

系所組別： 國際企業研究所甲、乙組

考試科目： 經濟學

考試日期：0224，節次：2

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機

請勿在本試題紙上作答，否則不予計分

- 注意：(1) 請依題號順序作答
(2) 作答時不需重抄題目

(20分)1. 解釋以下名詞

- (1) Law of comparative advantage
- (2) Excess supply v. s. excess demand
- (3) Consumer surplus v. s. producer surplus
- (4) Balance of payments
- (5) Demand-pull inflation

(20分)2. 問答申論題

- (1) 請說明為何寡占市場容易形成勾結，而為何勾結有內在的不穩定，容易破裂。
- (2) 何謂「正常財」？何謂「奢侈財」？何謂「劣等財」？何謂「所得彈性」？請說明「所得彈性」與上述三種不同財貨之關係。

(20分)3. 問答申論題

- (1) 何謂「人口老化社會」？(2) 其原因為何？在「人口老化社會」的趨勢下，對台灣的政府財政及重要的總體經濟變數會產生甚麼影響？其又會對台灣的那些產業有利？那些產業不利？原因何在？

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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(40分) 1. 選擇題(每題2分)

Point	Production of grain (tons)	Production of cars (cars)
A	0	30
B	2	28
C	4	24
D	6	18
E	8	10
F	10	0

1) The table above lists six points on the production possibilities frontier for grain and cars. Given this information, which of the following combinations is unattainable?

- A) 6 tons of grain and 18 cars
- B) 4 tons of grain and 26 cars
- C) 2 tons of grain and 27 cars
- D) 7 tons of grain and 10 cars

2) Changes in which of the following shift the demand curve for hamburgers?

- A) an increase in the price of the meat used to produce hamburgers
- B) an improvement in the productivity of hamburger-making machines
- C) a fall in the price of french fries, a complement for hamburgers
- D) an increase in the number of hamburger restaurants

Component	Amount (billions of dollars)
Personal consumption expenditure	3,720
Government expenditure	430
Gross investment	610
Net investment	520
Exports	650
Imports	720

3) Using the information in the table above, depreciation equals

- A) -\$90 billion.
- B) \$90 billion.
- C) -\$70 billion.
- D) some amount that cannot be determined.

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4) Using the definition of unemployment, which of the following individuals would

be unemployed?

A) A full-time student quits school, enters the labor market for the first time, and searches for employment.

B) Because of the increased level of automobile imports, an employee of General Motors is laid off but expects to be called back to work soon.

C) Because of a reduction in the military budget, your next door neighbor loses her job in a plant where nuclear warheads are made and must look for a new job.

D) All of these individuals are unemployed.

5) If the real wage rate is such that the quantity of labor supplied by workers is less than the quantity of labor demanded by firms,

A) the economy is at full employment.

B) the unemployment rate is less than the natural unemployment rate.

C) the real wage rate will decrease.

D) real GDP equals potential GDP since firms make the decision on how many workers to hire.

6) In 2008, suppose Country A had net taxes of \$30 million and government expenditures of \$35 million. In addition, household saving in Country A totaled \$5 million while consumption was \$80 million. The government of Country A is running a budget _____ and national saving is _____ million.

A) surplus; \$5

B) deficit; -\$5

C) deficit; \$5

D) surplus; \$25

7) The long-run aggregate supply curve is

A) horizontal at the full employment price level.

B) vertical at the full employment level of real GDP.

C) upward sloping because of the effects of price level changes on real GDP.

D) the same as the short-run aggregate supply curve.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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- 8) Which of the following does NOT occur as the economy moves from an expansion to a recession?
- A) An initial decrease in autonomous spending is the trigger that creates the business cycle turning point.
 - B) The change in planned spending exceeds the change in real GDP.
 - C) The multiplier process reinforces any decrease in spending and pushes the economy into recession.
 - D) Incomes fall during recessions as firms cut production in response to unplanned increases in inventories.
- 9) A demand-pull inflation spiral results when
- A) aggregate demand increases and the economy corrects the resulting inflationary gap, but aggregate demand continues to increase because the Federal Reserve continues to increase the quantity of money.
 - B) the economy experiences a one-time jump in the price level.
 - C) aggregate demand increases, the Federal Reserve does not increase the quantity of money, and so the economy corrects the resulting inflationary gap on its own.
 - D) aggregate supply decreases, the Federal Reserve corrects the resulting recessionary gap by increasing the quantity of money and the supply shocks then stop.
- 10) Looking at the supply-side effects on aggregate supply shows that a tax hike on labor income
- A) weakens the incentive to work.
 - B) decreases potential GDP.
 - C) increases potential GDP because people work more to pay the higher taxes.
 - D) Both answers A and B are correct.
- 11) In a market economy, what people do in the pursuit of their self-interest
- A) is usually in conflict with the social interest.
 - B) usually forwards the social interest.
 - C) always forwards the social interest.
 - D) is always in conflict with the social interest.

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12) A local pizzeria raised its price from \$9 to \$11 for each pizza and the sales of its pizza decreased from 150 to 100 per day. What is the price elasticity of demand in this case?

- A) 1/2
- B) -2
- C) -1/2
- D) 2

13) Which of the following is true?

- A) Lotteries work best when a resource can serve just one user at a time in a sequence.
- B) A market price always allocates resources better than does a command system.
- C) When the government decides how to allocate tax dollars among competing uses, resources are allocated by majority rule.
- D) Force has never played an important role in allocating scarce resources.

14) Suppose the government imposes a price ceiling on gasoline that is less than the equilibrium price. As a result,

- A) the price of gasoline rises to the equilibrium price.
- B) there is incentive for buyers to undertake search activity.
- C) the supply of gasoline will increase and the supply curve will shift rightward.
- D) the demand for gasoline will decrease and the demand curve will shift leftward.

15) Consider a market that is initially in equilibrium with quantity demanded equal to quantity supplied at a price of \$20. If the world price of the good is \$10 and the country opens up to international trade then in this market we would expect

- A) imports will increase, price will fall, and quantity supplied will fall
- B) exports will increase, price will be unchanged, and quantity supplied will increase
- C) imports will increase, price will decrease, and the supply curve will shift to the left
- D) quantity demanded will decrease, quantity supplied will decrease, and price will decrease

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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16) When a consumer spends all of his or her income and consumes a bundle of goods such that the marginal utility per dollar from all goods is equal, then the

- A) consumer's total utility is maximized.
- B) consumer is in his or her consumption equilibrium.
- C) marginal utilities for *each* good are maximized.
- D) Both answers A and B are correct.

17) "Diminishing marginal returns" refer to a situation in which the

- A) marginal cost of the last worker hired is less than the marginal cost of the previous worker hired.
- B) average cost of the last worker hired is less than the average cost of the previous worker hired.
- C) marginal product of the last worker hired is less than the marginal product of the previous worker hired.
- D) average product of the last worker hired is less than the average product of the previous worker hired.

18) All of the following are examples of price discrimination EXCEPT

- A) buy-one-get-one-free offers.
- B) "early bird specials" at a restaurant.
- C) lower ticket prices for matinee performances.
- D) "buy now, pay later" payment options.

19) Which of the following best explains why monopolistically competitive firms face a downward sloping demand curve while perfectly competitive firms do not?

- A) monopolistically competitive firms sell a differentiated good
- B) monopolistically competitive industries have only a few firms
- C) monopolistically competitive firms have barriers to entry
- D) only industries with free entry and exit have firms that face horizontal demand curves

20) In an oligopoly market, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index is usually:

- A) Greater than 1,000
- B) Below 1,000
- C) Between 100 and 1,000
- D) Between 200 and 2,000