

科目：經濟學

系所組：企業管理學系
管理學碩士班甲組

有關選擇題答題注意事項：

1. 未按作答格式(範例)作答者，扣該科總分10分。
2. 未在彌封答案卷內作答者，扣該科總分20分。

(範例) 選擇題(60%) 每題3分
作答格式：

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.B
6.A	7.A	8.D	9.C	10.C
11.B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.C
16.D	17.A	18.A	19.E	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彌封答案卷第一頁
答案字母請用正楷大寫(A, B, C, D, E)

一、選擇題(60%)

1. Normative economics deals with
 - a. social norms and customs that influence economic behavior
 - b. norms of behavior that can be taken as facts
 - c. statements of fact
 - d. statements about the way things ought to be
 - e. government rules and regulations that drag down the economy
2. An increase in the population will lead to
 - a. a rightward shift in every individual's demand curve
 - b. no shift in the market demand curve
 - c. a rightward shift in the market demand curve
 - d. a rightward movement along every individual's demand curve
 - e. a rightward movement along the market demand curve
3. If an excise tax is imposed on shirts,
 - a. the number of shirts produced will exceed the number demanded
 - b. the number of shirts demanded will exceed the number supplied
 - c. the equilibrium market price will decrease
 - d. the amount consumers pay for each shirt will decrease
 - e. the net revenue producers receive from each shirt will decrease
4. Roger spends all of his money on racquetballs and food. What would happen to Roger's budget line if his income increased by 10 percent, holding prices constant?
 - a. It would shift inward.
 - b. It would rotate about the axis for food.
 - c. It would rotate about the axis for racquetballs.
 - d. Nothing would happen to the budget line, because the relative prices for food and racquetballs have not changed.
 - e. It would shift outward.
5. The marginal product of labor is the
 - a. additional output produced when one more worker is hired
 - b. amount of output associated with labor inputs
 - c. maximum amount of output produced by a given set of inputs
 - d. maximum profit "produced" by selling a firm's output
 - e. additional cost associated with an additional unit of labor
6. The demand curve facing a firm acts as a constraint by
 - a. shifting to the left and right as suppliers vary their quantities
 - b. showing the maximum price that could be charged to sell a specific output level
 - c. showing the minimum quantity of output that a firm needs to produce at a specific price
 - d. limiting sales to those who are first in line when the product is distributed
 - e. relating the actions and decisions of buyers and sellers in the market

※ 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。

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7. Under perfect competition,
 - a. a single seller sets the price
 - b. sellers can easily enter or exit the market
 - c. a small number of sellers offer differentiated products
 - d. a government franchise protects sellers
 - e. an intense rivalry between two powerful firms determines the market price
8. A pure monopoly
 - a. is the only firm that produces all of the products its competitors produce
 - b. is the single seller of a unique product
 - c. is bigger than all its competitors combined
 - d. has only one customer
 - e. is always profitable in the short run
9. In the short run, a monopolistic competitor can
 - a. not earn an economic profit because of competition
 - b. use limit pricing to reduce competition
 - c. maximize profits by charging the highest price the market will bear
 - d. earn an economic profit
 - e. maximize profit by selecting the minimum efficient scale
10. One seamstress can sew 2 dresses per day and two seamstresses can sew 5 dresses per day. If the marginal revenue product of hiring the second seamstress is \$360, then in a competitive product market
 - a. there are decreasing returns to scale
 - b. there are diminishing returns to labor
 - c. each dress sells for \$120
 - d. the seamstresses are earning zero economic profits in the short run
 - e. marginal cost of production is \$120
11. Everything else being equal, a job in which workers face a relatively small chance of being laid off would generally have
 - a. a lower wage rate
 - b. a higher wage rate
 - c. more fringe benefits
 - d. higher skill requirements
 - e. no expected wage differentials in equilibrium
12. An increase in demand coupled with an increase in supply results in a(n)
 - a. increase in price and an ambiguous effect on equilibrium quantity
 - b. increase in equilibrium quantity and a decrease in equilibrium price
 - c. decrease in equilibrium quantity and an ambiguous effect on equilibrium price
 - d. increase in economic rent
 - e. ambiguous effect on equilibrium price and an increase in equilibrium quantity
13. If an action creates more total benefits for gainers than total harm to losers,
 - a. that action would be a Pareto improvement.
 - b. taking that action would improve efficiency
 - c. the government should step in to take that action
 - d. a side payment exists that would make the action a Pareto improvement
 - e. any side payment would make the action inefficient
14. Market failure occurs when
 - a. all Pareto improvements are undertaken
 - b. refusal to make a side payment reduces Pareto efficiency
 - c. the economy operates above the production possibilities frontier
 - d. markets are perfectly competitive
 - e. some Pareto improvements are not made

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15. Holders of a foreign currency are willing to supply that currency to Americans in exchange for dollars
 - a. only because they want to buy American goods
 - b. only because they want to purchase American services
 - c. primarily because they want to purchase American assets
 - d. because they want to purchase American goods, services and assets
 - e. because their governments force them to do so
16. If the Fed wants to move the economy up and to the left along the Phillips curve, what must it do?
 - a. increase the rate at which the aggregate supply curve shifts upward
 - b. decrease the rate at which the aggregate demand curve shifts rightward
 - c. increase the rate at which the aggregate demand curve shifts rightward
 - d. increase the rate at which the aggregate demand curve shifts leftward
 - e. decrease the rate at which the aggregate supply curve shifts upward
17. The AD-AS model implies that, in the long run,
 - a. the economy adjusts very quickly to demand shocks
 - b. changes in government spending have no effect on GDP
 - c. the price level never changes
 - d. a mixture of fiscal and monetary policy is necessary to achieve full employment
 - e. the Fed controls output
18. An open market purchase of bonds by the Fed
 - a. drains reserves from the banking system and decreases the money supply
 - b. injects reserves into the banking system and increases money demand
 - c. injects reserves into the banking system and increases the money supply
 - d. drains reserves from the banking system and increases the money supply
 - e. injects reserves into the banking system and decreases the money supply
19. Which of the following would *not* be incorporated by using GDP per capita to measure the standard of living?
 - a. clean environment
 - b. education
 - c. transportation services
 - d. housing
 - e. medical care
20. Which of the following statements about modern macroeconomic theory is most accurate?
 - a. Keynes' ideas help us understand movements in output around its long-run trend, while the Classical model is more useful in explaining the long-run trend itself.
 - b. The classical model helps us understand movements in output around its long-run trend, while the short-run macro model is more useful in explaining the long-run trend itself.
 - c. Both classical and short-run macro models help us understand movements in output around its long-run trend, but neither model is effective at explaining the long-run trend itself.
 - d. Neither the classical nor the short-run macro model helps us understand movements in output around its long-run trend, but both are useful in explaining the long-run trend itself.
 - e. Only the short-run macro model is useful in understanding movements in output around its long-run trend, and in explaining the long-run trend itself.

二、問答題 (40%)

1. 試以 AD-AS 模型畫圖解釋當油價不斷上漲，經濟體系會產生什麼樣的變化？政府應如何因應這些變化？
2. 請以圖形表示出完全競爭市場中，廠商已經有了虧損仍會繼續生產的狀況，並說明廠商繼續生產的原因。

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