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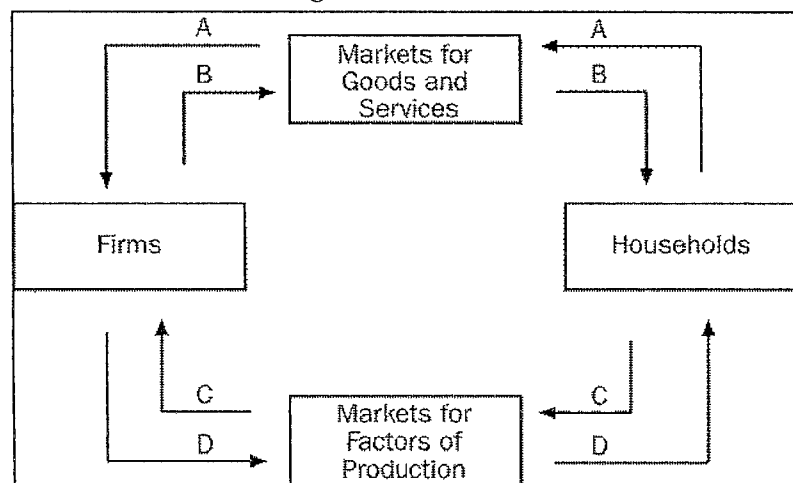
國立聯合大學 101 學年度碩士班考試招生
管理碩士學位學程 入學考試試題

科目： 經濟學 第 1 頁共 4 頁

一、單選題：請於 答案卷 依序編寫題號後作答。每題 3 分，共計 60 分；答錯 不 倒扣。

PART I:

The Circular Flow Diagram



1. Refer to The Circular Flow Diagram. Which arrow represents the flow of spending by households?

- a) A c) C
b) B d) D

2. Refer to The Circular Flow Diagram. Which arrow represents the flow of goods and services?

- a) A c) C
b) B d) D

3. Refer to The Circular Flow Diagram. Which arrow represents the flow of land, labor, and capital?

- a) A c) C
b) B d) D

4. Refer to The Circular Flow Diagram. Sonia completes her first week of employment working as a hairdresser at a salon. On Friday of that week, she receives her first paycheck. To which of the arrows does this transaction directly contribute?

- a) B only c) C only
b) A and B d) C and D

PART II:

The opportunity cost of meat and potatoes

Assume that the farmer and the rancher can switch between producing meat and producing potatoes at a constant rate.

	Labor Hours Needed to Make 1 Pound of		Pounds Produced in 24 Hours	
	Meat	Potatoes	Meat	Potatoes
Farmer	8	2	3	12
Rancher	3	6	8	4

5. Refer to The opportunity cost of meat and potatoes. The opportunity cost of 1 pound of meat for the farmer is

- a) 1/4 pound of potatoes. c) 8 hours of labor.
b) 1/4 hour of labor. d) 4 pounds of potatoes.

6. Refer to The opportunity cost of meat and potatoes. The opportunity cost of 1 pound of potatoes for the rancher is

- a) 1/2 pound of meat. c) 2 pounds of meat.
b) 1/2 hour of labor. d) 6 hours of labor.

7. Refer to The opportunity cost of meat and potatoes. The farmer has an absolute advantage in the production of

- a) meat. c) both goods.
b) potatoes. d) neither good.

8. Refer to The opportunity cost of meat and potatoes.

Without trade, the farmer produced and consumed 2 pounds of meat and 4 pounds of potatoes and the rancher produced and consumed 4 pounds of meat and 2 pounds of potatoes. Then, each person agreed to specialize in the production of the good in which they have a comparative advantage and trade 3 pounds of meat for 6 pounds of potatoes. As a result, the farmer gained

- a) 1 pound of meat and 2 pounds of potatoes and the rancher gained 1 pound of meat and 4 pounds of potatoes.
b) 1 pound of meat and 2 pounds of potatoes and the rancher gained 0 pounds of meat and 5 pounds of

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- potatoes.
- c) 3 pounds of meat and 6 pounds of potatoes and the rancher gained 5 pounds of meat and 6 pounds of potatoes.
- d) 4 pounds of meat and 12 pounds of potatoes and the

rancher gained 6 pounds of meat and 8 pounds of potatoes.

PART III:

The Changes in Equilibrium

	An Increase in Supply	A Decrease in Supply
An Increase in Demand	A	B
A Decrease in Demand	C	D

9. Refer to **The Changes in Equilibrium**. Which combination would produce an increase in equilibrium quantity and an indeterminate change in equilibrium price?
- a) A c) C
 b) B d) D
10. Refer to **The Changes in Equilibrium**. Which combination would produce an increase in equilibrium price and an indeterminate change in equilibrium quantity?

- a) A c) C
 b) B d) D

11. Refer to **The Changes in Equilibrium**. Which combination would produce a decrease in equilibrium price and an indeterminate change in equilibrium quantity?

- a) A c) C
 b) B d) D

12. Refer to **The Changes in Equilibrium**. Which combination would produce a decrease in equilibrium quantity and an indeterminate change in equilibrium price?

- a) A c) C
 b) B d) D

PART IV:

Owners of the Stores Willing to Contribute

A small strip mall contains four retail stores, and crime has recently been on the increase in the neighborhood of the strip mall. The owners of the four stores, Stores A, B, C, and D, are considering contributing to a pool of money that will be used to hire up to 4 security guards. The table represents their willingness to pay, that is, the maximum amount that each store owner is willing to contribute, per day, to hire each security guard.

	A	B	C	D
First guard	\$35	\$40	\$20	\$50
Second guard	25	35	15	40
Third guard	15	30	10	30
Fourth guard	5	25	5	20

13. Refer to **Owners of the Stores Willing to Contribute**. Suppose the cost to hire each individual guard is \$100 per day, then total surplus for the 4 store owners is
- a) \$45 if 1 guard is hired.
 b) \$60 if 2 guards are hired.
 c) \$45 if 3 guards are hired.
 d) All of the above are correct.
14. Refer to **Owners of the Stores Willing to Contribute**. Suppose the cost to hire each individual guard is \$110 per day and the 4 store owners have agreed to split the costs of hiring guards equally. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) The owner of Store A would prefer to hire 2 guards.
 b) The owner of Store C would prefer to hire 1 guard.
 c) The owners of Stores B and D would prefer to hire 3 guards.

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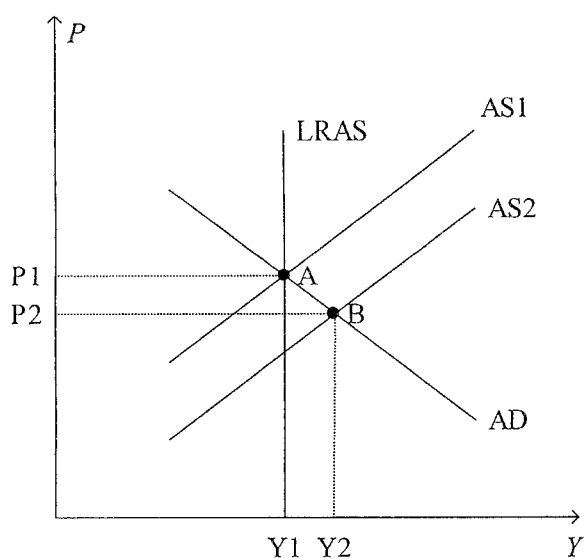
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- d) All of the above are correct.
15. **Refer to Owners of the Stores Willing to Contribute.**
 Suppose the cost to hire each individual guard is \$90 per day and the 4 store owners have agreed to split the costs of hiring guards equally. Which of the following statements is correct?
- The owner of Store A would prefer to hire 3 guards.
 - The owner of Store B would prefer to hire 4 guards.
 - The owner of Store C would prefer to hire 1 guard.
 - All of the above are correct.
16. **Refer to Owners of the Stores Willing to Contribute.**
 Suppose the cost to hire each guard is \$100 per day and the 4 store owners have agreed to split the costs of hiring guards equally. Which store owner(s) would be opposed to hiring *any* guards?
- only the owner of Store C
 - only the owners of Stores A and C
 - only the owners of Stores A, B, and C
 - All 4 store owners would be opposed to hiring any guards.

PART V:

The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves



17. **Refer to The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves.** The appearance of the long-run aggregate-supply (LRAS) curve
- indicates that Y_1 is the natural rate of output.
 - is consistent with the idea that point A represents a long-run equilibrium but not a short-run equilibrium when the relevant short-run aggregate-supply curve is AS1.
 - is inconsistent with the concept of monetary neutrality.
 - All of the above are correct.
18. **Refer to The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves.** The shift of the short-run aggregate-supply curve from AS1 to AS2
- could be caused by an outbreak of war in the Middle East.
 - could be caused by a decrease in the expected price level.
 - causes the economy to experience an increase in the unemployment rate.
 - causes the economy to experience stagflation.
19. **Refer to The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves.** Point B represents
- a short-run equilibrium and a long-run equilibrium.
 - a long-run equilibrium but not a short-run equilibrium.
 - a short-run equilibrium but not a long-run equilibrium.
 - neither a short-run equilibrium nor a long-run equilibrium.
20. **Refer to The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Curves.** Starting from point B and assuming that aggregate demand is held constant, in the long run the economy is likely to experience
- a falling price level and a falling level of output.
 - a falling price level and a rising level of output.
 - a rising price level and a rising level of output.
 - a rising price level and a falling level of output.

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二、問答題

1. 近期希臘持續面臨國債到期無法償還的危機，若歐元區國家不再金援，希臘可能必須退出歐元區，重新發行國幣，一旦上述情況發生，會提高希臘借款的風險貼水，出現資金外逃與利率進一步上升的現象。試分析希臘資金外逃對該國匯率、國民所得、物價、投資、外債負擔等各個經濟層面的影響。(10分)
2. Consider a household's preferences can be represented by the utility function: $U = \ln x_1 + x_2$.
 - a. Determine the demand function for x_1 and x_2 as functions of their prices, p_1, p_2 and I (income) (6 分)
 - b. Determine whether the demand functions are downward sloping. (2 分)
 - c. Are the commodities normal, inferior, or other? Explain. (2 分)
3. 若政府想要擴張財政支出以刺激景氣，
 - a. 試問以貨幣、公債、稅收融通政府支出時，對國民所得與利率的影響有何差異？(6分)
 - b. 民眾有遠見時，上述三種融通方式的效果有何差異？(2分)
 - c. 當民眾有遠見但面臨貸款限制時，上述三種融通方式的效果有何差異？(2分)
4. A monopoly faces two buyers with the demand for the monopoly's product, $q_1 = 8 - p$, $q_2 = 4 - \frac{1}{2}p$, respectively. The monopoly has a constant marginal cost of \$2. If the monopoly decides to adopt the two-part-tariffs pricing strategy, charging the two buyers with the same entrance fee and usage fee (p). Determine the profit-maximizing entrance fee and usage fee. (10分)