國立中山大學95學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目:政治學【中山所碩士在職專班甲組】

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中山所碩士在職專班政治學

- 一、 根據最近一次(民國94年6月)的修憲,我國的立法委員人數在下一 屆選舉時將減半,就政治學的理論與實務而言,請問立法委員人數減半將會 產生何種影響,請申論之?(25分)
- 二、 我國實施凍省已經有一段時期,請比較凍省之前與之後的中央與地方關係爲何,請就政治學的理論與實務申論之?(25分)

= 請將下列英文翻譯爲中文〈25%〉。

"International Relations, a branch of political science, is the study of foreign affairs of and relations among states within the international system, including the roles of states, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and multinational corporations. It is both an academic and public policy field, and can either positive or normative as it both seeks to analyze as well as formulate foreign policy."

四 什麼是權力〈power〉?〈25%〉

一、選擇題(單選)(多0%)

1.通貨膨脹是指:

a. 生產力提升 b. 物價上漲 c. 物價下跌

d. 政府減稅

2.稀少性是什麼現象造成的結果?

a.所得分配不均 b.稅賦太低 c.稅賦太高 d.滿足社會大眾慾望的資源太少

3.一個廠商的市場佔有力的典型例子是:

a. 台北市東區的錄影帶出租店 b. 台南鄉下的農夫 c. 龜山鄉的加油站 d. 淡水地區的有線電視台業者

表 1

	生產一磅所需		20小時可以生產	
	要的勞動力		的總磅數	
	肉	馬鈴薯	肉	馬鈴薯
農夫	10	5	2	4
牧童	4	1	5	20

- 4.參考表 1,對牧童而言,每生產一磅馬鈴薯的機會成本爲:
- a.每個勞工花1小時生產 b.每個勞工花5小時生產 c. 生產4磅的肉
- d. 生產 1/4 磅的肉
- a. 馬鈴薯; 內 b. 內;馬鈴薯 c. 沒有任何財貨; 內 d. 他們不能藉由專業生產和貿易來得到利益
- 6. Monopolistic competition is characterized by:
- interdependent pricing and output decisions.
- b. significant barriers to entry.
- c. many firms producing differentiated products.
- d. firms facing a perfectly elastic demand curve.
- 7. If a monopolist increases sales from 100 to 101 by lowering its price from \$4 to \$3.99, its marginal revenue for moving from 100 to 101 would be:
- a. 400
- b. 0.01
- c. \$2.99
- d. 402.99.
- 8. In long-run equilibrium for a monopolistically competitive firm:
- a. price is equal to marginal revenue.
- b. price exceeds average total cost.
- c. price is equal to average total cost.
- d. price is equal to marginal cost.
- 9. Monopolistic competition is similar to perfect competition is that:
- a. output is at minimum average total cost in both. B. there is easy entry and exit in both.
- c. both entail the production of differentiated products. D. heavy advertising occurs in both.

10. Cartels are organizations that seek to:

a. keep markets contestable. B. limit output by assigning production quotas to members.

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- d. encourage takeover of specific industries by a single seller to establish monopolies.
- 11. Game theory is used to analyze decision making in the:
- a. monopoly model.

b. monopolistic competition model.

c. oligopoly model.

- d. perfect competition model.
- 12. The market structure in which firms face the most elastic demand curve is:
- a. oligopoly
- b. monopolistic competition. c. perfect competition. d. monopoly.
- 13. How are perfect competition, monopolistic competition, and monopoly similar?
- a. They all engage in advertising.

b. They all produce homogeneous products.

c. They all produce where MR=MC.

- d. They all have high barriers to entry.
- 14. During World War II people chose to hold relatively more currency and relatively fewer checking deposits. This should have
- a. increased the money multiplier and the money supply.
 b. increased the money multiplier and decreased the money supply.
 c. decreased the money multiplier and increased the money supply.
- d. decreased the money multiplier and decreased the money supply.
- 15. In the nineteenth century when there were bank runs, banks would make relatively fewer loans and hold relatively more excess reserves. This should have
- a. increased both the money multiplier and the money supply.
- b. decreased both the money multiplier and the money supply.
- c. increased the money multiplier and decreased the money supply.
- decreased the multiplier and increased the money supply.
- 16. If there is monetary neutrality which of the following change when the money supply changes?
- a. real interest rates
- b. the price level
- c. employment
- d. building and modernizing of factories.
- 17. If a resident of the United States buys stock in a Japanese corporation, this is an example of U.S.
- a. foreign portfolio investment.
- b. foreign direct investment.
- c. exports.

- d. imports.
- 18. 勞動參與力
 - a. 等於1減失業率。
- B. 衡量在勞動力中所有成人人口的百分比。
- c. 衡量在就業人口中所有成人人口的百分比。
- d. 衡量在就業人口中勞動力的百分比。
- 19. 自然失業率包括
 - a. 摩擦性失業和結構性失業。
- B. 不是摩擦性失業和結構性失業。
- c. 是結構性失業但不是摩擦性失業。
- D. 是摩擦性失業但不是結構性失業。
- 20. 安安剛從學校畢業,正在找工作,但還沒找到,結果

- a. 失業率不變,但勞動參與力增加。
- b. 失業率增加,且勞動參與力減少。
- c. 失業率增加,但勞動參與力不變。
- d. 失業率增加,且勞動參與力增加。

21. 貼現率是指

- a. 聯邦銀行向一般銀行收取的利率。
- b. 包含在準備率中的一種利率。
- c. 銀行對聯邦銀行提出的存款準備金的利率。
- d. 銀行對向他們貸款的客戶所收取的利率。

22. 法定準備金通常是指

- a. 銀行能接受的存款金額。 B. 銀行必須保有一定金額的存款。 c. 銀行被允許貸款的形式。 D. 銀行能向聯邦銀行借的金額。
- 23. 爲了保持穩定的物價,中央銀行必須
 - a. 維持失業率。
 - b. 控制貨幣供給
- c. 賣債券
- d. 以上皆是

- 24. 貨幣的流動速度是衡量
 - a. (P x Y)/M
- b. $(P \times M)/Y$
- c. (Y x M)/P
- d. (Y x M)/V

- 25. 如果通貨膨脹超過預期水準,則
 - a. 債務人會得到比他們原先預期還高的利率。
 - b. 債務人會付出比他們原先預期還高的利率。
 - c. 債權人會得到比他們原先預期還低的利率。
 - d. 債權人會付出比他們原先預期還低的利率。
- 隨著經濟的全球化,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 theory)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。請以台灣常見的蔗糖或水果等農產品爲例,用簡易圖形來評析蛛網理 論中價格與數量的變動情形?(25%)
- 三、隨著經濟結構變遷及加入 WTO 等之衝擊,近年來,台灣之經濟成長率與 就業情形未見明顯增長,給人民帶來極大的生活壓力,在這經濟不景氣時 刻,有關擴張性的財政政策或貨幣政策,常被各界所重視。試以簡易的圖 解,比較並評述兩種擴張性政策的效果。(25%)

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- 一、 試評析司法輕大法官第603號解釋。(25分)
- 二、 監智政府是國會的職權。計從學理,條文,国外法例及相関大法官解釋 論述我国立法院的調查权。. (25分).

三、中央法規標準法第二十二條第二項規定,「命令之<u>廢止</u>,由原發布機關爲之。」 行程程序法第一百七十四條之一規定,「本法施行前,行政機關依中央法規標 準法第七條訂定之命令,須以法律規定或以法律明列其授權依據者,應於本 法施行後二年內,以法律規定或以法律明列其授權依據後修正或訂定;逾期 失效。」

憲法第一七二條規定,「命令與憲法或法律牴觸者<u>無效</u>。」 上述規定分別明定命令之廢止、失效、無效,請問三者如何區分?(30%)

四、某甲進入賣場購物,卻因地板溼滑倒地發生骨折。某甲考慮對賣場提出損害 賠償請求權,請問請求權基礎為何?(20%)