淡江大學 102 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：管理科學學系　　　　　　科目：經濟學
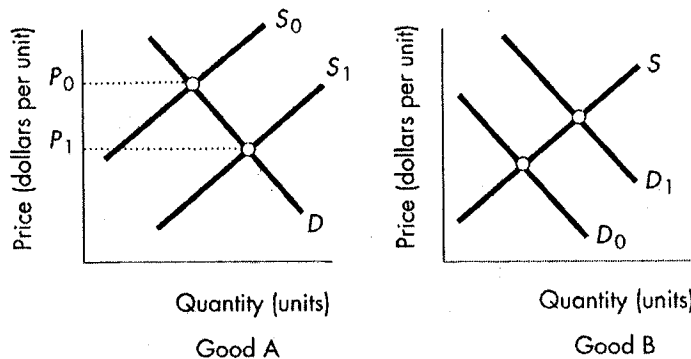
考試日期：3 月 10 日(星期日) 第 3 節　　　　　　本試題共　5　大題，　5　頁

請按題號依序作答。選擇題答案請橫寫：1-5 題第一橫列，6-10 題橫列，依此類推計四橫列。

一、選擇題：請在每題中選出一個最佳的答案(每題 3 分，共計 60 分)

Good A　　　　　　Good B

1) In the above figure, if the price of good A falls from P_0 to P_1 and the demand for good B increases from D_0 to D_1, then goods A and B

A) are both price elastic but not perfectly price elastic.

B) are inferior goods.

C) are normal goods.

D) will have a negative cross elasticity of demand.

2) The incidence of sales tax is determined by the

A) federal government in all cases.

B) level of government (for example, local, state, or federal) which imposes the tax.

C) price elasticities of supply and demand.

D) greed of the sellers.
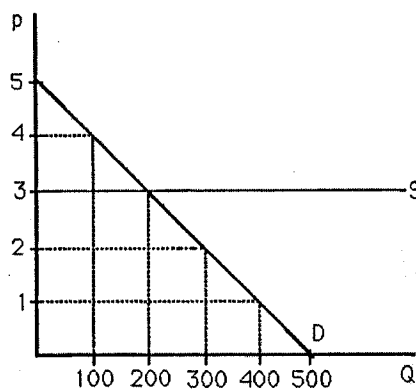
3) The above figure shows the market for crude oil. If a consumer group convinces the government to set a maximum price of $2 per barrel, then

A) zero barrels of crude oil will be sold.

B) 300 barrels of crude oil will be sold at $2.

C) zero barrels of crude oil will be demanded.

D) the governmet will supply those barrels of curde oil demanded by consumers.

背面尚有試題

4) Suppose the short-run production function is q = 10 ∗ L, where q is output and L is labor. If the wage rate is $10 per unit of labor, then MC equals

A) 10/q.　　B) q/10.　　C) q.　　　D) 1.
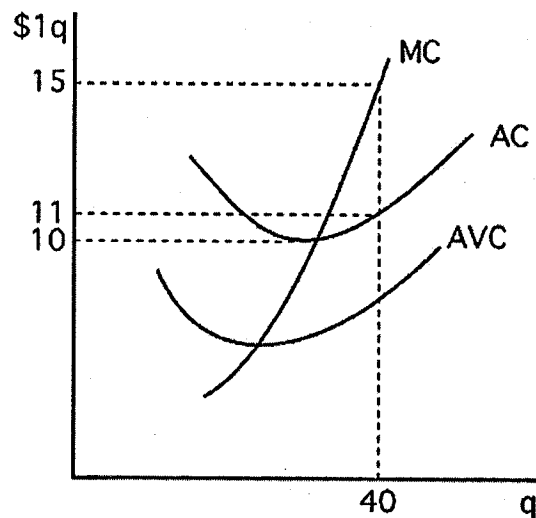
5) The above figure shows the cost curves for a competitive firm. If the profit-maximizing level of output is 40,then price is equal to

A) $15.　　B) $11.　　C) $10.　　D) $0.

6) The more elastic the demand curve, a monopoly

A) will have a larger Lerner Index.

B) will face a lower marginal cost.

C) will lose more sales as it raises its price.

D) will earn more profit.

7) In the presence of an negative externality, a specific tax can achieve the social optimum because

A) output is reduced to zero as a result.

B) the price of the good rises by the full amount of the tax.

C) it internalizes the external cost.

D) it directly reduces the market demand.

8) The total demand for a public good is found by

A) horizontally summing all individual demands.

B) dividing the marginal cost of the good by the number of voters.

C) vertically summing all individual demands.

D) finding the demand from the median voter.

9) Life insurance companies often give applicants a physical examination to prevent

A) the person from dying before obtaining the policy.

B) profit maximization.

C) adverse selection.

D) signaling.

10) Monetary policy will have a large income effect provided the

A) IS curve is steep.

B) IS curve is flat.

C) LM curve is steep.

D) LM curve is flat.

11) Crowding-out is eliminated when the LM curve is _____, so that expansionary fiscal policy _____ the interest rate.

A) horizontal, does not affect

B) horizontal, raises

C) vertical, does not affect

D) vertical, raises

12) If the economy is characterized by constant returns to scale, then a

A) doubling of inputs will lead to a constant output.

B) doubling of inputs will lead to a two-fold increase in output.

C) doubling of inputs will lead to a more than two-fold increase in output.

D) doubling of inputs will lead to a less than two-fold increase in output.

13) Unemployment is referred to as a lagging indicator because

A) it indicates economic activities from the year before.

B) it takes time to collect information regarding unemployed individuals..

C) it tends to stay high for many months after output stops declining during a recession.

D) reports on unemployment statistics tend to lag behind reports on inflation statistics.

14) The quantity theory of money assumed

A) the fraction of income people desire to hold in the form of money is a constant.

B) a rise in money supply causes a proportionate fall in velocity.

C) that an increase in prices causes a proportionate increases in real GDP.

D) a fall in the velocity of money causes a proportionate increase in the money supply.

15) If the LM curve is vertical, then

A) the increase in the money supply will have no impact on the level of real GNP.

B) the demand for money is highly sensitive to the interest rate.

C) there is partial "crowding out" of an increase in government expenditures.

D) the velocity of money is constant.

16) The structural deficit is

A) identical to the natural employment deficit and it increases whenever the natural level of output increases.

B) the difference between the actual deficit and the natural employment deficit and it increases whenever income rises.

C) identical to the natural employment deficit and it decreases whenever the natural level of output increases.

D) identical to the natural employment deficit and it decreases whenever tax rates are cut.

17) "Monetarism" advocates a monetary policy

A) that fixes the growth rate of money.

B) that fixes the growth rate of real GDP.

C) at the full discretion of the Fed.

D) that fixes a constant short-term interest rate.

18) If the interest responsiveness of business firms investment is great then the

A) IS curve is horizontal and the AD curve is perfectly horizontal.

B) IS curve is flatter and the AD curve is flatter.

C) IS curve is horizontal and the AD curve is perfectly vertical.

D) IS curve is steeper and the AD curve is steeper.

19) Suppose that nominal GDP were $1200 billion in 1990 and $2000 billion in 1995. The implicit GDP deflator was 1.00 in 1990 and 1.50 in 1995. From this we can infer that, between 1990 and 1995

A) real GDP remained constant.

B) prices rose by 66%.

C) real GDP rose by about 11%.

D) nominal GDP rose by 33%.

20) A survey of 200,000 people finds 76,300 "employed," 6,640 "unemployed," and the remaining 117,060 "not in the labor force." What is the unemployment rate derived from these numbers?

A) 8.0 percent　　B) 5.7 percent　　C) 3.3 percent　　D) 8.7 percent

二：若市場的供給函數為 $Q^S = -60 + 20P$，需求函數為 $Q^D = 390 - 30P$，其中　Q^S 為供給數量，Q^D 為需求數量，P 為價格。請繪圖並列出計算過程回答下列問題：

(a) 當市場達到均衡時，消費者剩餘以及生產者剩餘各為多少？(4分)

(b) 若政府施行價格管制措施，規定價格上限等於 6，請問此時消費者剩餘以及生產者剩餘又為多少？因價格管制措施而產生的無謂損失(deadweight loss)為多少？(6分)

三：請以供給需求模型分析，在從事國際貿易後對進口國以及出口國之消費者剩餘、生產者剩餘以及整體社會福利的影響。(10 分)

四：請問歐肯法則(Okun's Law)、犧牲比例(sacrifice ratio)以及菲利普曲線(Phillips curve)三者所分別代表的意義以及內容為何？三者間是否有任何關係？(10 分)

五：以開放的總體經濟體系而言，當局施行擴張性貨幣政策對該國之產出、利率以及貨幣幣值會造成何種影響？請以開放體系的 IS-LM 模型進行說明。(10 分)