

國立成功大學  
110學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號： 236

系 所： 財務金融研究所

科 目： 經濟學

日 期： 0203

節 次： 第 1 節

備 註： 不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。請依照題號順序作答，題號標示不清者，不予計分。

**Part A. Multiple Choice (20%)**



1. Suppose the current equilibrium price for pizza is \$250, If the federal government decides the price of pizza should be set or frozen at \$200. the result of this policy would be :
  - A. a shortage. where at the freeze price (\$200) the quantity demanded would exceed the quantity supplied.
  - B. A surplus, where at the freeze price (\$200) the quantity demanded would be less than the quantity supplied.
  - C. The the market would remain in equilibrium but with a larger quantity bought and sold at \$250.
  - D. At the freeze price (\$200) the quantity sold would be greater than the quantity bought.
  - E. At the equilibrium price of \$250, more units would be sold.
2. Which of the following statements is correct concerning a profit maximizing firm with monopoly power ?
  - A. It can always increase profits by raising the price of its product.
  - B. It will never charge a price at which the price elasticity of demand is less than 1 in absolute value.
  - C. It will never charge a price at which the price elasticity of demand is greater than 1 in absolute value.
  - D. It will charge a price that is equal to its marginal cost.
  - E. It will charge a price that is less than marginal cost.
3. The acceleration principle implies that to maintain present investment levels:
  - A. output must continue to increase or decrease at its present rate.
  - B. output must grow at an accelerated pace.
  - C. output must grow at an ever slowing pace.
  - D. Investment must be at a zero level already.
  - E. None of the above.
4. The effects of a drop in world oil price on the economy of an oil import country are most likely to be
  - A. increase in aggregate output and general price level.
  - B. decrease in aggregate output and general price level.
  - C. increase in aggregate output but decrease in general price level.
  - D. decrease in aggregate output but increase in general price level.
5. Cream is complementary to coffee, and tea is a substitute for coffee. After an excise tax on the sale of coffee is imposed, which of the following will result?
  - A. The price of both cream and tea will rise.
  - B. The price of cream will rise, and the price of tea will fall.
  - C. The prices of both cream and tea will stay the same.
  - D. The price of cream will fall, and the price of tea will rise.
  - E. The prices of both cream and tea will fall.
6. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
  - A. the natural rate of unemployment can be reduced by policies designed to affect the composition of the labor force.
  - B. the availability of unemployment benefits reduces the natural rate of unemployment.
  - C. high rates of unemployment often have a way of perpetuating themselves.
  - D. the unemployment rate among white males 20 years and older is lower than the overall unemployment rate.
  - E. even when the economy is at the full-employment level of output, some frictional unemployment still exists.
7. The neoclassical growth model predicts absolute convergence for countries with the
  - A. same technology, savings rate, and population growth.

- B. same technology and population growth, but different savings rates.  
 C. same technology and savings rate, but different rates of population growth.  
 D. same population growth and savings rate, but different levels of technology.  
 E. same population growth, but different levels of technology or savings rates.
8. If a central bank is uncertain about whether an economic disturbance is temporary or permanent, it should  
 A. always wait until the full effect of the disturbance is felt before undertaking any policy changes.  
 B. make frequent and modest policy changes and adjust policies whenever necessary to reach a sustainable goal.  
 C. announce and then implement major policy changes right away to signal to financial markets that it will address the disturbance vigorously.  
 D. announce a policy change and then wait for financial markets to react, which is often all that is needed to calm economic activity.  
 E. do all of the above
9. The term "quantitative easing" refers to a policy by the Fed to  
 A. "peg" the interest rate at a pre-determined level through the use of open market operation.  
 B. massively sell short-term assets in order to quickly change short-term interest rates.  
 C. massively buy long-term assets in order to directly lower long-term interest rates.  
 D. directly appeal to banks to ease credit in order to stimulate investment spending.  
 E. none of the above.
10. If a consumer is always indifferent between an additional one grapefruit or an additional two oranges, then when oranges are on the horizontal axis the indifference curves :  
 A. will be right angles whose corners occurs on a ray from the origin with slope of +2.  
 B. will be right angles whose corners occur on a ray from the origin with slope of +1/2.  
 C. will be straight lines with a slope of -1.  
 D. will be straight lines with a slope of -1/2.  
 E. None of the above.

**Part B.** 試回答下列各問題。中文題請用中文答題；英文題請用英文答題，英文題用中文答題者不予計分。答題時務必將所有推論過程清楚完整列示，如有需要，請自行擬定必要之假設與定義。

1. (30%) 請閱讀下列新聞稿並回答獨立的問題：

- (1) 新冠病毒 (COVID-19) 肆虐全球，影響大眾出門及與他人接觸的意願，進而改變消費習慣，試以內生成長模型分析在遠端經濟之下技術進步之影響。
- (2) 政府積極推行行動支付，預計在 114 年使行動支付普及率達到 95% 的數位轉型目標，核定了相當大筆的預算。如政府每年度核定預算時，會編列為發展數位金融環境，普及行動支付及提升金融交易安全的金融科技研究經費。此外，財政部為加速行動支付普及化，自 107 年起鼓勵小規模營業人接受消費者使用行動支付裝置付款，並針對有導入行動支付系統的營業人，即便營業規模已達每月銷售額 20 萬元以上，仍按 1% 稅率查定課徵營業稅，以減輕營業稅負擔；近期更將此優惠稅率將延長至 114 年。試以經濟剩餘模型繪圖分析政府推行行動支付政策之社會福利效果。

 <b>國家發展委員會</b> <small>NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL</small>		<a href="#">重大政策</a> <a href="#">主要業務</a> <a href="#">服務圖地</a> <a href="#">查詢專區</a> <a href="#">關於本會</a>	<input type="text" value=""/>
<b>關於本會</b>		<a href="#">首頁</a> > <a href="#">關於本會</a> > <a href="#">新聞稿</a>	
<b>新聞稿</b>			
<a href="#">院長施政方針</a>	<b>加速普及行動支付 打造零接觸新經濟模式</b>		
<a href="#">認識本會</a>	發布單位：產業處 發布日期：109-05-18 19:46		
<a href="#">認識首長</a>	國家發展委員會陳美伶主委今(18)日主持「行動支付跨部會研商第10次會議」，包括中央銀行嚴宗大副總裁、金管會銀行局莊琬嫻副局長等17個單位與會。國發會陳主委表示，非常感謝過去兩年多來各部會積極推動行動支付，在政策引導下，雖然沒有太多預算，但民間業者熱烈響應，如四大超商、全聯等業者皆已導入行動支付，應用場域涵蓋民生消費、水電稅費、大眾運輸、觀光旅遊、校園生活等，普及率去年已高達62%，成果豐碩。		
<a href="#">委員會決議</a>	本次會議的討論重點為，因應COVID-19(武漢肺炎)疫情行動支付相關措施，例如擴大業者透過線上預訂、預付、預約等，提供民眾需求；補助店家導入外送及電商平台，促進數位轉型；結合地方政府透過線上活動推廣行動支付等。國發會陳主委討論時表示，推動行動支付可簡化申請流程及繁瑣紙本，解決目前因申請疏因所需資料帶來的困擾。陳主委期勉各部會，後疫情時代零接觸商機已是重要趨勢，行動支付只是其中一環。臺灣號稱ICT王國，但在數位轉型上仍有進步空間，隨著新經濟模式的蓬勃發展，希望相關部會在政策制定及公共治理方面，必須加速進行調整以為因應，以達到一支手機，行遍天下的目標。		
<a href="#">大事紀</a>	本次會議中，金管會也報告了「電子支付機構管理條例」修正草案進度，將整合電子支付及電子票證，提供更多元、方便的金融服務，行政院已於今年3月完成審查，希望能儘速立法通過。政府也正建構電子支付跨機構共用平臺，提供電支、電票機構間訊息即時交換及快速清算之服務。未來商家僅需選擇一家收單機構，即可接受民眾的多元品牌支付。		
<a href="#">本會向立法院報告</a>	此外，教育部於今日會議報告「大專校院校園行動支付推動計畫」，截至109年3月，約計有54.4% (87所)學校已提供行動支付服務。未來隨著行動支付的普及，預料將可擴散到更多的學校及周圍商圈。		
<a href="#">新聞稿</a>	2. (20%) 美國總統大選剛落幕，候選人川普與拜登之選情競爭激烈並提出許多看法迥異之經濟政策。試列示一項川普與拜登所提出之經濟相關政策並以適當之經濟模型分析比較兩人政策對美國經濟之影響。		
<a href="#">即時新聞澄清專區</a>	3. (30%) Comment on the following statement in economic perspective: (1) "If a central bank decides to accommodate an adverse supply shock, it will intensify the inflationary effects." Comment on this statement with the help of an AD-AS diagram. (15%) (2) "Either expansionary fiscal policy or a currency depreciation will increase domestic national income by decreasing the level of foreign output demanded." Comment on this statement." (15%)		