

# 國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：政治學(中山所碩士班)甲組

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- 一、請扼要敘述馬克思主義的國家理論 (20%)。
- 二、請解釋「民族」(nation)的意義，「族群」(ethnicity)的意義，以及兩者的差異 (30%)。
- 三、東亞及東南亞地區最近很流行簽署「自由貿易區」(Free Trade Area)，包括雙邊及多邊的「自由貿易區」。請問何種國際關係理論最能解釋「自由貿易區」的發展，這種發展趨勢對東亞及東南亞的區域關係有何影響，請申論之。(25分)
- 四、新加坡與印尼都擁有全世界少見的國會議員選舉制度，對該國的政治及政黨發展都有相當大的影響，請簡介這兩國的選舉制度，及所代表的政治哲學基礎。(25分)

- 一、何謂諮詢性公投？試從法理與實務兩方面加以評析。(25分)
- 二、修憲應否有界限？試從國民主權之角度加以論述。(25分)

三. 根據財政部新聞稿，中央存保公司緊急派員接管高雄縣鳳山信合社，財政部也將此信合社列為金融重建基金處理對象；據了解，鳳山信合社目前放款一百二十億元，但逾放金額卻高達五十億元，調整後淨值為負數，RTC 將評估缺口大小後，將鳳山信合社公告拍賣，並成為 RTC 第四十七個接管的金融機構。鳳山信合社主張國家接管金融機構應循正當法律程序。何謂正當法律程序，在本案中如何適用。(25%) (93 中山所碩士班)

四. 何謂公法上的明確性原則，如何拘束國家立法以及行政行為。(25%) (93 中山所碩士班)

國立中山大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：**個體經濟學**（中山所碩士班，乙組）

共 3 頁 第 1 頁

- 一、在探討福利經濟體系中，透過邊際成本的核算，因採取差別定價之關係，市場上會有生產者剩餘或消費者剩餘的現象，試以簡單圖形描繪此兩種狀況，並作扼要之評述？（25%）
  
- 二、台灣近期受到國際原物料價格上漲之影響，某些產品亦隨之起舞，有人認為是因為市場價格機能失靈，故政府應適當之介入；而一般政府干預市場的方式，有價格管制與數量管制兩種，請針對此兩種干預方式作適當的比較？（25%）

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科目： 個體經濟學 (中山所碩士班, 乙組)

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單選題 · (每題 2.5 分)

1. Suppose an individual's MRS (of steak(x goods) for beer(y goods)) is 2:1. That is, at the current consumption choices he or she is willing to give up 2 beers to get an extra steak. Suppose also that the price of a steak is \$1 and a beer is \$0.25. Then in order to increase utility the individual should
  - a. buy more steak and less beer.
  - b. buy more beer and less steak.
  - c. continue with current consumption plans.
  - d. not enough information to answer the question.
2. An increase in an individual's income without changing relative price will
  - a. rotate the budget constraint about the X-axis.
  - b. shift the indifference curves outward.
  - c. shift the budget constraint outward in a parallel way
  - d. rotate the budget constraint about the Y-axis.
3. The slope of the budget constraint line is
  - a. the ratio of the prices ( $P_x/P_y$ ).
  - b. the negative of the ratio of the prices ( $P_x/P_y$ ).
  - c. the ratio of income divided by price of Y( $I/P_y$ ).
  - d. none of the above.
4. If an individual has a constant MRS of shoes for sneakers of 3/4 (that is, he or she is always willing to give up 3 pairs of sneakers to get 4 pairs of shoes) then, if sneakers and shoes are equally costly, he or she will
  - a. buy only sneakers.
  - B. buy only shoes.
  - c. spend his or her income equally on sneakers and shoes.
  - D. wear sneakers only 3/4 of the time.
5. If the prices of all goods increases by the same proportion as income, the quantity demanded of good X will
  - a. decrease.
  - B. increase.
  - C. remain unchanged.
  - d. change in a way that cannot be determined from the information given.
6. The relationship between changes in income and purchase of a good indicates
  - a. whether the good is a luxury or necessity.
  - B. whether the good is normal or inferior.
  - c. whether the good is a complement or substitute.
  - D. both a and b.
7. Which of the following costs always declines as output increases?
  - a. average cost
  - b. marginal cost
  - c. fixed cost
  - d. average fixed cost
8. A firm uses two factors of production. Irrespective of how much of each factor is used, both factors always have **negative** marginal products which imply that
  - a. isoquants are relevant only in the long run
  - b. isoquants have negative slope
  - c. isoquants are concave
  - d. isoquants can become vertical or horizontal
9. When the average product is decreasing, marginal product
  - a. equals average product
  - b. is increasing
  - c. exceeds average product
  - d. is decreasing
10. The average total cost to produce 100 cookies is \$0.25 per cookie. The marginal cost is constant at \$0.10 for all cookies produced. The average total cost curve is

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：個體經濟學(中山所碩士班, 乙組)

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- a. falling                      b. rising                      c. neither rising or falling      d. less than average fixed cost.

11. Which of the following is NOT an expression for the cost minimizing combination of inputs? (MRTS=marginal rate of technical substitution)

- a.  $MRTS=MP_L/MP_K$                       b.  $MP_L/w=MP_K/r$   
c.  $MRTS=w/r$                               d.  $MP_L/MP_K = w/r$

12. The cost-output elasticity equals 1.4. This implies that

- a. there are neither economies nor diseconomies of scale.  
b. there are economies of scale  
c. there are diseconomies of scale  
d. marginal cost is less than average cost

13. If a graph of a perfectly competitive firm shows that the  $MR=MC$  point occurs where  $MR$  is above  $AVC$  but below  $ATC$ ,

- a. the firm is earning negative profit, and will shut down rather than produce that level of output.  
b. the firm is earning negative profit, but will continue to produce where  $MR=MC$  in the short run.  
c. the firm is still earning positive profit, so long as variable costs are covered.  
d. the firm can cover all of fixed costs but only a portion of variable costs.

14. Use the following two statements in answering this question:

I. For all Giffen goods the substitution effect is smaller than the income effect.

II. For all inferior goods the substitution effect is larger than the income effect.

- a. I and II are true.                      B. I is true and II is false.                      C. I is false and II is true..  
d. I and II are false.

15. What happens if price increases above the market equilibrium price?

- a. Demand Shifts out.                      B. Supply shifts in.  
C. Quantity demanded decreases, and quantity supplied increases and price falls.  
d. Quantity demanded increases, and quantity supplied decreases.

16. According to the law of diminishing returns

- a. the total product of an input will eventually be negative.  
b. the total product of an input will eventually decline.  
c. the marginal product of an input will eventually decline  
d. none of the above.

17. The Concentration Ratio measures

- a. the number of firms in a market  
b. the percent of total output in a market produced by the largest firms  
c. the percent of total employees in a market hired by the largest firm  
d. the alcoholic content of a drink

18. If a good is a Giffen good, the elasticity of demand must be

- a. Negative      b. minus one      c. one      d. positive

19. The firm's expansion path records

- a. profit-maximizing output choices for every possible price.  
b. cost-minimizing input choices for all possible output levels for when input rental rates expand along with production.  
c. cost-minimizing input choices for all possible output levels for a fixed set of input prices.  
d. cost-minimizing input choices for profit-maximizing output levels.

20. If the demand faced by a firm is elastic, selling one less unit of output will

- a. increase revenue.      b. decrease revenue.      c. keep revenues constant.      d. decrease price.

- 一、台灣在加入 WTO 後，很多的農產品和傳統產業逐漸失去國際競爭力，但是檢視許多國家在經濟發展過程中，爲了維持產品的國際競爭力，常採取關稅保護方式，請針對關稅保護的效果作簡要的評述？（25%）
  
- 二、在選舉期間，候選人皆開出許多支票，強調政府之角色，因此，財政政策的功能，亦引起廣泛的重視。請以適當的圖表來解析政府透過增加支出與租稅的搭配，以達到穩定經濟的作用？（25%）

單選題。(每題 2.5 分)

1. Over time, the wealth of society increases and payments technologies get more efficient. What is the effect on money demand of these two changes?
  - a. the overall effect is ambiguous
  - b. money demand rises proportionately to the rise in wealth
  - c. money demand rises, but less than proportionately to the rise in wealth
  - d. money demand declines
2. Which of the following statements about M1 and M2 is true?
  - a. demand deposits are not part of M1.
  - b. Savings deposits are part of M2.
  - c. M1 is larger than M2
  - d. M2 is more liquid than M1.
3. The opportunity cost of holding currency decreases when
  - a. the interest rate on bonds decreases
  - b. income decreases
  - c. the interest rate on money decreases
  - d. wealth decreases
4. Under a situation of asset market equilibrium,
  - a. the quantity of money supplied equals the quantity of money demanded.
  - b. The quantity of nonmonetary assets supplied equals the quantity of monetary assets demanded.
  - c. The quantity of money supplied equals the quantity of nonmonetary assets supplied.
  - d. The quantity of money supplied equals the quantity of nonmonetary assets demanded.
5. One of the first organizations to investigate the business cycle was
  - a. the Federal Reserve System.
  - B. the National Bureau of Economic Research
  - c. the Brookings Institution
  - d. the Council of Economic Advisors
6. The tendency of many different economic variables to have regular and predictable patterns across industries over the business cycle is called
  - a. comovement
  - b. persistence
  - c. recurrence
  - d. periodicity
7. An adverse supply shock would cause the FE line to
  - a. remain unchanged
  - b. shift to the right
  - c. shift to the left
  - d. remain changed if the shock is temporary; shift to the right if the shock is permanent.
8. Any change that reduces desired saving relative to desired investment (for a given level of output) causes the real interest rate to \_\_\_\_\_ and shifts the IS curve \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. decrease; down
  - b. decrease; up
  - c. increase; down
  - d. increase; up
9. AAA company stock has a higher expected rate of return than ZZZ company stock. All else being equal, you would expect that relative to ZZZ, AAA company stock provides
  - a. less risk and less liquidity
  - b. less risk and more liquidity
  - c. more risk and less liquidity
  - d. more risk and more liquidity

# 國立中山大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學 【中山學術研究所碩士班 乙組】

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10. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increase of 1% in the nominal demand for money?

- a. an increase in real income of 0.5%    b. a decrease in real income of 0.5%  
c. a decline of 1% in the price level    d. an increase of 1% in the price level

11. Suppose the economy's production function is  $Y=AK^{0.3}K^{0.7}$ . If  $K=2000$ ,  $N=100$ , and  $A=1$ , then  $Y=246$ . If  $A$  rises by 10%, and  $K$  and  $N$  are unchanged, by how much does  $Y$  increase?

- a. 5%    b. 20%    c. 10%    d. 15%

12. When a person gets an increase in current income, what is likely to happen to consumption and saving?

- a. consumption decreases and saving decreases    b. consumption increases and saving decreases  
c. consumption decreases and saving increases    d. consumption increases and saving increases

13. The fraction of additional current income that a person consumes in the current period is known as the

- a. saving rate    b. consumption-smoothing motive  
c. marginal propensity to consume    d. consumption deficit

14. If the marginal product of capital does not change as the amount of capital increases, a figure showing the relationship between output and capital

- a. is a vertical line    b. is a straight line with a slope of zero  
c. is a straight line with constant upward slope  
d. slopes upward with a slope that declines as the amount of capital increases.

15. The elasticity of output with respect to capital

- a. is always greater than one  
b. is the inverse of the elasticity of output with respect to labor  
c. is the increase in output resulting from an increase in the capital stock  
d. is the percentage increase in output resulting from a 1% increase in the capital stock

16. Over the past year, productivity grew 1%, capital grew 2%, and labor grew 2%. If the elasticities of output with respect to capital and labor are 0.3 and 0.7, respectively, how much did output grow?

- a. 3%    b. 1%    c. 4%    d. 2%

17. The growth accounting equation is

- a.  $Y=AF(K, N)$     b.  $\Delta Y/Y = \Delta A/A + a_K \Delta K/K + a_N \Delta N/N$   
c.  $Y=A a_K K a_N N$     d.  $\Delta Y/Y = \Delta A/A - a_K \Delta K/K - a_N \Delta N/N$

18. A good that is used as a medium of exchange as well as being a consumption good is called

- a. a commodity money    b. a legal tender    c. a barter money    d. a debased money

19. Desired national saving equals

- a.  $Y-I^d-G$     b.  $I^d+G$     c.  $C^d+I^d+G$     d.  $Y-C^d-G$

20. Total factor productivity growth is that part of economic growth due to

- a. capital growth times labor growth    b. capital growth less labor growth  
c. capital growth plus labor growth    d. neither capital growth nor labor growth



# 國立中山大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：社會學(中山所碩士班兩組)

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一、解釋名詞，每題 5 分，共 20 分。

1. Classical Sociological Theory
2. Significant Others
3. Social Stratification
4. Rational Choice Theory

二、問答題，每題 7.5 分，共 30 分。

1. 請說明何謂「偏差的社會學理論」(sociological theories of deviance)，請舉台灣社會的問題為例，並提出您的解決之道。
2. 何謂「社會學方法論」？請說明質化與量化研究法在研究設計上整合應用的可能性。
3. 請用社會學的觀點解釋台灣剛結束的 2004 年總統大選所造成的社會分裂現象，請您用「社會連帶」(social solidarity)的觀點來解釋該現象，並提出相關社會政策的建議。
4. 何謂照顧工作(care work)？如何從性別(gender)與階級(class)的社會學觀點來解釋婦女的無償家庭照顧工作？

三 解析社會網路中的社會資源和社會資本。 25%

四 比較說明日常生活中例行情境(routine situation)，問題情境(problematic situation)，角色讀取(role taking)，角色製作(role-making)，和角色投遞(role-altercasting)。 25%

# 國立中山大學九十三學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：社會法 【中山學術研究所碩士班 丙組】

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中山所九十三學年度碩士班「社會法」試題 (93/4/13)

- 一、全民健康保險制度為社會保險制度的一環，試就中央與地方在此類事務上之權限，從法規範與大法官解釋之層面論述之。(30分)
- 二、依我國社會法理論及相關法規，那些是屬於社會保險制度？那些是屬於社會救助制度？那些又是屬於社會補償制度？其間之區別何在？(20分)

三、大法官釋字第五二四號解釋認為「全民健康保險為強制性之社會保險，攸關全體國民之福祉至鉅，故對於因保險所生之權利義務應有明確之規範，並有法律保留原則之適用。」從而福利行政也法律保留原則之拘束。請分別說明法律保留、法律明確、命令明確對於福利行政的意義。(30%) (93 中山所碩士班)

四、社會保險費用的法律性質？(20%) (93 中山所碩士班)