

國立交通大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目：經濟學(5142)

考試日期：106 年 2 月 9 日 第 3 節

系所班別：科技管理研究所

組別：科管所乙組

第 / 頁, 共 4 頁

【可使用計算機】*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

壹、申論題 (共 40 分；中文、英文作答皆可，但不得混用)

1. Are the following statements true or false? Explain in each case.
 - a. Two countries can achieve gains from trade even if one of the countries has an absolute advantage in the production of all goods. (5%)
 - b. A tax that raises no revenue for the government does not damage social welfare. (5%)
 - c. If domestic demand is perfectly inelastic, there are no gains from international trade. (5%)
 - d. Firms with market power always reduce social welfare by using markup pricing. (5%)
2. A U.S.-owned automobile factory uses \$50 million worth of materials produced in the U.S. and \$10 million worth of material purchased from foreign countries to produce \$100 million worth of automobiles. \$70 million worth of these automobiles are purchased by U.S. consumers, \$25 million are sold in foreign countries, and \$5 million are added to inventory. How much of this production is included in U.S. GDP? (5%) By how much do these transactions alone affect U.S. net exports? (5%)
3. "Most spells of unemployment are short, and most unemployment observed at any given time is long term." Explain how the above statement can be true. (5%) How unemployment insurance is related to the amount of unemployment. (5%)

貳、單一選擇題 (請使用答案卡作答；共 60 分，每題 2.5 分，答錯不倒扣)

1. Economists are often perceived as disagreeing with each other. Is this the way things really are?
 - a. No, economists agree on much more than is commonly supposed.
 - b. No, the problem is that some economists are smarter than others.
 - c. No, economists "stage" disagreements for public amusement.
 - d. Yes, economists rarely agree on much of anything.
 - e. Yes, economists are unable to analyze problems dispassionately.
2. How does scarcity affect the range of possible choices that decision makers face?
 - a. It narrows the choice to a single option.
 - b. It narrows the range of choices.
 - c. It increases the possible methods for solving problems.
 - d. It clarifies the choices by highlighting the best solutions.
 - e. It simplifies the choices and therefore widens the range.
3. As a general rule, technological progress
 - a. shifts the production possibilities frontier outward, away from the origin.
 - b. reduces the slope of the production possibilities frontier, making it shallower.
 - c. increases the slope of the production possibilities frontier, making it steeper.
 - d. shifts the production possibilities frontier inward, toward the origin.
 - e. makes the production possibilities frontier more "bowed out."
4. U.S. steel workers constantly lobby for curbs on the volume of imported steel. This would produce a
 - a. rightward shift in the supply curve of American steel.
 - b. rightward shift in the demand curve of American steel.
 - c. leftward shift in the demand curve of American steel.
 - d. leftward shift in the supply curve of American steel.
5. You can generally distinguish an aggregate supply-caused recession from an aggregate demand-caused recession because
 - a. real GDP will rise in an aggregate supply recession.
 - b. the price level will fall in an aggregate supply recession.
 - c. the price level will fall in an aggregate demand recession.
 - d. real GDP will rise in an aggregate demand recession.
6. Older people often reminisce about the "good old days" when prices were much lower. This is misplaced nostalgia primarily because in the "good old days,"

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- a. prices were not really that low.
 - b. wages were much lower also.
 - c. people worked longer hours.
 - d. people had more leisure time.
7. The World Bank concluded that one of the most important determinants of economic growth in poor countries is
- a. foreign aid from high-income countries.
 - b. government subsidies for domestic industries.
 - c. limitations on foreign investment.
 - d. decreasing the number of economic regulations.
8. The process of innovation is the act of
- a. discovering a new production process.
 - b. discovering a new product.
 - c. basic scientific research.
 - d. adopting a new product to a market demand.
9. "Men are disposed, as a rule, and on the average, to increase their consumption as their income increases, but not by as much as the increase in their incomes." Which of the following is not consistent with this statement by J.M. Keynes?
- a. The slope of the consumption function is less than one.
 - b. The consumption function lies below the 45-degree line.
 - c. The slope of the consumption function is negative.
 - d. The consumption function has a positive slope.
10. If personal taxes are cut temporarily, the resulting
- a. increase in personal saving would be larger than if they were cut permanently.
 - b. decrease in personal saving would be larger than if they were cut permanently.
 - c. decrease in personal saving would be smaller than if they were cut permanently.
 - d. increase in personal saving would be smaller than if they were cut permanently.
11. Investment spending
- a. cannot be stimulated by decreasing the interest rate.
 - b. is often the cause of business fluctuations in the United States.
 - c. is a remarkably stable function of the level of real GDP.
 - d. is the primary solution to recessions and inflations, according to John Maynard Keynes.
12. The reason why inflation reduces the value of the multiplier is that part of the change in demand is
- a. absorbed by price changes.
 - b. saved rather than spent.
 - c. matched by changes in supply.
 - d. matched by changes in income.
13. If Congress votes to increase government purchases and at the same time decrease personal income taxes, they
- a. have decided to balance the federal budget.
 - b. have voted for the proper policy to counteract a recessionary gap.
 - c. have voted for the proper policy to counteract an inflationary gap.
 - d. are trying to achieve a federal budget surplus.
14. Excess reserves make a bank less vulnerable to runs, but bankers do not like to hold excess reserves because holding excess reserves
- a. are disliked by depositors.
 - b. means lower profits for banks.
 - c. are discouraged by government regulators.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
15. Stock prices fell throughout much of 2000 and 2001 and many investors decided to switch their funds into the bond market. What only about 30 percent of surveyed investors knew was that as bond prices rise, interest rates
- a. fall in reaction to the increased demand for bonds.

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- b. fall in reaction to the decreased demand for bonds.
 - c. rise in reaction to the increased demand for bonds.
 - d. rise in reaction to the decreased demand for bonds.
16. The efficiency of the payments' mechanism affects
- a. the speed with which money can be exchanged for other assets.
 - b. how quickly individual loan applications will be approved.
 - c. how slowly individuals deplete their cash balances.
 - d. the speed with which financial institutions can process checks and other funds.
17. What are the economic effects of a currency depreciation?
- a. It will decrease aggregate demand and aggregate supply, so that output will certainly fall, and prices may fall as well.
 - b. It will increase aggregate demand and aggregate supply, so that output will certainly rise, and prices may rise as well.
 - c. It will increase aggregate demand and decrease aggregate supply, so that prices will certainly rise and output may rise as well.
 - d. It will decrease aggregate demand and increase aggregate supply, so that prices will certainly fall and output may fall as well.
18. When can a country gain a price advantage on imports by imposing a tariff?
- a. when it is the largest country with absolute advantage in all goods.
 - b. when it has a comparative advantage in the production of all goods.
 - c. when it can do so without other countries retaliating with tariffs.
 - d. when trade agreements prohibit quotas but permit tariffs.
19. Economists object to monopoly because
- a. monopoly profits go to the rich.
 - b. monopolies overproduce to maximize profits.
 - c. monopolies are usually polluters.
 - d. monopolists keep output below efficient levels.
20. The goal of the manager of a firm is sales maximization. The firm will produce
- a. the output level at which $MR = 0$.
 - b. as much output as it can.
 - c. the same output that it would if the goal was profit maximization.
 - d. the same output that it would if the firm was monopolistically competitive.
21. The key explanation for the prevalence of waterway pollution is
- a. the inclusion in production of all costs involving use of the waterway.
 - b. that there are private costs but no costs to society.
 - c. that waterways are not private property and can be used free of charge.
 - d. that waterways are subject to the market's normal control procedures.
22. Any arrangement in which a firm voluntarily makes its privately owned technology available to other firms in exchange for access to the technology of the second company, or for payment of an agreed-upon fee, is defined as
- a. cross licensing of patents.
 - b. technology trading.
 - c. process innovation.
 - d. a ratchet.
 - e. product innovation.
23. If the random walk theory is correct, a prudent investor might choose her stock portfolio by
- a. throwing darts at the newspaper's financial page.
 - b. spending money to consult a stock forecaster.
 - c. spending time analyzing past stock performance.
 - d. not investing in stocks at all, since price behavior is completely erratic.
24. The demand curve for loanable funds is downward sloping because

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- a. people save more at higher interest rates.
- b. more investments are profitable at low interest rates than at high interest rates.
- c. future income is more valuable now at higher interest rates than at low interest rates.
- d. usury laws increase the quantity of funds demanded at low interest rates but do not affect the quantity of funds demanded at high interest rates.