

- 一、試分析歐盟對中國解除武器禁運之影響？美國之反應如何？（25%）
- 二、國際體系是否由過去「一超多強」，轉型為「多極體系」，試以實例論證。（25%）

三、有人說聯合國之集體安全(collective security)機制的構想師法歐洲協商(Concert of Europe)機制，你/妳是否同意，請說明理由，並說明兩者的概念及說明聯合國成立以來集體安全機制之實踐情形。（25分）

四、解釋名詞(每題五分，共二十五分)

1. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
2. Six Party Talks
3. Kenneth Waltz and neorealism
4. Shanghai Cooperation Organization
5. frustration-aggression theory

- 一、Ernest Gellner 認為民族主義(nationalism)是建立一個現代工業社會的要件。如何界定國族(nation)、民族主義、和族群(ethnic group)。構成一個族群的主客觀要素有些?說明族群和國族及民族主義的關聯性。並說明造成族群衝突的因素有那些?(25分)
- 二、政治社會化(political socialization)是執政者在人民中塑造他們所想要之政治價值觀的手段。(1)請說明政治社會化的概念;(2)請說明執政者推動政治社會化的媒介(agents);(3)請說明中華民國政府自 1949 年至今(包括民進黨執政之後)在台灣如何進行政治社會化的工作。(25分)
- 三、何謂利益團體?利益團體與政府之施政品質如何評估,試以實例說明。(25%)
- 四、試分別說明單一選區制 (Single-member election), 比例代表制 (Proportional representation), 及單記不可讓渡複選區制 (Single non-transferable vote under multi-member district) 之學理依據及優劣。(25%)

1. Suppose a friend offers to flip a fair coin, with you paying your friend NT\$500 if it comes up heads and your friend paying you NT\$500 if it comes up tails. Explain why the expected dollar value is NT\$0. Then explain why the expected utility value is negative if you are risk-averse. (20%)
2. Some public goods are local, spilling out to residents of small areas; others are national, benefiting an entire nation; some are global, affecting all nations. A private good is one whose spillover is negligible. Give some examples of private goods and of local, national, and global public goods or externalities. For each, indicate the level of government that could design relevant policies most efficiently, and suggest one or two appropriate government actions that could solve the externality. (20%)
3. What effect would the following have on the Lorenz curve of the after-tax income? (Assume that the taxes are spent by the government on a representative slice of GDP)
 - a. A proportional income tax (i.e., one taxing all income at the same rate)
 - b. A progressive income tax (i.e., one taxing high income more heavily than low incomes)
 - c. A sharp increase in taxes on cigarettes and foodDraw four Lorenz curves to illustrate the original income distribution and the income distribution after each action, a, b, and c. (20%)
4. Assume that commercial banks have \$100 billion of checkable deposits and \$4 billion of value cash. Further assume that reserve requirements are 10 per cent of checkable deposits. Assume that the public holds \$200 billion of currency which is always fixed. Central-bank assets are entirely government securities.
 - a. Construct the balance sheets for the central bank and the banking system. Make sure you include bank deposits with the central bank.
 - b. Now assume that the central bank decides to engage in an open-market operation, selling \$2 billion of government securities to the public. Show the new balance sheets. What has happened to $M1$?
 - c. Finally, using the graphical apparatus of the monetary transmission mechanism, show qualitatively the impact of the policy on equilibrium money supply, interest rates, investment, and output. (20%)
5. "With zero population growth and no technological change, persistent capital accumulation would ultimately destroy the capitalist class." Explain why such a scenario might lead to a zero real interest rate and to a disappearance of profits. (20%)

政治經濟學

一、中國大陸區域發展失衡的現象，一直是歷任中共領導者所難以解決的問題。請試從政治和經濟互動的觀點，探討與解釋造成中國大陸區域發展不均的因素何在？(25%)

二、論者以為在研究政治經濟學中，大體可區分為自由主義(Liberalism)、馬克斯主義(Marxism)和現實主義(Realism)等三種理論解釋架構。首先，請論述這些理論的主要邏輯和意涵，並請列舉實際的例子，分別說明上述理論架構的優缺點。(30%)

三、自第二次世界大戰以來，何以西方國家所極力對外傳播的發展(development)觀念，無法全然落實在絕大多數的發展中國家？您認為主要的原因何在？從一個政治經濟的觀點來看，何以自一九九〇年代以來，國際非政府組織(international non-governmental organization)會開始在國際社會致力推動國際發展合作(international development and cooperation)。此一由官方轉變到非官方層面的推動人類發展過程，您認為主要的特色與意義何在？(25%)

四、解釋名詞 (20%)

- (一) complex interdependence (二) underdevelopment
(三) poverty reduction (四) modernization
(五) sustainable development

一.解釋名詞(每題5分,每題限100字以內)

(一) Organization chart

(二) SWOT

(三) Viral Marketing

(四) Motivation factor

(五) balanced score card (BSC)

(六) outsourcing

(七) Corporate Social responsibility(CRS)

(八) first-mover advantage

二 Fukuyama 博士在"信任"一書中,以社會學觀點將美、日、德歸類為高信任度國家,法、義、中、台、港為低信任度國家,請問,對企業組織和管理有何意義?(10%)

三 最近商業週刊系列報導 BRICs(金磚四國)認為未來 30-50 年,這四個國家會成為世界主要六大經濟體中的四個,請問:

1.您同意這種看法嗎?(請說明理由)

2.如果除了經濟指標外(經濟資本),再加入社會指標(社會資本)和文化指標(文化資本)來分析,您依然維持您的看法嗎?(本題 25 分)

四 中國大陸最近以立法的方式通過"反分裂國家法",台灣立法院也回應以"反分裂法"請問你了解這兩組法案的內容嗎?如果您是一個已在大陸投資的台商,您的經營策略會有何調整?如果您是準備要去大陸投資的台商,您的投資策略會調整嗎?(本題 25 分)

- 一、請論述「法律保留」原則。(25%)
- 二、請由法律要件，申論對大陸地區「反分裂國家法」之看法。(25%)
- 三、請問何謂法律解釋，法官在裁量案件時，應如何運用法律解釋的權限。為何民法與刑法對於解釋的寬容度有所不同，請詳述其理由。(25%)
- 四、何謂法律行為？何謂事實行為？並請舉例詳細說明之。(25%)

一、請問釣魚台主權的問題是牽涉到哪一類的國際法？涉及哪些領域的權利內容？如果你是中華民國的政府代表，請問你要如何依據國際法來主張權利？(25%)

二、中華民國是不是一個主權國家？依據為何。並請問主張中華民國是一個主權獨立的國家，有哪些途徑是政府必須作為的？請詳細說明之。(25%)

三、請說明一九八二年聯合國海洋法公約對專屬經濟區(exclusive economic zone)及大陸架(continental shelf)的規定，並說明釣魚台列嶼是否可以被據以主張劃分專屬經濟區。(25分)

四、解釋名詞(每小題五分，共 25 分)

1. International Court of Justice (五分)
2. Corfu Channel Case (五分)
3. diplomatic asylum (五分)
4. Rule of hot pursuit (五分)
5. methods of acquiring title to territory (五分)