

中原大學 102 學年度 碩士班 入學考試

102/3/2 13:30 ~ 15:00 國際經營與貿易學系

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

科目：經濟學

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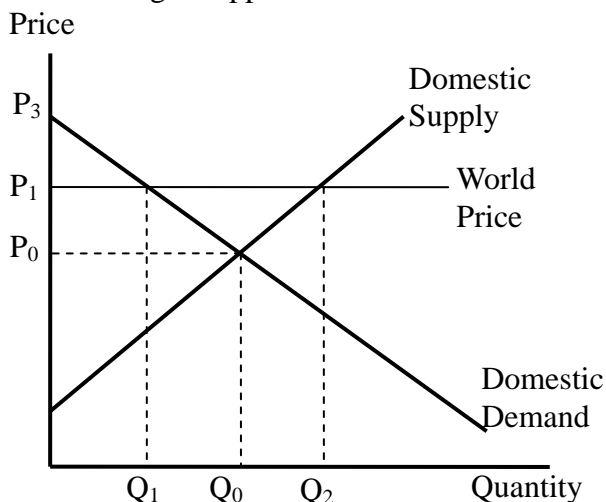
可使用計算機，惟僅限不具可程式及多重記憶者

不可使用計算機

一、選擇題 (30%，單選，每小題 3%)

1. Suppose that a worker in Cornland can grow either 40 bushels of corn or 10 bushels of oats per year, and a worker in Oatland can grow either 5 bushels of corn or 50 bushels of oats per year. There are 20 workers in Cornland and 20 workers in Oatland. If the two countries do not trade, Cornland will produce and consume 400 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of oats, while Oatland will produce and consume 60 bushels of corn and 400 bushels of oats. If each country made the decision to specialize in producing the good in which it has a comparative advantage, then the combined yearly output of the two countries would increase by
- A) 280 bushels of corn and 450 bushels of oats.
 - B) 340 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of oats.
 - C) 360 bushels of corn and 520 bushels of oats.
 - D) 360 bushels of corn and 640 bushels of oats.

Figure 1. The figure applies to a nation's demand and supply for cheese.



2. Refer to Figure 1. Which of the following is a valid equation for the gains from trade?
- A) Gains from trade = $(1/2)(P_1 - P_0)(Q_2 - Q_1)$.
 - B) Gains from trade = $(1/2)(P_1 - P_0)(Q_2 - Q_0)$.
 - C) Gains from trade = $(1/2)(P_1 - P_0)(Q_1 + Q_2)$.
 - D) Gains from trade = $(1/2)(Q_1)(P_3 - P_1)$.

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3. The following table shows the market price and total revenue for a goods. When price is between \$10 and \$14, demand is

Price	Total Revenue
\$10	\$100
\$12	\$108
\$14	\$112
\$16	\$112

- A) elastic.
B) unit elastic.
C) inelastic.
D) There is not enough information given to determine whether demand is elastic, unit elastic, or inelastic.

4. A monopolist faces the following demand curve:

Price	Quantity
\$10	5
\$9	10
\$8	16
\$7	23
\$6	31
\$5	45
\$4	52
\$3	60

The monopolist has total fixed costs of \$40 and a constant marginal cost of \$5. At the profit-maximizing level of output, the monopolist's average total cost is

- A) \$9.00.
B) \$7.50.
C) \$6.74.
D) \$5.82.
5. Laurel and Janet are competitors in a local market and each is trying to decide if it is worthwhile to advertise. If both of them advertise, each will earn a profit of \$5,000. If neither of them advertise, each will earn a profit of \$10,000. If one advertises and the other doesn't, then the one who advertises will earn a profit of \$12,000 and the other will earn \$2,000. In this version of the prisoners' dilemma, if the game is played only once, Laurel should
- A) advertise, but if the game is to be repeated many times she should probably not advertise.
B) advertise, and if the game is to be repeated many times she should still probably advertise.
C) not advertise, but if the game is to be repeated many times she should probably advertise.
D) not advertise, and if the game is to be repeated many times she should still not advertise.

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6. Suppose some country had an adult population of about 50 million, a labor-force participation rate of 60 percent, and an unemployment rate of 5 percent. How many people were employed?
- A) 1.5 million
 - B) 28.5 million
 - C) 30 million
 - D) 47.5 million
7. In an open economy, gross domestic product equals \$1,650 billion, government expenditure equals \$250 billion, and savings equals \$550 billion. What is consumption expenditure?
- A) \$250 billion
 - B) \$300 billion
 - C) \$550 billion
 - D) \$850 billion
8. In the open-economy macroeconomic model, if the supply of loanable funds increases, then the interest rate
- A) and the real exchange rate increase.
 - B) and the real exchange rate decrease.
 - C) increases and the real exchange rate decreases.
 - D) decreases and the real exchange rate increases.
9. Initially, the economy is in long-run equilibrium. Aggregate demand then shifts leftward by \$50 billion. The government wants to increase its spending in order to avoid a recession. If the crowding-out effect is always half as strong as the multiplier effect, and if the MPC equals 0.8, then by how much do government purchases have to increase in order to offset the \$50 billion leftward shift?
- A) by \$5 billion
 - B) by \$10 billion
 - C) by \$20 billion
 - D) by \$50 billion
10. If the government reduced the minimum wage and pursued expansionary monetary policy, then in the long run
- A) both the unemployment rate and the inflation rate would be higher.
 - B) both the unemployment rate and the inflation rate would be lower.
 - C) the unemployment rate would be higher and the inflation rate would be lower.
 - D) the unemployment rate would be lower and the inflation rate would be higher.

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二、解釋名詞：簡要利用文字說明下述各名詞所代表的涵義。(16%，每 1 小題 4 分，僅寫中文翻譯不計分，每一名詞解釋請勿超過 30 字)

1. consumer surplus
2. cartel
3. fiscal policy
4. bank run

三、假設某一獨占廠商在 A、B 兩個不同的市場上銷售其產品，此兩個市場的需求函數分別為 $Q_A=40-0.5P_A$ 、 $Q_B=50-P_B$ ，若此獨占廠商的總成本函數為 $TC=300+4(Q_A+Q_B)$ ，且獨占廠商的目標為利潤極大化，請問：

1. 假設此獨占廠商無法區隔市場，請計算均衡時的市場價格、成交量以及獨占廠商的利潤分別是多少？(9%)。
2. 假設此獨占廠商可以將 A、B 兩市場完全區隔，且商品售與消費者後無法在 A、B 兩市場間轉售，請分別計算均衡時兩市場的市場價格、成交量以及獨占廠商的總利潤(15%)。

四、日本首相安倍晉三自 2012 年 12 月 26 日上任後，為刺激日本經濟，因此放手讓日圓由 2012 年 11 月底的 82.67 日圓兌 1 美元大幅度貶值到 2013 年 1 月底的 91.69 日圓兌 1 美元，貶值幅度高達 9.84%。在此同一段期間，新台幣兌美元匯率僅由 29.12 台幣兌 1 美元小幅貶值至 29.55 兌 1 美元 (貶值 1.47%)。請由上述資料說明對下列將產生何種影響，並簡要說明原因。(16%)

1. 來台觀光的日本旅客。
2. 台灣宏達電企業位於日本東京的分公司。
3. 日本 Sony 企業位於台灣的分公司。
4. 喜愛購買日本商品的米奇與愛用國貨的米妮兩位台灣上班族的實質所得。

五、台灣立法院於 2012 年 7 月 25 日三讀修正所得稅法相關法案，確定於 2013 年 1 月 1 日起開徵「證券交易所得稅」。請問：

1. 課徵證所稅是屬於財政政策還是貨幣政策的範疇？(2%)
2. 請利用 AS-AD 模型說明，課徵證所稅對台灣經濟的短期影響為何？(12%；需同時利用圖形及文字說明才予計分)