一、簡答題，每題5分，共20分

1.International System

2.APEC

3.Preventive Diplomacy

4.Confidence-building Measures

5.Asean Regional Forum

二、問答題，每題20分，共80分

1.試說明最近的亞洲金融風暴對兩岸關係有何衝擊及影響。
（20%）

2.試以歐洲安全暨合作組織（OSCE）為例，分析國際組織對
於解決區域衝突之能力與缺陷。（20%）

3.試以現實主義理論詮釋美國制定中國政策之理由。（20%）

4.近年來，倡議成立亞洲安全體系的聲浪頗高，試分析其原
因，及可能遭遇的困難。（20%）

I 簡答題

1.Politburo (五分)
2.federalism (五分)
3.National Security Council of the United States (五分)
4.中共中央軍委會 (五分)
5.dominant party states (五分)

II.問答題

請由美國的憲法規定說明國會與總統的外交權，而實際的運作又是如何？
除了總統與國會之外，在美國的外交決策過程中，尚有那些行為者(actors)
參與或影響美國外交政策的制定？(二十五分)

III.試分別說明共識民主体制(Consensus Democracy) 與統合主義體制
(Corporatism)的特徵及成功條件? (二十五分)

IV.何謂立憲主義(Constitutionalism)? 與民主政治的關係為何? (二十五分)

I. 簡答題

1. single-issue parties (五分)
2. 第三波民主化 (五分)
3. political elite (五分)
4. political socialization (五分)
5. polyarchy (五分)

II. 問答題

何謂威權主義(authoritarianism)？其與極權主義(totalitarianism)有何區別？一個威權主義政權(an authoritarian regime)具有那些特徵？並請以中共為例加以說明之。(二十五分)

III. 政治學的研究定向或研究領域,其演變大致可分為傳統主義時期,行為主義時期,及後行為主義時期,試分別說明之. (二十五分)

IV. 何謂公共政策? 公共政策的決策模式有那些? (二十五分)

*** 全部作答, 5題共100分

1.(20%)

Suppose X has density function $f(x) = \left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^x$, $x = 1, 2, \ldots$, then what's the cumulative distribution function of X?

2.(20%).

Find the maximum-likelihood estimator for θ in the pdf

$$f_Y(y; \theta) = e^{-(y-\theta)}, \ y > \theta.$$

Assume a random sample of size n has been drawn.

3.(20%).

Let $Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_n$ be a random sample from an $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ pdf. Show that the variance of the sample variance is given by

$$Var(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1} \qquad \text{where } S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{n-1}.$$

4.(20%).

Let $X_1 \sim N(2,4)$, $X_2 \sim N(4,10)$, and $X_3 \sim N(8,16)$. The covariance between X_1 and X_2, $\text{cov}(X_1, X_2) = 2$. Further, $\text{cov}(X_1, X_3) = -3$, and. $\text{cov}(X_2, X_3) = -5$. Now, let $Y_1 = X_1 - 2X_2 + 3X_3 - 4$, and

$Y_2 = 2X_1 + X_2 - 3X_3 + 5$. Find the joint distribution of Y_1, Y_2.

5.(20%)

Consider the multiple regression model $Y_i \sim N(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \beta_3 z^2, \sigma^2)$, independent. Suppose we observe the following data

x	-4	-2	-2	0	1	2	4
z	1	2	3	4	-3	-2	-5
Y	-10	-4	0	1	0	4	11

Find

(a). The ordinary least squares estimator of the β_i and the unbiased estimator of σ^2.

(b). Please test the null hypothesis that $\beta_3 = 4$

附表

TABLE 3. Percentiles of the Student's t Distribution;
Table Entry is x Such That $\mathrm{Prob}(t_n \leq x) = P$

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P / n	.750	.900	.950	.975	.990	.995
1	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.71	31.82	63.66
2	0.817	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925
3	0.766	1.638	2.354	3.182	4.541	5.841
4	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.777	3.747	4.604
5	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032
6	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.708
7	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.500
8	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.897	3.355
9	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.822	3.250
10	0.700	1.372	1.813	2.228	2.764	3.169
11	0.698	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106
12	0.696	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055
13	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.161	2.650	3.012
14	0.693	1.345	1.762	2.145	2.624	2.977
15	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.132	2.602	2.947
16	0.691	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.584	2.921
17	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898
18	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.879
19	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861
20	0.687	1.326	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845
21	0.687	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	0.686	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	0.686	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797
25	0.685	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787
26	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779
27	0.684	1.314	1.704	2.052	2.473	2.771
28	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763
29	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756
30	0.683	1.311	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750
35	0.682	1.307	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724
40	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.705
45	0.680	1.301	1.680	2.014	2.412	2.690
50	0.680	1.299	1.676	2.009	2.403	2.678
60	0.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660
70	0.679	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648
80	0.679	1.292	1.664	1.990	2.374	2.639
90	0.678	1.291	1.662	1.987	2.368	2.632
100	0.677	1.290	1.660	1.984	2.364	2.626
∞	0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576

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There are five questions in this exam, each deserves 20 points. Please state your answers as clearly as possible, either in Chinese or in English. Good success!

1. What is a monopoly? Explain how it may arise in a market economy, and discuss the possibilities of which a monopoly may make use in order to improve its own profit.

2. First distinguish '*x-efficiency*' from '*allocation-efficiency*', then give an example in which the economy exhibits allocation-*in*efficiency but its firms are operated rather x-efficiently.

3. What are the arguments you know that determine the aggregate demand of a modern economy?

4. Define inflation and try to find the cause of it according to the economic theories that you think important.

5. 目前中國大陸「國有企業改革」的主要構想爲何？並請您以經濟學的觀點分析、評論之。

一、選擇題 (20分，每一小題2分，沒倒扣)

1. Trade among people eliminates the need _____ and therefore _____ total production of the nation.
   (a). to be self-sufficient; increases
   (b). to be self-sufficient; decreases
   (c). for money; increases
   (d). for money; decreases

2. The most obvious reason for trade to take place between regions or countries is differences in:
   (a). political systems.
   (b). language.
   (c). educational levels.
   (d). climate and natural resources.

3. Specialization by a country or a region in the production of certain goods can increase total output because of:
   (a). natural resources.
   (b). acquired skills.
   (c). supporting institutions.
   (d). all of the above.

4. David Ricardo, one of the classical economists, was able to show that trade between two countries benefits _____ even if one was less efficient in the production of everything.
   (a). neither country
   (b). the most efficient country
   (c). the least efficient country
   (d). both countries.

5. A country has a comparative advantage in the production of a commodity if it _____ than another country.
   (a). gives up more of another commodity
   (b). gives up less of another commodity
   (c). uses less resources to produce it
   (d). uses more resources to produce it.

6. A tariff is a _____ on imports. It _____ trade by _____ the cost of imported commodities.
   (a). subsidy; increases; decreasing
   (b). tax; decreases; increasing
   (c). subsidy; decreases; increasing
   (d). tax; increases; decreasing

7. Dumping exists when a government _____ exports. In recent times, this has most commonly occurred in the _____ trade.
   (a). taxes; petroleum
   (b). subsidizes; petroleum
   (c). taxes; agricultural
   (d). subsidizes; agricultural

8. A favorable balance of trade is said to exist when exports are _____ than imports. This situation _____ the amount of goods available to consumers.
   (a). greater; decreases
   (b). less; decreases
   (c). greater; increases
   (d). less; increases

9. A depreciation of a national currency makes domestic goods _____ in the international market and will lead to _____ in exports and _____ in imports.
   (a). more expensive; a decrease; and increase
   (b). cheaper; an increase; a decrease
   (c). cheaper; an increase; an increase
   (d). cheaper; a decrease; an increase

10. A country's terms of trade are said to _____ when the price of its exports _____ relative to the price of its imports.
    (a). deteriorate; increase
    (b). improve; decrease
    (c). improve; increase
    (d). remain unchanged; increase

二、問答題 (20 分)

Can the notion of comparative advantage apply to trade between individuals? Suppose a lawyer is a better typist than his or her secretary. Who should do the typing? Why?

三、評論題 (20 分)

"The great thing about specialization and trade is that it expands our potential standard of living. But the still greater problem is that free trade, while wonderful for winners, leaves the losers not only economically weak but subservient to the winners. In reality, we need to include some economic protection for the losers if we want to reap the net gains promised by the international trade." Do you agree or disagree? Give a full evaluation of this statement and explain your reasoning.

四、論說題 (20 分)

分析下列說明，並表示你是否贊同：「如果美國人買美國生產的汽車，那麼汽車與金錢兩者都留在美國。在另一種情況之下，如果美國人買日本生產的汽車，雖然車是來到美國，但是金錢卻是歸日本所有。顯然地，在第一種情況之下對美國較有利，因為美國同時得到汽車與金錢。」

五、問答題 (20 分)

假如一個國家為了解決貿易收支長期逆差(赤字)的問題，提出下列三項政策措施，以便縮減貿易赤字。請評估每一項措施，並說明那一項措施最可能有效地達到目的。

(a) 減少政府赤字
(b) 採取擴張性貨幣政策
(c) 提高貨物進口關稅