一、試從公民權或稱公民身份（citizenship）的角度，探索社會福利與社會保險的制度。同時以此為範圍，自行訂出研究焦點，並分別設計一個質化研究與量化研究的方案，方案中詳細說明研究的架構與使用的方

二、試翻譯（10%）並論述（15%）下列一段文字：

Social science has both scientific and humanistic components, both governed by the same imperatives of scholarly inquiry—the rules of evidence and inference. Contributions to knowledge may come from great insight or great virtuosity. We also assume that, within the ontology of the families of sciences, it is on the “cloud” side of Karl Popper’s “clouds and clocks” continuum. That is to say, the regularities it discovers are probabilistic rather than lawlike, and many of them may have relatively short half-lives.

三、試從“Epistemology”、“strategic methods”、“technique”三個層面分別

說明「社會科學研究方法」中，所謂「方法」（method）這個詞的涵義。25%
一、試論暴力與民族國家之關係。（10% ）
二、簡介考察「國家與社會」之關係的不同角度及其評價。（20% ）

三、In order to strengthen Taiwan's relations with countries in Southeast Asia, the ROC government has practiced the Southward policy since the early 1990s. It seems that Taiwan, based on bilateral trade, Taiwan's investments in Southeast Asia, and official visits between both sides, has improved its substantial relations with Southeast Asia in the last decade. Please use a theoretical framework to explain Taiwan's improving relations with Southeast Asian nations. (15 points) (You are allowed to answer this question in Chinese.)

四、Since the mid-1980s, regionalism has been rising in the Asia-Pacific area. What do you understand about regionalism and what theory or theories are better to explain the recent political and economic development in the Asia-Pacific area. (15 points) (You are allowed to answer this question in Chinese.)

五、憲法又稱「政治法」，何謂？（10%）對於其中法律與政治的衝突，應採取何種態度？（10%）

六、法，我兩國的憲政體制為何？試從憲法規範面與憲政運作面加以評析。（20%）
一、(25%) 数日前，華航的空難事件，激起了大家對不完全競爭市場的激辯，姑不論華航本身之內部管理與績效如何，若就台灣少數行業觀之，寡占市場一直存在，因其影響層面很大，也常為眾人注意之焦點。首先請你就寡占市場的經濟效果，試就效率、公平、成長、競爭等多方面，解析其利弊得失？另外，請就寡占市場價格領導(price leadership)的計價方式，試以簡易圖表略作解析？(25%)

二、(25%) 簡答及計算題
1. Each year Sam Mellow grows 200 units of wheat and 100 units of sunflower seeds for his own consumption and for sale to the outside world. Wheat and sunflower seeds are the only two items that provide utility to Sam. They are also his only source of income. Sam cannot save his proceeds fro year to year.
   a. If the price of wheat is $2 per unit and sunflower seed sells for $10 per unit, Sam chooses to sell 200 units of the sunflower seeds he produces while retaining 80 units for his own use. Show Sam's budget constraint and utility-maximizing situation and indicate both his initial production levels and the amount of additional wheat he will buy with the proceeds from his sunflower seed sales.
   b. Suppose sunflower seed prices fall to $6 per unit while wheat prices remain unchanged. Will Sam be made better or worse off by this price decline? Please explain by drawing a budget constraint at the same graph in (a). Show that if Sam is to be made better off by the price decline he must become a seller of wheat and a buyer of sunflower seeds.

三、(25%) 台灣於2002年正式加入WTO，然在此一組織及其相關協議架構下，國際貿易自由化風潮蔚為壯觀，我們也將面臨危機的防範與產業轉型的大課題。在WTO架構下曾列舉數項原則，其中包括關稅減讓及撤除數量限制等原則，依你所學總體經濟之分析方法，說明關稅保障的效果如何？並對台灣加入WTO後，在產業政策方面應作哪些調整？(25%)

四、(20%) An individual j maximizes lifetime utility, U j , which depends on period consumption levels, denoted c j:
   \( U_j = u(c_j) + \beta u(c_{j+1}) \), \( 0 < \beta < 1 \)
   where \( \beta \) is a discount factor and its budget constraint is \( c_j + \frac{c_{j+1}}{1+r} = y_j + \frac{y_{j+1}}{1+r} \)

   (A) Show that the intertemporal Ruler equation takes the form \( \frac{\partial U}{\partial c_j} = \left( \frac{(1+r)\partial U}{\partial c_{j+1}} \right) \)

   (B) Use the Euler condition together with the (differentiated) budget constraint to compute the total derivative, \( \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial c_j} (y_j - c_j) \)

   (C) Explain why the answer in b implies that a country benefits from a rise in the world interest rate if and only if its terms of intertemporal trade improve.

五、(5%) According to your knowledge, please carefully explain the difference between Solow growth model and Endogenous growth model. We also know this two models applied on the convergence of income per capita in across countries studies by many economists. A substantial works found that income per capita for the poor countries do not show the convergence in the unconditional studies. However, the income per capital does show the convergence in the conditional studies. What does the meaning of "unconditional" and "conditional" represent?
第一題： 某甲六個月大時，遭生母同居人抱起以頭撞幾撞得腦震盪受重傷，經當地社會局緊急安置，並由法院裁定剝奪父母之監護權。其後安排某甲生活於寄養家庭。四年後，寄養家庭因經濟狀況無法繼續收養。

社會局多方努力之下，一直找不到家庭領養。某甲曾因腦部受外力重創，造成兩側硬腦膜下出血，致使腦部發展遲緩，影響智力，許多家庭因此不願領養。直到某教會團體的協助，終於找到一對住在荷蘭的 A 夫婦願意收養，同時荷蘭天主教福利中心也委託醫生來台檢查小豪的健康狀況。A 夫婦雖然無法來台與小豪見面，卻不斷透過信件、錄影帶、信件，甚至寄來玩具，與小豪建立感情。經過了一年多的接觸，A 夫婦希望能將小豪接去荷蘭。

兒童福利法第四條規定「各級政府處理兒童事務，應以兒童最佳利益為優先考量。」民法第一〇九四條規定「法院為未成年子女之最佳利益，得依當地社會福利主管機關之聲請，就兒童安置等內務及血親尊親屬、社會福利主管機關、社會福利機構或其他適當之人選定或改定為監護人，並得指定監護之方法。」

社會局希望知道「境內寄養」是否符合我國法規，尤其是「比例原則」，何謂「比例原則」（十分）？在本案中，如何依據「比例原則」判斷「境內寄養」是否符合某甲的最佳利益（十分）？

第二題：「一個中國」「一中一台」甚至「兩國論」背後所蘊含的是哪種族群社會學的概念？試請進一步說明「sovereignty」「nationality」「ethnicity」與「citizenship」之間所展開的一系列學術對話，對這個議題的釐清，提供哪些有力的線索（40％）

第三題：社會學對人與社會之關係的研究和解釋有其學術上的意義和貢獻：這些研究和解釋對國家社會，甚至是全球的發展上也起了些許不可磨滅的推力。但是，學者之問對人性和社會組織的基本看法經常各有不同而出現不同的理論觀點。譬如，在社會學理論的發展上陸續有實證論、詮釋論、批判論、結構論，以及結構主義論的提出，試比較分析這些理論中的任何三種對人的理想化和對社會之結構化的看法，以及其在社會現代化或發展上的實際貢獻。 （30％）