

考試科目	經濟學	所別	經濟研究所 (甲組)	考試時間	4月21日(上) 星期日下午第一節
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選擇題 25題, 每題4分, 共100分。

國立政治大學圖書館

- 1) The opportunity cost of good A in terms of good B is equal to the
 - A) price of good A minus the price of good B.
 - B) price of good B minus the price of good A.
 - C) ratio of the price of good A to the price of good B.
 - D) ratio of the price of good B to the price of good A.
- 2) A change in which of the following alters buying plans for cars but does NOT shift the demand curve for cars?
 - A) A 5 percent increase in people's income.
 - B) A 20 percent increase in the price of a car.
 - C) A 10 percent decrease in the price of car insurance.
 - D) An increased preference for walking rather than driving.
- 3) Which of the following statements can be used to describe efficiency?
 - I. Efficiently using resources means that producers make the highest profits possible.
 - II. Using resources efficiently means that we cannot produce more of one good without producing less of another good that has a higher value.
 - III. Resource use is efficient when we produce goods and services that people value most highly.
 - A) II and III.
 - B) I, II and III.
 - C) I only.
 - D) I and II.
- 4) Which of the following best reflects the concept of "marginal benefit?"
 - A) any point on the demand curve reflects the fact that the consumer is receiving a marginal benefit from consuming the good.
 - B) any point on the supply curve reflects the fact that the supplier is receiving a marginal benefit from producing the good.
 - C) all points on the supply or demand curve below the equilibrium price reflect the fact that a person is receiving a marginal benefit.
 - D) all points on the supply or demand curve above the equilibrium price reflect the fact that a person is receiving a marginal benefit.
- 5) A rent ceiling below the equilibrium rent will encourage
 - A) no change in the number of apartments rented.
 - B) a larger number of apartments rented.
 - C) a more efficient allocation of housing.
 - D) increased search time and black markets.
- 6) A good has a perfectly inelastic supply and a downward sloping demand curve. Imposing a sales tax of \$1 on the good
 - A) raises the price paid by demanders by less than \$1.00.
 - B) raises the price paid by demanders by \$1.00.
 - C) raises the price paid by demanders by more than \$1.00.
 - D) does not change the price paid by demanders.
- 7) A \$10 per-unit tax on CD players raises the equilibrium price paid by consumers by \$5. Before the tax, 5,000 CD players were sold per year. The revenue from the tax is
 - A) \$50,000 per year.
 - B) zero.
 - C) positive but less than \$50,000 per year.
 - D) more than \$50,000 per year.

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- 8) For the choice between labor and leisure, the substitution effect
- generally equals the price effect at high wage rates.
 - encourages less leisure and more labor as wages rise.
 - generally exceeds the income effect at high wages.
 - encourages less labor and more leisure as wages rise.
- 9) The maximum marginal product is attained at the level of output at which
- the maximum quantity of labor is employed.
 - the *slope* of the total product curve begins to fall.
 - the total product curve is at its maximum.
 - the minimum quantity of labor is employed.
- 10) Increasing marginal returns to labor may occur at low levels of labor input because of
- increasing specialization of tasks.
 - increasing average costs.
 - decreasing use of machinery and increasing use of technology.
 - differing factor proportions.
- 11) When the marginal product of labor exceeds the average product of labor,
- the average product of labor is decreasing.
 - the firm is experiencing decreasing returns to scale.
 - the total product curve is negatively sloped.
 - the average product of labor is increasing.
- 12) If there are external diseconomies in an industry, in the long run, after a permanent increase in demand, the price
- may be higher or lower than it was initially before the increase in demand, depending on whether or not the firms are earning an economic profit.
 - will be higher than it was initially before the increase in demand.
 - will be lower than it was initially before the increase in demand.
 - will be the same as it was initially before the increase in demand.
- 13) Monopolists are able to practice price discrimination because
- they have constant average cost.
 - of differing price elasticities of supply.
 - they have constant marginal cost.
 - of differing average willingness-to-pay among consumers.
- 14) An increase in Todd's wealth from \$2 million to \$4 million raises his utility from 400 units to 500 units. If he has a utility of income curve with the typical shape showing risk aversion, then with a wealth of \$6 million his utility might be
- 500 units.
 - 570 units.
 - 620 units.
 - 600 units.
- 15) Pedro's utility of wealth is 6 units for \$10,000 and 10 units for \$20,000. A friend gave him a lottery ticket for his birthday. The ticket won, giving him either \$10,000 with probability 0.5 or \$20,000 with probability 0.5. Pedro's expected utility from the lottery ticket is
- equal to 10 units.
 - equal to 8 units.
 - between 6 and 8 units.
 - between 8 and 10 units.

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- 16) The consumer price index (CPI)
- compares the cost in the current period to the cost in a base period of a basket of goods typically consumed in the base period.
 - measures the increase in the prices of the goods included in GDP.
 - compares the cost of the typical basket of goods consumed in period 1 to the cost of a basket of goods typically consumed in period 2.
 - is the ratio of the average price of a typical market basket of goods to the cost of producing those goods.
- 17) In a short-run macroeconomic equilibrium, potential GDP exceeds real GDP, so the
- long-run aggregate supply curve will shift leftward as wages rise.
 - long-run aggregate supply curve will shift leftward as wages fall.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve will shift leftward as wages rise.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve will shift rightward as wages fall.
- 18) An increase in energy prices could account for the productivity growth slowdown because
- resources were devoted to developing energy saving capital goods instead of increasing productivity.
 - higher gas prices reduced saving.
 - the capital stock increased as a result of higher energy prices.
 - resources were devoted to developing energy saving capital goods, and thus the productivity function shifted downward.
- 19) Which of the following is associated with classical growth theory?
- Growth in real GDP can continue indefinitely.
 - Technological growth increases as the population grows.
 - Population explosions bring real GDP per person back to subsistence levels.
- A) I and III. B) II. C) I. D) III.
- 20) According to the neoclassical growth theory, the demand curve for capital slopes downward because, as the real interest rate falls,
- more investment projects are profitable and hence firms demand more capital.
 - saving rises, which increases the capital stock.
 - saving falls, which increases the capital stock.
 - fewer investment projects are profitable and hence firms demand more capital.
- 21) If real GDP decreases, the demand for money curve will shift
- leftward and the interest rate will rise.
 - rightward and the interest rate will rise.
 - rightward and the interest rate will fall.
 - leftward and the interest rate will fall.
- 22) Which of the following policies shifts the AD curve the farthest leftward?
- A cut in taxes of \$10 billion.
 - A decrease in government purchases of \$10 billion.
 - A decrease in both government purchases and taxes of \$10 billion.
 - A rise in taxes of \$10 billion.

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- 23) Which of the following are main elements of Keynesian business cycle theory?
- I. Sticky wages.
 - II. Horizontal short-run aggregate supply curve.
 - III. Horizontal long-run aggregate supply curve.
- A) II and III. B) I, II, and III. C) I and II. D) I.
- 24) In the new classical rational expectations theory of the business cycle, an unanticipated increase in aggregate demand
- A) reduces real wages, increasing employment and output.
 - B) reduces real wages, decreasing employment and output.
 - C) increases real wages, decreasing employment and output.
 - D) increases real wages, increasing employment and output.
- 25) According to the real business cycle theory, the immediate effects from a change in productivity include which of the following?
- I. Investment demand changes.
 - II. Demand for labor changes.
 - III. Government purchases change.
- A) I and II. B) I. C) II and III. D) I and III