

# 淡江大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：企管系、運管系、管科系

科目：經濟學

考試日期：2月26日(星期日) 第2節

本試題共 2 大題， 3 頁

本試題雙面印刷

## 1. 選擇題 (20%)

- (1) The minimum wage is an example of
  - a. a price ceiling.
  - b. a minimum-wage policy.
  - c. a wage subsidy.
  - d. a price control that is not binding.
  - e. a price floor.
  
- (2) Taxes
  - a. distort incentives and this distortion causes markets to allocate resources inefficiently.
  - b. distort incentives and this distortion results in an inequitable allocation of resources.
  - c. do not distort incentives, but they do cause markets to allocate resources inefficiently.
  - d. do not distort incentives, but they do result in an inequitable allocation of resources.
  - e. all of the above are incorrect.
  
- (3) Opponents of free trade often want the United States to prohibit the import of goods made in overseas factories that pay wages below the U.S. minimum wage. Prohibiting such goods is likely to
  - a. cause these factories to pay the U.S. minimum wage.
  - b. increase the rate of technological advance in poor countries so that they can afford to pay higher wages.
  - c. increase poverty in poor countries and benefit U.S. firms which compete with these imports.
  - d. harm U.S. firms which compete with these imports.
  - e. may prompt U.S. farmers to invoke the unfair-competition argument.
  
- (4) Natural monopolies are both
  - a. nonexcludable and rival in saving.
  - b. nonexcludable and rival in consumption.
  - c. excludable and rival in saving.
  - d. nonexcludable and nonrival in consumption.
  - e. excludable and nonrival in consumption.

背面尚有試題

# 淡江大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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- (5) Because each oligopolist cares about its own profit rather than the collective profit of all the oligopolists together,
- they are unable to maintain the same degree of monopoly power enjoyed by a monopolist.
  - each firm's profit always ends up being zero.
  - society is worse off as a result.
  - Both a and c are correct.
  - Both b and c are correct.
- (6) The money supply would fall if
- households decide to hold relatively more currency and relatively fewer deposits and banks decide to hold relatively fewer excess reserves and make more loans.
  - households decide to hold relatively less currency and relatively more deposits and banks decide to hold relatively more excess reserves and make fewer loans.
  - households decide to hold relatively less currency and relatively more deposits and banks decide to hold relatively less excess reserves and make more loans.
  - households decide to hold relatively more currency and relatively fewer deposits and banks decide to hold relatively more excess reserves and make fewer loans.
  - households decide to hold relatively less currency and relatively more deposits and banks decide to hold relatively more excess reserves and make more loans.
- (7) If inflation is higher than expected,
- creditors receive a lower real interest rate than they had anticipated.
  - creditors pay a lower real interest rate than they had anticipated.
  - debtors receive a higher real interest rate than they had anticipated.
  - debtors pay a higher real interest rate than they had anticipated.
  - debtors pay a lower real interest rate than they had anticipated.
- (8) An appreciation of the Taiwan's real exchange rate induces Taiwan's consumers to buy
- fewer foreign goods and fewer domestic goods.
  - more domestic goods and fewer foreign goods.
  - fewer domestic goods and more foreign goods.
  - more domestic goods and more foreign goods.
  - more foreign goods and more domestic goods.

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- (9) Suppose that the economy is in the golden rule steady state in question. Now assume that there is a positive supply shock and the economy will converge to the new golden rule steady state, which properties in the following are true:
- the new golden rule steady state output per effective labor is higher than the old one.
  - the new golden rule saving rate is higher than the old one
  - output will jump up and then converge to the new steady state
  - output will increase continuously and converge to the new steady state
  - investment will jump down and then converge to the new steady state
- (10) In Irving Fisher's two-period model, if the consumer is initially a saver and the interest rate and first-period consumption increase, then we can conclude that:
- the income effect was greater than the substitution effect.
  - the income effect was less than the substitution effect.
  - the income effect exactly offset the substitution effect.
  - the income effect and the substitution effect both increased first-period consumption.
  - only the substitution effect increased first-period consumption.

## 2. 申論與問答 (80%)

- (1) 請敘述政府支出的融資方法有哪些？不同的融資方式的效果有何不同？
- (2) 政府支出增加，對經濟體系的影響必須看中央銀行的貨幣政策指標而定。一般而言，中央銀行的貨幣政策指標有下列兩種：
- 維持貨幣數量固定不變；
  - 維持利率不變。
- 請在中央銀行不同的貨幣政策指標下，比較政府支出增加對經濟體系長期和短期物價，產出的影響。
- (3) 近年來，國與國之間紛紛締結雙邊與多邊區域自由貿易協定，請問在開放的經濟體系，自由貿易協定對於區域內以及區域外的國家各會產生哪些經濟方面的效果？
- (4) 經濟學開山大師亞當史密斯 (Adam Smith) 認為經濟行為受到哪隻看不見的手 (Invisible Hand) 影響，試申其義。