

國立中正大學

114 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	財務金融學系

—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。

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 6 頁 第 1 頁

系所組別：財務金融學系

注意：答題前請務必閱讀說明！

第一部分：單選題，共 25 題，每題 3 分（共 75 分）

(1) 請將答案寫在答案卷第一頁「選擇題作答區」對應題號的空格內(第 1~25 格)

(2) 請選出最適答案。

(3) 每格答對可得 3 分，答錯或未作答得 0 分。

(4) 答題不要求任何計算過程，只依答案格內的答案對錯給分。

1. Which of the following will definitely cause an increase in the equilibrium quantity?
(A) Both demand and supply increase.
(B) Both demand and supply decrease.
(C) An increase in demand and a decrease in supply.
(D) A decrease in demand and an increase in supply.
2. Suppose you win a free ticket to Jay Chou's concert, which cannot be resold. On the same day, there is also A-Mei's concert that you would prefer to attend. The ticket price for A-Mei's concert is \$3,000 NTD, and you are willing to pay up to \$4,000 NTD to see it. Assuming there is no additional cost for attending either concert other than the ticket price, what is the opportunity cost of choosing to attend Jay Chou's concert?
(A) \$ 0 NTD.
(B) \$ 1000 NTD.
(C) \$ 3000 NTD.
(D) \$ 4000 NTD.
3. Under what circumstances would a decrease in supply cause the greatest increase in price?
(A) Both supply and demand are elastic.
(B) Both supply and demand are inelastic.
(C) Supply is elastic but demand is inelastic.
(D) Supply is inelastic but demand is elastic.
4. Suppose that Coca-Cola (C) and Pepsi (P) are substitutes. Which of the following utility functions cannot represent this kind of preferences?
(A) $U(C, P) = (CP)^{0.5}$.
(B) $U(C, P) = (C+P)^{0.5}$.
(C) $U(C, P) = C+P$.
(D) $U(C, P) = (C+P)^2$.

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 6 頁 第 2 頁

系所組別：財務金融學系

5. Consider a production function with two inputs: capital inputs and labor inputs. Suppose that the marginal product of capital and labor are always diminishing, which of the following is true?
- (A) The production must exhibit increasing returns to scale.
 - (B) The production must exhibit constant returns to scale.
 - (C) The production must exhibit decreasing returns to scale.
 - (D) The production may exhibit increasing, constant, or decreasing returns to scale.
6. Taiwan Railway is trying to decide whether or not to run an additional train into Zuoying from Chaozhou at 11:30 p.m. The total cost of running trains between 11:00 p.m. and 12:00 a.m. is \$35,000 NTD and the expected revenues on any given day are \$90,000 NTD during this time period. The cost of running the additional train is \$5,000 NTD and it is expected that revenues will rise to \$94,500 NTD. In order to maximize its profit, what Taiwan Railway should do?
- (A) Taiwan Railway should run the train because the total revenues are greater than the total costs.
 - (B) Taiwan Railway should run the train because the marginal revenue is larger than the marginal cost.
 - (C) Taiwan Railway should run the train because the profit is positive.
 - (D) None of the above.
7. Which of the following statements about a Giffen good, Y , is wrong?
- (A) Y is an inferior good.
 - (B) Y has an upward-sloping demand curve.
 - (C) The Engel curve for Y is downward-sloping.
 - (D) None of the above.
8. Suppose that the price elasticity of demand faced by a monopolist is equal to 2 in equilibrium, and the monopolist's marginal cost is 10. What is the equilibrium price?
- (A) 5.
 - (B) 10.
 - (C) 20.
 - (D) 40.
9. Suppose that there are negative externalities in the market. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The output produced by a monopolist may be closer to the socially optimal level than that of a competitive firm.
 - (B) In order to achieve socially optimal output level, government intervention is necessary.
 - (C) In order to achieve socially optimal output level, the government should impose a tax equal to the marginal cost of production.
 - (D) None of the above.

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 6 頁 第 3 頁

系所組別：財務金融學系

10. In a two-player symmetric game, each prisoner chooses “to confess” or “not to confess” simultaneously and obtains the corresponding payoff, which is recorded in the following table. How many Nash equilibria exist in this game?

		Prisoner 2	
		Confess	Not confess
Prisoner 1	Confess	(4, 2)	(2, 3)
	Not confess	(2, 3)	(4, 2)

- (A) 0.
 (B) 1.
 (C) 2.
 (D) 3.
11. Suppose the IS curve describing the economy is $Y=80+G-R$, where Y is real GDP of this economy, G is the government expenditure and R is the real interest rate. According to the simple Keynesian Model, which of the following statements is correct?
 (A) The government expenditure multiplier is less than 1.
 (B) The government expenditure multiplier is equal to 1.
 (C) The government expenditure multiplier is larger than 1.
 (D) None of the above.
12. An example of a discretionary monetary policy is
 (A) a decrease in discount rate.
 (B) an increase in the tax the company pays on its profit.
 (C) a decrease in required reserve ratio.
 (D) the central bank selling government bonds in the open market.
13. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) A profit-maximizing always produces output at the level where the long-run average cost is minimized.
 (B) If the firms in an industry exhibit constant returns to scale, the supply curve in this industry is definitely horizontal.
 (C) In a perfectly competitive market, firms earn zero profit. If the market price falls further, all firms will exit the market.
 (D) None of the above.

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 6 頁 第 4 頁

系所組別：財務金融學系

14. Assume that all firms have the same and constant long-run average cost and the market is in long-run equilibrium. In this perfectly competitive market, half of the firms are high-carbon emitters, while the other half are low-carbon emitters. If the government decides to impose a carbon fee of \$300 per unit of output on high-carbon firms and uses the tax revenue entirely to subsidize low-carbon firms, what will happen to the long-run market price?
- (A) The long-run market price will increase.
 - (B) The long-run market price will decrease.
 - (C) The long-run market price will remain constant.
 - (D) None of the above.
15. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Firms are perfectly competitive in the output market have a more elastic labor demand curve compared to firms with monopoly power in the output market.
 - (B) Suppose that all firms have the same labor demand curves. A monopolistic firm will hire more labors than in a competitive market.
 - (C) If the government sets a minimum wage, the labor market under perfect competition will employ more labor than the labor market under monopsony.
 - (D) None of the above.
16. A profit-maximizing large firm capable of undertaking multiple small investment projects with independent returns is most likely to be
- (A) risk-averse since the large firm wants to avoid risk.
 - (B) risk-loving since the large firm takes a number of risky small investment projects.
 - (C) risk-neutral since each investment project is small relative to the total investment.
 - (D) None of the above.
17. If the Lorenz curve is a 45-degree line, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The income distribution in this economy is extremely uneven.
 - (B) Gini coefficient is equal to 1.
 - (C) Every household has the same income.
 - (D) None of the above.
18. If the real interest rate decreases, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The nominal interest rate also decreases.
 - (B) Saving will also decrease.
 - (C) Goods in the current period are more expensive than those in the next period.
 - (D) None of the above.

19. Suppose that the monetary aggregate M1B in Taiwan is \$600 billion. Assuming improved bank operating efficiency leads to a \$50 billion reduction in currency held by the public and converts the full amount into demand deposits, how will the monetary base and M1B multiplier change?
- (A) The monetary base increases and M1B multiplier increases.
 - (B) The monetary base decreases and M1B multiplier decreases.
 - (C) Both the monetary base and M1B multiplier remain the same.
 - (D) None of the above.
20. If an increasing number of people in the society choose to be idle and live off their parents' wealth, what are the most likely to happen to the labor force participation rate (p) and unemployment rate (u)?
- (A) p might decrease and u might increase.
 - (B) p might increase and u might decrease.
 - (C) Both p and u might increase.
 - (D) Both p and u might decrease.
21. What is the relationship between current account and national savings in a country?
- (A) Current account is the sum of national saving and investment.
 - (B) Current account is the sum of national saving and private consumption.
 - (C) Current account is the difference between national saving and investment.
 - (D) Current account is the difference between national saving and private consumption.
22. Under what circumstances might a government run a fiscal deficit?
- (A) Government saving is lower than government fixed investment.
 - (B) Government saving is larger than government fixed investment.
 - (C) Government saving is lower than government consumption.
 - (D) Government saving is larger than government consumption.
23. According to Keynesian model, the amount of employment is determined by the output and the ____.
- (A) effective labor demand.
 - (B) price level.
 - (C) real interest rate.
 - (D) labor supply.
24. A nominal depreciation of the domestic currency occurs under a given real exchange rate when
- (A) the terms of trade decrease.
 - (B) the prices of the foreign good decrease.
 - (C) the prices of the domestic good decrease.
 - (D) the domestic inflation rate decreases.

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 6 頁 第 6 頁

系所組別：財務金融學系

25. Which of the following statements about the efficiency wage model is true?

- (A) Firms will pay the real wage that maximizes employees' marginal product.
- (B) Firms will pay the real wage that minimizes hiring costs.
- (C) A decrease in the marginal product for capital will reduce the real wage.
- (D) None of the above.

第二部分：填充題 (每格 5 分，共 25 分)

(1) 第二部分有 5 格填充題，請依照格號順序，將答案寫在答案卷第一頁『選擇題作答區』對應格號的空格內。(第 26~30 格)

(2) 每格答對得 5 分，答錯或未作答 0 分。

(3) 不要求任何計算過程，只依『選擇題作答區』每一對應格號內所填的答案對錯給分。非答案的計算過程請勿填入對應格內。

1. If Joan invests her wealth in start-up company stocks, there is a 0.2 probability that her wealth will become \$400 and a 0.8 probability that her wealth will become \$100. Suppose that Joan's utility function is $U=W^{0.5}$, where W represents her wealth. What is the risk premium would she pay to avoid taking a risk? _____ (26) .
2. Given that the real money demand function is influenced by income and interest rates, with an income elasticity of money demand of 1.5 and an interest rate elasticity of money demand of 1.8, and economic growth rate 3% per year while the interest rate remains constant. In order to maintain the inflation rate of 2%, the government must keep the growth rate of monetary supply to _____ (27) %.
3. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Thomas J. Vilsack, is believed to be a proponent of Keynesian theory. He once stated to the media that for every dollar spent on food stamps, the GDP of U.S. can be increased by \$1.84. If Vilsack is correct, according to the simple Keynesian theory, the government spending multiplier would be _____ (28) .
4. Assume that electricity operates in a monopoly market with two distinct consumer groups. The demand function for residential electricity is $Q_r=50-P_r$, while the demand function for industrial electricity is $Q_i=205-0.5P_i$. The monopolist's cost function is $TC=20Q$, where Q represents the total electricity output for both markets. If the monopolist engages in price discrimination across the two markets, the equilibrium price for residential electricity is _____ (29) , and the equilibrium price for industrial electricity is _____ (30) .