

逢甲大學100學年度碩士班招生考試試題 編號：027 科目代碼：210

科目	經濟學	適用系所	國際貿易學系、財稅學系 甲乙丙組、科技管理研究所、合作經濟學系	時間	100分鐘
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※請務必在答案卷作答區內作答。 共 6 頁第 1 頁

I. (60%)

- 1) Leather belts and leather shoes are substitutes in production. If style changes increase the demand for leather belts, the supply curve of leather shoes will shift
 - A) leftward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will fall.
 - B) leftward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will rise.
 - C) rightward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will fall.
 - D) rightward and the equilibrium price of leather shoes will rise.

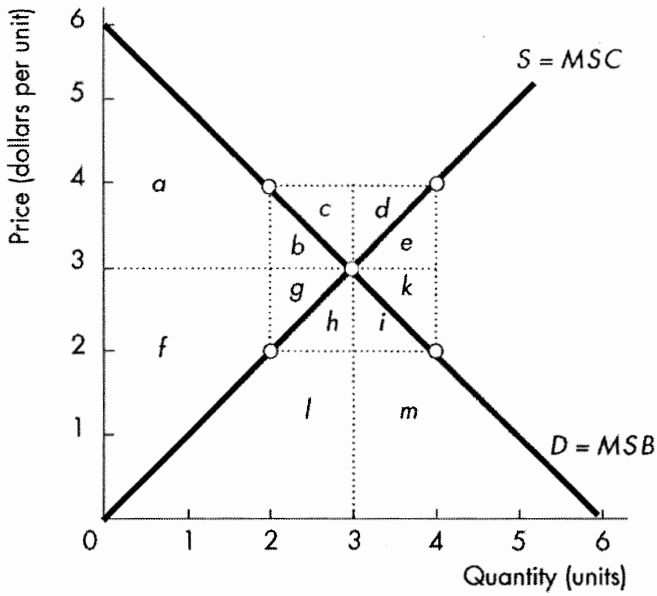
- 2) Which of the following can create a monopoly?
 - I. high prices II. public franchise III. Patent IV. government license
 - A) I and II B) I and III C) I, II and III D) II, III and IV

- 3) The principle of diminishing marginal utility says that
 - A) marginal utility is negative as the quantity of the good consumed increases.
 - B) total utility decreases as the quantity of the good consumed increases.
 - C) total utility increases by smaller and smaller amounts as the quantity of the good consumed increases.
 - D) total utility increases by larger and larger amounts as the quantity of the good consumed increases.

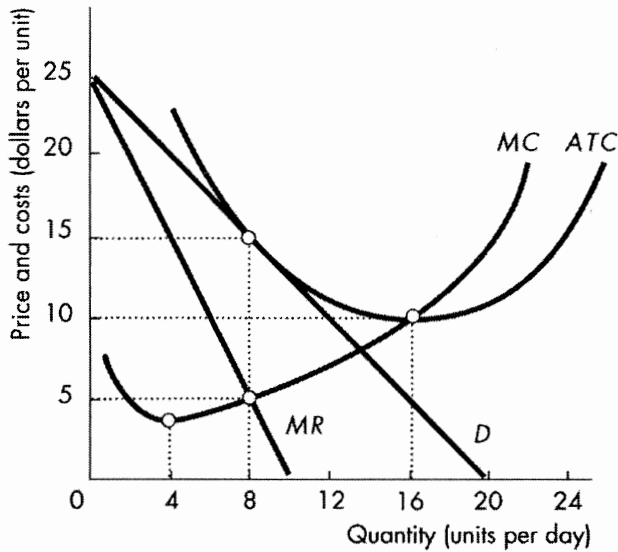
- 4) In one week Alice can produce 5 pairs of shoes or 4 bookshelves while Roger can produce 10 pairs of shoes or 6 bookshelves. Alice has _____ advantage in producing _____.
 - A) an absolute; shoes
 - B) a comparative; shoes
 - C) an absolute; bookshelves
 - D) a comparative; bookshelves

- 5) A higher wage rate leads to a substitution effect toward _____ and an income effect toward _____ leisure.
 - A) more; more
 - B) more; less
 - C) less; more
 - D) less; less

- 6) The long run is distinguished from the short run because only in the long run
 - A) output prices can vary.
 - B) resource prices can vary.
 - C) the quantities of all resources can be varied.
 - D) the firm no longer maximizes its profit.



- 7) In the figure above, if the quantity is restricted to 2, then the deadweight loss in this market equals
- $b + g$.
 - $c + d$.
 - $e + k$.
 - $h + i$.
- 8) If the quantity of textbooks supplied is 10,000 per year and the quantity of textbooks demanded is 12,000 per year, there is a _____ in the market and the price will _____.
- shortage; rise
 - shortage; fall
 - surplus; rise
 - surplus; fall
- 9) One prediction of the kinked demand curve model is that
- the firm's price will increase more than its costs do.
 - the firm's price will not change in response to small changes in cost.
 - the price will remain below the kink in the demand curve.
 - output will increase faster than price does.
- 10) Rather than prohibiting a good or service, the government might tax it. Imposing such a tax on a good or service _____ the equilibrium price and _____ the equilibrium quantity.
- raises; increases
 - raises; decreases
 - lowers; increases
 - lowers; decreases



- 11) The above figure shows the demand and cost curves for a monopolistically competitive firm in the long run. The firm maximizes its profit by
- producing 8 units and charging a price of \$5.
 - producing 8 units and charging a price of \$15.
 - producing 16 units and charging a price of \$10.
 - producing 20 units and charging a price of \$25.
- 12) If the quantity demanded changes by a relatively small amount for a given change in price, then demand is
- perfectly inelastic.
 - perfectly elastic.
 - elastic.
 - inelastic.
- 13) If there are five firms in an industry, each with a market share of 20 percent, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) of concentration is
- 2000.
 - 400.
 - 100.
 - 20.
- 14) A country opens up to trade and becomes an importer of some good. Consumer surplus will _____, producer surplus will _____, and total surplus will _____.
- increase; decrease; increase
 - increase; decrease; decrease
 - decrease; decrease; decrease
 - decrease; increase; increase

- 15) In a perfectly competitive industry, the demand for a single firm's product is
- A) perfectly inelastic.
 - B) perfectly elastic.
 - C) as elastic as the market demand.
 - D) inelastic, but not perfectly inelastic.
- 16) A steel company sells some steel to a car company for \$1000. The car company uses the steel to produce a car, which it sells for \$2000. Taken together, these two transactions contribute
- A) \$1000 to GDP.
 - B) \$2000 to GDP.
 - C) between \$2000 and \$3000 to GDP, depending on the profit earned by the car company when it sold the car.
 - D) \$3000 to GDP.
- 17) A Taiwanese company operates a cafe restaurant in China. The profits from this cafe restaurant are included in
- A) China GNP and Taiwan GNP.
 - B) China GDP and Taiwan GDP.
 - C) China GDP and Taiwan GNP.
 - D) China GNP and Taiwan GDP.
- 18) Suppose the price index in 2008 was 110; in 2009 it was 119; and in 2010 it was 123. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A) The economy experienced inflation between 2008 and 2009, and again between 2009 and 2010.
 - B) The inflation rate was positive between 2008 and 2009, and it was negative between 2009 and 2010.
 - C) The inflation rate was higher between 2009 and 2010 than it was between 2008 and 2009.
 - D) All of the above are correct.
- 19) Because the CPI is based on a fixed basket of goods, the introduction of new goods and services in the economy causes the CPI to overestimate the cost of living. This is so because
- A) new goods and services are always of higher quality than existing goods and services.
 - B) new goods and services cost less than existing goods and services.
 - C) new goods and services cost more than existing goods and services.
 - D) when a new good is introduced, it gives consumers greater choice, thus reducing the amount they must spend to maintain their standard of living.
- 20) Consider two countries. Country A has a population of 1,000, of whom 640 work 8 hours a day to make 128,000 final goods. Country B has a population of 2,000 of whom 1,500 work 6 hours a day to make 270,000 final goods
- A) Country A has higher productivity and higher real GDP per person than country B.
 - B) Country A has lower productivity and lower real GDP per person than country B.
 - C) Country A has higher productivity, but lower real GDP per person than country B.
 - D) Country B has lower productivity, but higher real GDP per person than country B.

- 21) Suppose that because of a change in diets, bakeries need fewer workers and ranches and steak houses need more workers. This change would create
- A) frictional unemployment.
 - B) structural unemployment.
 - C) both frictional and structural unemployment.
 - D) neither frictional unemployment nor structural unemployment.
- 22) Quantitative easing (QE) was used by the United States, the United Kingdom and the Euro zone during the financial crisis of 2007–2010. Which of the following statements is accurate?
- A) QE let government enlarge fiscal expenditure
 - B) QE is conducted by Fed in the U.S. and central banks in the other countries.
 - C) QE is used to adjust the interest rate
 - D) QE is also used by Taiwan.
- 23) When the Fed conducts open-market purchases,
- A) it borrows money from member banks, which increases the money supply.
 - B) it buys Treasury securities, which decreases the money supply.
 - C) it buys Treasury securities, which increases the money supply.
 - D) it lends money to member banks, which decreases the money supply.
- 24) Matt loses his job and decides to sit on the beach rather than looking for work the next few months. Other things the same, the unemployment rate
- A) increases, and the labor-force participation rate is unaffected.
 - B) increases, and the labor-force participation rate decreases.
 - C) decreases, and the labor-force participation rate increases.
 - D) decreases, and the labor-force participation rate decreases.
- 25) The quantity theory of money asserts that an increase in the quantity of money
- A) will decrease the price level by an offsetting amount.
 - B) by n percent will lead to an increase in the price level by $n + 1$ percent.
 - C) will lead to an equal percentage increase in real GDP.
 - D) will lead to an equal percentage increase in the price level.
- 26) Which list ranks assets from most to least liquid?
- A) currency, fine art, stocks
 - B) stocks, fine art, currency
 - C) currency, stocks, fine art
 - D) fine art, stocks, currency
- 27) People know that the inflation rate will increase from 3 percent to 5 percent. As a result
- A) the nominal interest rate falls by 2 percentage points.
 - B) the nominal interest rate is constant.
 - C) the nominal interest rate rises by 2 percentage points.
 - D) the real interest rate rises by 2 percentage points.

- 28) When taxes increase, consumption
- decreases as shown by shifting aggregate demand to the left.
 - decreases as shown by a movement to the left along a given aggregate demand curve.
 - increases as shown by shifting aggregate supply the left.
 - None of the above is correct.
- 29) If expected inflation rises, then when the nominal interest rate falls, the real interest rate
- falls by more than the change in the nominal interest rate.
 - falls by the change in the nominal interest rate.
 - rises by the change in the nominal interest rate.
 - rises by more than the change in the nominal interest rate.
- 30) In the long run, technological progress
- and increases in the money supply both make the price level rise.
 - and increases in the money supply both make the price level fall.
 - makes the price level rise, while increases in the money supply make prices fall.
 - makes the price level fall, while increases in the money supply make prices rise.

II. (20%)

1. Suppose that the U.S. demand for aluminum is given by the equation $Q_d = 500 - 50P + 10I$, where P is the price of aluminum expressed in dollars per kilogram and I is the average income per person in the United States (in thousands of dollars per year). Average income is an important determinant of the demand for automobiles and other products that use aluminum, and hence is a determinant of the demand for aluminum itself. Further suppose that the U.S. supply of aluminum (when $P \geq 8$) is given by the equation $Q_s = -400 + 50P$. In both the demand and supply functions, quantity is measured in millions of kilograms of aluminum per year.
- What is the market equilibrium price of aluminum when $I = 10$ (i.e., \$10,000 per year)? **(6%)**
 - What happens to the demand curve if average income per person is only \$5,000 per year (i.e., $I = 5$ rather than $I = 10$). Calculate the impact of this demand shift in the market equilibrium price and quantity and then sketch the supply curve and the demand curves (when $I = 10$ and when $I = 5$) to illustrate this impact. **(8%)**
2. Eric purchases food (measured by x) and clothing (measured by y) and has the utility function $U(x, y) = xy$. He has a monthly income of \$800. The price of food is $P_x = \$20$, and the price of clothing is $P_y = \$40$. Find Eric's optimal consumption bundle. **(6%)**

III. (10%) Is there trade-off between inflation and unemployment?

IV. (10%) Are tax cuts more effective than fiscal stimulus during a recession?