

國立中正大學
112 學年度碩士班招生考試
試題

[第 3 節]

科目名稱	經濟學
系所組別	社會福利學系

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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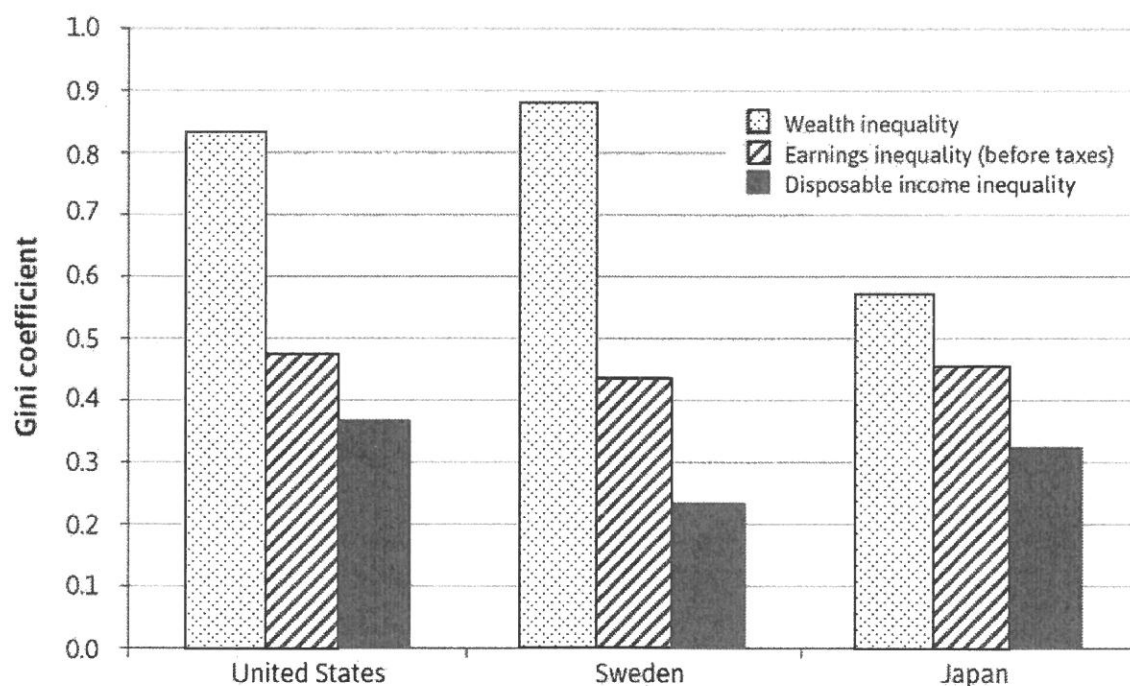
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注意：作答時請標明題號，並於一般答題區作答，得不抄題。第一大題為複選及簡答題（可能有一個或多個選項為正確），作答時除了選出正確答案之外，還須說明每個選項正確或不正確的理由。第二大題為申論題。

一、複選及簡答題

1. [15%] The figure shows the inequality in wealth, earnings, and disposable income in the US, Sweden, and Japan using the Gini coefficient. Based on this information, which of the following statements are correct? Please explain your answers.



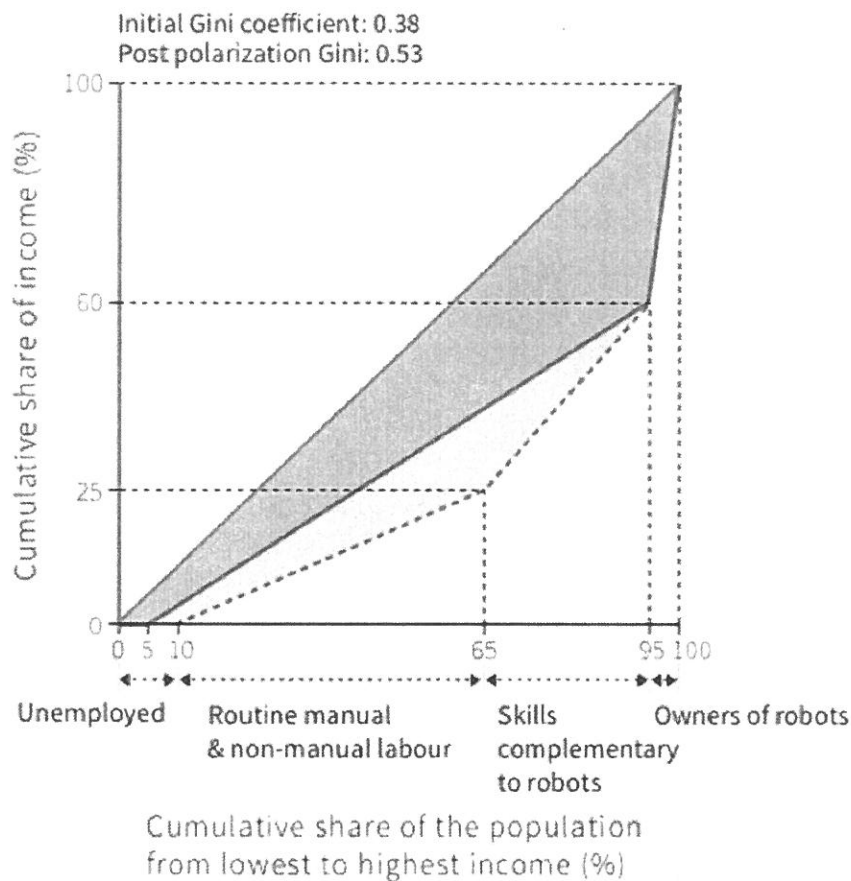
- Wealth is much more unequally distributed than earnings in all three countries.
- Sweden is an unambiguously more unequal society than Japan.
- Of the three countries, the US is the most unequal society.
- Sweden attains its relatively equal disposable income distribution through its system of taxes and transfers.

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2. [15%] The figure shows Lorenz curves before and after automation (the solid and dashed line, respectively). Prior to automation there are 90 workers who receive a total of 60% of the economy's income. Of these 90 workers, 60 have skills which are substitutes for those of the new robots, while 30 have skills which are complementary to the robots. There are 5 owners who earn 40% of the economy's income, and 5 workers who are unemployed. The total income of the economy increases by 10% due to automation. Based on this information, which of the following statements is correct? Please explain your answers and show your calculation.



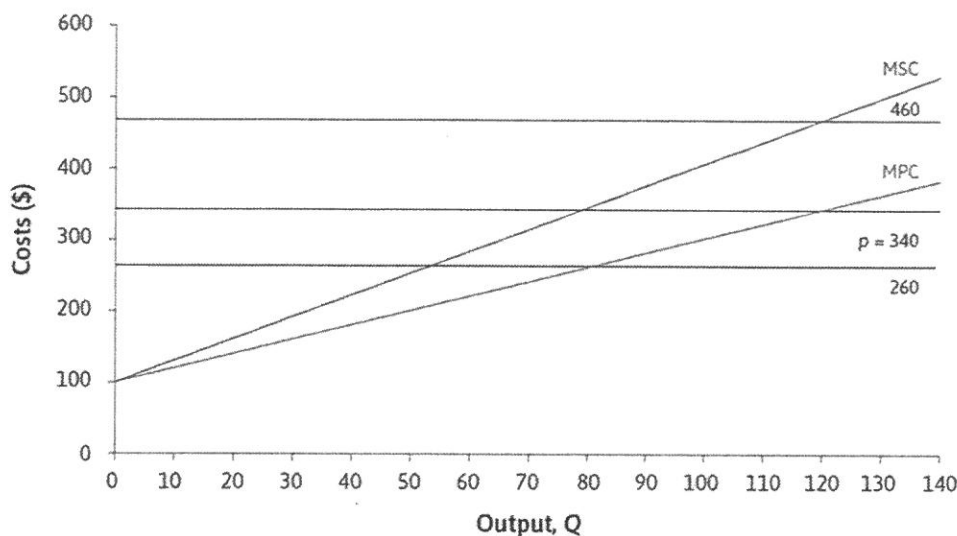
- Post-automation, the 60 workers with substitutable skills now each earn 0.42% of the economy's income.
- The share of the income received by each worker with complementary skills increases by 75%.
- The absolute income of the owners remains the same before and after automation.
- The increase in Gini coefficient indicates a decrease in inequality.

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3. [15%] A factory is situated next to a dormitory for nurses who work night shifts. The factory produces 120 units of humanoid robots a day. The production process is rather noisy, and the nurses often complain that their sleep is disturbed. The following graph depicts the MPC (Marginal Private Costs) and MSC (Marginal Social Costs) of the robot factory production. The robot market is competitive and the market price is £340. Based on this information, which of the following statements is correct? Please explain your answers.



- The efficient level of output is the factory's profit-maximizing quantity, which is 120.
- The efficient level of output is 0, where there is zero marginal external cost to the nurses.
- At $Q = 120$, both the factory and the nurses would benefit from the nurses paying a fee less than 120 to the factory to reduce output.
- At $Q = 80$, both the factory and the nurses would benefit from the factory paying a fee less than 80 to the nurses to increase output.

4. [15%] Which of the following statements about the outcome of an economic interaction is correct? Please explain your answers.

- If the allocation is Pareto efficient, then you cannot make anyone better off without making someone else worse off.
- All participants are happy with what they get if the allocation is Pareto efficient.
- There cannot be more than one Pareto-efficient outcome.
- According to the Pareto criterion, a Pareto-efficient outcome is always better than an inefficient one.

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二、申論題

5. [20%]

- a. 何謂邊際消費傾向 (Marginal Propensity to Consume)?
- b. 與窮人相比，富人的邊際消費傾向較高或較低？為什麼？
- c. 在給定窮人與富人的邊際消費傾向差距的前提下，請分析所得差距擴大、更多財富集中於富人手中，對總體經濟（包括實體經濟與金融體系）的可能影響。

6. [20%] 在世界各國，許多傳統上由家庭婦女提供的養育兒童的勞務，現在都由政府直接雇員提供，或間接補貼民間機構提供協助。家庭與政府皆非自由市場機制。請以經濟學學理分析：為什麼自由市場似乎不能完全自行提供養育兒童的服務？