

# 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：公事所經濟學(一般生甲丙戊組)

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## I. 選擇題，單選，每題五分

1. Pace's total cost of producing CO<sub>2</sub> cartridges is given by  $TC = .5X^3 - 24X^2 + 144X$ . The level of output that minimizes average total cost is
  - a) 12 cartridges.
  - b) 10 cartridges.
  - c) 18 cartridges.
  - d) 20 cartridges.
  - e) 24 cartridges.
2. Consider a market in which high-quality and low-quality television sets are sold. Before consumers make a purchase, they do not know the quality of the sets, but the sellers do know. As compared to a situation where both consumers and sellers know the quality for the sets, this situation would
  - a) cause no change in the ratio of low to high quality sets sold.
  - b) increase the fraction of high quality sets sold.
  - c) increase the fraction of low quality sets sold.
  - d) cause the average price of goods sold to rise.
3. The principal-agent problem in corporation exists because the managers of a firm
  - a) may pursue their own goals even when the result is lower profit for owners.
  - b) may know how to operate the business better than absentee owners do, and yet not be allowed to.
  - c) are generally unable to do the monitoring that would result in the firm's avoiding moral hazard problems.
  - d) are generally unable to do the monitoring that would result in the firm's avoiding adverse selection.
  - e) are generally unable to monitor workers, who do not care about the profits due the managers.
4. You are the owner of a rare bottle of wine valued at \$332. There are no costs associated with storing or selling the wine. Next year you expect the wine to increase in value to \$350. If the interest rate is 10 percent:
  - a) you should sell the wine today.
  - b) you should keep the wine for at least one more year.
  - c) you are indifferent between selling the wine today or holding it for one more year.
  - d) more information is needed to answer this question.
5. Some universities consider to offer "tuition bonds." Parents can purchase a bond at the time their child is born. The bond is redeemable in 18 years for an amount of money equal to the cost of the university's tuition at that time. Which of the following would reduce the market price of these bonds?
  - a) An increase in the rate of interest.
  - b) A decrease in the rate of interest.
  - c) The passage of legislation limiting increases in college tuition or the rate of inflation.
  - d) both (a) and (c).
  - e) both (b) and (c).

# 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：企業所經濟學(一般生甲丙戊組)

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6. Your firm needs a private investigator and the best private eye in Kaohsiung is Mr. Wang. His services are worth \$300k to your firm but you do not want to pay him more than \$100k. You tell Wang that you cannot pay him more than \$100k unless you get prior approval from the Board of Directors of your company, and, unfortunately, they just met and won't meet again for 6 months. This strategic move on your part gives you flexibility and \_\_\_\_\_ bargaining power.
- less, less
  - less, more
  - more, less
  - more, more
7. Use the following statements to answer this question.
- To maximize profit, a firm will advertise more when the advertising elasticity is larger.
  - To maximize profit, a firm will advertise more when the price elasticity of demand is smaller.
- both I and II are true.
  - I is true and II is false.
  - I is false and II is true.
  - both I and II are false.
8. A country's government would like to raise the price of one its most important agricultural crops, coffee beans. Which is the following government programs will result in higher prices for coffee beans?
- An import quota on coffee beans.
  - An acreage limitation program which provides coffee bean farmers financial incentives to leave some of their acreage idle.
  - An import tariff on coffee beans.
  - All of the above.
9. 歐洲聯合體沒有下列何特質? A)區內自由貿易 B)發行共同貨幣 C)區內人員自由移動 D)區內資本自由移動 E)各國對區外國家採不同關稅
10. 財政赤字以下列何種方法融資最易使物價上漲惡化? A)增稅 B)政府向銀行借款 C)發行更多鈔票 D)向國外舉債 E)發行公債
11. 勞動市場供需共同決定就業量，就業量又決定產量，設以實質工資為縱軸的勞動市場原處於均衡狀態，在名目工資固定不變時，若物價下跌，則 A)勞動市場供不應求 B)就業量減少 C)勞動需求線左移 D)勞動供給線左移
12. 下列何者與新興古典學派的主張不符? A)若無影響總供給的意外因素，則預期會實現 B)若預期物價與實際物價相同時，勞動市場處於充分就業 C)政府不需以總需求政策調節經濟的運作 D)勞工確知實際物價

II. 簡答題 (十分)

Suppose mountain spring water can be produced at no cost and that the market demand for mountain spring water is given as follows:

$$P = 1200 - Q$$

- What is the profit maximizing level of output and price of a monopolist?
- What level of output would be produced by each firm in a Cournot duopoly in the long run? What will the price be?

III. 填充題，每題五分，無須寫算式

- 依據凱因斯模型  $C = C_a + 0.8(Y - T)$ ,  $G = 100$ ,  $T = 100$ , 則自發性消費須增加若干才能使誘發性消費增加 100? \_\_\_\_\_
- 設總需求線由典型的 IS-LM 模型構成，若中央銀行的策略為調整貨幣供給使利率維持固定，如此總需求線的斜率為? \_\_\_\_\_
- 簡單凱因斯模型中  $C = 100 + 0.8Y$ ,  $I = 500$ , 當實際所得為  $Y = 2000$  時，實現的投資為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 設一國購買國內製造消費品的數量為  $C_a = 100 + 0.8Y$ , 向國外購買消費品的數量為  $C_f = 50 + 0.1Y$ ,  $I = 200$ ,  $G = 100$ ,  $X = 500$ , 則該國均衡國民所得為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 設銀行準備金原為 500, 存款準備率為 0.2, 銀行已充分創造存款。設目前面臨經濟衰退，央行雖然將存款準備率降為 0.1, 銀行卻無新增貸款需求，則目前的貨幣乘數為 \_\_\_\_\_
- 若某外國公司匯入 100 萬元資金至國內投資設廠生產電腦，又在國內銀行舉債 20 萬，假設沒有折舊，付出工資 = 100, 其中含外勞工資 20, 利息 = 10, 租金 = 5, 利潤有 20, 則本國 GNP = \_\_\_\_\_

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：管理學【公事所(甲丙戊組)】

共 壹 頁 第 壹 頁

1. 政府機關皆為各個國家最大的服務機構，服務品質自然不易控管，電子商務技術似乎提供一個非常好的媒介，試評述「電子商務與公共行政品質之關係」。(答案不得超過 500 字)〈二十五分〉
2. 管理學門的教科書中常大量的使用個案來說明管理理論，但大部分皆以私營企業為案例，試任舉一管理理論非常適合以公營機構為例，並請說明。(答案不得超過 500 字)〈二十五分〉
3. 基於「企業經營管理之目的不單是為公司賺取利潤，更應該是提昇消費者之生活品質」之理念，試以政府規劃公共政策之立場，舉例闡述規範企業經營活動應考慮之原則。〈二十五分〉
4. 最近台灣北部久旱不雨，突顯出企業嚴重的缺水問題，假設你是政府相關部門決策者，請問你將如何處理這個問題？〈二十五分〉

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：微積分(公本組, 一般組, 甲組)

共 1 頁 第 1 頁

Show your work.

1. i. Differentiate  $f(x) = \ln \frac{\sin x}{x}$   
 ii. Find the differential  $dw$  where  $w = \exp(-x^2 - y^2)$ . (10%)

- 2 Evaluate the following integrals. (35%)

i.  $\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 9} dx$     ii.  $\int_3^5 \frac{x dx}{(30 - x^2)^2}$     iii.  $\int 3^{2x} dx$     iv.  $\int x e^{-x} dx$

v.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$     vi.  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x+1}$     vii.  $\int_0^2 \int_{-2}^2 x^2 e^x dx dy$

- 3 Evaluate the limits. i.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$     ii.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x$ . (10%)

- 4 Let  $f$  be a differentiable function such that  $f(1) = 1$ . If  $F(x) = f(x^n)$  and  $G(x) = (f(x))^n$  where  $n$  is a fixed integer, show that  $F(1) = G(1)$  and  $F'(1) = G'(1)$ . (5%)

5.  $f$  is defined in the neighborhood of  $a$ . Prove that if  $f$  is differentiable at  $a$ , then  $f$  is continuous at  $a$ . (10%)

6. Graph the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 7$ . Please indicate the roots, the local extrema, inflection point, (if any), increasing, decreasing, concave, and convex intervals. (10%)

7. Find the Taylor's 4<sup>th</sup> degree polynomial for  $f(x) = e^x$  at  $a=1$  with the remainder. (10%)

8. There is a language that evolves in such a way that 77% of all words disappear (or are replaced) every 1000 years. Of a basic list of words used in that language in 1400 A.D., what percentage should we expect to find still in use today? (10%)

一、Multiple-Choice (60%)

Choose the one alternative that best complete the statement or answers the question.

1. When the price is below the equilibrium price, the quantity demanded
  - a. is less than the equilibrium quantity. So is the quantity supplied.
  - b. is less than the equilibrium quantity. The quantity supplied exceeds the equilibrium quantity.
  - c. exceeds the equilibrium quantity. So does the quantity supplied.
  - d. exceeds the equilibrium quantity. The quantity supplied is less than the equilibrium quantity.
  
2. If the price of a good changes but everything else influencing suppliers' planned sales remains constant, there is a
  - a. new supply curve.
  - b. movement along the old demand curve.
  - c. movement along the supply curve.
  - d. rotation of the old supply curve around the old price.
  
3. If real GDP increases by 5 percent and population increases by 10 percent,
  - a. nominal GDP per person declines.
  - b. nominal GDP per person rises.
  - c. real GDP per person rises.
  - d. real GDP per person declines.
  
4. If you borrow \$500.00 for one year and repay the amount you borrowed after one year along with \$50.00 in interest, the interest rate on your loan was
  - a. 5 percent.
  - b. 50 percent.
  - c. 10 percent.
  - d. 20 percent.
  
5. If the economy's capital stock grew over the past year,
  - a. net private domestic investment exceeded gross private domestic investment.
  - b. net private domestic investment was positive.
  - c. depreciation exceeded net private domestic investment.
  - d. depreciation exceeded gross private domestic investment.
  
6. Suppose that nominal per capita GDP was \$18,000 in 1993, the 1990 GDP deflator was 100, and the 1993 GDP deflator was 110. The approximate real per capita GDP in 1993 was
  - a. \$16,364.
  - b. \$16,634.
  - c. \$16,800.
  - d. \$18,000.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學(接上頁)(公事所碩士班X-般生B、J組)

共 5 頁 第 2 頁

7. Real wages rise if money wages
- rise and then the price level is constant.
  - rise more slowly than the price level.
  - are constant and the price level is rising.
  - and the price level are changing by the same amount.
8. Suppose that the money wage rate is \$5 per hour and that the price level is 100. If the money wage rate falls to \$4 per hour and the price level does not change, what happens to the real wage rate?
- The real wage rate doubles.
  - The real wage rate rises but does not double.
  - The real wage rate does not change.
  - The real wage rate falls.
9. If a French wine costs 1,000 francs and the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the franc is  $FF10 = \$1$ , the price of the wine in dollars is
- FF10.
  - \$100.00.
  - \$0.10.
  - \$1.00.
10. A decrease in the expected profit rate shifts the \_\_\_\_\_ curve to the left and \_\_\_\_\_ the real interest rate.
- saving supply; lowers
  - investment demand; lowers
  - saving supply; raises
  - investment demand; raises
11. If people specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage, they
- will be engaging in monetary exchange.
  - can acquire goods and services at the lowest possible cost.
  - will acquire goods, but not services, at the lowest possible cost.
  - can acquire goods and services at the highest possible cost.
12. All of the following would stimulate the production of new knowledge EXCEPT
- raising taxes on the return to investment.
  - reducing taxes on saving.
  - taxing consumption, not saving.
  - subsidizing high-technology industries.
13. An economy characterized by very low unemployment and high inflation is likely to be in
- a recessionary gap.
  - a full-employment equilibrium.
  - an inflationary gap.
  - a depression.

14. Persistent inflation is caused by
  - a. persistent shifts of the aggregate demand curve rightward.
  - b. persistent shifts of the short-run aggregate supply curve rightward.
  - c. the tendency for long-run aggregate supply to increase faster than aggregate demand.
  - d. persistent shifts of the short-run aggregate supply curve leftward, accompanied by persistent shifts of the aggregate demand curve leftward.
  
15. Actual expenditure often differs from planned expenditure because actual
  - a. consumption often differs from planned consumption.
  - b. investment often differs from planned investment.
  - c. government purchases often differ from planned government purchases.
  - d. net exports often differ from planned net exports.
  
16. Say that the multiplier is 5.0 and, owing to an increase in expected future profit, investment increases by \$30 billion. If potential real GDP is unaffected, in the long run equilibrium real GDP will
  - a. rise by \$50 billion.
  - b. rise by more than \$50 billion.
  - c. rise by less than \$50 billion.
  - d. be unaffected.
  
17. The transfer payments multiplier is
  - a. larger than the government purchases multiplier.
  - b. smaller than the government purchases multiplier.
  - c. the same as the lump-sum tax multiplier.
  - d. negative.
  
18. Crowding out occurs if
  - a. the return on public capital investment exceeds that on potential private capital investment.
  - b. the economy is at full employment and government deficits finance the purchase of consumption goods.
  - c. unemployment is high.
  - d. a deficit is money financed.
  
19. Banks make additional loans when required reserves
  - a. exceed actual reserves, a situation of negative excess reserves.
  - b. are below actual reserves, a situation of negative excess reserves.
  - c. exceed actual reserves, a situation of positive excess reserves.
  - d. are below actual reserves, a situation of positive excess reserves.



國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學(接上頁)(政事所碩士班)(一般生乙、丁組) 共 5 頁 第 4 頁

20. According to the quantity theory of money, tripling of the money supply would lead to
- less than tripling of the price level.
  - more than tripling of the price level.
  - tripling of the price level.
  - tripling of real GDP in the short run.
21. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the reserve ratio will \_\_\_\_\_ the money multiplier.
- increase; have no effect on
  - increase; decrease
  - decrease; increase
  - decrease; will have no effect on
22. Which of the following would reduce the demand for money?
- Lowering real GDP.
  - Raising interest payments on checking accounts.
  - Raising the price level.
  - Lowering interest rates.
23. Demand-pull inflation always is caused by
- government purchases.
  - the money supply.
  - real wage rates.
  - aggregate supply.
24. Celine Dion invests \$100 in a 30-year bond with an annual yield of 7.5 percent. Every year she will reinvest her interest income, also at an annual yield of 7.5 percent. If inflation is 7.5 percent for each of the next 30 years, at the end of the period her investment will be worth
- less than \$100 at today's prices.
  - \$100 at today's prices.
  - between \$100 and \$875 at today's prices.
  - \$875 at today's prices.
25. Contraction of the money supply can cause a recession because it
- increases prices and aggregate demand.
  - reduces current aggregate supply.
  - reduces aggregate demand.
  - increases aggregate demand.
26. With respect to permanent changes in prices, short-run supply is likely to be
- more elastic than momentary supply but less elastic than long-run supply.
  - less elastic than momentary supply but more elastic than long-run supply.
  - less elastic than both momentary and long-run supply.
  - more elastic than both momentary and long-run supply.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學 (接上頁) (公專碩士班) (一般生乙丁組) 共 5 頁 第 5 頁

27. If demand is very inelastic, in the long run a sales tax will cause the tax-included price paid by buyers of the good
- to rise by almost the amount of the tax.
  - to rise by more than the amount of the tax.
  - to fall by almost the amount of the tax.
  - to fall by more than the amount of the tax.
28. An individual demand curve would NOT shift as a result of a change in
- the individual's income.
  - the price of a complement.
  - the price of a substitute.
  - production cost.
29. If total fixed cost is shown on the vertical axis as output varies along the horizontal axis, the curve representing a firm's total fixed cost
- is horizontal.
  - is vertical.
  - has negative slope.
  - has positive slope.
30. The most common source of decreasing returns to scale is
- the application of the law of diminishing returns to capital.
  - the application of the law of diminishing returns to labor.
  - the application of the law of diminishing returns to land.
  - growing complexity of management and organizational structure.

二、問答題 (40%)

- (一) 請解釋市場失靈 (market failure)、政府失靈 (government failure) 與寇斯定理 (Coase Theorem)；並運用這些觀念闡述現實世界中之市場與政府的合理關係。
- (二) 在資訊不對稱 (asymmetric information) 下如何發生逆向選擇 (adverse selection) 與道德危機 (moral hazard) 等問題？請舉例說明我們能設計些甚麼機制來降低這些問題的困擾。

簡答題：(每題字數以五百字為限，盡可能以圖例說明)

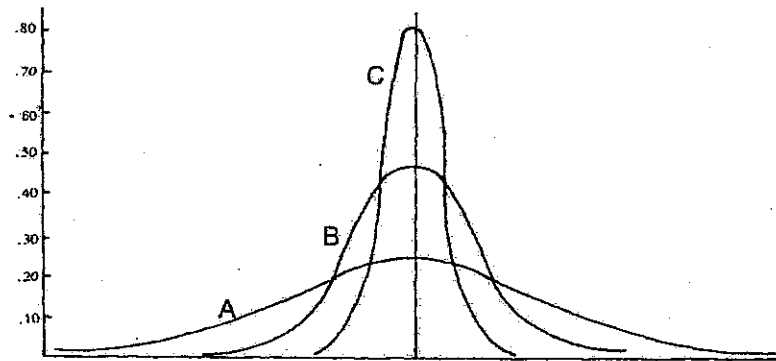
1. 試由組織變革的角度剖析『政府改造委員會』於91年3月通過的『行政院組織調整方案』。【25分】
2. 目前有一社會現象：『先選擇立場，再決定說法』，請舉例說明、分析、並提出因應之道。【25分】
3. 何謂管理矩陣 (management matrix)，試簡述之。【10分】
4. 何謂資訊不對稱現象，在管理的意涵上，有何重要性？請舉例說明之。【20分】
5. 不是所有的組織都是以營利為目標，例如宗教團體的基金會或是政府單位等。如果，不以營利為目標的話，那麼，應當要如何衡量一非營利單位的組織績效？試以警察派出所為例，設計衡量其績效之標準。【20分】

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：統計學(13新,一般生,乙組)

共4頁第1頁

1. 假設樂透的中獎號碼是六位數字，且每個位置都可能出現0至9中的任何一個數字，問任何一組6位數字簽中的機率有多少？(答案用分數表示即可)【本題4分】
2. 承上題，某研究所有師生有100人，各出50元買樂透，共簽了100組不同的號碼。問這批師生全軍覆沒的機率是多少？(答案用分數及數式表示即可)【本題8分】
3. Which curve below (1) represents a symmetric distribution (可複選)？(2) has the largest variance？【本題8分】



4. 女權團體宣稱女性上廁所時間比男性的長，因此應將部分男廁的空間改為女廁的空間。李教授對公廁使用者進行抽樣調查，樣本為男女各100人，結果發現的數據如表1。【本題15分】

表1: 性別與上廁所所需時間列聯表 (單位: 人)

	上廁所所需時間		
	0~14 秒	15~29 秒	30 秒以上
男	30	50	20
女	10	50	40

問(4-1): 若用卡方檢定來驗檢「一般而言(亦即針對母體而言)女性上廁所時間是否比男性的長」, 則此驗檢屬於下列何者:  
 (A)配合度檢定; (B)獨立性檢定; (C)齊一性檢定?

# 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 統計學(按前頁)(家事所)(乙組)

共 4 頁 第 2 頁

問(4-2)：在對上表的數據(30人, 50人等)進行卡方檢定時，是否須要假設在母體裡這些數據是屬於常態分配？

問(4-3)：卡方檢定是屬於(A)有母數統計或(B)無母數統計？

5. Which of the following is correct? 【本題 5 分】

- A) Most of the time, Type I errors are set to .05
- B) Type I and Type II errors often add up to a constant
- C) Researchers usually assume that Type I errors have worse consequences than Type II errors
- D) A and B
- E) A and C
- F) B and C

6. If we tried to run a  $t$ -test but found that the group variances are unequal, what can we do? Just give one solution. 【本題 10 分】

7. 某國小地下室擁有 322 個停車位可供業者承租，然經八次招標都乏人問津，已閒置 3 年多，該縣縣議員質詢時表示，縣府規劃每年 80 萬租金，以一般承人租而言，每月租金約為 6 萬 6 千元，加上人事成本約近 7 萬，另含水電等雜資等開支，平均每月支出成本約 20 萬元，若一車以每小時 20 元計算，全數 322 停車位，每車位每天都 24 小時出租，一個月收入才 19 萬 3 千元，根本是賠本生意，業者不可能有興趣承租，因此建議「縣府降低每年租金，待業者先獲利後，再談提高租金等問題」，對此建議你是否同意？【本題 5 分】

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8. 一公司有 A、B 兩條生產線生產同一產品，A 產能為 60%，B 為 40%，A 生產線之不良率為 1%，B 為 2%，今隨機抽取一件產品正好為不良品，試問其由 A 生產的機率為何？【本題 5 分】
9. 表 2 為英文能力檢定成績資料，請舉出兩種方法來回答「此組資料是否符合常態分配？」不用算出結果【本題 10 分】

表 2：英文能力檢定成績資料

分數	人數	分數	人數	分數	人數	分數	人數	分數	人數
0	24	21	167	42	835	62	2775	82	226
1	11	22	203	43	956	63	2863	83	128
2	11	23	211	44	986	64	2803	84	78
3	14	24	250	45	1084	65	2874	85	56
4	23	25	231	46	1125	66	2899	86	43
5	19	26	259	47	1139	67	2725	87	25
6	34	27	292	48	1309	68	2784	88	11
7	31	28	337	49	1349	69	2566	89	8
8	31	29	321	50	1382	70	2382	90	3
9	38	30	391	51	1570	71	2170	91	2
10	43	31	404	52	1662	72	2122	92	2
11	66	32	421	53	1741	73	1770	93	1
12	81	33	478	54	1890	74	1611	94	1
13	65	34	520	55	2027	75	1309	95	1
14	75	35	529	56	2069	76	2120	96	0
15	84	36	566	57	2351	77	890	97	0
16	99	37	633	58	2356	78	670	98	0
17	120	38	712	59	2496	79	580	99	0
18	126	39	715	60	2510	80	389	100	0
19	147	40	762	61	2655	81	302		
20	177	41	780	62	2750	82			

10. 某公司經理想了解該公司電費與氣溫的關係，表 3 為該公司過去一年每月電費與該月平均溫度的資料，請回答以下問題。【本題 15 分】
- (a) 以最小平方法估計電費(y)對平均溫度(x)的迴歸線
- (b) 若該經理直覺認為兩者的關係式是  $y = -2000 + 200x$ ，請比較此模式的 SSE 與(a)法所得的 SSE

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(c) 請解釋為何由該經理直覺的模式所計算的 SSE 較(a)法所得的 SSE 為大?

表 3：每月電費與平均溫度資料

月份	平均溫度(x)	電費(y)	月份	平均溫度(x)	電費(y)	月份	平均溫度(x)	電費(y)
1	20	1030	5	29	2440	9	31	3590
2	18	800	6	31	3200	10	29	2860
3	22	1240	7	32	3660	11	27	1850
4	26	2200	8	32	3880	12	23	1580

11. 表 4 為某研究針對外在變項在捐款行為上的統計分析，請回答以下問題。【本題 15 分】

(a) 統計分析方法可能為何? 有哪些假設?

(b) 根據其分析結果可得到哪些結論?

(c) 該表有哪些問題可能影響(b)中的結論

表 4：外在變項在捐款行為上的差異分析 (N=109)

外在變項	類別	人數	平均值	標準差	F(t)值	P值
性別	男	33	1.79	1.14	1.59	0.115
	女	72	1.99	1.14		
年齡	16-19 歲	3	1.25	0.50	2.80	0.021 <sup>a</sup>
	20-29 歲	15	1.07	1.21		
	30-39 歲	17	2.18	0.88		
	40-49 歲	33	1.97	1.29		
	50-59 歲	19	2.32	0.89		
	60-70 歲	22	2.05	1.00		
宗教信仰	無	17	1.54	1.20	0.72	0.545
	佛教	77	2.00	1.10		
	道教	7	1.78	1.30		
教育程度	天主、基督教	5	1.75	1.17	1.16	0.328
	國小、國中	21	1.95	1.24		
	高中、高職	55	2.05	1.06		
	大學(專科)	24	1.58	1.14		
	大學以上	4	1.50	1.29		

<sup>a</sup>p < 0.05

(注意：本試卷共五題，依題後標列分數計分。)

一、「依法行政原則」是行政機關從事行政行為最重要的依據。請問

「依法行政原則」係指「依法律行政」或者「依法規行政」？並說明理由（二十分）。

二、請依行政程序法的規定解釋「行政行為」的種類（十分）。

三、司法院於九十一年四月四日公布釋字第五四二號解釋，認為「行政機關訂定之行政命令，其屬給付性之行政措施具授與人民利益之效果者，亦應受相關憲法原則，尤其是平等原則之拘束。」

主管機關依自來水法授權，訂定公告「翡翠水庫集水區石碇鄉碧山、永安、格頭三村遷村作業實施計畫」，法律性質為行政命令。

依該實施計畫規定，強制集水區內居民搬遷並發放安遷救濟金。

救濟金之發放，係以有居住事實為前提，而其認定之依據，以設籍與否作為認定是否居住於該水源區之唯一判斷標準，使得部分

原事實上居住於集水區內之遷移戶，僅因未設籍而不符發放安遷

救濟金之規定。

請問該規定是否符合平等原則？

（二十分）。

四 何謂「特別權利義務關係」？公務員針對長官所評定之考績，或學生對學校不當之記過處罰，是否均得進行行政救濟？（五分）

五 某國立大學法律研究所招生，招生簡章要求學生報考時繳交個人身體健康檢查表，並應填寫含父母個人資料之調查表。請問該規定是否合法？（五分）



# 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 都市與環境規劃概論 (公事所, 一般生, 丁組)

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- 一、吾人於探討規劃理論 (Planning Theory) 時，經常採用以下三種不同的規劃理念：(1) 綜合理性規劃 (Comprehensive Rational Planning)；(2) 漸進式規劃 (Incremental Planning)；(3) 策略性規劃 (Strategic Planning)。請分別就各不同規劃理論之意涵、理念方法，及規劃程序之差異，與規劃應用時機加以闡述。(30%)
- 二、請解述以下各詞之意義。(20%)
  1. 環境管理的三個 R (3R)；
  2. 環境產生的四種類型 (4 outputs)；
  3. 公私部門協力 (3P)；
  4. 發展權移轉 (TDR)。
- 三、「都市更新」是近幾年來政府積極推動的政策之一，請回答下列問題：(30%)
  - (一) 請依照行政院八十七年通過之都市更新條例，說明實施都市更新的處理方式：(6%)；
  - (二) 就實務而言，台灣有不少城市的都市更新工作是結合交通設施之興建實施，請說明此類型更新開發時需特別加強哪些配套措施？(12%)
  - (三) 有不少火車站具有建築特色與歷史意義，在推動都市更新時，對於這些車站該如何處理？請選擇一個你所熟悉的車站，說明你的處理方式。(12%)
- 四、縣市綜合發展計劃即將隨國土綜合開發計劃若經立法院審議通過而有法源地位，請回答下列問題：(20%)
  - (一) 縣市綜合發展計劃如何引導縣市政府施政？(5%)
  - (二) 此次國土綜合開發計劃在擬定時，特別要求縣市政府在通盤檢討縣市綜合發展計劃時需將「可發展地區」、「限制發展地區」、「環境敏感地區」劃設出來，請說明其目的與精神。(10%)
  - (三) 請列舉至少五項與生態「環境敏感地區」劃設有關之法令，列舉法令名稱即可，不用說明條文內容。(5%)

# 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：公共事務個案分析(公事所, 一般生; 戊組)

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## 國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

所別/班別/類別/組別：公共事務研究所碩士班(一般生; 戊組)

科目：公共事務個案分析

### 第一部份：(50%)

共兩題(每題 25 分, 共 50 分)

- 甫於今年 3 月 8 日生效之「兩性工作平等法」，雖為婦女團體經過 12 年鼓吹奮鬥產生之果實，但多數企業卻採觀望質疑之態度，而一些職業婦女認為該項立法本意雖好，但卻擔憂付諸實踐後女性可能未蒙其利反受其害。請依序回答下列問題：
  - 請簡要說明「兩性工作平等法」之立法精神以及其重點內容。(10 分)
  - 請扼要評析業者質疑該法之理由。(5 分)
  - 請討論「兩性工作平等法」所遭遇之社會阻力，並提出可能對策。(10 分)
- 全球化議題自 1990 年代初期逐漸成為世界關注之焦點，有人謳歌歡迎全球化之趨勢，有人斥其為美帝之陰謀，有人則分別就不同之議題提出全球化與在地化之關係。請依序回答下列問題：
  - 何謂「全球化」?(5 分)
  - 請分別就全球化之政治、經濟、文化面向，簡要分析其所產生之問題與相關辯論。(20 分)

### 第二部分：(50%)

- 作答說明
- 請將答案全部書寫於答案卷上。
  - 請先在選下題目所列兩個議題/問題，並寫明所選定之議題/問題，再按照題目所採列之(一)(5%)、(二)(10%)、(三)(10%)順序依序作答，每題 10 分。
  - 未依上述規定作答者，由閱卷委員視實際情況，酌予扣分！

試參酌系統探究 (systems approach) 或其他相關方法/理論，

一、先界定下列各公共事務議題/問題，

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並分析此一議題／問題之嚴重性；(5%)

二、次剖析其所處之大小環境、形成因素／變項、衍化過程；(10%)

三、終提出其各種可能解決之道，並吾人所需付出之時間、人力、物力、財力，  
以及可能遭遇之各種阻力并替代方案 (10%)：

以下議題請四選二，然後按照上述作答說明作答：

- (一) 水資源問題
- (二) 綠色資源問題
- (三) 土石橫流問題
- (四) 「錢進中國，債留台灣」問題