## 第一部份:選擇題,單選,每題3分,共90分,答錯不倒扣

- 1. 自由貿易區沒有下列何特質?A)貿易創造使區內國家彼此貿易增加 B)貿易 移轉使區外國家與區內國家貿易增加 C)區內國家貿易彼此貿易障礙降低 D) 對區外國家仍保有貿易障礙
- 2. 台灣目前服務業產值佔 GDP 比率約爲 A)80% B)70% C)60% D)50%
- 3. 下列何者正確?A)X-M=S-I+T-G B)X-M=S-C+T-G C)X-M=C+I+G-S D)X-M=C+S+T-I-G
- 4. 由支出面觀察台灣 GNP 的組成,下列何者所占的比例最大? A)政府消費 B)移轉性支付 C)貿易餘額 D)國內投資支出 E)民間消費支出
- 5. 若 2005 年 GNP 爲 960 億元,物價指數在 2000 至 2005 年間上漲 20%,則 2005 年 GNP 以 2000 年幣值表示爲多少?A)1152 億元 B)768 億元 C)960 億元 D)480 億元 E)800 億元
- 6. 外籍勞工任家庭幫傭工作,後與雇主結婚,結婚後繼續照顧家庭而不支薪,下列 敘述何者正確?A)GNP減少B)GDP增加C)GNP增加D)GNP不變E)GDP不變
- 7. 麵包店製造麵包,製造過程中花費 10 萬元買糖,15 萬元買麵粉,5 萬元買香料,30 萬元支付工資,40 萬元支付租金,已知其生產的附加價值爲 80 萬元,請問麵包店銷售麵包所得爲多少? A)100 萬 B)150 萬 C)80 萬 D)110 萬 E)180 萬
- 8. 下列何者是循環性失業: A)一個剛畢業的大學生還未找到工作 B)一位銀行經理打算過年後跳槽到其他銀行上班 C)營造業工人因爲不景氣而被解雇 D)產業升級後,紡織業員工因爲技能因素無法順利轉業
- 9. 網路上人力資源銀行的興起會減少下列何種失業: A)循環性失業 B)季節性失業 C)摩擦性失業 D)結構性失業
- 10. 下列何種事件會增加貨幣供給數量? A)政府爲籌措建設基金,宣佈增加發行五千億元的公債 B)中央銀行宣佈降低重貼現率 C)中央銀行宣佈提高法定存款準備率 D)外幣存款激增
- 11. 下列何者錯誤?A)持有現金的名目報酬爲零 B)持有現金的預期實質報酬爲預期物價上漲率 C)持有債券的預期名目報酬爲其殖利率 D)持有債券的預期 實質報酬爲其實質殖利率
- 12. 下列何者計入國民所得帳中的政府消費? A)公務員薪資 B)政府與國外公司 興訟,結果敗訴賠款 C)建造橋樑費用 D)援助友邦支出

- 13. 在其他情況不變之下,下列何者錯誤? A)影響實質消費的是名目利率 B)影響實質投資的是實質利率 C)影響實質貨幣需求的是名目利率 D)若一國實質利率相對外國上升則該國貨幣會升值
- 14. 過去幾年間,世界原物料價格大幅上揚,一般認為主要由於 A)中國與印度的需求增加 B)先進國家的需求拉動 C)各國生產力成長緩慢 D)各國強勢工會導致工資上漲太快 E)石油國家輸出組織共同拉抬油價
- 15. 政府發放災難救濟金,A)在國民所得帳中視爲政府消費 B)當災民用之於消費後在國民所得帳中視爲民間消費 C)不列入個人所得 personal income D)不會增加可支配所得
- 16. 在香港,韓國,新加坡,馬來西亞四國中,去年以美元計算的平均每人國民 所得何國最低?A)香港 B)新加坡 C)馬來西亞 D)韓國
- 17. 下列何者爲中央銀行資產負債表中,屬於負債的項目? A)央行對商業銀行的放款 B)商業銀行轉存款 C)央行持有之政府公債 D)央行持有之美元
- 18. Individuals A and B both produce good X. We say that A has a comparative advantage in the production of good X if A
  - A) has a lower opportunity cost of producing good X than has B.
  - B) has a lower opportunity cost of producing good X than of producing good Y.
  - C) can produce more units of X in a given time period than can B.
  - D) can produce X using newer technology than can B.
- 19. Suppose Clem's Chemical Company wants to increase total revenue. If there are few substitutes for Clem's Chemicals,
  - A) Clem should increase the price of his chemicals.
  - B) Clem should decrease the price of his chemicals.
  - C) the demand for chemicals is elastic.
  - D) Clem will not be able to change the price of his chemicals.
- 20. Suppose the local government places a sales tax on hotel rooms and that the demand for these rooms is elastic while the supply is perfectly inelastic. The tax will be paid by
  - A) the consumer only.
  - B) equally by the consumer and the producer.
  - C) the producer only.
  - D) the taxpayer.
- 21. Sam can spend an hour of his time either working or staying home and watching his favorite television show, "Gilligan's Island." If Sam's wage rate increases, the
  - A) substitution effect would induce Sam to work less and spend more time watching "Gilligan's Island."
  - B) income effect would induce Sam to work less and spend more time watching "Gilligan's Island."
  - C) income effect would induce Sam to work more and spend less time watching "Gilligan's Island."
  - D) Both answers A and C are correct.

## 科目:經濟學【公事所碩士班】

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- 22. Greg, a landscaper, is planning on opening his own landscaping company. He currently earns \$40,000 per year working for his uncle. He plans to use \$10,000 in savings to pay for the equipment he needs, though even after use he could sell the equipment for what he paid, \$10,000. The current interest rate on savings is 5 percent. What is total implicit cost incurred by Greg when he opens his own business?
  - A) \$10,000
  - B) \$40,500
  - C) \$40,000
  - D) \$50,000
- 23. Homer's Holesome Donuts has determined that its profit-maximizing quantity is 10,000 donuts per year. Homer's earns \$12,000 in revenue from the sale of those donuts. Homer's has two costs. First he pays \$16,000 in annual rental payments for its five-year lease on its store. Second Homer incurs an additional cost of \$5,000 for ingredients. Should Homer's shut down in the short run?
  - A) Yes, because he is earning an economic loss.
  - B) Yes, because he cannot cover all of his fixed costs.
  - C) No, because is earning positive economic profit.
  - D) No, because he can cover all of his variable costs.
- 24. Sheila's Sports Shop is a very popular sporting goods store, which has a yearly revenue of \$600,000. Sheila runs the business herself. Her alternative employment options are to be a college swimming coach for \$50,000 per year or a construction worker for \$40,000 per year. Sheila spends \$230,000 purchasing goods for resale to her customers. She also has four employees, who each earn \$25,000 per year. Sheila owns the building that her Sports Shop is housed in—she remodeled a house that she owns and that she could have rented out for \$20,000 per year instead. Sheila's implicit costs equal
  - A) \$70,000 per year.
  - B) \$90,000 per year.
  - C) \$110,000 per year.
  - D) \$330,000 per year.
- 25. Monopolies can earn an economic profit in the long run because of
  - A) rent seeking by competitors.
  - B) the elastic demand for the monopoly's product.
  - C) the cost-savings gained by the monopoly.
  - D) barriers to enter the monopoly's market.
- 26. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> necessary for a monopoly to increase its economic profit by discriminating among groups of buyers?
  - A) The firm must be able to separate different buyer types.
  - B) The firm must be able to identify each individual consumer's precise willingness to pay.
  - C) Each group of buyers must have a different average willingness to pay.
  - D) Resale of the product is difficult or unlikely.
- 27. Which of the following statements about the elasticity of the demand for labor is correct?
  - A) The demand for labor is more elastic in the short-run as opposed to long-run.
  - B) The demand for labor is more elastic when capital can be easily substituted for labor.
  - C) The demand for labor is more elastic when the elasticity of demand for the good is perfectly inelastic.
  - D) The demand for labor is more elastic when the production process uses more capital and less labor.
- 28. Private markets will not provide the efficient quantity of a public good because
  - A) of the free-rider problem.
  - B) one person's consumption does not limit another person's consumption.
  - C) it is hard to prevent a person from receiving the benefits of a public good even if the person did not pay for the good.
  - D) All of the above answers are correct.

### 科目:經濟學 【公事所碩士班】

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- 29. Public goods tend to be
  - A) under provided by the private market because the marginal cost of production is too high.
  - B) under provided by the private market because the marginal benefits of consumption are too low.
  - C) under provided by the private market because people's willingness to pay for the good is less than the marginal benefit of the good.
  - D) over provided by the private market because the marginal benefits of consumption are too high.
- 30. Both firm A and firm B emit 300 tons of pollution. Suppose both firm A and firm B have marketable permits that allow each to emit 100 tons of pollution. If it costs \$5,000 for firm A to eliminate 100 tons of pollution and it costs firm B \$6,000 to eliminate 100 tons of pollution, then
  - A) firm B will sell its permits to firm A for a price above \$6,000.
  - B) firm A will sell its permits to firm B for a price below \$6,000.
  - C) firm A will sell its permits to firm B for a price above \$6,000.
  - D) firm B will sell its permits to firm A for a price below \$6,000.

### 第二部份:計算分析題,共10分

- 1. Suppose in PC market, there are 10 consumers and 5 producers. Every consumer has the same individual demand curve:  $q_d = 1 0.2$  p, and every producer has the same supply curve:  $q_s = 0.4 + 0.4$  p. Please answer the following questions.
  - (a) Derive the market demand and supply curve. (4%)
  - (b) In equilibrium, what is the market price and quantity demanded? (4%)
  - (c) In equilibrium, calculate the total consumer surplus. (2%)

### 科目:管理學【公事所碩士班】

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第一部份:

名詞解釋(每則佔總分的 5%):請使用簡明的文字(儘可能舉例)說明下列管理 學名詞:

- 1. Administrative man (行政人)
- 2. Goals displacement (目標錯置)
- 3. Hawthorne effect (霍桑效應)
- 4. Closed systems (封閉系統)
- 5. Matrix structure (矩陣結構)
- 6. Ideal-type bureaucracy (理想型官僚組織)
- 7. Expert power (專家權)
- 8. Self-actualization (自我實現)
- 9. Contingency theory (權變理論)
- 10. Escalation of commitment (承諾續擴)

#### 第二部份:

申論題:請使用簡明的文字,闡述你對以下問題的看法

- 1. 近年來,一些國際大企業/政府發生的弊案,使得企業/行政倫理(Ethics)的 議題更受到社會大眾的關注。請你列舉一項倫理議題,闡述其與政府治理 (Governance)之間的關係(15%)
- 請問如何透過結構設計,轉化規模龐大的政府官僚組織,成為學習型、知識型的創新組織?推動策略為何?(15%)
- 3. 政府治理從過去的危機管理延伸到重視風險管理,請以一個公共事務的實例,說明風險應如何評估?同時請說明該實例風險管理的面向為何。(20%)

科目:微積分【公事所碩士班甲組】

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請按題號順序作答,並請寫出推導過程,違者扣分。

1. Find dy/dx where

i. 
$$y = u(1-u)^3$$
 and  $u = \frac{1}{3x-2}$ 

ii. 
$$y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$$

iii.  $x \sin y + y \sin x = 1$ 

iv. 
$$y = \sin x \cos^2 x$$

(20%)

- 2. Sketch the graph of the function  $f(x) = (x+3)\sqrt{x}$ , indicating the extrema, inflection points, increasing and decreasing intervals, and asymptotic lines. (15%)
- 3. Evaluate the following i.  $\int \frac{(3x+4)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  ii.  $\int_{2}^{4} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  iii.  $\int_{0}^{4} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$

iv. 
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$
 v.  $\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+4} \, dx$  vi.  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ 

vii . Find the average value of 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}, [0,3]$$

(35%)

4 Find the Taylor series of 
$$f(x) = e^{2x}$$
 at  $a=0$ 

(1004)

5 Determine if the following are convergent, i. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n + 3^n}$$
 ii. 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x \ln x}$$
 (10%)

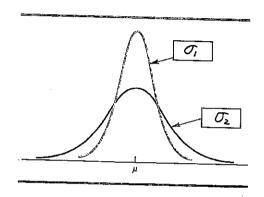
6. 王怡君現在每月收入是35000元。請問怡君十年後每月必須賺多少錢以便維持現在的購買力。如果通貨膨脹率在這段期間是2%又假設通貨膨脹率以連續複利來算的話。
(10%)

科目:統計學【公事所碩士班乙組】

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# 95 學年度公共事務研究所碩士班招生考試試題(統計學)

1. 圖中的標準差 σ 1 和 σ 2 那一個會比較大?【本題 5 分】



2. 一項以 900 名全職 MBA 學生和 1,200 名在職 MBA 學生為樣生的調查發現,他們當初報考中山大學的動機如下表所示。 請問「全職生會因為學系聲望而報考中山」的機率是多少? 【本題 5 分】

		報考理			
	學系聲望	離家距離	其他	合計	
全職生	420	390	90	900	
在職生	400	600	200	1,200	
_ 合計	820	990	290	2,100	

3. A national survey found that 64% of supermarket shoppers believed that beef from all countries are equally good in terms of quality. A company that sells New Zealand beef asked 100 supermarket shoppers in Kaohsiung whether they believed that New Zealand beef was as good as beef from other countries. 52 of the shoppers answered yes. Please use a .05 level of significance to test H<sub>0</sub>: p ≥ .64 and H<sub>1</sub>: p < .64. 【本題 15 分】

科目:統計學【公事所碩士班乙組】

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- 4. The label on a milk bottle claims that the milk contains an average of one gram of A-protein or more. A-protein has been proven to be good for the health of babies. What are the Type I and Type II errors in this situation? What are the consequences of making these errors? Can you make these errors at the same time? 【本題 20 分】
- 5. 請<u>分別</u>指出下列<u>那些</u>是有無數統計,<u>那些</u>是無母數統計。 【本題 5 分】
  - A) 卡方檢定
  - B) t-test
  - C) F-test
  - D) 符號檢定
  - E) 等級相關(rank correlation)
- 6. 有位研究生慌慌張張跑來跟指導教授說,「老師,糟糕,我要延畢了,我廠商問卷統計資料顯示,廠商研發產值的變異數 比其研發產值的平均值大得多,怎麼會這樣,廠商資料是否 有誤?我是不是得重新發放問卷?」如果你是該研究生的指 導教授,會如何以統計的方式回答他?【本題 10 分】
- 7. 有兩台機器,A機器生產的 400 個產品中,有 23 個瑕疵品, B機器生產的 400 個產品中,有 17 個瑕疵品,請用 5%的顯 著水準測驗這兩台機器的品質是否相當?【本題 10 分】
- 8. 有 12 位評審評比較兩種品牌的茶葉,測試方法為每位評審先後分別品嚐 A 與 B 兩種茶葉,然後紀錄分數高低,依據下表數字所示,請問你的推論為何?【本題 15 分】

	評 審											
茶葉	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>A</u> 茶葉	25	22	18	21	15	16	8	22	27	10	19	18
B茶葉	26	24	20	25	18	17	10	23	29	11	22	18
差異	-1	-2	-2	-4	-3	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	-3	0

### 科目:統計學【公事所碩士班乙組】

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- 9. 30 位受訪者其家庭收入(x)與其育樂支出(y),資料如下表,請回答以下問題【本題 15 分】
  - (1) 請畫出育樂支出對家庭收入的廻歸線
  - (2) 在上述廻歸線的圖中畫出對應於 X = 900 及 X = 200 的殘差
  - (3) 尋找較為合乎本資料特性的廻歸模式
  - (4) 請解釋你的結果

x	900	800	600	650	300	350	400	700	950	700
У	90	60	45	70	30	40	50	55	85	75
x	800	750	500	300	250	700	600	450	250	200
У	90	70	60	40	25	65	60	50	35	34
x	950	950	650	550	450	550	850	770	280	300
У	900	95	60	55	50	50	80	75	25	35

科目:行政法【公事所碩士班丙組】

共2頁第 1頁

第一部分: 基本概念(50%)

- 一. 行政程序法第五條規定行政行爲應明確。請問法規命令的訂定如何明確? (20 %)
- 二. 請區分裁量基準與判斷餘地?司法審查上是否有差異?(30 %)

科目: 行政法【公事所碩士班丙組】

共2頁第2頁

第二部分:法律個案研究(本部份佔50%,請全部作答!)

(不得參考任何文獻;請勿抄題目,僅就標出題號,直接書寫作答!)

一、行政契約個案(佔總分25%):

民國 95 年 3 月 20 日,台北一份新聞通報有以下電訊:『ETC 承造商遠通電收今天在六大報登廣告指稱,BOT 案不應成為公共建設的原罪,籲政府應對 BOT 合約究竟屬公法或私法性質,講清楚說明白;法界人士表示,如單就台北高等行政法院對 ETC 所做相關裁定,法院顯然認為高公局與遠通所簽的行政契約,屬於公權力可介入的公法契約。… …』請回答下列各問題:

- 1. 如何認定 ETC 的營運建置契約是一種行政契約?其成立要件如何? (5%)
- 2. 請界定行政契約和私法契約的關係為何? (5%)
- 3. 《促進民間參與公共建設法》第十二條第一項有關「主辦機關與民間機構之權利義務,除本法另有規定外,依投資契約之約定;契約無約定者,適用民事法相關之規定。」之規定,與本案何關?請評論之。(5%)
- 4. 雙方當初的營運契約雖然未規定,當遠通被撤銷最優申請人資格的判決確定前,雙方該如何處理;但基於公益,請建議高公局如何妥善處理該份契約? 是否有相關法律依據呢?(10%)

#### 二、行政指導個案(佔總分15%):

年前,台北一份新聞通報有如下報導:『民國 94 年 10 月 30 日,新聞局正式發函 TVBS 電視臺,要求其在 11 月 4 日前,對六大事項提出書面說明。對此,TVBS 展開反擊,10 月 31 日晚在「2100 全民開講」、「新聞夜總會」等節目中發起觀眾語音連署,呼籲新聞局立刻停止「違法」打壓。……』請回答下列各問題:

- 1. 新聞局正式發函 TVBS 電視臺,要求其提出書面說明,是否屬於行政指導?其成立要件如何? (5%)
- 2. 就相對人 TVBS 電視臺而言,目前我國行政法架構下有法律何救濟途徑呢? (10%)

#### 三、行政計畫分析(佔總分10%):

民國 95 年 2 月 16 日,高雄縣一份新聞通報有以下敘述:『儘管高雄縣林園鄉民 反對中油公司石化煉製部林園廠第三輕油裂解場擴建,中油公司今天在林園廠舉辦 [三輕更新投資計畫]說明會,……但遭林園鄉民強烈反對。去年鄉民多次抗爭、陳情,縣長楊秋興也答應需獲林園鄉民半數同意,縣府才會配合進行都市計畫變更。』我國現行法規對行政計畫專設規定者並不多見,僅有都市計畫法、區域計畫法、農地重劃條例及農業發展條例等。請試以都市計畫為例說明其性質及救濟途徑為何? (10%)

科目:都市與環境規劃概論【公事所碩士班丁組】

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### 國立中山大學公共事務管理研究所碩士班入學考試

#### 都市奥環境規劃概論

- 一、請就都市發展中,試舉出支持或解釋 BOT (build-operate-transfer) 的理論依據 (15 %);並以案例說明近幾年來台灣 BOT 發展政策情形 (10 %)。
- 二、試解釋名詞:(1)全球化、(2)永續發展、(3)環境正義、(4)社 區營造(16 %),並就您的詮釋,提出分析、比較、與批判(9 %)。
- 三、近日來,國有財產局標售信義聯勤俱樂部土地,引起不少爭議。(1)請問國有土地之處理有幾種可能方案?(15%)請以信義聯勤俱樂部土地為例,選定評估原則,從最佳方案排序至最不適方案。(2)請詳述你所選定之最佳方案,並分析其優缺點。(10%)
- 四、協力機制 (partnership) 是近年來在地方發展與治理經常引用之策略, (1) 請列舉三項方法,並分別解釋。(15%); (2) 請選擇一項或幾項方案之結合,運用到發展較落後之台灣某一鄉村社區,提出該社區之振興方案。(10%)(註:社區可自選,並以熟悉為原則)

科目:公共事務個案分析【公事所碩士班戊組】

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- 一、請解釋以下名詞的意義與內涵: (25%)
  - 1. Globalization vs. Golcalization
  - 2. Knowledge-based economy
  - 3. Urban governance
  - 4. City marketing
  - 5. NIMBY
- 二、高速鐵路即將完工通車,台灣將步入後高鐵時代,全島各縣市將納入所謂的一日生活圈,其因此帶來的空間結構改變與都市影響可能是空前的。請就您習得的理論與實際觀察,分析高鐵通車後可能帶來的空間影響?對不同地區(都市)可能的衝擊效應,包括人口與產業分布的影響?對區域均衡發展或城鄉均衡發展之助益(或效果)?請具體以高雄為例,分析其可能的衝擊?為降低其空間影響,學者提出多核心發展之國土架構,請說明其理由,並提出達成之可能策略?(25%)
- 三、國內各縣市為促進地方經濟發展增加地方就業成長,在縣政作為上都極力主張開發工業區或規劃科學園區,試圖藉移植「矽谷」的成功經驗以發展地方經濟。請問你認為科學園區之規劃開發是地方發展的萬靈丹嗎?請分析「是」或「不是」的理由?你認為科學園區開發成功之關鍵條件為何?(25%)
- 四、聯合國「地方 21 世紀議程」強調地方行動與參與永續發展之重要性。請就所知說明「永續發展」的意涵?Brundtland 在「21 世紀議程」提出永續發展的廣義觀點為何?國內為推動地方永續發展要求各縣市政府對永續發展議題分為四個面向,提出議題及指標並訂定行動策略。請就您熟悉之縣(市),試擬一份地方永續發展之策略(請包含四個面向及必要之指標)。(25%)