國立臺灣師範大學104學年度碩士班招生考試試題

適用系所:管理研究所、全球經營與策略研究所 科目:經濟學

注意:1.本試題共 6 頁,請依序在答案卷上作答,並標明題號,不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內,否則不予計分。

I. 單選題 (每題二分,共60分)

※提醒:請勿在答案卷評分欄區作答

- 1) If the Federal Reserve buys \$3 billion worth of Japanese yen and sells \$5 billion of euros, how does this affect the official settlements balance?
- A) Falls by \$2 billion
- B) Rises by \$2 billion C) Rises by \$3 billion
- D) Falls by \$5 billion
- 2) If the United States had a capital and financial account deficit of \$50 billion, we could say the United States had
- A) net imports of \$50 billion. B) net foreign borrowing of \$50 billion.
- C) acquired net foreign assets of \$50 billion.
- D) a current account deficit of \$50 billion.

- 3) The yield curve shows
- A) the yields on stocks of different maturities.
- B) the interest rates on bonds of different maturities.
- C) the yields on stocks with differing default risk.
- D) the yields on bonds with differing default risk.
- 4) Desired national saving would decrease unambiguously if there were
- A) a decrease in current output and a decrease in taxes.
- B) an increase in expected future output and a decrease in government purchases.
- C) an increase in both expected future output and the expected real interest rate.
- D) a fall in both government purchases and expected future output.
- 5) Nations such as Egypt and Turkey may have wide differences between GNP and GDP because both the countries
- A) have a high level of imports and exports relative to GNP.
- B) have a large portion of their GNP produced by multinational corporations.
- C) have a large number of citizens working abroad.
- D) purchase large amounts of military wares from other countries.
- 6) The aggregate supply of labor is the
- A) total amount of time a person works over his or her lifetime.
- B) total amount of time a person spends in the labor force over his or her lifetime.
- C) unemployment rate. D) sum of the labor supplied by everyone in the economy.
- 7) If a French company sells 1000 gallons of Perrier to a U.S. company at 5 euros per gallon, and the money to buy stock in a Spanish cork company, how does this affect the French balance of

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payments accounts?
A) Debit: capital and financial account; credit: merchandise trade
B) Debit: merchandise trade; credit: capital and financial account
C) Debit: net investment income from abroad; credit: capital and financial account
D) Debit: merchandise trade; credit: net investment income from abroad.
8) Suppose the current level of output is 5000. If the elasticities of output with respect to capital and labor are 0.3 and 0.7, respectively, a 10% increase in capital combined with a 5% increase in labor and a 5% increase in productivity would increase the current level of output to A) 5015. B) 5325. C) 5575. D) 6000.
9) Between 1870 and 2008, among the United States, Germany, Japan, and Australia, grew at the fastest rate and grew at the slowest rate. A) United States; Germany B) Germany; United States C) Australia; Japan D) Japan; Australia
10) The Golden Rule capital-labor ratio is the level of the capital-labor ratio that, in the steady state,A) maximizes output per worker.B) maximizes investment per worker.C) maximizes consumption per worker.D) maximizes capital per worker.
 A disadvantage of the barter system is that A) no trade occurs. B) people must produce all their own food, clothing, and shelter. C) the opportunity to specialize is greatly reduced. D) gold is the only unit of account.
12) M1 does not include A) MMMFs. B) travelers' checks. C) currency. D) transaction accounts.
 13) We shouldn't be concerned about U.S. currency held abroad because A) the currency will never return to the United States. B) foreigners use it to buy U.S. bonds. C) it represents an interest-free loan to the United States. D) foreigners can't spend it in their own countries.
14) Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increase of 1% in the nominal demand for money?
A) An increase in real income of 0.5% C) A decline of 1% in the price level B) A decrease in real income of 0.5% D) An increase of 1% in the price level
15) The tendency for declines in economic activity to be followed by further declines, and for growth in economic activity to be followed by more growth is called A) persistence. B) comovement. C) periodicity. D) recurrence.
16) 在檳榔城中有多家檳榔攤,形成獨佔性競爭市場。其中「美妹檳榔攤」的

STC=50Q+30,000,面對的需求函數為 P=100-0.01Q。如果政府強制每家檳榔攤需繳交 100 元的檳榔捐,作為「口腔衛生保健運動」的宣導費,則「美妹檳榔攤」利潤最高下的定價、銷

國立臺灣師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題 售量是否會因此而改變? A) 定價提高,銷售量不變 B) 定價、銷售量均不變 C) 定價提高,銷售量減少 D) 定價下降,銷售量提高

17) 假設有一獨佔性競爭廠商現在處於長期均衡狀態,則他會生產在 A) AFC=MR B) P=LAC 且 P=LMC C) P=LAC 且 P>LMC D) LAC=MR

18)下列有關「拗折需求曲線模型」的敘述何者有誤? A) 當某一廠商抬價時,別的廠商會 跟進 B) 此一模型可用以解釋寡佔市場中價格僵固的現象 C) 當廠商達到利潤最大時, MR=MC D) 當某一廠商降價時,別的廠商會跟進

19)下列敘述何者為非? A) 公司對勞工的需求是一種引申需求。 B) 有形生產要素通常可以分為勞動、資本、土地。 C) 地表下的自然資源,如石油、礦產等也常被經濟學家歸類為「土地」這種生產要素。 D) 相同的有形要素投入生產應該就可以得到相同的產量。

20) 某大速食店對師範大學附近居民而言是獨占,其漢堡之需求如下: Q=80-5P,式中Q為需求量、P為價格。假設每個漢堡的成本是 8 元,且固定成本為零。請問老闆可以賺多少錢?最適定價為多少?會賣出多少個漢堡?

(A)60元;12.5元;25個漢堡。 (B)65元;12元;22個漢堡。

(C)70元;13.5元;21個漢堡。 (D)80元;12元;20個漢堡。

21) 誠炳購買零件(K)並僱用馬屁精(L)生產測謊機,假設測謊機一台 200 元,每組零件 10 元, 每位馬屁精薪水 5 元。若要生產 80 台測謊機,可能有 A-F 六種方式,其所需的零件與馬屁

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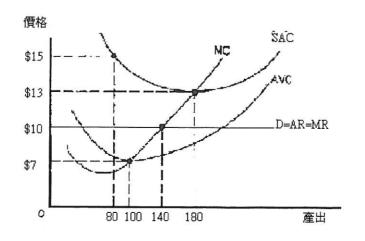
精數量與對應的邊際產量如下表所示,請問誠炳為了以最小成本生產 70 台測謊機,誠炳會選擇何種方式生產? A) D B) E C) C D) A E) B

方式	A	В	C	D	E	F
零件數	1	2	3	4	5	6
零件邊際產量	5	12	15	18	16	12
馬尾精籔	6	5	4	3	2	1
馬尾精邊際產量	3	б	8	9	7	4

- 22) 在一種經濟狀態下,如果我們無法在不損及他人效用的情況下同時增加某些人的效用, 則此狀態稱為 A) 柏瑞圖效率 B) 柏瑞圖改善 C) 柏瑞圖定理 D) 柏瑞圖理想國
- 23) 當 A、B 二人邊際替代率相等時,表示達到柏瑞圖最適境界下的 A) 效用組合效率 B) 要素組合效率 C) 產品交換效率 D) 產出組合效率
- 24) 香菸市場僅有甲與乙二人,其需求函數分別為 Q =10 -P 和 Q =6 -2P,在何種情形下市場僅剩甲一人願意消費 A) 價格大於等於 2 B) 甲與乙二人皆願意消費 C) 價格大於等於 3 且小於 10 D) 價格大於等於 10
- 25)市場經濟無法使經濟狀態滿足柏瑞圖效率的情況稱之為 A) 均衡失靈 B) 市場失靈 C) 價格失靈 D) 柏瑞圖改善
- 26) 若 MUx / Px > MUy / Py, 則某人須採取何種策略 A) 增加 X 消費與減少 Y 消費 B) 維持現狀 C) 增加 X 消費與增加 Y 消費 D) 減少 X 消費與增加 Y 消費
- 27) 若政府課徵污染稅而由各廠商自行決定生產量時 A) 會增加社會損失 B) 可達經濟效

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- 28) 關於反向選擇的敘述,下列何者為非? A) 交易或定契約的雙方有資訊不對稱的情形存在。 B) 人壽保險合約的簽訂算是一個反向選擇的實例。 C) 只要廠商能對產品提出品質保證就可以解決反向選擇的問題。 D) 二手車的買賣交易算是一個反向選擇的實例。
- 29) 設市場上有甲、乙兩家汽車公司,且只有甲公司的車子是好車,可是兩家公司的車子長的一模一樣。假設好車可以賣 60 萬,一般車輛可以賣 50 萬,無法分辨的車種可賣 55 萬。甲公司提供保固的成本為每部車子 5000+5000X, X 代表保固幾年;乙公司提供保固的成本為每部車子 5000+15001X。則 A) 甲公司提供 4 年保固期可達利潤極大化 B) 甲公司提供 2 年保固期可達利潤極大化 C) 甲公司提供 1 年保固期可達利潤極大化 D) 甲公司提供 3 年保固期可達利潤極大化
- 30) 如圖顯示,「夏天面紙公司」此一完全競爭廠商的邊際成本和短期平均成本曲線。假設現在廠商生產 80 單位產出,若此一廠商要使利潤極大則必須 A) 不改變產出水準 B) 增加產出到 100 單位 C) 增加產出到 180 單位 D) 增加產出到 140 單位



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- 二、問答計算題 (請提供必要的圖形、計算、解釋) 40分
- 1. (10 分) Suppose that Canadian's spending is highly sensitive to a change in the interest rate. Compare the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy during the Global Financial Crisis (2008~)while the US government lunched income tax cut.
- 2. (10 分) If the economy is to remain in long-run equilibrium, what must happen to the price level, the wage level, and the level of real GDP when the following events occur?
 - A. An increase in government-financed highway construction.
 - B. An increase in the productivity caused by more use of computers (while the money supply is constant)
- 3. (10分)某時報在 2014年1月31日報導,捷運的搭乘人數由於票價的調漲而減少(單程儲值卡的價格上漲5元,成為25元):「在調漲價格一個月後的搭乘人數,相較於2013年的12月減少了將近4百萬人次,約有4.3%的降幅。」試依據這些資料來估計搭乘捷運的乘客需求的價格彈性為何? (以漲價後的票價為計算基礎)
- 4. (10 分) 政府為了顧及人民的健康,想要人民減少吸煙次數和數量。假設對香煙的反需求 函數(inverse demand function)可表示為 p=40-3q,反供給函數(inverse supply function)可表示為 p=20+2q。

假設政府開始對香煙供應商課徵每單位香煙 10 元的稅,新的均衡價格為何?