

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 111 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：計量財務金融學系
甲組(財務金融組)

科目代碼：5001

考試科目：經濟學

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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系所班組別：計量財務金融學系碩士班 甲組、乙組

考試科目（代碼）：經濟學（5001）（5101）

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一.(60% 每題 5 分) 請依題號依序作答，不要跳題號作答，否則不計分。作答時請寫上題號。除了要寫上答案以外，也必需解釋原因。若解釋不正確即，使答案正確也不計分。

1. A society can produce two goods: green tea and vitamin water. As this society moves down its production possibility frontier, producing more and more units of vitamin water, the opportunity cost of producing vitamin water increases. The society's production possibilities frontier will be
 - A) positively sloped and bowed outward.
 - B) positively sloped and bowed inward.
 - C) negatively sloped and bowed inward.
 - D) negatively sloped and bowed outward.

2. The pharmaceutical industry depends on highly trained workers, who are abundantly available in India. The automobile industry depends on the availability of a large stock of physical capital with which the United States is well endowed. According to Heckscher-Ohlin theorem
 - A) India should export automobiles.
 - B) the United States should export pharmaceuticals.
 - C) the United States should import automobiles.
 - D) India should import automobiles.

3. Suppose that Greece and Portugal are both engaged in the production of grapes and figs, and that Greece has an absolute advantage in the production of both goods. If Portugal has a lower opportunity cost for producing figs, then
 - A) Portugal has a comparative advantage in the production of figs, but it is outweighed by Portugal's absolute advantage in fig production.
 - B) Greece has a comparative advantage in the production of both goods.
 - C) Portugal has a comparative advantage in fig production, but there will be no gains from specialization and trade.
 - D) Portugal has a comparative advantage in the production of figs, and specialization and trade between the two countries can be mutually beneficial.

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4. A Gini coefficient of one means that
- A) income is distributed equally.
 - B) all the income is received by the top 20% of families.
 - C) the income is split equally between the top 20% and the rest of the distribution.
 - D) one family has all the income and everyone else has nothing.
5. A distribution of goods between person A and person B is efficient if
- A) it is possible to make both person A and person B better off.
 - B) person A can be made better off only if person B is also made better off.
 - C) any change in the distribution would make both person A and person B worse off.
 - D) person A can be made better off only if person B is made worse off.
6. Market signals are
- A) an actions taken by buyers and sellers to communicate quality in the presence of perfect information.
 - B) only strong if obtaining the signal is more costly for individuals with valued traits than for those with non-valued traits.
 - C) used to differentiate those who will drive equally carefully whether or not they have auto insurance from those who drive less carefully when they have insurance.
 - D) used to distinguish between high and low quality and help correct the adverse selection problem.
7. The idea that we cannot devise a voting scheme that respects individual preferences and gives consistent, non-arbitrary results is known as
- A) the independence of irrelevant alternatives.
 - B) logrolling.
 - C) the impossibility theorem.
 - D) the Tiebout hypothesis.

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8. There are 10 families in a neighborhood that are affected by noise pollution from a local factory. The noise could be reduced if the company spent \$5,000 on technological improvements. The company agrees to make these improvements if the affected families contribute the \$5,000. Since there are no legal restrictions governing the factory's noise the negotiations fail. This outcome is an example of the
- A) free rider problem.
 - B) drop-in-the-bucket problem.
 - C) problem that arises when property rights are not defined.
 - D) Coase theorem.
9. You love Christmas and elaborately decorate your home and yard. It is such a spectacle that hundreds of people drive by your house each day to enjoy the display. The noise and traffic disturb your neighbors who sue you and you are required to take down your display permanently. This is an example of
- A) the Coase theorem.
 - B) a liability rule.
 - C) an injunction.
 - D) the free-rider problem.
10. The demand facing a monopolistically competitive firm is _____ a monopolistic firm and _____ a perfectly competitive firm.
- A) as elastic as; less elastic than
 - B) less elastic than; more elastic than
 - C) more elastic than; less elastic than
 - D) more elastic than; as elastic as
11. An oligopoly with a dominant price leader will produce a level of output
- A) equal to what a monopolist would choose in the same industry.
 - B) between that which would prevail under competition and that which a monopolistic competitor would choose in the same industry.
 - C) between that which would prevail under competition and that which a monopolist would choose in the same industry.
 - D) that would prevail under competition.

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12. If a restaurant runs a special and sells a lobster dinner for \$5.00, Amy buys one lobster dinner a week. If lobster dinners are not on special and the price is \$10.00, Amy buys zero lobster dinners per week. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A) Amy's demand for lobster is inelastic.
- B) Amy's utility from a lobster dinner is less than \$5.00.
- C) The value of Amy's utility from a lobster dinner is at least \$5.00 and less than \$10.00.
- D) Amy's utility from a lobster dinner is greater than \$10.00.

二.(40% 每題 20 分) 請依題號依序作答，不要跳題號作答，否則不計分。作答時請寫上題號

1. 假設臺灣沒有受到 COVID-19 的衝擊，但另一國家 B 受到疫情的影響很大。研究者想嘗試了解若 COVID-19 若真的在臺灣發生大流行時，對 GDP 的影響效果，因此收集以下的資訊：

時間: Time	國家	GDP
COVID-19 前 (2018 年)	B	16.8
COVID-19 前 (2019 年)	B	18.8
COVID-19 前 (2018 年)	臺灣	16.1
COVID-19 前 (2019 年)	臺灣	16.3
COVID-19 後 (2020 年)	B	14.8
COVID-19 後 (2021 年)	B	15.8
COVID-19 後 (2020 年)	臺灣	17.2
COVID-19 後 (2021 年)	臺灣	17.2

假設 B 國與臺灣的人口，土地...等很相似，請問：

若真的在臺灣發生大流行時，依據此資料分析，COVID-19 對 GDP 的影響平均效果是多少？

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2. 請概述目前疫情 (Omicron + Delta) 對目前全球航運的影響，並依據模型說明該疫情對臺灣 GDP，出口以及航運股價格的影響效果，陳述你的論點。