

國立高雄應用科技大學  
101 學年度碩士班招生考試  
財富與稅務管理系

准考證號碼  (考生必須填寫)

經濟學 (甲、乙組)

試題 共 8 頁，第 1 頁

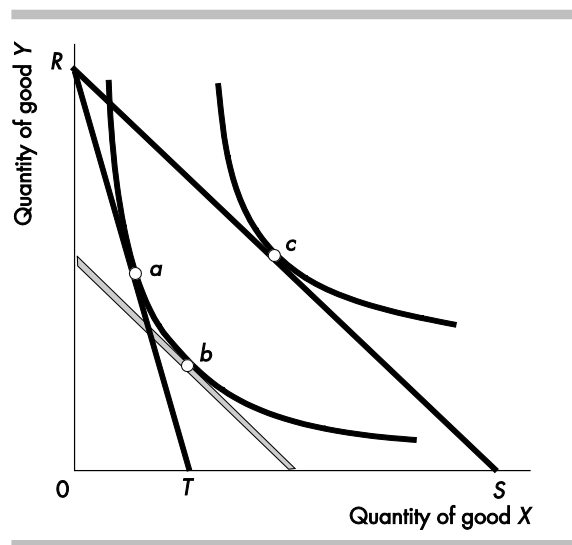
- 注意：a. 本試題共 題，每題 分，共 100 分。  
b. 作答時不必抄題。  
c. 考生作答前請詳閱答案卷之考生注意事項。

一、選擇題 25 題，每題 2 分共 50 分

( 選擇題答案需標明題號與答案，例如第 1 題答案為 A，第 2 題答案為 B，則寫 1.A 2.B，依此類推)

- 1 A fall in the price of cabbage from \$10.50 to \$9.50 per bushel increases the quantity demanded from 18,800 to 21,200 bushels. The price elasticity of demand is
- A) 0.80.
  - B) 1.20.
  - C) 1.25.
  - D) 8.00.
- 2 Deb's income has just risen from \$950 per week to \$1,050 per week. As a result, she decides to increase the number of movies she attends each month by 5 percent. Her demand for movies is
- A) represented by a vertical line.
  - B) represented by a horizontal line.
  - C) income elastic.
  - D) income inelastic.

- 3 Kumiko is not at her consumer equilibrium. She sees too many movies and buys too few books. As she moves toward her consumer equilibrium, her marginal utility from movies will
- A) decrease. So will her marginal utility from books.
  - B) increase, but her marginal utility from books will decrease.
  - C) decrease, but her marginal utility from books will increase.
  - D) increase. So will her marginal utility from books.
- 4 In consumer equilibrium, Harold consumes pizza, sodas, and other goods. Pizza and soda are complements for Harold. The price of a pizza rises while his income remains the same. Harold then consumes
- A) more pizza and less soda.
  - B) more pizza and more soda.
  - C) less pizza and less soda.
  - D) less pizza and more soda.



- 5 In the above figure, if the budget line shifts from  $RT$  to  $RS$ , the substitution effect is illustrated by the move from
- A)  $a$  to  $b$ .
  - B)  $a$  to  $c$ .
  - C)  $b$  to  $c$ .
  - D)  $T$  to  $S$ .

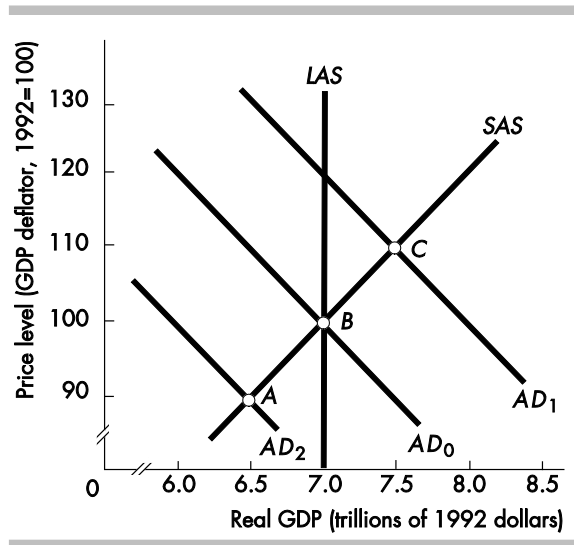
- 6 In the above figure, if the budget line shifts from  $RT$  to  $RS$ , the income effect is illustrated by the move from
- A)  $a$  to  $b$ .
  - B)  $a$  to  $c$ .
  - C)  $b$  to  $c$ .
  - D)  $T$  to  $S$ .
- 7 It definitely pays a firm to shut down if the price of its product is
- A) above its minimum average variable cost.
  - B) below its minimum average variable cost.
  - C) above its maximum variable cost.
  - D) below its minimum total cost.
- 8 Among the obstacles to the efficient allocation of resources are all of the following EXCEPT
- A) external costs.
  - B) external benefits.
  - C) monopoly.
  - D) competition.
- 9 Economies of scope arise when
- A) an increase in output causes average total cost to fall.
  - B) an increase in the range of goods produced causes average total cost to fall.
  - C) doubling inputs causes output to more than double.
  - D) high profit allows a company to undertake research and development.
- 10 The more perfectly a monopoly can price discriminate, the
- A) smaller its output and the lower its profits.
  - B) smaller its output and the higher its profits.
  - C) larger its output and the lower its profits.
  - D) larger its output and the higher its profits.

- 11 Firms in monopolistic competition can achieve product differentiation by
- A) expanding plant size.
  - B) exploiting economies of scale in production.
  - C) advertising special characteristics.
  - D) setting the price equal to average revenue.
- 12 According to the kinked demand curve theory of oligopoly, each firm thinks that the demand curve just below the existing price is
- A) flatter than the curve just above the existing price.
  - B) has the same slope as the curve just above the existing price.
  - C) steeper than the curve just above the existing price.
  - D) None of the above, because in the kinked demand curve theory, the firms are concerned with how the kink in their supply curve affects their consumers' demands.
- 13 Option A provides \$9,000 with probability 50 percent or \$11,000 with probability 50 percent. Option B provides \$8,000 with probability 50 percent or \$12,000 with probability 50 percent. For most people the cost of risk associated with B is
- A) less than that associated with A.
  - B) the same as that associated with A.
  - C) exactly twice that associated with A.
  - D) more than twice that associated with A.
- 14 Because Don has health insurance, he is more likely to see the doctor when he has a cold. This is an example of
- A) adverse selection.
  - B) moral hazard.
  - C) both moral hazard and adverse selection.
  - D) private information.

- 15 Suppose that there are only two types of used cars, peaches and lemons. Peaches are worth \$10,000, and lemons are worth \$4,000. If the market is such that only lemons are sold, then used cars are
- A) experience goods and the used car market has effective signals.
  - B) experience goods and the used car market lacks effective signals.
  - C) not experience goods and the used car market has effective signals.
  - D) not experience goods and the used car market lacks effective signals.
- 16 If the government runs a budget deficit, then
- A) national saving is negative.
  - B) household but not business saving must pay for the deficit.
  - C) part of household and business saving finances the deficit.
  - D) national saving cannot fund investment.
- 17 Suppose that nominal GDP per person is \$18,000 in 1999, the 1996 GDP deflator is 100, and the 1999 GDP deflator is 110. The approximate real per capita GDP in 1999 is
- A) \$16,364.
  - B) \$16,634.
  - C) \$18,000.
  - D) \$19,800.

Person A	This person has just graduated from high school and is working at a part-time job but wants a full-time job.
Person B	At the age of 45, this person was laid off from the automobile industry when new equipment was installed and the person did not have the skills necessary to use the equipment. This person now is searching to find a new job.
Person C	As a result of this person's spouse being transferred to a job in a new city, this person is looking for a new job.
Person D	This person just graduated from college and is looking for an engineering job. In the meantime, this person is working full-time waiting tables.

- 18 The above table shows answers given by people interviewed in the Current Population Survey. Which person (people) is (are) considered unemployed?
- A) A, B C, and D.  
 B) A, B, and C.  
 C) B and C.  
 D) A, B, and C.
- 19 The above table shows answers given by people interviewed in the Current Population Survey. Which person (people) is (are) structurally unemployed?
- A) A and B.  
 B) B.  
 C) C.  
 D) B and D.
- 20 An increase in the quantity of money
- A) increases aggregate demand.  
 B) increases the aggregate quantity demanded.  
 C) decreases the aggregate quantity demanded.  
 D) decreases aggregate demand.



- 21 In the above figure, point A represents
- A) a recessionary gap.
  - B) a full-employment equilibrium.
  - C) an inflationary gap.
  - D) an increase in aggregate demand.
- 22 In the above figure, point C represents
- A) a recessionary gap.
  - B) a full-employment equilibrium.
  - C) an inflationary gap.
  - D) a decrease in aggregate demand.
- 23 If the minimum wage is set above the level of the equilibrium wage,
- A) unemployment will rise.
  - B) unemployment will fall.
  - C) a shortage of labor will be created.
  - D) the government will lower the minimum wage back to equality with the equilibrium wage.

24 The real wage rate falls if the money wage rate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rises more rapidly than the price level
- B) rises more slowly than the price level
- C) is constant and the price level falls
- D) and the price level change by the same proportion

25 Consumption expenditure by households

- A) decreases when the real interest rate rises.
- B) increases when the real interest rate rises.
- C) decreases when the real interest rate falls.
- D) is unaffected by the real interest rate.

二、解釋名詞，每題 10 分，共 20 分

1. Liquidity of Assets
2. Government Purchases Multiplier

三、問答申論題 2 題，第 1 題 20 分，第 2 題 10 分，共 30 分

1. The economy is experiencing 3 percent inflation and 7 percent unemployment. Real GDP growth has sagged to 1 percent a year. The stock market has crashed.
  - a. Explain how the economy might have gotten into its current state. (8分)
  - b. Set out policies for the Government (especially for the Central Bank and Executive Yuan) to pursue that will stabilize price level, lower unemployment, stimulate stock market and speed real GDP.(6分)
  - c. Explain how and why your proposed policies will work. (6分)
  
2. Sara withdraws 100000 NT\$ from her time deposit account at the Bank of Taiwan and puts the funds into her money market mutual fund. What is the immediate change in M1 and M2?