

- 一 . Analysis on differences of Neo-realism and Neo-functionalism .
(10 %)
- 二 . 試以自由主義理論分析美-英聯軍出兵伊拉克(2003,3)之論證(正當性或悖論)並分析本次戰爭對國際體系之影響。(20%)
- 三 . 東北亞朝鮮半島素有潛在衝突因素，美日安保指針加上美韓軍事防衛是否能有效防制衝突爆發，試分析之。(20%)
- 四 . 請說明聯合國集體安全(collective security)機制及聯合國維持和平行動(peacekeeping operations)機制產生的背景，並探討這兩種機制的核心理念、運作的原則、及它們的實際成效。這次美國對伊拉克戰爭對聯合國這兩種機制是否產生影響？(25分)
- 五 . 解釋名詞(每題五分)
 1. Missile Technology Control Regime
 2. just war
 3. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
 4. global governance
 5. confidence building measures

國立中山大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：政治學 (大陸所碩士班甲組選考)

共 / 頁 第 頁

一、請舉出下列政治學者的一部經典作品，並說明該部作品的主要內容：(每題 5 分，共 25 分)

- (一)、Max Weber (二)、John Rawls (三)、Robert Dahl
(四)、David Held (五)、Angus Campbell

二、對自由主義(liberalism)而言，選舉乃是體現政治平等原理的最重要的制度安排之一。

- (一)、請問在自由民主社會中，選舉的主要功能為何？(15 分)
(二)、從共和主義(republicanism)的角度來看，自由主義這種強調選舉而忽略公民自治(self-government)觀念的民主理論，有何道德缺陷呢？(15 分)
(三)、經過上次總統大選與政黨輪替，台灣的民主政治發展已經又往前跨進了一大步。但在你/妳看來，台灣目前的民主生活方式的最大隱憂是什麼？(15 分)

三、受到全球化的衝擊，似乎已有愈來愈多的人關注於「社群失落感」，並認為有必要重新發現屬於「地方的」成分。

- (一)、請問晚近出現的社群主義(communitarianism)的核心信念為何？(15 分)
(二)、社群政治的持續興起將會對傳統的民族國家觀念帶來那些挑戰？(15 分)

國立中山大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：法學緒論(大陸研究所碩士班甲組選考)

共 1 頁 第 1 頁

一、試論述中國大陸中央政府與地方政府在權利義務主體上之法律關係？(25分)

二、試論述中國大陸法律之趨勢？(25分)

三、請說明法律的體系與位階（請從法律位階論的角度加以敘述）。(25分)

四、請說明法律與社會發展的關係（請從韋伯所指稱法律發展對於現代社會建構的作用加以敘述）(25分)。

- I. (25%) There are three players 1, 2, and 3. They are involved in the following game, where player 1 chooses rows, player 2 chooses columns, and player 3 chooses matrices.

		Player 2		Player 2		
		L	R	L	R	
Player 1	U	(0, 0, 10)	(-5, -5, 0)	U	(-2, -2, 0)	(-5, -5, 0)
	D	(-5, -5, 0)	(1, 1, -5)	D	(-5, -5, 0)	(-1, -1, 5)
		Matrix A		Matrix B		

- a) What are Nash equilibria of the game?
 b) There are two Nash equilibria, one Pareto-dominates the other. Will it be the obvious focus point? Discuss.
- II. (25%) Consider a steel mill with negative production externalities, for example: water pollution, which affect negatively the interest of fishermen, but there is no market for pollution. The profit function of the steel mill is :

$$\text{Max}_{S,X} P_S S - C_S(S, X), \text{ with } \frac{\partial C_S}{\partial X} \leq 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial C_S}{\partial S} > 0$$

where S is the amount of steel produced, P_S is the price of S , $C_S(S, X)$ is the cost function, X is the amount of water pollution.

The profit function of the fishermen is :

$$\text{Max}_F P_F F - C_F(F, X), \text{ with } \frac{\partial C_F}{\partial F} > 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial C_F}{\partial X} > 0$$

where F is the amount of fish product, P_F is the price of F , and C_F is cost function.

- a) What is the Pareto optimal amount of pollution?
 b) Discuss any two alternatives with the potential to achieve the social optimum.
 c) In this case, does the assignment of property rights have influences on the efficient allocation of resources?

III

1. What is Tobin's q ? What is the relationship between the neoclassical model of investment and q theory? Can you apply q theory to explain why the rate of value-added tax on land is cut into half in Taiwan from 2003 to 2004? (15%)

2. The following budget data are for a country having both a central government and local government:

Central purchases of goods and services	100
Local purchases of goods and services	75
Central transfer payments	50
Local transfer payments	20
Grants in aid, central to local	50
Central tax receipts	225
Local tax receipts	50
Interest received from private sector by central government	5
Interest received from private sector by local governments	5
Total central government debt	500
Total local government debt	0
Central government debt held by local government	100
Nominal interest rate	5%

Calculate the overall and primary deficits for the central government, the local governments, and the combined governments. (10%)

3. Legislative Yuan is going to vote a special one-time 54 billion public investment to stimulate the economy. Tax collections don't change, and no change is planned for at least 5 years. By how much will this action increase the overall budget deficit and the primary deficit in the year that the investment is made? In the year after that?
Assumed that the nominal interest rate is constant at 5%. (10%)

4. Using the following equation, show three ways in which monetary can increase the interest rate, given the level of output. In each case, explain how it works.

$$H = [c + d(1 - c)] \$YL(r)$$

Let H be the monetary base, c the proportion of money in currency that people hold, d the reserve ratio, r the interest rate, $\$Y$ the nominal income, $L(r)$ a function of interest rate. (15%)

(Please answer above questions in Chinese)

Answer the following four questions, equally weighted

每大題各 25 分

1. Let Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n be a random sample from the Bernoulli pdf,

$$f_{Y_i}(y_i; p) = p^{y_i}(1-p)^{1-y_i}, \quad y_i = 0, 1, \quad 0 < p < 1,$$

Find the Maximum likelihood estimator for p and the Cramer-Rao lower bound.

2. Let X and Y be two independent Poisson random variables, each with parameter λ . Find the pdf of their sum, $X+Y$.

3. The Construction Labor Research Council lists a number of construction labor jobs that seem to pay approximately the same wages per hour. Some of these are bricklaying, iron working, and crane operation. Suppose a labor researcher takes a random sample of workers from each of these types of construction jobs and from across the country and asks what their hourly wages are. Suppose this survey yields the following data.

Bricklaying	Iron Working	Crane Operation
19.25	26.45	16.20
17.85	21.10	23.30
20.50	16.40	22.90
24.33	25.55	19.50
19.81		25.52
		21.20

- (a) (15%) Assume the hourly wages are normally distributed and the population variances are approximately equal, use a 0.05 level of significance test to determine whether there is any difference between bricklaying and iron working with respect to mean hourly wages. ($t_{8, 0.05} = 1.860$, $t_{8, 0.025} = 2.306$, $t_{7, 0.05} = 1.895$, $t_{7, 0.025} = 2.365$)
- (b) (10%) Is there a significant difference in mean hourly wages for these three jobs? Let $\alpha = 0.05$. ($F_{2, 12, 0.05} = 3.89$, $F_{2, 13, 0.05} = 3.81$, $F_{2, 14, 0.05} = 3.74$)

4. The following data represents a sample of a day's water consumption in a city and the high temperature for that day.

Water Use (Million GAL)	Temperature (°F)
219	103
56	39
107	77
129	78
68	50
184	96
150	90
112	75

- (a) (5%) Develop a least squares regression line to predict the amount of water used in a day in the city by the high temperature for the day.
- (b) (5%) What would be the predicted water usage for a temperature of 100°F?
- (c) (15%) Evaluate the regression model by calculating S_e (standard error of the estimate), by calculating r^2 , and by testing the slope. Let $\alpha = 0.05$. ($t_{7, 0.05} = 1.895$, $t_{6, 0.05} = 1.943$)

國立中山大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：

企業管理 (大陸研究所碩士班乙組選考) 共 1 頁 第 1 頁

壹、解釋名詞(共 30 分，每題 6 分，每題答案請不要超過 50 個字)

1. Delphi Method
2. Five-Force Model
3. BCG Model
4. Control Chart
5. Niche Strategy

貳、填充題(共 50 分，計有 25 格，每格 2 分)

1. Rober Katz 主張管理者應該具備技術能力、【 1 】、【 2 】等三種能力。
2. 日本式的管理程序稱為 PDCA 循環，包括計畫(Plan)、執行(Do)、檢核(Check)、行動(Action)。請問這是受到哪個管理大師的影響而創立出來的？【 3 】
3. 率先提出管理程序觀念的人是二十世紀初葉的【 4 】。
4. 霍桑研究(Hawthorne Studies)確立了兼顧人的心理與行為層面的研究方向，因此常被稱為【 5 】學派的濫觴。
5. 根據策略適合度(Strategic Fit)的策略管理程序，首先要評估企業的內外環境，在外部環境中找出可能影響企業生存發展的【 6 】和【 7 】，內部環境分析的重點則是找出企業本身的【 8 】和【 9 】，這兩者合稱【 10 】分析。
6. 矩陣式組織的另一個名稱是【 11 】組織，因為職銜與權責經常變更，結構經常拆散并重組，部門不斷誕生與消失。
7. 在專業分工的觀念下，企業也形成產業分工的概念，於是衍生了【 12 】結構與【 13 】企業這兩個同義詞。兩者都是指運用外包的手段，企業自己只保留核心專長的部份。
8. 以【 14 】和【 15 】這兩個行為層面建立能夠反映本身領導風格的管理方格理論(Managerial Grid Theory)，就是要管理者根據這兩個行為層面找出自己的領導風格。
9. 根據 Herzberg 的兩因素激勵理論——激勵因素和保健因素，請寫出兩個對於員工有影響的激勵因素：【 16 】、【 17 】，也請寫出兩個對於員工有影響的保健因素：【 18 】、【 19 】。
10. 基本控制程序可以區分為有先後順序的四個階段：【 20 】、【 21 】、【 22 】、【 23 】。
11. 改善(KAIZEN)、標竿評比(Benchmarking)、再造工程(Re-engineering)這三個都是有關【 24 】的管理模式。
12. 內部稽核(Internal Auditing)是運用組織內的稽核人員來查核各項內部控制制度是否落實；【 25 】則是各級管理者針對其職責範圍內的各項活動來檢討可能的缺失并謀求改善之道。

參、問答題(共 20 分，每題 10 分)

1. 什麼是領導？什麼是一個組織的領導人最重要的工作？請舉一個實例說明領導能力對於一個管理者的重要性。【400 個字以內，每超過一個字，將扣一分】
2. 有知名企業家說過這麼一句發人深省的話：「管理學可以教，管理則無可教，只有自己領悟的，才是管理的真智慧。」這個企業家的話，你怎麼來理解呢？管理學和管理有什麼不同嗎？【400 個字以內，每超過一個字，將扣一分】