

科目：經濟學

系所組：管理研究所甲組

一、選擇題 (60%) 單選 不倒扣 20 題 每題 3 分

作答格式：(範例)

1.A	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.E	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.E
11.A	12.B	13.C	14.D	15.E	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.D	20.E

請依照上述範例之格式，以橫式書寫方式，將全部答案寫在答案卷。

1. The sign of the cross-price elasticity tells us whether two commodities are complements or substitutes, but the *size* of this elasticity measure tells us
  - a. how the supply side of the market reacts to changes in demand
  - b. whether the government should regulate the two markets
  - c. which technology producers use
  - d. how closely the two goods are related
  - e. whether or not excess profits can be made in either market
2. The Jones family is going to Disney World and has set a budget of \$2000 for food and souvenirs. If Mr. Jones finds a \$50 bill on the ground during their trip and uses it to purchase additional souvenirs, then
  - a. souvenirs are a normal good
  - b. food is an inferior good
  - c. souvenirs are a luxury good
  - d. the budget line has shifted to the left
  - e. the slope of the budget line has changed
3. If minimum average cost is the same over a large range of output,
  - a. the market will evolve into a natural monopoly
  - b. minimum efficient scale is large as well
  - c. only a few large firms will survive in the long run
  - d. smaller firms have a cost advantage over larger firms
  - e. firms of varying sizes can coexist
4. For a given level of output, the short-run total cost of production
  - a. always falls below the long-run total cost of production
  - b. always exceeds the long-run total cost of production
  - c. always equals the long-run total cost of production
  - d. may exceed or equal the long-run total cost of production
  - e. may exceed or fall below the long-run total cost of production
5. The entry of new firms into a perfectly competitive market in the long run is most likely the **result of**
  - a. temporarily above-normal profit, despite the presence of barriers to entry
  - b. continued above-normal profit, despite the presence of barriers to entry
  - c. temporarily above-normal profit, combined with the absence of barriers to entry
  - d. continued above-normal profit, combined with the absence of barriers to entry
  - e. either temporarily or continued above-normal profit, despite the presence of barriers to entry

※ 注意：1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2.本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：經濟學

系所組：管研所甲組

6. Assume that the producers of an input have substantial economies of scale in their production process. This input is purchased mainly by a group of firms in a perfectly competitive market that is initially in long-run equilibrium. After all long-run adjustments are made, which of the following would occur in the competitive output market as a result of shift in consumer tastes toward that market's product?
- The market price would fall; the market quantity would rise.
  - The market price would rise; the market quantity would fall.
  - The market price would remain unchanged; the market quantity would fall.
  - Both the market price and the market quantity would fall.
  - Both the market price and the market quantity would rise.
7. Which of the following would be considered *rent-seeking activity*?
- A software firm using lawsuits to drive competitors out of business.
  - A technology firm investing in extremely expensive capital equipment.
  - A large firm trying to charge lower prices than its competitors.
  - An auto manufacturer using features and styling to differentiate its models from its competitors'.
8. Brittany provides manicures at the only salon in town. Her marginal cost is constant at \$5 per client, her fixed cost is \$25 per day, and she is able to do 8 manicures per day. On a given day, half of her clients are willing to pay \$15 for a manicure; half are willing to pay only \$10. If she charges \$15 for those willing to pay a higher price and \$10 to her other clients, then her maximum daily profit equals
- \$55
  - \$100
  - \$60
  - \$35
  - \$75
9. The influence of technological change on market structure
- invariably leads to domination by a few firms
  - depends on foreign competition
  - depends on whether it increases or decreases minimum efficient scale
  - tends to increase concentration
  - depends on whether it increases or decreases the product's value
10. We may not be able to predict the outcome of a two-player game when
- each player follows a strategy that negates the strategy of the other player
  - price exceeds marginal cost
  - neither player has a subsistence strategy
  - neither player has a dominant strategy
  - at least one player has a bilateral strategy
11. Assume that the labor market for auto mechanics is initially in equilibrium. Which of the following would lead to an increase in both the wage rate and employment for auto mechanics?
- a decrease in the price of a substitutable input
  - a decrease in the price of a complementary input
  - an increase in training costs for auto mechanics
  - a decrease in wages in an alternate labor market
  - a decrease in demand for the output of firms employing auto mechanics

※ 注意：1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2.本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：經濟學

系所組：管研所甲組

12. The labor market for ultrasound technicians in Cleveland is initially in equilibrium. Which of the following would lead to a lower wage rate and higher employment in that market?
- a drop in demand for diagnostic services at Cleveland hospitals
  - a drop in the price of ultrasound equipment
  - an increase in the length of training required for ultrasound technicians
  - a shift in potential workers' tastes away from hospital and clinical work
  - a wage decrease for ultrasound technicians in nearby cities
13. Suppose there are no firms, only the government and households. What would the total demand for funds curve look like in such a world?
- Downward sloping
  - Perfectly horizontal
  - Upward sloping
  - There would be no such curve
  - Perfectly vertical
14. When the government is running a budget surplus,
- the demand for loanable funds includes only business investment spending
  - the supply of loanable funds includes only business investment spending
  - the loanable funds market cannot be in equilibrium
  - there will be an excess supply of loanable funds
  - the supply of loanable funds includes only household saving
15. If the Federal Reserve wishes to increase the money supply by \$30,000 and the reserve requirement ratio is 0.4, how big a purchase of bonds will the Fed need to make?
- \$75,000
  - \$12,000
  - \$1,000
  - \$30,000
  - \$3,000
16. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.5, the income tax rate is 10%, and income rises by \$20,000, by how much will consumption spending increase?
- \$15,000
  - \$10,000
  - \$5,000
  - \$9,000
  - \$1,000
17. Since the value of the multiplier is always at least 1, which of the following is correct?
- The size of the vertical shift in the aggregate expenditure line is always equal to the change in GDP
  - The size of the vertical shift in the aggregate expenditure line is always less than the change in GDP
  - The size of the vertical shift in the aggregate expenditure line is always greater than the change in GDP
  - The size of the vertical shift in the aggregate expenditure line is always equal to or smaller than the change in GDP
  - The MPC is always bigger than 1

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：經濟學

系所組：管研所甲組

18. Suppose the MPC is 0.85. If government purchases increase by \$10 billion and net taxes fall by \$10 billion, equilibrium output will
- fall by \$10 billion
  - increase by \$10 billion
  - increase by \$20 billion
  - increase by \$66.7 billion
  - increase by \$123.3 billion
19. There are two kinds of changes in net taxes: First, net taxes can change if the government changes its tax or transfer policies. Second, net taxes change automatically as income rises and falls, without any change in policy. The \_\_\_\_\_ kind of change sets off the multiplier process, while the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of change occurs during the multiplier process.
- first; first.
  - first; second
  - second; first.
  - second; second.
  - None of the above.
20. A zero inflation rate is not the Fed's objective because
- that would cause prices to rise
  - high rates of inflation may help labor markets adjust more easily
  - it knows that it cannot attain a zero rate
  - that would cause price to fall
  - it believes that the true rate of inflation is lower than what is measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

二、問答題 (40%) 2 題 每題 20 分

- 描述一產業之結構時，經濟學家較常使用之集中度指標 (Concentration ratio)，有 CR K (K-Firm Concentration Ratio) 及 HHI (Herfindahl - Hirschman Index)。
  - 請列出並說明，此二集中度指標之公式。(10%)
  - 請分別說明，此二集中度指標之優點。(10%)
- 寡占廠商有時會進行聯合壟斷 (collusion)，使得市場之自由競爭機制在某種程度上喪失。請問，哪些市場結構條件，有利於廠商進行勾結？(20%)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。