

一、 簡答題 (每題五分，共二十五分)

1. ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference (ASEAN-PMC)
2. 美國柯林頓總統對台的「三不支持政策」
3. comprehensive security
4. Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation
5. neo-functionalism

二、 問答題

1. 請說明國際危機(international crisis)的特色與構成條件？在國際危機中的外交決策與一般的外交決策有何不同？處理國際危機的原則大致有哪些？並請由構成危機的特色與構成條件來分析 1996 年 3 月中共在我國鄰近海域試射飛彈事件，對我國而言是否可被視為一件危機並說明理由？ (二十五分)
2. 試界定國家利益，現實主義及功能主義之基本內涵，並用以說明美國-中華民國-中華人民共和國三角關係之互動架構。 (二十分)
3. 試說明北大西洋公約組織 (NATO) 向東歐地區擴張對區域安全與穩定之意涵。今年 (1999 年) 北約對南斯拉夫進行軍事行動之理由，及其對後冷戰時期國際政治之影響？ (二十分)
4. 歐盟發行單一貨幣之後，其未來整合之方向如何？有何困難？ (十分)

- 一、試比較國家統合主義 (State Corporatism)、侍從主義 (Clientelism) 與黨國體制，並用於說明台灣政治體制的性質，各有何特點？(二十五分)
- 二、西方國家所實施公民投票制度其政治功能為何？其與我國憲法所保障之人民創制、複決權有何差異？並就我國公民投票議題是否必要列入憲法明文規範說明己見。(二十五分)
- 三、試比較中華民國、法國，兩國總統之權限，及其個別對行政院長、總理實際互動關係之差異。(二十五分)
- 四、請依下列文義，逐點說明其主要意涵。(二十五分)

The British system of governmental decision making is a prime example of what is called the *Westminster* form of parliamentary government—a particularly pure and direct form of parliamentarism. Indeed, the *Westminster* form took its name from the section of London in which the House of Parliament is located. In general, parliamentary government operates as follows:

1. A parliament is elected by the citizens of the state (in the British case, its House of Commons has 600-plus members). The members of the parliament are the *only elected national officials*. There is no president, for instance.
2. Instead of a president, the executive power of the state (managing the bureaucracy, conducting diplomacy with other states, etc.) is lodged with a *cabinet* of women and men who are selected by the parliament to conduct the affairs of state. All or almost all members of the cabinet are members of the parliament who take on executive responsibilities in addition to their legislative chores.
3. The cabinet is organized along party lines. That is, the cabinet is made up of leaders of the party holding a majority of seats in the parliament (or the leaders of a coalition of parties which among them hold a majority). They use their positions as party leaders to make sure that a majority of the parliament will vote for proposals of the cabinet.
4. The cabinet operates on the principle of *collective responsibility*. This means that all members are bound by every decision of the cabinet. If a member wishes to disagree publicly with a policy of the cabinet, he or she must resign first.
5. The cabinet retains executive power only as long as it can command a majority of the votes. At any time, a majority vote in the parliament can unseat a cabinet and cause a new set of people to be selected as the cabinet. Or if no vote is actually taken to unseat the cabinet but the cabinet finds that it is unable to put together majorities to pass its important bills, it is generally expected that the cabinet will resign. This is why it is so important that the cabinet consist of party leaders who can generally command a majority of the votes through their parties; otherwise, the situation would be hopelessly unstable.

一、 簡答題 (每題五分，共二十五分)

1. neo-authoritarianism
2. the characteristics of consociational democracy
3. corporatism
4. prisoner's dilemma game
5. the third wave of democratization

二、 問答題

1. 派系主義 (factionalism) 是中外學者研究中共政治與決策的重要理論之一，請說明中共派系組成的基礎、分析派系鬥爭與中共決策的關係、及分析軍隊在中共權力鬥爭中的角色，並請舉例說明。(二十五分)
2. 何謂民主 (Democracy)？現代化民主社會中的政府部門 (Public Sector)、企業部門 (Business Sector)、民間社會 (Civil Society) 及公民 (Citizenship) 各應具備何種素養？他們該如何互動來架構新的治理 (Governance)？(二十五分)
3. 試從政治學中的多元主義 (Pluralism) 及菁英主義 (Elitism) 的觀點來論述，現階段台灣與中國兩個不同社會交流互動過程的困境與展望。(二十五分)

5 一、試述法學與經濟學的關係：(25分)

二、何謂「唯物史觀法學派」？何謂「社會法學派」？(25分)

10 三、共產主義國家憲法(例如中共)與立憲主義國家的憲法有何實質面上的不同？請就個人觀點試行論述中共要走向「依法治國」，必須要具備那些條件？(25分)

15 20 25 30 四、請就「一個中國」、「分治的中國」與「中國的分治」敘述其主權的意涵，以及在法律上所代表的意義。(25分)

全部做答，每題 20 分，五題共 100 分，作答請橫寫

1. Let X be a continuous random variable with density function

$$f_X(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2}, -1 \leq x \leq 1. \text{ Let } U = X^2. \text{ Please find the density function for } U. \text{ (Note that it is very important to give the range of } U; \text{ the definition is not complete without it.)}$$

2. Let (X, Y) have joint density function $f(x, y) = 8xy, 0 < x < y < 1$. Please find (1) variance of X , (2) variance of Y , (3) covariance of X and Y , and (4) correlation coefficient between X and Y .

3. Suppose that $X_1, X_2,$ and X_3 are independent and that $X_1 \sim N(2, 4), X_2 \sim N(3, 25), X_3 \sim N(4, 16)$, Let $W = X_1 + 2X_2 - 3X_3 - 4$. Please find the distribution of W .

4. State briefly about what "Central Limit Theory" is. (No more than 100 words).

5. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be independent, with X_i geometrically distributed with parameter θ . That is, X_i has density $f(x; \theta) = \theta(1 - \theta)^x, x = 0, 1, \dots, 0 < \theta < 1$. Please find the MLEs (Maximum Likelihood Estimators) of θ and $(1 - \theta)^{-1}$.

一、比較對照毛澤東、鄧小平與朱鎔基對中國大陸經濟發展之貢獻程度。試從
 經濟制度的優劣加以分析(20%)

*以下兩類選擇題分屬總體及個體經濟學部分。請把答案圈在試題紙上。

二、Multiple Choice (單選) 40%

1. Keynes, in the "general theory," suggested:

- (1) that wages and prices are unresponsive to disequilibrium in economic markets.
- (2) a structure that can be summarized in its simplest form as a nonvertical aggregate supply curve.
- (3) that macroequilibrium can include massive numbers of unemployed workers.
- (4) that active policy to manipulate aggregate demand can influence output and employment.
- (5) all the above

2. By way of contrast, the classical view of macroeconomics is that:

- (1) wages and prices are always responsive to disequilibrium.
- (2) the aggregate supply curve is vertical at a level of GNP indicated by potential output.
- (3) unemployment either is voluntary or is caused by artificial barriers to wage-necessary adjustments.
- (4) active policy to change aggregate demand will influence only prices and not output or employment.
- (5) all the above.

3. Suppose that business firms change their plans and increase the total of their spending on new plant and equipment. The Keynesian model would lead us to expect:

- (1) no change in GNP.
- (2) GNP and consumer spending to rise.
- (3) GNP to rise but consumer spending to be unaffected.
- (4) GNP to rise but consumer spending to fall.
- (5) GNP to fall but consumer spending to rise.

4. In the simplest Keynesian model with only consumption and investment contributing to aggregate demand, if the value of the marginal propensity to consume is 0.8, then the value of the multiplier must be:

- (1) 1.6.
- (2) 2.5.
- (3) 2.8.
- (4) 4.0.
- (5) 5.0.

5. A change in the total of consumer spending can have the same effect upon GNP (throwing it from equilibrium into disequilibrium, and so changing the GNP value by a multiplied amount) as a change in the total of investment spending:

- (1) only if the change in consumption were set off by some factor other than a change in GNP.
- (2) only if the change in consumption itself were set off by a change in GNP.
- (3) regardless of the circumstances that set off the change in consumption.

(4) only if consumption were to increase.

(5) under no circumstances, since disequilibrium GNP results only from changes in investment.

6. If an equilibrium level of GNP were altered by a reduction in planned investment spending, then we would expect to see:

- (1) GNP fall but saving (S) rise.
- (2) GNP fall but no change in S.
- (3) GNP fall and S fall also.
- (4) GNP remain unchanged but S fall.
- (5) none of the preceding.

7. Assume that government spending and net exports are both zero. On a graph that plots spending against GNP, the intersection of the consumption function and a 45° line drawn up from the origin necessarily indicates:

- (1) the GNP level at which net investment spending (I) first rises above zero.
- (2) equality of consumption (C) and I.
- (3) equilibrium GNP.
- (4) equality of C and saving.
- (5) none of the above, unless I happens to be zero.

8. Consider an economy with government spending and net exports both fixed at zero. Actual GNP would then be above its equilibrium level if:

- (1) the amount that consumers planned to save exceeded the amount that businesses and others planned to invest.
- (2) the total of planned consumption spending (C) exceeded the total of planned I.
- (3) there were no unscheduled or unplanned I.
- (4) GNP had moved temporarily above the break-even point on the consumption function.
- (5) the total of planned J plus the total of planned C exceeded the current level of GNP.

9. Which alternative in question 8 would have been correct had that question referred to a GNP below its equilibrium level?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

10. Suppose that the current level of GNP is \$500 billion and that consumers wish to spend \$390 billion of that \$500 billion on consumption. Let the total amount of investment spending planned be \$120 billion. These figures indicate:

- (1) that GNP is out of equilibrium and will fall in value.
- (2) that GNP is out of equilibrium and will rise in value.
- (3) that GNP is out of equilibrium, but whether it will rise, fall, or remain at its present level is indeterminate.

(4) that GNP is in equilibrium.
 (5) none of the above necessarily, since from the information given, GNP may be in equilibrium or out of it.

11. In a certain country, (a) full employment implies a GNP of \$200 billion; (b) consumption expenditure at this full-employment level of GNP would be \$170 billion; (c) total investment expenditure will be \$20 billion regardless of the level of GNP; and (d) the country's MPC is $\frac{3}{4}$. Given these facts and without any government spending or net exports, the equilibrium level of GNP will be:

- (1) more than \$200 billion.
- (2) \$200 billion.
- (3) \$190 billion.
- (4) less than \$190 billion.
- (5) impossible to compute from the information given.

12. The increase in investment spending needed to restore the economy described in question 11 to full employment would be:

- (1) more than \$10 billion.
- (2) \$10 billion.
- (3) less than \$10 billion but a positive amount.
- (4) zero.
- (5) impossible to compute from the information given.

13. If the Keynesian prescription for correcting recession were applied against a positively sloped short-run aggregate supply curve, then:

- (1) GNP should climb while prices fall.
- (2) GNP should climb while prices hold steady.
- (3) prices should climb along with real GNP.
- (4) real GNP should not change while prices soar.
- (5) none of the above.

14. If people suddenly decide to spend less at every level of income, then the total-spending line on the usual Keynesian graph should be drawn:

- (1) higher and to the right.
- (2) lower and to the right.
- (3) higher and to the left.
- (4) lower and to the left.
- (5) none of the above.

15. If (a) GNP is initially in equilibrium, (b) the government then increases its total expenditure on goods and services by \$2 billion, (c) there is no increase at all in tax collection, (d) the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75, and (e) the marginal propensity to import is zero, then (assuming no price-inflationary consequences) in the new equilibrium thus produced, GNP will have:

- (1) fallen by \$4 billion.
- (2) risen by \$2 billion.
- (3) risen by \$6 billion.

- (4) risen by \$8 billion.
- (5) risen by \$4 billion.

16. Which alternative in question 15 would have been correct had that question referred to a total reduction of \$2 billion in the government's income-tax collections, with no increase at all in its expenditure on goods and services?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

17. Which answer to question 15 would have been correct if the marginal propensity to import had been 0.25?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

18. Which answer to question 15 would have been correct if the MPM had been 0.25 and exports had responded to a depreciation in the value of the home currency?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

19. If GNP is in equilibrium, then:

- (1) consumption must be just equal to investment.
- (2) business receipts from consumption spending must just equal national income.
- (3) any increase in spending must result in an inflationary gap.
- (4) the overall budgets of federal, state, and local governments must be just balanced.
- (5) none of the above is necessarily correct.

20. GNP is in equilibrium at its full-employment level. The federal government finds it necessary to increase its expenditures on goods and services by \$10 billion. It wants to increase taxes sufficiently so that there will be no more serious threat of inflation—i.e., it wants the net change in the equilibrium level of GNP to be zero. The probable increase in tax collections needed will be:

- (1) more than \$10 billion.
- (2) \$10 billion.
- (3) less than \$10 billion, but not zero.
- (4) zero.
- (5) less than zero—i.e., tax collections can be reduced.

三. Multiple Choice (單選) 40%

1. Consumers have budgeted a fixed money amount to buy a certain commodity. Within a certain range of prices, they will spend neither more nor less than this amount of money on this commodity. Their demand in this price range would properly be designated as:

- (1) in equilibrium.
- (2) perfectly elastic.
- (3) perfectly inelastic.
- (4) highly inelastic, but not perfectly so.
- (5) unit-elastic.

2. The price elasticity of demand equals:

- (1) amount of price decrease divided by amount of quantity increase.
- (2) percentage change in revenue divided by percentage decrease in price.
- (3) percentage change in revenue divided by percentage increase in quantity demanded.
- (4) percentage change in quantity demanded divided by percentage change in price.
- (5) none of the above.

3. When the words "total revenue" are used in any discussion of demand curves, their meaning is:

- (1) the profit, after deduction of costs, which the suppliers of the commodity involved earn from selling it to consumers.
- (2) the total amount of money consumers will spend on the commodity at any particular price.
- (3) the income suppliers will receive from sales if they sell the quantity they hope to sell.
- (4) the quantity of the commodity that is associated with any particular price.
- (5) null; the words "total revenue" cannot have any meaning in relation to demand curves.

4. The concepts of "momentary," "short-run," and "long-run" supply curves were intended to bring out which fact?

- (1) Over a long period of time, gradual increases in skill and/or improvements in the art of production tend to bring down the price of any commodity.
- (2) Price increases as the cost of transport to any given market increases.
- (3) The extent to which quantity supplied will respond to a given price or demand change depends on the amount of time given to producers to adjust their operations to this change.
- (4) In order to make the supply-curve idea meaningful, it is necessary to speak of the quantity that will be supplied per period of time.
- (5) Although demand may exert some short-run influence, ultimately the price of any commodity must always be determined by the cost of its production.

5. As the result of an increase in family income in a certain community, purchases of butter rise from 1000 pounds daily to 1500 pounds daily. As a further result, the price of butter per pound rises from \$1.25 to \$1.50. This behavior:

- (1) cannot be explained by the demand-curve-and-supply-curve analysis of price determination.
- (2) represents a movement by consumers upward along their demand curve to a point of higher price and greater quantity.
- (3) must be explained as a shift in the supply curve.
- (4) represents a movement of price and quantity to a position above the equilibrium level.
- (5) must be represented by a shift in the demand curve to a different and higher position.

6. If a 10 percent reduction in a commodity's price brings a 5 percent increase in the amount of money people spend to buy that commodity, then in this region of the demand curve, demand is (with respect to price):

- (1) elastic.
- (2) unit-elastic.
- (3) inelastic, although not perfectly so.
- (4) perfectly inelastic.
- (5) perhaps any of these—the information given is insufficient to determine elasticity.

7. Which alternative in question 6 would have been correct if the 10 percent reduction in price had caused a 5 percent increase in the quantity of the commodity that people buy?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

8. If I can buy any quantity I please of a commodity at a fixed price, this means that the supply curve which confronts me is:

- (1) perfectly inelastic.
- (2) perfectly elastic.
- (3) unit-elastic.
- (4) elastic, but not necessarily perfectly elastic.
- (5) none of these things, necessarily.

9. The government levies an excise tax of 5 cents per unit sold on the sellers in a competitive industry. Both supply and demand curves have some elasticity with respect to price. When this tax is represented on the supply-and-demand diagram:

- (1) the entire supply curve shifts leftward by an amount indicating 5 cents, but (unless demand is perfectly elastic) price will not rise.
- (2) the entire supply curve shifts upward by an amount indicating less than 5 cents, but (unless demand is highly elastic) price will rise by the full 5 cents.
- (3) the entire supply curve shifts leftward by an amount indicating something less than 5 cents.
- (4) the entire supply curve shifts upward by an amount indicating 5 cents, but (unless supply is perfectly elastic) any price rise will be less than 5 cents.
- (5) the entire demand curve shifts upward by an amount indicating 5 cents, and price will rise by exactly 5 cents.

10. The change brought about by the tax levy described in question 9 could be described as:

- (1) a decrease in supply followed by a decrease in quantity demanded.
- (2) a decrease in quantity supplied followed by a decrease in quantity demanded.
- (3) a decrease in supply followed by a decrease in demand.
- (4) a decrease in quantity supplied followed by a decrease in demand.
- (5) none of the above.

11. A perfectly inelastic supply curve would be shown in the ordinary supply-and-demand graph as:

- (1) a vertical line.
- (2) a horizontal line.
- (3) a straight line, but neither horizontal nor vertical.
- (4) a curved line.
- (5) perhaps any of the above.

12. Which alternative in question 11 would be correct for the graphical portrayal of a perfectly inelastic demand curve?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

13. A change in quantity demanded, as distinct from a change in demand, means:

(1) that buyers have decided to buy more (or less) than they did before, at every price including the existing price.

(2) that the elasticity of demand with respect to price has increased or decreased.

(3) simply that the quantity of purchases has changed, regardless of the factor which brought about this change in buying.

(4) that the market price has fallen or risen, and buyers have changed their total purchases accordingly.

(5) that there is an increase in total purchases, but not a decrease.

14. Which alternative in question 13 would be correct for a change in demand rather than a change in the quantity demanded?

- (1).
- (2).
- (3).
- (4).
- (5).

15. Following the OPEC price rise, consumers of gasoline and oil products reduced their purchases, but by a much smaller percentage. This means that their demand curve for such products:

- (1) was price-elastic.
- (2) shifted slightly to the right.
- (3) was price-inelastic.
- (4) shifted slightly to the left.
- (5) was unit-elastic with respect to price.

16. If a demand curve displays unitary price elasticity throughout its entire length, then:

- (1) the demand curve is a straight line, and total expenditure by buyers is the same at all prices.
- (2) the demand curve is not a straight line, and total expenditure by buyers falls as price falls.
- (3) the demand curve is a straight line, and total expenditure by buyers first increases and later decreases as price falls.
- (4) the demand curve is not a straight line, and total expenditure by buyers rises as price falls.
- (5) none of the above is correct.

17. An increase in demand for a certain product occurs. A new short-run equilibrium is established, but it gradually gives way to a new long-run equilibrium price. In the normal case, these prices would be related to the original price as follows: Long-run equilibrium price would be:

- (1) higher than both the short-run and the original prices.
- (2) lower than the short-run price but could be higher than the original price.
- (3) lower than both the short-run and the original prices.
- (4) higher than the short-run price but lower than the original price.
- (5) related to the short-run and original prices in a manner not indicated by any of the above.

18. Suppose that the demand curve for wheat is perfectly inelastic with respect to price. If a tax of 50 cents per bushel sold were imposed on suppliers, then:

- (1) price would rise, but by less than 50 cents, and there would probably be some reduction in the quantity bought and sold.
- (2) price would rise by the full 50 cents, but there would be no reduction in the quantity bought and sold.
- (3) price would rise, but by less than 50 cents, and there would be no reduction in the quantity bought and sold.
- (4) price would rise by the full 50 cents, and there would definitely be a reduction in the quantity bought and sold.
- (5) none of the above is correct.

19. A crop failure reduces the amount of wheat available, and so the price rises. In precise terms, this is:

- (1) a decrease in the quantity supplied followed by a decrease in demand.
- (2) a decrease in supply followed by a decrease in demand.
- (3) a decrease in the quantity supplied followed by a decrease in the quantity demanded.
- (4) a decrease in supply followed by a decrease in the quantity demanded.
- (5) none of these things.

20. Early in the 1970s, OPEC raised oil prices very sharply by forming a cartel. In elementary supply-and-demand-curve terms, OPEC's action of restricting world trade in oil could be described as:

- (1) a leftward shift of the supply curve.
- (2) a leftward shift of the demand curve.
- (3) a rightward shift of the supply curve.
- (4) a rightward shift of the demand curve.
- (5) an increase in equilibrium price, but with no change in either demand curve or supply curve.

問題一 (15 分)

台灣於加入世界貿易組織(WTO)之後，國內有許多產業因為缺乏競爭力，將受到很大的衝擊而無法繼續生存。但是我國政府還是不斷努力爭取進入 WTO，請說明其理由為何。

問題二 (15 分)

加拿大的資本/勞動力比率(capital-labor ratio)比墨西哥高。如果這兩個國家開放貿易，你預期這兩個國家之工資會有什麼變化？

問題三 (15 分)

甲國家是個小國家具有生產 A 產品的比較優勢。甲國的政府為了鼓勵出口，對 A 產品的生產者每出口一單位的 A 產品給與十元的補貼。如果世界上所有生產 A 產品的國家，其政府對於每出口一單位 A 產品亦給與十元的補貼。評估下列一段話：「甲國 A 產品的生產者並不會因為政府補貼使其在貿易上獲得利益，然而他們並不願意他們的政府停止補貼。」

問題四 (15 分)

- (a) 說明比較優勢原則。
- (b) 為什麼世界各國並不完全專業於少數產業？

問題五 (20 分)

一個國家是否應該保護幼稚產業？如果汽車產業是幼稚產業，政府認為應該加以保護，有些人主張用高關稅加以保護，有些人主張用配額限制汽車進口，也有些人主張給與補貼，請對這三種不同政策比較分析其利弊。

問題六 (20 分)

- (a) 兩年前東南亞金融風暴造成台幣貶值百分之二十左右，請分析其對台灣進出口商的影響。
- (b) 為什麼台灣的出口商希望新台幣貶值，進口商希望新台幣升值？

國立中山大學八十八學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：企業管理 (大陸所乙組選考)

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

一、傳統企業管理中所謂「五管」(也就是企業五種管理功能)，請問是那五管？請簡單描述其內涵以及其互相間的相關性。

【30%】

二、何謂綠色企業？綠色企業與傳統企業在組織、領導、品質評估方法、所有權和基本理念上有何不同？【25%】

三、請解釋下列名詞。【20%】

(一) 關係企業 (Related Enterprises) 【5%】

(二) 控股公司 (Holding Company) 【5%】

(三) 企業連鎖加盟 (The Franchise) 【5%】

(四) 康比納特 (Kombinat) 【5%】

四、大陸各大都市中的大型百貨公司，目前經營都受到很大的壓力，甚至有一些因無法繼續經營而倒閉，請分析其原因並提出您的建議。【25%】