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長庚大學107學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

系所：工商管理學系碩士班

考試科目：經濟學

注意：請詳細閱讀下列試題，並請標明題號依試題順序將答案書寫於答案卷上。

本試題共 4 頁：第 1 頁

本試卷包括選擇題與計算申論題，試卷共4頁，請依序作答。

I. 選擇題 (40%，每題2分)

1. Suppose purchasing power parity holds. If the price level in the U.S. is 100 dollars per good and the price level in Japan is 250 yen per good, then the nominal exchange rate is _____ yen per dollar.

- A) 0.25
- B) 0.4
- C) 2.5
- D) 4.0

2. If the money multiplier is 10, the purchase of \$1 billion of securities by the central bank on the open market causes a

- A) \$10 billion decrease in the money supply.
- B) \$1 billion decrease in the money supply.
- C) \$1 billion increase in the money supply.
- D) \$10 billion increase in the money supply.

3. Suppose you hear of a great deal on a used car and wonder, "Why is the price so low?" This might be an instance of _____.

- A) tyranny of collateral
- B) adverse selection
- C) the free rider problem
- D) moral hazard

4. An appreciation of the domestic currency can be caused by _____.

- A) a decrease in the domestic interest rate.
- B) an increase in the domestic interest rate and expectation of an increase in the value of the domestic currency.
- C) an increase in the domestic interest rate and the expectation of a decrease in the value of the domestic currency.
- D) the expectation of a decrease in the value of the domestic currency.

5. Research supporting the new Keynesian model finds that prices are _____.

- A) slow to adjust to aggregate demand shocks
- B) changed very frequently
- C) changed only infrequently
- D) not as flexible as wages

6. Which of the following demonstrates that policymakers cannot know the outcome of their decisions without knowing the public's expectations of them?

- A) traditional Keynesian theory.
- B) Post Keynesian theory.
- C) real business cycle theory.
- D) new classical theory.

7. In a competitive market, the market demand is $Q^d = 150 - 2P$ and the market supply is $Q^s = 30 + 4P$. A price ceiling of \$16 will result in a

- A) shortage of 24 units.
- B) shortage of 34 units.
- C) surplus of 58 units.
- D) surplus of 34 units.

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本試題共 4 頁：第 2 頁

8. Principal-agent problems do not arise between:

- A) stockholders and managers.
- B) managers and workers.
- C) stockholders and workers.
- D) workers and consumers.

9. Suppose that there are two industries, A and B. There are five firms in industry A with sales at \$5 million, \$2 million, \$1 million, \$1 million, and \$1 million, respectively. There are four firms in industry B with equal sales of \$2.5 million for each firm. The four-firm concentration ratio for industry B is:

- A) 0.9.
- B) 1.0.
- C) 0.8.
- D) 0.7.

10. An electronics company takes over one of its original suppliers in a merger. This is an example of:

- A) vertical integration.
- B) horizontal integration.
- C) cointegration.
- D) conglomerate integration.

11. Refer to the following game of price competition.

		Firm B	
		Low Price	High Price
Firm A	Low Price	(9, 10)	(8, 15)
	High Price	(7, -10)	(11, 11)

What are the Nash equilibrium strategies for firm A and firm B respectively?

- A) (low price, low price)
- B) (high price, high price)
- C) (low price, high price)
- D) (low price, low price) and (high price, high price)

12. Tom is offered two gambles. With gamble A, he either gains \$2 or loses \$1 with a 50 percent probability. With gamble B, he either gains \$3 or loses \$2 with a 50 percent probability. Tim prefers gamble B to gamble A. What can we conclude?

- A) Tom is risk loving.
- B) Tom is risk neutral.
- C) Tom is risk averse.
- D) Insufficient information to determine.

13. Holding the mean constant, the larger the standard deviation, the _____ the gamble will be.

- A) more risky
- B) less risky
- C) higher utility
- D) None of the statements is correct.

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本試題共4頁：第3頁

14. Which of the following is true concerning negative externalities?
- A) Firms tend to produce more than the efficient level of output.
 - B) Society gains because firms do not pay the external costs of production.
 - C) Perfect competition is better than monopoly from the viewpoint of society even in the presence of negative externalities.
 - D) With negative externalities, a monopoly will always produce an output level less than is socially efficient.
15. If nominal money supply grows 3% and real money demand grows 8%, the inflation rate is
- A) -5%.
 - B) 8/3%.
 - C) 5%.
 - D) 11%.
16. Supposed that C is consumption, I is investment, G is government purchases and NX is net exports, according to the expenditure approach, Y would stand for _____. The national income identity could be written as _____.
- A) Green Income; $Y = C + I + G - NX$
 - B) CPI; $Y = C + I + G + NX$
 - C) GDP; $Y = C + I + G + NX$
 - D) Income; $Y = C - I - G + NX$
 - E) The Exchange Rate; $Y = C + I + G + NX$
17. The reason for the downward-sloping IS curve is that _____.
- A) lower interest rates lead to lower saving and lower output
 - B) lower interest rates lead to lower saving and higher output
 - C) higher interest rates lead to lower saving and higher output
 - D) none of the above
18. The central bank has announced that it plans to lower the rate of monetary growth from 10% per year to 2% per year. You would expect this announcement to directly
- A) increase money demand, shifting the LM curve up and to the left.
 - B) increase money demand, shifting the LM curve down and to the right.
 - C) decrease money demand, shifting the LM curve up and to the left.
 - D) decrease money demand, shifting the LM curve down and to the right.
- Mary agrees to lend John \$100,000 to buy computers for his company. They agree to a nominal interest rate of 6%. Please answer the following two questions.
19. If both expect the inflation rate to be 2%, what is the expected real interest rate?
- A) 8%.
 - B) 6%.
 - C) 4%.
 - D) 2%.
20. If inflation turns out to be 3% over the life of the loan, who gains from unexpectedly high inflation?
- A) Mary.
 - B) John.
 - C) Both of them.
 - D) None of them.

II. 計算與申論題

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1. ABA corporation operates in the highly competitive consumer electronics industry. Prices (P) for its product, compact disk player (CD player) are stable at \$250 each. This means that $P = MR$ (marginal revenue) = \$250 in this market. The estimated total cost for the compact disk player is:

$$TC = 400,000 + 70Q + 0.002Q^2$$

in which TC is the total cost and Q is the quantity (output).

A) Please find out the marginal cost. (8%)

B) Calculate the output level that will maximize profit. (8%)

2. 當 2008 年全球金融危機發生後，美國採取了寬鬆的貨幣政策，之後歐盟也採取了寬鬆的貨幣政策。

A) 請列舉三種貨幣政策的工具，並加以解釋。(10%)

B) 請用 IS-LM 模型，解釋寬鬆貨幣政策的可能影響。(請務必搭配圖示)。(12%)

3. 一般而言，一個國家國內的公司利潤增加，有助於提高工資水準；利潤減少時，工資隨之下降。而您在國際財經新聞看到一則報導：「某國家國內的企業利潤，在過去八年的年增率皆為正（年增率為 11%），但是實質工資卻沒有同比率增長，甚至呈現停滯的狀態。」

A) 請問您認為造成這種現象的可能原因？(10%)

B) 請您提出可能的改善方法與理由。(12%)