

東吳大學 102 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 4 頁

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 A、C、D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※ 請標明題號後，依序作答於答案卷上；請注意作答時間與內容之合理配置 ※

壹、選擇題（每題3分，總計36分）

1. Refer to Exhibit 1. If the economy is operating at point C, the opportunity cost of producing an additional 15 units of bacon is

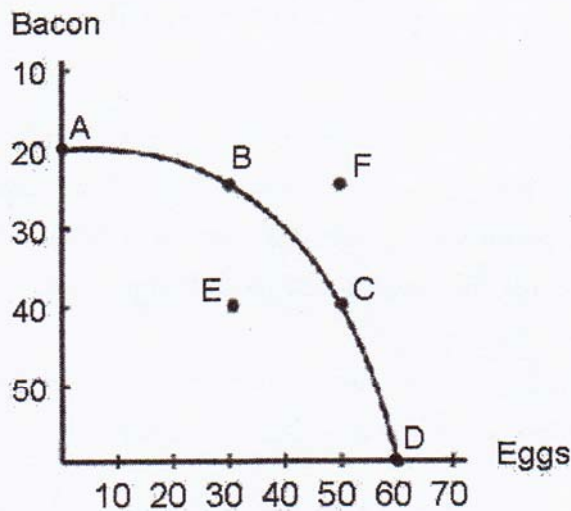


Exhibit 1

- a. 10 units of eggs.
 - b. 20 units of eggs.
 - c. 30 units of eggs.
 - d. 40 units of eggs.
2. Refer to Exhibit 1. If the economy were operating at point E,
- a. the opportunity cost of 20 additional units of eggs is 10 units of bacon.
 - b. the opportunity cost of 20 additional units of eggs is 20 units of bacon.
 - c. the opportunity cost of 20 additional units of eggs is 30 units of bacon.
 - d. 20 additional units of eggs can be produced with no impact on bacon production.
3. Which of the following statements is true if the government places a price ceiling on petrol at NTD 50 per liter and the equilibrium price is NTD 32 per liter?
- a. A significant increase in the demand for petrol could cause the price ceiling to become a binding constraint.
 - b. A significant increase in the supply of petrol could cause the price ceiling to become a binding constraint.

背面尚有試題

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- c. There will be a shortage of petrol.
d. There will be a surplus of petrol.
4. Suppose an industry emits a negative externality such as pollution and the possible methods to internalize the externality are (1) command-and-control policies, (2) Pigovian taxes, and (3) tradable pollution permits. If the policy maker were to rank these methods for internalizing a negative externality based on efficiency, ease of implementation, and the incentive for the industry to further reduce pollution in the future, they would probably rank them in the following order (from most favoured to least favoured):
- a. Pigovian taxes, command-and-control policies, tradable pollution permits.
b. tradable pollution permits, Pigovian taxes, command-and-control policies.
c. tradable pollution permits, command-and-control policies, Pigovian taxes.
d. command-and-control policies, tradable pollution permits, Pigovian taxes.
5. Which of the following is true with regard to monopolistically competitive firms' scale of production and pricing decisions? Monopolistically competitive firms produce
- a. at the efficient scale and charge a price equal to marginal cost.
b. at the efficient scale and charge a price above marginal cost.
c. with excess capacity and charge a price equal to marginal cost.
d. with excess capacity and charge a price above marginal cost.
6. Which of the following is an example of foreign direct investment (FDI)?
- a. General Motors buys steel from Taiwan.
b. Toyota of Japan buys shares in Volvo of Sweden.
c. McDonald's builds a restaurant in Taipei.
d. UK publisher Bloomsbury sells the rights to make a film of a Harry Potter book to an American film studio.
7. A profit-maximizing monopolist finds that if it remains open, the best output is 50 a week, but at this output it would make a loss. Under what circumstances should it shut down?
- a. If AR at this output is below SAC .
b. If AR at this output is below AVC .
c. If MR at this output is below SAC .
d. If MR at this output is below AVC .

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8. Suppose a monopolist discriminates between different groups of customer. Which of the following statements is false?
- The best strategy for the monopolist is to set the highest prices for the types of customer with the least elastic demand.
 - Some customers will face a higher price than they would if the firm did not adopt price discrimination.
 - By having a relatively low price for some groups of customers, the monopolist is sure to make less profit than it would without price discrimination.
 - The monopolist might be able to make more profit by instead discriminating between different individual customers.
9. Assume that the market for personal computers (PCs) begins in equilibrium. Then, there is a decrease in a price of CPU used in the production of computers. When the new equilibrium is reached,
- the price of computers will have fallen and the quantity will have risen.
 - the price of computers will have risen and the quantity will have fallen.
 - the price and quantity of computers will both have risen.
 - the price and quantity of computers will both have fallen.
10. Assume that net exports increase by \$1 billion. Equilibrium Real GDP will rise by more than \$1 billion. Explain why.
- An increase in net exports causes an increase in tax revenues which increases government spending.
 - An increase in net exports appreciates the dollar causing a further increase in net exports.
 - An increase in net exports causes an increase in the money supply.
 - An increase in net exports increases income causing an increase in induced consumption.
11. The aggregate demand (AE) curve would shift down if
- government spending were increased.
 - taxes were increased.
 - the interest rate decreased.
 - the money supply were increased.
12. If the Central Bank (央行) wishes to decrease (tighten) the money supply, it should
- buy Treasury securities in the open market

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- b. raise marginal tax rates
- c. raise the discount rate
- d. lower the reserve requirements

貳、解釋名詞（每題 5 分，總計 40 分）（每一名詞應做簡單解釋）

1. Derived demand
2. Perfect price discrimination
3. Economies of scale
4. Gini coefficient
5. FTA
6. Paradox of thrift
7. Market failure
8. Comparative advantage

參、問答題（每題 8 分，總計 24 分）

在歷經 2008 年金融海嘯後，美國聯準會推出 QE 政策，希望藉以改善經濟問題；2013 年日本首相安倍晉三贏得選舉上任後，為挽救日本經濟，提出大規模的經濟振興方案，並讓日圓急貶以快速推動經濟成長。請問

- (1) 何謂 QE 政策？
- (2) 上述美、日總體經濟政策的理論基礎為何？
- (3) 一般而言，美、日兩國實施上述政策可能產生什麼效果？有無差異？