

一、請將下列英文翻譯成漢文（25%）。

“When the mind’s eye has grown accustomed to the view that American society is scarred with persistent inequalities, injustice, and above all marked discrepancies between promise and performance, the task becomes the explanation of the relative passivity of the victims. How is it that people accept poverty amid affluence, hopelessness in a land of opportunity, government by unresponsive institutions that are pledged to human service? Why do they not rebel or at least speak out more forcefully against the political and social order?”

The irony of American politics is that it rests on the ‘consent’ of the governed. .... ‘consent of the governed’ currently means popular acquiescence to political and economic structures and relationships in which many people do not thrive, are trapped, and exercise little independent initiative. Perspectives that challenge the status quo are not accorded the legitimacy that would make them subjects of serious discussion; untrustworthy politicians are accorded trust; political discourse is trivialized and ritualized.” (Murray Edelman, Political Language)

二、請簡要比較古希臘民主制與當代代議民主制的異同（25%）。

三、我國自民國 76 年解嚴以來，即進行一連串的政治改革（民主化運動）；在東南亞地區亦有一些國家自 1980 年代中期以後，即進行政治改革。請比較我國及另二個你（妳）所熟識的東南亞地區國家，在最近二十年的政治改革，包括這些國家政治改革的背景、內容、及影響。（25 分）

四、美國前總統柯林頓先生日前訪問台灣，在其公開的專題演講提到「全球互賴」（Global interdependence）；請問你（妳）同意他的觀點嗎？請從政治學的理论與實務分析之。（25 分）

- 一、 我國現行的修憲程序為何？另試從學理與司法院大法官解釋論修憲的程序正義？（25分）
- 二、 試從比較法與各個面向論述違憲審查制度的類型（25分）
- 三、 憲法第一百五十五條規定「國家為謀社會福利應實施社會保險制度。人民之老弱殘疾，無力生活，及受非常災害者，國家應予以適當之扶助與救濟。」如何解釋「國家」這個憲法概念的規範對象？（94 中山所碩士班甲組，25%）
- 四、 請分析我國立法權、司法權、監察權以及行政權的權力作用，如何確保法位階理論的具體效力？（94 中山所碩士班甲組，25%）

一. (50%) 選擇題(單選)

MICRO

1. The basic neoclassical theory of the labor market predicts that
  - a. workers earn a wage equal to the value they contribute to the economy.
  - b. wages are determined entirely by market demand.
  - c. wages are determined entirely by market supply.
  - d. workers are compensated according to their contribution to the social value of society.
  
2. When wage differentials are observed in competitive labor markets, the neoclassical theory of labor markets would predict
  - a. market discrimination.
  - b. that wages will converge over time.
  - c. that wage differences reflect social status.
  - d. a difference in the value of marginal product of labor.
  
3. Which of the following best describes the economy's stock of equipment and structures?
  - a. capital
  - b. aggregate demand
  - c. long-term inventory
  - d. aggregate stock
  
4. Sir Isaac Newton's development of the theory of gravity after observing an apple fall from a tree is an example of
  - a. the interplay between observation and theory in science.
  - b. being in the right place at the right time.
  - c. an idea whose time had come.
  - d. controlled experiments used to develop scientific theories.
  
5. Because it is difficult for economists to use experiments to generate data, they generally must
  - a. use whatever data the world gives them.
  - b. do without data.
  - c. select a committee of economists to make up data for all economists to use.
  - d. use hypothetical, computer-generated data.
  
6. For each good produced in a market economy, demand and supply determine
  - a. the price of the good, but not the quantity.
  - b. the quantity of the good, but not the price.
  - c. both price and quantity.
  - d. neither price nor quantity is determined by demand and supply, because prices are ultimately set by producers.
  
7. In a competitive market, each seller has limited control over the price of his product because
  - a. the products sold in competitive markets are generally in abundant supply.
  - b. in competitive markets, buyers have more influence over price than sellers.
  - c. other sellers are offering similar products.
  - d. sellers in competitive markets prefer to meet and set a price that each will profit from.
  
8. In general, elasticity is
  - a. the friction that develops between buyers and sellers in a market.
  - b. a measure of how much government intervention is prevalent in a market.
  - c. a measure of how much buyers and sellers respond to changes in market conditions.
  - d. a measure of how competitive a market is.

9. Demand is said to be elastic if
  - a. the price of the good responds substantially to changes in demand.
  - b. demand shifts substantially when the price of the good changes.
  - c. buyers do not respond much to changes in the price of the good.
  - d. the quantity demanded responds substantially to changes in the price of the good.
10. Welfare economics is the study of
  - a. the well-being of less fortunate people.
  - b. welfare programs in the United States.
  - c. the effect of income redistribution on work effort.
  - d. how the allocation of resources affects economic well-being.
11. The equilibrium of supply and demand in a market
  - a. maximizes the profits of producers.
  - b. can only be achieved with government intervention.
  - c. produces both an efficient and equitable market outcome.
  - d. maximizes the total benefits received by buyers and sellers.
12. To fully understand how taxes affect economic well-being, we must
  - a. assume that economic well-being is not affected if all tax revenue is spent on goods and services for the American public.
  - b. know the dollar amount of all taxes raised in the country each year.
  - c. compare the reduced welfare of buyers and sellers to the amount of government revenue raised.
  - d. compare the expenditures of the 50 state governments with that of the federal government.
13. When a tax is levied on a good
  - a. only the quantity of the good sold will change.
  - b. only the price of the good sold will change.
  - c. both price and quantity of the good sold will change.
  - d. neither price nor quantity of the good sold will change.
14. Because decisions in a market economy are guided by individual self-interest, there is
  - a. a strong need for government intervention in the market.
  - b. less efficiency in market economies than in command economies.
  - c. nevertheless the ability to achieve desirable economic well-being for society as a whole.
  - d. more need for a strong legal system to control individual greed.
15. An externality is the impact of
  - a. society's decisions on the well-being of society.
  - b. a person's actions on that person's well-being.
  - c. one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander.
  - d. society's decisions on the well-being of one person in the society.
16. In the market for a good like ice-cream cones,
  - a. an inefficient number of ice-cream cones will be produced.
  - b. the sum of producer surplus and consumer surplus is minimized.
  - c. price adjusts to balance supply and demand.
  - d. the price established in the market will not reflect the value of ice cream cones to consumers.
17. Economists normally assume that the goal of a firm is to
  - (i) make profit as large as possible even if it means reducing output.

- (ii) make profit as large as possible even if it means incurring a higher total cost.  
(iii) make revenue as large as possible.
- (i) and (ii)
  - (i) and (iii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
  - None of the above are correct.
18. Explicit costs
- require an outlay of money by the firm.
  - include all of the firm's opportunity costs.
  - include income that is forgone by the firm's owners.
  - All of the above are correct.
19. For a firm in a perfectly competitive market, the price of the good is always
- equal to marginal revenue.
  - equal to total revenue.
  - greater than average revenue.
  - All of the above are correct.
20. Which of the following statements is (are) true of a monopoly?
- A monopoly has the ability to set the price of its product at whatever level it desires.
  - A monopoly's total revenue will always increase when it increases the price of its product.
  - A monopoly can earn unlimited profits.
- (i) only
  - (ii) only
  - (i) and (ii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
21. Since a major league baseball player makes more money than a private preschool teacher we can conclude that
- society values the services of a major league baseball player more than the services of a private preschool teacher.
  - a major league baseball player generates more revenue in the economy than a private preschool teacher.
  - labor markets are generally inefficient and inequitable.
  - None of the above are correct.
22. The theory of consumer choice provides the foundation for understanding
- the structure of a firm.
  - the profitability of a firm.
  - a firm's product demand.
  - a firm's product supply.
23. When asymmetric information affects a relationship between two parties, it is always the case that
- neither party is well informed.
  - one party is better informed than the other party.
  - both parties are equally well informed.
  - the government is better informed than either of the two parties.
24. Frequently it is the case that: (1) A worker knows more than his employer about how much effort he puts into his job; and (2) the seller of a used car knows more than the buyer about the car's condition.
- Neither (1) nor (2) serves as an example of asymmetric information.
  - Both (1) and (2) serve as examples of asymmetric information.

- c. Neither (1) nor (2) serves as an example of a hidden action.
- d. Both (1) and (2) serve as examples of hidden action.

25. An increase in income will cause a consumer's budget constraint to
- a. shift outward, parallel to its initial position.
  - b. shift inward, parallel to its initial position.
  - c. pivot around the "Y" axis.
  - d. pivot around the "X" axis.

二、從去年迄今，很多的原物料價格不斷上漲，試以等量曲線分析法，概要圖解說明當某一要素的價格上漲時，總成本曲線的移動情形？（25%）

三、日前，中油公司等又相繼調高油價，估不論其公司內部管理績效如何，若就台灣少數行業觀之，寡佔市場一直存在。首先請你就寡佔市場的經濟效果，試就競爭、公平、效率等方面，解析其利弊得失？另外，請就寡佔市場的價格領導（price leadership）的計價方式，試作簡易圖解？（25%）

一. 50% (單選)

Macro

1. Which of the following would be excluded from GDP?
  - a. value of a purchase of stocks
  - b. value of a purchase of bonds
  - c. value of auto parts purchased by an automobile company
  - d. all of the above
2. Inventory investment is:
  - a. the value of productive equipment used up as part of the production process
  - b. business spending on new capital goods
  - c. the difference between gross investment and net investment
  - d. none of the above
3. Under pure competition, we would expect that:
  - a. a sufficiently large number of buyers and sellers of a good or service exists so that no one buyer or seller can affect the price
  - b. each buyer is a price taker
  - c. each seller is a price taker
  - d. all of the above
4. A reduction in the size of the budget deficit will NOT cause which of the following? Circle all that apply.
  - a. an increase in the real interest rate
  - b. a reduction in the real interest rate
  - c. an increase in investment
  - d. an increase in private consumption
5. A tax system is progressive if the total tax paid by a person:
  - a. rises as a percentage of the individual's income as an individual's income increases
  - b. falls as a percentage of the individual's income as an individual's income increases
  - c. remains constant as a percentage of the individual's income as an individual's income increases
  - d. none of the above
6. Assume an income tax system is introduced to an economy represented by the traditional Keynesian model. The introduction of this income tax system will cause:
  - a. the aggregate expenditures schedule to become flatter
  - b. the MPC to increase
  - c. the MPC to fall
  - d. the aggregate expenditures schedule to become steeper
7. Which of the following best represents the transactions motive for holding money?
  - a. the incentive to hold money for use as a medium of exchange
  - b. the desire to hold money in the event of a need to make unplanned transactions
  - c. the need to hold money that arises from the interplay between interest rates and the prices of financial assets
8. An increase in the current interest rate causes individuals to:
  - a. expect future capital gains from holding bonds
  - b. expect future capital losses from holding bonds
  - c. increase their holdings of money
  - d. reduce their precautionary demand for money
9. Which of the following actions can be used to balance to the private payments?
  - a. increase in the money supply
  - b. a reduction in government spending
  - c. a reduction in taxes
  - d. all of the above
10. Suppose the domestic economy experiences an increase in GDP. This increase in domestic income, all else fixed, will cause:

- a. a private payments surplus      b. a private payments deficit  
c. the BP schedule to shift up      d. the BP schedule to shift down
11. Assume the domestic economy experiences a reduction in the interest rate. This reduction in the domestic interest rate, all else fixed, will cause:  
a. a private payments surplus      b. a private payments deficit  
c. the BP schedule to shift up      d. the BP schedule to shift down
12. The effects of a change in the price level on equilibrium income best explain which of the following schedules?  
a. the IS schedule      b. the LM schedule      c. the AS schedule  
d. the AD schedule
13. Suppose there is an increase in the price level ( $P$ ). In terms of the IS-LM framework, this increase in  $P$  will cause:  
a. an increase in output and an increase in the interest rate  
b. a reduction in output and an increase in the interest rate  
c. an increase in output and a reduction in the interest rate  
d. a reduction in output and a reduction in the interest rate
14. Which of the following is NOT consistent with the rational expectations hypothesis?  
a. individuals use past information when forming expectations  
b. individuals use current information when forming expectations  
c. individuals understand what factors affect macroeconomic variables  
d. individuals can perfectly predict future values of macroeconomic variables
15. Which of the following represents the basis of the new classical theory?  
a. individuals are motivated by self-interest  
b. wages are perfectly flexible      c. prices are perfectly flexible  
d. all of the above
16. Nominal wage contracts tend to exist because:  
a. firms would not prefer to pay lower nominal wages if consumers demand fewer of the goods and services the firm produces  
b. workers would not prefer to earn higher nominal wages if the demand for their skills increases  
c. contracts can minimize the labor-market transaction costs associated with an auction market for labor skills  
d. all of the above
17. Assume workers and firms correctly anticipate the price level and that wages are set based on the modern Keynesian theory of contracts. In this case employment will be:  
a. greater than the full-information value of employment  
b. less than the full-information value of employment  
c. equal to the market clearing value of employment  
d. less than the level of employment that occurs in the classical labor auction market
18. The Great Depression remains an event of considerable interest to economists. Which of the following represents the great puzzle posed by the Great Depression?  
a. the short-run effects of the drop in aggregate demand on output  
b. the short-run effects of the drop in aggregate demand on the price level  
c. the effects of the drop in the nominal money stock on aggregate demand  
d. none of the above



19. Price inertia refers to:
- the effects of the nominal money stock on the price level
  - the rigidity of the real wage
  - the persistence of any drop in output
  - the sluggishness of price adjustments
20. One of the problems with small-menu-cost models is that:
- the theory assumes that firms attempt to maximize profits for just one period
  - the models only focus on the costs of changing prices
  - the models do not consider the costs of changing production
  - all of the above
21. Assume that: banks do not hold excess reserves; individuals do not hold currency; and the required reserve ratio is 10% ( $q = .10$ ). For this economy, a Fed purchase of \$50 million of government securities will eventually cause the money supply to:
- increase by \$500 million
  - increase by \$5 million
  - decrease by \$500 million
  - decrease by \$5 million
22. Use your understanding of the IS-LM-BP model to answer this question. Assume at the initial equilibrium that output is below the target level of output and that a private payment deficit exists. Given this information, we know with certainty that which of the following policy actions will simultaneously achieve both internal and external balance?
- more information is needed to answer this question
  - reduction in the nominal money supply
  - increase in government expenditures
  - reduction in government expenditures
23. Which of the following represents the response lag?
- the amount of time between the realization of the need for a macroeconomic policy action and the actual implementation of that policy
  - the total amount of time between the need for a macroeconomic policy action and when the subsequent policy action has its macroeconomic effects
  - the amount of time between the implementation of a policy action and when the macroeconomy responds to that policy action
  - none of the above
24. Which of the following does NOT represent one of the three types of foreign exchange risk?
- the effects of changes in the exchange rate on net exports
  - the effects of changes in the exchange rate on the value of a financial asset relating to the funding of a foreign-currency-denominated transaction
  - the effects of changes in the exchange rate on the underlying rates of return on financial assets denominated in other currencies
  - the effects of changes in the exchange rate on the market value of an individual's foreign asset holdings
25. Which of the following would contribute to the development of an optimal currency area?
- obstacles to the flow of labor across borders
  - the existence of different languages
  - obstacles to the flow of capital across borders
  - all of the above

二、繳稅旺季又到了，日前有關中小學教師課徵所得稅問題，又成為熱門的話題。假若政府降低土地稅等，將使民間的實質財富有所增加，請你以適當的圖表說明降稅政策的總體效果？（25%）

三、世界經濟近期逐漸復甦，台灣的經濟亦有所起色，而各界仍認為「加強投資」對台灣是絕對需要的。依經濟學理觀察，投資大致可區分為自發性投資（autonomous investment）和誘發性投資（induced investment），請你分別就這兩類投資加以定義，並解析其影響？（25%）

- 一、 何謂社會法學？試論述其內容並評析之？（25分）
- 二、 我國憲法中具有社會權性質的條文有那些？其實踐情形如何？有何困難？（25分）
- 三、 請依據我國憲法及法律，分析「社會安全」與「社會福利」的概念（94 中山所碩士班丙組，25%）。
- 四、 某甲一家生活陷於困頓，打算向某縣政府請求救助。社會局承辦人員完成必要的調查程序後，囑咐某甲安心回家等待消息。對於本案申請低收入戶之列冊，社會局經書面審核，認定某甲的家庭現狀不符合低收入戶之資格，乃以某縣社局甲字第三號函否准其申請。主管機關核定低收入戶資格是何種行政行為？行政行為的相對人如何確定？案例中某縣政府社會局的回函又是何種行政行為？（94 中山所碩士班丙組，25%）

一、申論自我概念與社會互動的關係。 25%

二、試從社會結構論的觀點觀察和分析台灣社會不平等的現象。 25%

三、 解釋名詞（每題 5 分，共 20 分）

- 1、 Social Stratification
- 2、 Functional Perspective
- 3、 Emile Durkheim
- 4、 Division of Labor

四、 問答題（每題 15 分，共 30 分）

- 1、請您用兩個社會學理論來解釋社會福利政策的制訂。
- 2、請您用社會學的觀點解釋台灣社會目前的低生育率的現象。