

國立中山大學 102 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學乙【企管系甲班碩士班乙組】

題號：441001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機

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壹、單選題〈每題 3 分，共計 30 分〉

1. GDP is not a perfect measure of social welfare. Which statement below is **not** the drawback of GDP per capita?
 - a. GDP cannot measure the damage of pollution.
 - b. GDP cannot tell us a country's income inequality.
 - c. GDP cannot rule out the effects of price volatility over time.
 - d. GDP does not calculate the value of underground economy.
2. If our country allows more foreign workers while the employment of native workers is unaffected, which statement below is **true**?
 - a. Both GNP and GDP will increase.
 - b. GDP will increase, but GNP will be unchanged.
 - c. GNP will increase, but GDP will be unchanged.
 - d. GDP and GNP will not change.
3. How will the one-child policy (一胎化政策) directly affect the economic growth in China?
 - a. The GDP in China will decrease in the future.
 - b. The GDP per capita in China will decrease in the future.
 - c. The growth rate of GDP in China will decrease in the future.
 - d. The growth rate of total-factor productivity in China will decrease in the future.
4. According to the neoclassical growth model, which statement below is **wrong**?
 - a. The GDP growth rate for poor countries will be larger than the growth rate for rich countries.
 - b. Finally, the GDP growth rate for developed countries will converge.
 - c. China's economy will keep growing as it keeps promoting physical capital investment.
 - d. The real GDP growth rate in China in the next ten years will be similar to its growth rate in the last decade.
5. According to the neoclassical growth model, which policy below cannot promote the long-run economic growth?
 - a. Policies promoting saving
 - b. Policies that keep the minimum wage unchanged
 - c. Increasing the investment in universities
 - d. Improving property rights protection and building a well-functioning legal system
6. The government has removed many restrictions on the direct investment from Taiwan to China in the last decades. Which one is **not** the effect of this de-regulation?
 - a. The average real wage in Taiwan decreased in the last decade.
 - b. The cross-strait trade hit \$169 billion in 2012.
 - c. The real interest rate in Taiwan is around zero.
 - d. The income inequality in Taiwan is worsening.
7. What was **not** the effect of the second round of quantitative easing (QE2) used by the US Federal Reserve in 2011?
 - a. The real interest rate in the US was around zero.
 - b. The US bank reserves fell.
 - c. The gold price increased.
 - d. The exchange rate of the NT dollar against the U.S. dollar appreciated.
8. Assume that there is an innovation in banking, and then banks set up more ATMs. It is now relatively easy for people to get the cash they need. What is the effect of this innovation on the LM curve?
 - a. The LM curve will shift down.
 - b. The LM curve will shift up.
 - c. The LM curve will shift up and become steeper.
 - d. The LM curve will be unchanged.

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9. According to the AS-AD model, an increase in the government expenditure will shift the AD curve. Which condition below will **reduce** the government's effort to shift the AD curve?
- The LM curve becomes flatter.
 - The LM curve becomes steeper.
 - The income elasticity for real money demand becomes smaller.
 - The interest elasticity for real money demand becomes larger.
10. According to the AS-AD model, the central bank can input more nominal money (M^s) in the economy to increase the aggregate output in the equilibrium. Which condition below will reduce the central bank's effort to get a higher aggregate output?
- Consumers become optimistic for the future.
 - The government expenditure increases at the same time.
 - The marginal consumption propensity becomes larger.
 - The marginal propensity to import becomes larger.

貳、計算申論題〈共計 70 分；計算題請簡附計算過程，申論題請盡量詳述你的想法〉

1. Consider an open economy described by

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

$$C = 140 + 0.8(Y - T), I = 600, G = 300, X = 600, M = 200 + 0.2Y$$

This economy adopts a proportional taxation system, i.e. $T = tY$. Moreover, the government in this economy always tries to have a balanced budget, i.e. $T = G$.

- Find the equilibrium level of income and consumption for this economy. (6 分)
 - What is the tax rate t for a balanced budget in the equilibrium? (2 分)
 - If the export shrinks and X becomes 400, calculate the equilibrium level of income and consumption. (4 分)
 - Refer to problem c. Assume the government wants to stimulate the economy as the export shrinks. They distribute stimulus checks (消費卷) to citizens. Hence, the consumption becomes $C = 140 + 0.8(Y - T + f)$, where f is the lump-sum transfer and $f = 200$. However, citizens know that the government will also increase the tax rate to finance the stimulus checks, and hence $T = G + f$. If G still equals 300, what is the equilibrium level of consumption in this situation? What is the tax rate t for a balanced budget now? Can stimulus checks prevent the economy from recession? (8 分)
2. 你認為經濟學在談什麼？請問經濟學與企業管理的關係為何？(20 分)
3. 日前有團體發起反旺旺中時壟斷媒體的活動，認為政府應介入管制；而經濟學強調放任市場自由運作的重要性，試以經濟學相關理論，從廠商、消費者、社會的角度來論述此一事件。(20 分)
4. 就直覺而言，公共交通運輸發達的城市，因為消費者選擇性多，對於計程車的價格需求彈性會較大，計程車費率應較便宜；然而，我們卻發現歐美的大城市如紐約、倫敦等，公共交通運輸相當發達，但計程車費率卻相當貴，請為此一現象提出一個合理的解釋。(10 分)