一. 在政治學的研究途徑中有許理論與途徑。請分析「規範性政治
　　理論」的各種立場與意見,並作一評估。(25%)

二. 比較分析「質化研究法」與「量化研究法」。(25%)

三. 何謂政治意識形態? 請比較分析馬克思主義與社會民主主義。
　　(25%)

四. 解釋名詞(每題 5 分)

　　1. 政治社會化

　　2. 公民文化

　　3. 文化霸權

　　4. 權力的正當性

　　5. 國家機器

一、 前（民國八十七）年年底立法院改選後，「內閣是否必須總辭」事件，曾經引起軒然大波。請試從學理與實務面就此問題加以剖析。(25 分)

二、 試就我國現行憲法中行政院與立法院間之關係作一剖析。(25 分)

三、 何謂「左右共治」？其產生之原因為何？請就法我兩國之實例作一說明。(25 分)

四、 試闡述中華民國憲法近十年之修訂內容並評論之。(25 分)

一、請比較國際關係新自由主義及新現實主義的不同，及其所代表的幾位重要
　　學者。（20分）

二、有學者認為國際關係的新功能主義非常適合解釋我國的「國家統一綱領」
　　（民國80年3月14日行政院會議通過）及兩岸關係的發展（尤其是李登
　　輝總統訪問美國之前的兩岸關係）。請就理論（新功能主義的主張）與實務
　　（國統綱領的內容及兩岸關係的發展）解釋說明之。（20分）

三、冷戰結束後，國際政治及經濟關係發生重大的轉變，不僅政治權力結構重
　　組，經濟發展與合作關係亦出現變化，東南亞地區亦是如此。在過去的十
　　年中間（1990年代），東南亞地區的政治生態及區域經濟發展都發生重大
　　的變化。請就國際關係的理論與實務解釋及分析東南亞地區在過去十年的
　　發展。（20分）

四、請簡答下列各題，每題10分。
　　1. 東協區域論壇(ASEAN Regional Forum)
　　2. 世界貿易組織(World Trade Organization)
　　3. 亞太經濟合作會議(Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
　　4. 綜合性安全(comprehensive security)

※ 第一部份（佔 50% ，不用抄題目，但請標明題號）

一、解釋名詞（從八題中挑選五題作答，每題 4 分）

　　（一）消費者剩餘（consumer's surplus）

　　（二）勞動參與率（labor participation rate）

　　（三）市場失衡（market diseguilibrium）

　　（四）邊際效用遞減法則（law of diminishing marginal utility）

　　（五）自然獨佔（natural monopoly）

　　（六）季芬的矛盾（Giffen's paradox）

　　（七）賽局理論（game theory）

　　（八）水─鑽石的價值矛盾（the water─diamond paradox of value ）

二、申論題（兩題皆作答，每題 15 分）

　　（一）近幾年來，公營事業民營化正如火如荼的展開，許多產業民營化的結果，常形成寡佔市場，請扼要敘述寡佔市場的經濟效果，並舉例評述台灣公營事業民營化過程中出現的重大問題？

　　（二）去年九二一大地震，使得很多中部縣市居民無家可歸。政府為了照顧這些災民，將提撥鉅款來補助。又適逢近年來台灣的房地產不景氣，政府希望訂定一舉兩得之策，一方面可以振興房地產市場，另一方面又可提升災民的生活水準。假定現在擬就（A）是直接給災民現金補貼，讓災民自由支配方案，或是(B)採鼓勵災民租房子再給予貼補房租方案。政府擬從兩個方案擇一採行，請運用無異曲線的解析方法，來評估哪一個方案較妥當？

第二部份（佔 50%，不用抄題目，請標明題號）

Microeconomics　（4題任選3題作答）

Choose any three, and only three, out of the following four questions. If you answer all the four questions, only the first three will be graded.

1. Assume a price setting monoplolist firm with no fixed costs and constant marginal cost of $3 faces an original demand curve P = 10 - 0.1Q.

   a. What is the equation of the firm's marginal revenue curve?
   b. What quantity will the firm produce to maximize profits? What price will it set to insure that it sells all that it produces?
   c. At the profit maximizing price, what is the firm's total revenue? Total cost? Profit?
   d. What is the value of consumer surplus? What is the value of deadweight lost?

2. United Airbags (A) and United Balloons (B) are two firms in the lighter-than-air parcel post business. For each the number of delivered packages per hour (q) is a simple function of the number of workers hired each hour (L):
$$Q = L - 0.1L^2$$
   Wages of balloon pilots are determined by their opportunity costs of $4 per hour. Initially, the competitive cost price of a delivered package is $10.
   a. If firm A is a profit maximizer, how many pilots will it hire?
   b. If firm B wishes to adopt a revenue-sharing formula that also yields $4 per hour to pilots and results in the same level of employment as for firm A, what share of revenues should it pay to its pilots?
   c. Suppose the price of delivered packages falls to $5. What will happen to hiring at firm A?
   d. If the price of delivered packages falls to $5 and firm B maintains the revenue-sharing formula and employment levels calculated in par (b), what will happen to pilots' wages? How might you expect firm B to adjust its contract to the lower price of delivered packages?

3. If a person's income rises by 10 percent and, simultaneously, the price of gasoline increases by 10 percent, can we predict how the consumption of gasoline will be affected? Can we predict how, on average, consumption of other goods will be affected? Use the concepts of income and substitution effects to answer this question.

4. Suppose that a market is dexcribed by the following supply and demand equations:
$$Q^S = 2P$$
$$Q^D = 300 - P$$
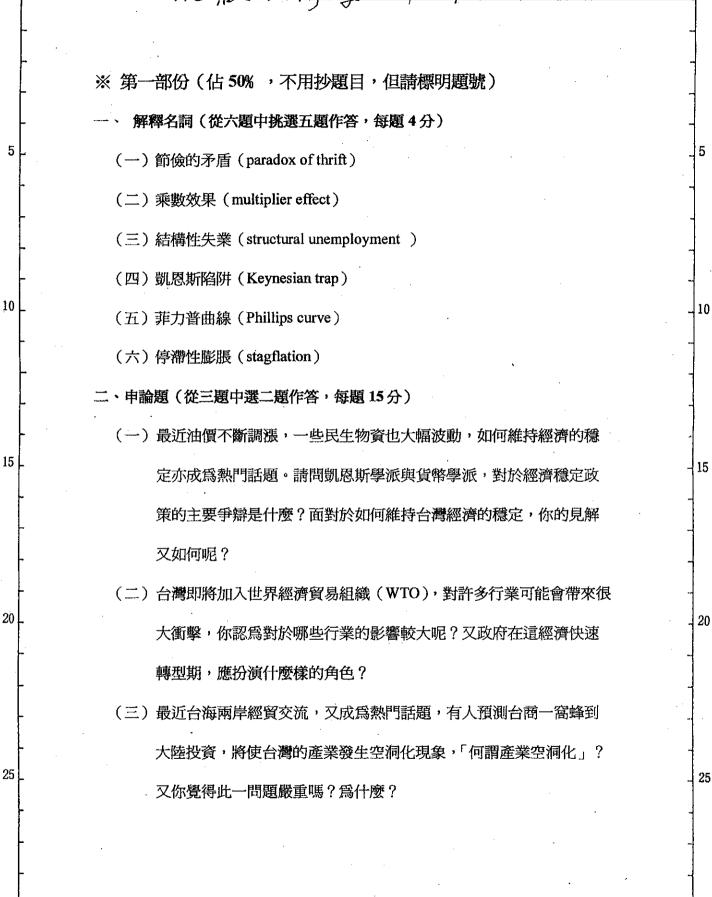   a. Solve for the equilibrium price and the equilibrium quantity.
   b. Suppose that a tax of T is placed on buyers, so the new demand equation is $Q^D = 300 - (P+T)$. Solve for the new equilibrium. What happens to the price received by sellers, the price paid by buyers, and the quantity sold?
   c. Tax revenue is TxQ. Use your answer to part (b) to solve for tax revenue as a function of T.
   d. The deadweight loss of a tax is the area of the triangle between the supply and demand curves. Solve the value of it.

※ 第一部份（佔 50%　，不用抄題目，但請標明題號）

一、　解釋名詞（從六題中挑選五題作答，每題 4 分）

（一）節儉的矛盾（paradox of thrift）

（二）乘數效果（multiplier effect）

（三）結構性失業（structural unemployment ）

（四）凱恩斯陷阱（Keynesian trap）

（五）菲力普曲線（Phillips curve）

（六）停滯性膨脹（stagflation）

二、申論題（從三題中選二題作答，每題 15 分）

（一）最近油價不斷調漲，一些民生物資也大幅波動，如何維持經濟的穩

定亦成為熱門話題。請問凱恩斯學派與貨幣學派，對於經濟穩定政

策的主要爭辯是什麼？面對於如何維持台灣經濟的穩定，你的見解

又如何呢？

（二）台灣即將加入世界經濟貿易組織（WTO），對許多行業可能會帶來很

大衝擊，你認為對於哪些行業的影響較大呢？又政府在這經濟快速

轉型期，應扮演什麼樣的角色？

（三）最近台海兩岸經貿交流，又成為熱門話題，有人預測台商一窩蜂到

大陸投資，將使台灣的產業發生空洞化現象，「何謂產業空洞化」？

又你覺得此一問題嚴重嗎？為什麼？

第二部份（佔 50%，不用抄題目，但請標明題号 ）

Macroeconomics　（4 題任選 3 題作答 ）

Choose any three, and only three, out of the following four questions.　If you answer all the four questions, only the first three will be graded.

1.　The real interest rate is defined as the nominal interest rate less inflation.　Because the Taiwanese government taxes nominal interest income, we can define the after-tax real interest rate as the nominal interest rate after taxes, less inflation.

a.　Suppose that the inflation rate is 0 percent, the nominal interest rate is 3 percent, and the tax rate is 33 percent.　What is the real interest rate?　What is the after-tax real interest rate?　What is the effective tax rate on real interest income (the percentage reduction in real interest income due to taxes)?

b.　Now suppose that the inflation rate rises to 3 percent, and the nominal interest rate rises to 6 percent.　What is the real interest rate now?　What is the after-tax real interest rate? What is the effective tax rate on real interest income?

c.　Some economists argue that because of our tax system, inflation discourages saving. Use your answers to parts (a) and (b) to explain this view.

2.　Suppose that firms become very optimistic about future business conditions and invest heavily in new capital equipment.

a.　Use an aggregate-demand / aggregate-supply diagram to show the short-run effect of this optimism on the economy.　Label the new levels of prices and real output.　Explain in words why the aggregate quantity of output supplied changes.

b.　Use the diagram from part (a) to show the new long-run equilibrium of the economy. (For now, assume there is no change in the long-run AS curve.)　Explain in words why the aggregate quantity of output demanded changes between the short run and the long run.

c.　How might the investment boom affect the long-run AS curve?　Explain.

3.

a.　If the ratio of deposits that banks hold in the form of reserves is 7 percent, and people want to hold 8 percent of their deposits in the form of cash, what is the necessary level of high powered reserves if the Fed wants to set the money supply at $800 billion?　(Hint: high-powered money is sum of currency held by the nonbank public and bank reserves.)

b.　Assume an economy in which the reserve ratio is 15 percent and people hold 10 percent of their deposits in the form of cash (and there are no other leakages).

i.　If the current level of higher-posered money is $100 billion, what is the money supply in this economy?

ii.　If the Fed set a target money supply of $560 billion, what would it have to do to achieve that target?

4.　According to the IS-LM model, what happens to the interest rate, income, consumption, and investment when

a.　the central bank increases the money supply?

b.　The government increases government purchases?

c.　The government increases taxes?

d.　The government increases government purchases and taxes by equal amounts?

1.試從社會學的角度說明族群團體（ethnic group）與種族主義（racism）的含意，並解釋種族主義的成因。（24%）

2.何謂延遲滿足（deferred gratification）？何謂資產階級化（embourgeoisement）？試說明這兩個概念在階級研究中的重要性。（26%）

3.面子問題和面子工夫何以會影響一個社會互動關係的建立，維護，和改變？25%

4.Molotch 曾以地方居民和政府官員的價值和行動說明經濟成長與環境惡化的關係，而 Schnaiberg 最近也證明政府，企業，和勞工也經常為了提昇經濟的效益和就業的機會而犧牲環保的考量。這樣的問題是如何發生的？台灣有沒有這樣的問題？如何從社會學的觀點和理論解說之？　25%

1. 何謂質化（qualitative）資料？何謂量化（quantitative）資料？各舉出兩種適
用於質化資料與量化資料的研究方法。試說明這些方法的特長與適用研究主
題。（20%）

2. 試比較結構功能論（structural functionalism）、衝突理論（conflict theory）、與
資源動員理論（resource mobilization theory）在解釋社會運動時，關照重點與
研究取向上的差異（30%）

3. 在社會調查分析之內為何必須引介第三個變數才能檢驗和解釋兩個變數之
間的因果關係？　　25%

4. 社會學的象徵互動論之中有所謂的芝加哥學派(Chicago School)和愛我華學
派(Iowa School)。試比較評析兩派對社會互動和社會組織的分析和看法。
25%