科目:政治学(中山竹)(中級)

茅-鄸分 、試從政治學的角度析論何謂「國家」(state)?何 謂「民族」(nation)?以及國家與民族之關係。(30 分)

二、政治學研究的關鍵議題為何?請自由申論。(20 分)

第二部分

- 三、解釋下列名詞(每題5分,共20分)
 - 1. Confederation
 - 2. Separation of powers
 - 3. Populism
 - 4. Political socialization
- 四、族群政治是我國及許多國家都有的現象,身爲一個政治學的研究者,請從政 治學理論及實務的角度,解釋及分析我國的族群政治。(15分)
- 五、近年來有關立法委員選舉制度的改革,已成爲我國政治的一個熱門題目,學 術界及朝野各政黨都有提出各種選舉制度的方案;身爲一個政治學的研究 者,請提出你(妳)認爲最適當的選舉制度,並解釋其原因。(15分)

科目: 多法(中山竹)(平紐)(送店)

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- 一、我國憲法關於基本權利的保障,有所謂的「層級化保留體系」, 請舉例說明之。(二十分)
- 二、何謂「法律明確性原則」?法律規定若不符該原則,如何行使違 憲審查?(三十分)
- 三、試闡述中華民國憲法近十多年之修訂形式及內容並評論之。 (25分)
- · 四、試從權力分立之觀點,闡述總統制、內閣制以及雙首長制之 意義與特色;並試依此對我國之中央政府體制予以定位。(25 分)

科目: 网管图盒(中山竹)(甲紅)(建去)

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茅-部分

- 一、何謂「戰爭」?戰爭與國際體系變遷之關係為何? (20%)
- 二、何謂「全球化」?「全球化」與主權國家體系之 關聯性,以及國際體系的未來展望。(30%)

科目:個体組备号(如何)(2)細)

- 隨著加入WTO後,台灣大幅開放市場,原本獨佔的市場,例如水電等,而 前一陣子的米酒風波,以及最近的缺水危機所引發的市場論戰,皆令人印象 深刻。到底完全競爭與獨占兩種極端的市場結構有何大差別?請嘗試從價格 决定,生產效率,資源分配等多個面向來加以分析(25%)
- 二、隨著經濟的開放,台灣的農業發展受國際市場影響愈大,但是因農民的習性 與資訊的掌控問題,常造成生產與市場脫節現象。「蛛網理論」(cobweb theroy) 即是描述此種現象的有趣理論,其展現的是一種活潑的動態分析例子。請以 台灣常見的農產品爲例,並用簡易圖形來解析蛛網理論中價格與數量的變動 情形?(25%)

三、選擇殿(單登)(20%)

1.	In a perfectly competitive industry, a permanent increase in demand initially brings a price, economic, and producers.
	a. lower, profit, less.
	b. Lower, loss, more.
	c. Higher, profit, more.
	d. Higher, loss, less.
2.	An overabundance of signs of competing auto dealers that results in consumer's noticing none

- of the individual signs is an example of
 - a. external economies.
 - b. External diseconomies.
 - c. Internal economies.
 - d. Internal diseconomies.
- 3. Increasing marginal returns to labor may occur at low levels of labor input because of
 - a. increasing average costs.
 - b. Differing factor proportions.
 - c. Increasing specialization of tasks.
 - d. Increasing use of machinery.
- 4. The demand for labor curve derives directly from the
 - a. average physical product curve.
 - b. Marginal physical product curve.
 - c. Average revenue product curve.
 - d. Marginal revenue product curve.
- 5. A low rent ceiling will encourage
 - a. a more efficient allocation of housing
 - b. a larger number of units traded.
 - c. No change in the number of units traded.
 - d. Increased search time and black markets.
- (30%) Consider the production function $y = L^{\alpha} K^{1-\alpha}$, where L = labor, K =capital, y = output, and α is restricted to values between 0 and 1.
 - a. find the marginal products of labor and capital, MP_L, MP_K.
 - b. find the rates of change of these marginal products due to changes in both labor and capital. Verify that the rate of change of MPL with respect to K is the same as that of MP_K with respect to L.
 - c. Does the law of diminishing marginal productivity hold for this production?

科目:總体經济学(为以外)(2)短)

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- 人、近年來台灣經濟遭遇空前大挑戰,投資劇減,失業嚴重等難題——呈現,各界所開出救經濟藥方,「加強投資」則是不可少的一帖。依經濟學理觀察,投資可依是否受國民產出所得之影響,大致區分爲自發性投資(autonomous investment)與誘發性投資(induced investment),請分別就這兩類投資加以定義並以簡易圖來解釋?另外,就台灣現況而言,影響投資的主要因素有哪些,亦請作扼要的解析?(25%)
- 2、台灣加入 WTO 後,國際貿易的理論與規範成爲聚所矚目的焦點,在貿易理論上,要素稟賦(factor endowment)理論,則是大家所關切的話題,請以生產可能曲線的概念來描述此一理論的要義?同時,亦請根據稟賦理念,來解析台灣在 WTO 架構下,產業發展策略應如何調整?(25%)

There are two problems in this section. Please answer the question in CHINESE.

- 3. (30%) According to Solow model, how would following a and b question affect consumption per worker and capital-labor ratio (or capital of effective labor) in the long run (in the steady state)? Please graphically show your answers with careful explanations.
 - a. The destruction of a portion of the nation's capital stock in a war,
 - b. A permanent increase in the rate of immigration, which raise the overall population growth rate.
 - c. What are major differences between Solow growth model and new growth theory?
 - d. From the cross-country study, it is easily to find a fact that some countries stay rich or poor more than a century. Why convergence of per capita income is not found for some countries? Why?
- (20%) Let's assume that the central bank of Mexico is experiencing considerable capital inflows and seeking a stable monetary policy to keep inflation in check. Thus, sterilization is an effective instrument for the central bank. Please answer following questions based on the assumption above.
 - a. Use the balance sheet of the central bank to explain how the sterilization works.
 - b. $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \Delta \ln P + \beta_2 \Delta \ln GDP + \beta_3 \Delta \ln i + \beta_4 \Delta \ln d + \varepsilon_i$

where Y =is the ratio of change in foreign reserve to the monetary base.

d = is the ratio of change in foreign reserve to the monetary base.

P, GDP, and i are price, gross domestic product and i for interest rate, respectively. Please set up the testing hypothesis for active stylization policy for the central bank of Mexico. (Hint: test β_4)

科目: 社會學(中山所)(汤紐)

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一、下面的題目是用來試測你對社會學概念的瞭解和應用的能力:

- 1· 試申論角色讀取(role-taking)和情境定義(definition of the situation)對社 會互動的重要性。
- 2·臺灣目前是不是一個開放性的社會?試以社會學的概念和理論說明之。 15%
- 3· 米爾斯說社會學是一種想像力(sociological imagination)。他所指的是什麼?
- 4. 試舉列分析說明一種宏觀的社會學現象。 15%

- 5. 何謂地位不一致 (status inconsistency) ? 何謂角色 緊張 (role strain) ? 何謂角色衝突 (role conflict) ? 試各舉一例來證明一下你對這三個名詞的理解力。 (15%)
- 6. 何謂偏差 (deviance)?試說明為什麼多元觀點、多元架構,在解析偏差行為時,能夠提供一個較完善的?這個多元架構你會包括哪些理論取向?鉅觀層次(macro-level)上有哪兩個主要的理論?微觀層次(micro-level)上又有哪三個?這些微觀與鉅觀的理論各自所強調的重點是什麼?(35%)

科目:社會學祝論此方法(中山所)(历細)

共 人頁第1 頁

一、社會學理論與方法試題之一:

- 1· 何以統計上的差異顯著性(statistical significance)不等於實質上的差異顯著性? (10%)
- 2· 試舉列說明一個社會學現象的概念化(conceptualization)和操作化 (operationalization)。 (15%)
- 3 · 艾默森((Richard Emerson)的社會交換網絡研究(social exchange network approach)是一種社會學理論,還是一種社會分析方法?

(10%)

- 4· 試比較說明涂爾幹(Emile Durkheim)和馬克斯(Karl Marx)對社會結構的分析。 (15%)
- 5. 質化研究方法有哪些?質化研究與量化研究最大的 分野在哪裡?試說明隨機抽樣在量化實證研究上的 重要性? (30%)
- 6. 針對當前我國大學教育上出現的兩大發展動向—— 學術自由與策略聯盟,試就結構功能理論與衝突理論 提出相關的討論(20%)