was not created to explain the process of economic change." Do you agree or not? For what reason economists require understanding the process of economic change? (20%)

第四大題

Since the end of Second World War many farmers have left agricultural sector for working at the non-agricultural sector in the developing countries. Can you analyze their economic behaviors? (30%)

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科目：國際法【中國與亞太所兩組】

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1. 請依法位階理論分析國際條約的位階 (5%)？如何對本國國民發生效力 (10%)？國內法是否有規範國際事務的可能 (10%)？

2. 國際社會法不論是國際條約或者國際協定，其規範類型一般區分為「居間整合 (Koordinierung)」以及「設定基準 (Harmonisierung)」兩種，請分別說明之。(25%)

3. 請從國家主權的法律觀點，試行回答以下的問題：(30 分)
 - (1)1971 年聯大第 2758 號決議對於中華民國主權地位的影響。(5%)
 - (2)台灣的國際法地位為何？請從領土主權的觀點，討論歷史上台灣領土主權的變遷，以及各方對於台灣領土主權的爭論。(10%)
 - (3)美國所制訂的台灣關係法如何詮釋台灣的地位？為何美國要反對聯合國秘書長潘基文所接受的中共觀點，美方認為台灣是中國領土一部份的問題仍是有不同認知與爭議，美國與國際社會背後的考量為何？(5%)
 - (4)何謂「一個中國」原則？兩岸歷任的政府在觀點有何不同？(5%)
 - (5)兩岸主權的政治爭議是否因同意「一個中國」原則或「九二共識」而有真正的解決？兩岸未來在三通與各項事務性與政治性談判，還會遭遇到哪些與主權或管轄權的難題？請說明。(5%)

4. 請敘述後冷戰以後國際人權法的主流發展，並回答以下的問題：(20 分)
 - (1)聯合國所通過的兩大主要人權公約的主要內容為何？在後冷戰時期發生哪些重要的國際影響？(10%)
 - (2)何謂國際法的自決？國際法人民主權與自決原則有何重要關連性？(5%)
 - (3)人民主權的自決原則，是否真的可以取代傳統的國家主權觀念？如果在國際政治上仍不完全可行，有哪些重要的原因？(5%)

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科目：行政法【中國與亞太所丙組】

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1. 公務員的行政中立義務從何而來？其意涵及內容為何？與一般人民受到憲法保障的基本權利如何調和？（30分）
2. 何謂行政裁量？其與司法審查間的關係為何？（20分）
3. 依民國 86 年修訂前之「行政院暨所屬各行政機關公務人員獎懲案件處理辦法」所為之「停職」，其法律效力為何？被停職後復職時，有無權益之救濟？上開辦法與「公務人員保障法」及「公務員懲戒法」之關係又為何？（25分）
4. 台灣地區之各級地方政府應如何開展兩岸地方政府交流？法律根據為何？請依行政法架構論述之。（25分）