

中原大學 104 學年度碩士班考試入學

104/3/4 8:00 AM~9:30 AM

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

企業管理學系商管組；企業管理學系非商管組

科目：經濟學

(共 4 頁，第 1 頁)

可使用計算機(僅限於四則運算、三角函數及對數等基本功能，可程式之功能不可使用)

不可使用計算機

-----【不可直接作答於試題，請作答於答案卷】-----

一、選擇題 (每題3分，共45分)

1. A decrease in the demand for peanut butter could be caused by a(n)
 - a. increase in the supply of peanut butter
 - b. increase in the price of peanut butter
 - c. doubling of the price of bread
 - d. drought in Georgia that destroyed 30 percent of the peanut crop

2. In the game theory model of oligopoly,
 - a. firms will be successful in colluding to raise prices
 - b. one firm raises its prices, and other firms follow suit
 - c. firms will match other firms' price cuts but not their price increases
 - d. firms may attempt to avoid the worst outcome but may achieve a less-than-optimal outcome

3. Suppose John truthfully tells the car dealer the maximum amount he's willing to pay for a Ford Mustang: \$15,000. The dealer says, "You're in luck; we have one on the lot for \$15,000." Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. John will not buy the car.
 - b. The car is not worth \$15,000.
 - c. John gets \$15,000 in consumer surplus.
 - d. John gets no consumer surplus.

4. The formula for the spending multiplier when variable net exports are included in aggregate expenditures is
 - a. $1/(MPS + MPM)$
 - b. $1/MPS$
 - c. $MPS \times MPM$
 - d. $1/(MPC \times MPM)$

5. Which of the following is not an example of price discrimination?
 - a. IBM charges business users of its laser printer more than home users
 - b. Intel offered faster and slower versions of a computer chip
 - c. An amusement park charges the same admission fee to local residents and out-of-towners
 - d. Adobe stripped some features from Photoshop to offer a cheaper version

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科目：經濟學

(共 4 頁，第 2 頁)

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6. If the economy were at its potential output level, which of the following would *not* be true?
- The actual unemployment rate would be greater than the natural rate.
 - The labor market would be in equilibrium.
 - There would be some seasonal unemployment.
 - There would be some frictional unemployment.
7. If the demand for a good is very price inelastic, the imposition of a tax on that good
- places the burden of the tax equally on buyers and sellers
 - permits sellers to pass most of the cost increase resulting from the tax on to the consumers of the product
 - reduces the profits earned by sellers since they must write the check to pay the tax
 - makes the demand more inelastic
8. Which of the following statements is true of a monopolist?
- The firm charges the highest possible price.
 - The firm always earns a profit.
 - The firm might earn a profit in the long run.
 - The firm generates a larger consumer surplus than a perfectly competitive firm.
9. A decrease in the price level will cause
- an increase in the quantity of aggregate output supplied
 - a decrease in the quantity of aggregate output supplied
 - a leftward shift of the aggregate supply curve
 - a rightward shift of the aggregate supply curve
10. Suppose that a long-run adjustment in a perfectly competitive industry results in decreased industry output but leaves price unchanged. Which of the following must be true?
- The industry is a constant-cost industry
 - The market demand curve shifted left; the market supply curve shifted right
 - The market supply curve shifted left; the market demand curve shifted right
 - Both market supply and demand increased, but supply increased more than demand

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科目：經濟學

(共 4 頁，第 3 頁)

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11. Suppose that a monopolistically competitive firm is in long-run equilibrium. The firm's demand curve is tangent to its average cost curve at $Q = 25$. Average cost is minimized at $Q = 35$, where average cost is \$50. Which of the following is true?
- This firm charges \$50 for the good.
 - This firm charges more than \$50 for the good.
 - This firm charges less than \$50 for the good.
 - The firm has excess capacity at all output levels greater than 35 units.
12. Which of the following does *not* contribute to an improved standard of living?
- increases in the amount and quality of available resources
 - better technology
 - lower prices for the necessities of life
 - improvements in the "rules of the game"
13. The law of diminishing returns explains why
- monopolies have a guaranteed profit margin
 - short-run MC and AVC curves are U-shaped
 - the production possibilities curve is bowed out
 - long run supply curves are downward sloping
14. Full employment
- exists when everyone in the economy has a job
 - exists when everyone who wants a job has one
 - exists when the unemployment rate is zero
 - will always include some unemployment
15. Which of the following is *not* an example of derived demand?
- More people want to plant gardens in the spring; therefore, demand for hoes and shovels increases then.
 - Strong ticket sales for a concert cause the producers to schedule an extra show and demand more ushers.
 - Increased use of robots leads to a decrease in demand for labor.
 - The development of alternative fuels made from corn leads to an increase in demand for corn.

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二、問答題 (共 55 分)

1. 安倍晉三於 2012 年底上任後，實行安倍經濟學，這一系列的政策由所謂的三支利箭所組成，其中之一即為寬鬆的貨幣政策；安倍希望將現有的貨幣發行量增加至二倍，以扭轉日本持續多年的通縮。請以總體經濟理論來解釋日本通縮的原因及安倍經濟學所可能的結果。(15%)
2. 台灣實質工資自九零年代中後期開始逐漸趨緩，至今已成為停滯階段。然而另一方面，平均每人實質 GDP 卻穩定成長。試以總體經濟理論來分析上述現象，並指出解決實質工資停滯的方法。(15%)
3. 美國聯準會(Fed) 分別於 2008 年、2010 年、2012 年以及 2013 年初，實行不同規模及內容的量化寬鬆政策(QE)。隨著美國勞工失業率及經濟成長率持續的改善，Fed 計畫 QE 逐漸的退場及可能的升息政策。試分析當 QE 退場及升息政策啟動時，對台灣的利率、匯率及 GDP 所產生的影響。(15%)
4. 試以經濟學家阿羅(Arrow)與熊彼德(Schumpeter)所提出的產業經濟學理論來分析市場結構與技術創新的關係。(10%)