

大葉大學 九十三年 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系所別 人力資源管理	組別 甲	考試科目 (中文名稱) 經濟學	考試日期 3月28日	節次 第二節	備註 考卷2頁 第1頁
---------------	---------	-----------------------	---------------	-----------	-------------------

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶） 10:30~12:00

注意：1.此試卷分為兩部份：第一部份為13題單選題，每題五分，答錯不倒扣，

共65分；第二部份為兩題問答題，配分如各題所示。

2.問答題部分，需詳列算式，違者不予計分。

壹、單選題(共65%)

Item	Billions of dollars
Personal income	1,200
Net domestic income at factor cost	2,100
Government purchases of goods and services	400
Depreciation	200
Gross private domestic investment	100
Indirect taxes	600
Subsidies	100

1. The above table shows some national income accounting data for a nation. In this nation, gross domestic product is equal to _____ billion.

- A) \$2,000.
- B) \$2,300.
- C) \$2,500.
- D) \$2,800.

2. In the dominant firm model of oligopoly, the dominant firm charges

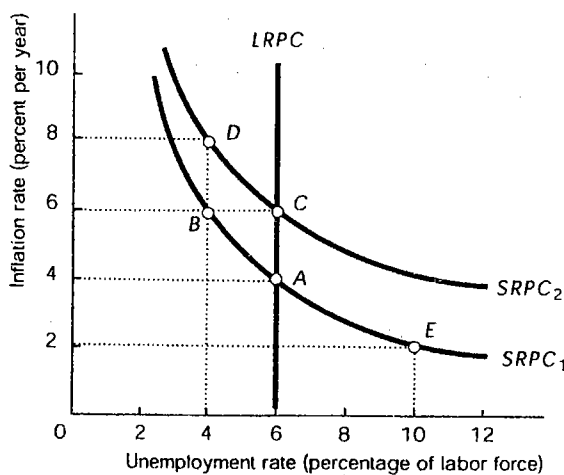
- A) a lower price than the smaller firms.
- B) the same price as the smaller firms.
- C) a higher price than the smaller firms.
- D) a price equal to its marginal revenue.

3. Because of a decrease in the wage rate it must pay, a perfectly competitive firm's marginal costs decrease but its demand curve stays the same. As a result, the firm

- A) decreases the amount of output it produces and raises its price.
- B) increases the amount of output it produces and lowers its price.
- C) increases the amount of output it produces and does not change its price.
- D) decreases the amount of output it produces and lowers its price.

4. Suppose the government enacts an income tax cut. According to which view, traditional or supply-side, will real GDP increase the most?

- A) Real GDP will increase the most according to the traditional view.
- B) Real GDP will increase the most according to the supply-side view.
- C) Both views hold that real GDP will increase by the same amount.
- D) Both views hold that GDP will not increase.



5. In the above figure, suppose that the economy currently is at point A. If the inflation rate falls and this fall is unanticipated by the public, the economy moves to a point such as point

- A) B.
- B) C.
- C) D.
- D) E.

6. The price of compact disc players fell over the past decade because a combination of improving technology, rising incomes, and falling prices of compact discs caused the

- A) demand curve for compact disc players to shift rightward faster than the supply curve of compact disc players shifted rightward.
- B) supply curve of compact disc players to shift rightward faster than the demand curve for compact disc players shifted rightward.
- C) supply curve of compact disc players to shift rightward and the demand curve for compact disc players to shift leftward.
- D) demand curve for compact disc players to shift leftward and the supply curve of compact disc players to shift leftward.

7. Consider a constant-slope — straight-line — production possibility frontier with a vertical intercept of 40 guns and a horizontal intercept of 60 tons of butter. The opportunity cost of increasing butter output from 30 to 31 tons is

- A) 1/2 gun.
- B) 2/3 gun.
- C) 1 gun.
- D) 1 1/2 guns.

8. Which of the following occurs with both perfectly price discriminating and single-price monopolies?

- A) The level of output is inefficient.
- B) All consumer surplus goes to the monopoly.
- C) Deadweight loss is created.
- D) There is a redistribution of consumer surplus to the monopoly.

9. A rise in the price of a product lowers the total revenue from the product if the

- A) income elasticity of demand exceeds 1.
- B) good is an inferior product.
- C) demand for the product is inelastic.
- D) demand for the product is elastic.

10. Suppose that the nominal money supply (M) is \$200 billion and the value of aggregate output (PY) is \$1 trillion. It must be the case that

- A) the economy is suffering from inflation.
- B) the average price paid for a "typical" good is \$5.
- C) there will be a shortage of money balances in the economy.
- D) the velocity of circulation is 5.

11. Full employment means that

- A) no one is unemployed.
- B) there is no cyclical unemployment.
- C) there is no cyclical or frictional unemployment.
- D) there is no structural or frictional unemployment.

12. New growth theory economists believe that

- I. Economic growth can continue as long as we keep finding new ideas.
 - II. The marginal product of capital diminishes very rapidly, so we must rely upon technological advances to create economic growth.
- A) I only.
 - B) II only.
 - C) Both I and II.
 - D) Neither I nor II.

13. In order to combat inflation, the Fed will _____ the quantity of money and _____ the interest rate.

- A) increase; raise
- B) increase; lower
- C) decrease; raise
- D) decrease; lower

大葉大學 九十三 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙

系所別	組別	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	節次	備註
人力資源管理 碩	甲	經濟學	3月28日	第二節	共2頁, 第2頁

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶） 10:30~12:00

貳、問答題(共 35%)

一、假設世上僅有三個珍貴無比的古代化石，而你便擁有其中兩個。請問在什麼條件下，你會選擇毀掉其中一個？ (15%)

二、若有一封閉的島國，其生產函數為 $Y=360N^{1/2}$ ， N 為勞動量，廠商的投資函數為 $I=100-100r$ ， r 為利率。假定政府支出 100 元，但不課稅，且供給名目貨幣 212 元。人民的實質貨幣需求與消費函數則分別為： $L=0.2Y-100r$ 、 $C=20+0.8Y$ 。且此島國的充份就業人數為 9 人。試求： (7%，5%，8%)

1. 若名目工資可自由調整，則均衡時的實質工資與物價水準各自為何？
2. 若名目工資僵固在 50 元，則實質工資為何？此時有無失業？
3. 若政府增加發行 212 元的鈔票，則上述兩小題的答案將如何變化？