

大葉大學 九十四 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
事業經營研究所碩士班	乙	經濟學	3月27日	第二節 10:30~12:00	1. 共二頁 P2-1 2. 可使用不可程式 計算機

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）

題號 1~20 題，每題 3 分、題號 21~30 題，每題 4 分，共計 100 分

Use the accompanying table to answer questions 1 through 5:

	Labor hours needed to make one unit of		Amount produced in 40 hours	
	Cheese	Bread	Cheese	Bread
England	1	2	40	20
Spain	2	8	20	5

- Refer to the tables shown. The opportunity cost of 1 unit of bread in Spain is
 - 4 cheeses.
 - 2 cheeses.
 - 1 cheeses.
 - 1/4bread.
- Refer to the tables shown. England has a comparative advantage in _____ and Spain has an absolute advantage in _____.
 - bread, cheese
 - bread, neither good
 - cheese, both goods
 - both goods, cheese
- Refer to the tables shown. England has an absolute advantage in _____ and Spain has a comparative advantage in _____.
 - bread, cheese
 - bread, neither good
 - cheese, both goods
 - both goods, cheese
- Refer to the tables shown. If England and Spain trade based on the principle of comparative advantage, England will import _____ and Spain will import _____.
 - bread, cheese
 - bread, bread
 - cheese, cheese
 - cheese, bread
- Refer to the tables shown. If England and Spain specialize and trade according to their respective comparative advantage,
 - all individuals in both countries will benefit.
 - Spain will specialize in and export bread.
 - England will produce more bread than in the absence of trade.
 - England will produce more cheese than in the absence of trade.
- A vertical supply curve signifies that
 - a change in price will have no effect on quantity supplied.
 - a change in price will change quantity supplied in the opposite direction.
 - an infinite quantity will be supplied at a given price.
 - the relationship between price and quantity supplied is inverse.
- Suppose a producer is able to separate customers into two groups, one having a price inelastic demand and the other having a price elastic demand. If the producer's objective is to increase total revenue, she should
 - increase the price charged to customers with the price elastic demand and decrease the price charged to customers with the price inelastic demand.
 - decrease the price charged to customers with the price elastic demand and increase the price charged to customers with the price inelastic demand.
 - charge the same price to both groups of customers.
 - increase the price for both groups of customers.
- Which of the following statements about rent control in New York City is accurate?
 - Rent control has proven successful in providing low-cost housing for poor people.
 - Rent control has produced an increase in available rental units.
 - Many well-to-do people live in rent-controlled apartments.
 - All of the above are accurate statements.
- In 2005, Congress passed a new luxury tax on items such as yachts, private airplanes, furs, jewelry, and expensive cars. The goal of the tax was
 - to raise revenue from rich people.
 - to prevent rich people from buying luxuries.
 - to force producers of luxury goods to reduce employment.
 - to limit exports of luxury goods to other countries.
- The U.S. is an importer of down pillows. The world price of these pillows is \$25. The U.S. imposes a \$10 tariff on pillows. The U.S. is a price-taker in the pillow market. As a result of the tariff
 - U.S. consumers of pillows will gain and U.S. producers of pillows will lose.
 - U.S. consumers of pillows will lose and U.S. producers of pillows will gain.
 - U.S. consumers of pillows will gain and U.S. producers of pillows will gain.
 - U.S. consumers of pillows will lose and U.S. producers of pillows will lose.

Use the following information to answer questions 11 through 13

As part of an estate settlement A received \$1 million. She decided to use the money to purchase a small business in Anywhere, USA. If A would have invested the \$1 million in a risk free bond fund she could have made \$100,000 each year. She also quit her job with Lucky. Com Inc. to devote all of her time to her new business; her salary at Lucky. Com Inc. was \$75,000 per year.

- At the end of the first year of operating her new business, A's accountant reported an accounting profit of \$150,000. What was A's economic profit?
 - \$25,000 profit
 - \$150,000 profit
 - \$25,000 loss
 - \$50,000 loss
- What are A's opportunity costs of operating her new business?
 - \$25,000
 - \$75,000
 - \$100,000
 - \$175,000
- How large would A's accounting profits need to be to allow her to reach the zero economic profit equilibrium?
 - \$125,000
 - \$175,000
 - \$200,000
 - \$275,000
- Which of the following is an impossible feat for a monopolist to accomplish?
 - control the price of its good
 - maximize its profit
 - operate at any point on the demand curve
 - charge a higher price and continue to sell the same quantity.

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Use the following information to answer questions 15 through 20.

Number of Workers	Output	Marginal Product of Labor	Value of Marginal Product of Labor	Wage	Marginal Profit
0	0				
1	100		\$1000	\$500	\$500
2		80	\$800	\$500	
3		60		\$500	\$100
4	280		\$400	\$500	
5		20		\$500	

15. What is the market price of the final good?
 - a. \$5
 - b. \$10
 - c. \$15
 - d. \$20
16. It is apparent from this table that increasing marginal product
 - a. never occurs
 - b. occurs only after the first worker is hired.
 - c. occurs only after the second worker is hired.
 - d. occurs only after the third worker is hired.
17. The change in marginal product as the number of workers increases exemplifies a property called
 - a. supply and demand.
 - b. labor theory.
 - c. diminishing marginal product.
 - d. utility maximization.
18. What is the marginal profit of the fourth worker?
 - a. -\$100
 - b. \$0
 - c. \$200
 - d. \$400
19. How many workers will a profit-maximizing firm hire?
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
20. When the third worker is hired, what is the change in profit?
 - a. \$600
 - b. \$300
 - c. \$100
 - d. \$0
21. Chris lives in Utah, where gambling is illegal. Chris becomes a professional gambler, going to work each week in Idaho, where gambling is legal. In 2001, he earns \$100,000 from his profession. What will be the effect of his earnings on GDP?
 - a. None of his earnings will be included in GDP because gambling is illegal in his home state.
 - b. Only the part of his earnings spent in Idaho will be included in GDP.
 - c. GDP will increase by \$100,000 because the income was earned legally.
 - d. GDP will increase by a fraction of \$100,000, equal to the fraction of his time Chris spends in Idaho.
22. Suppose GDP consists of wheat and rice, and in 2001, 20 bushels of wheat are sold at \$4 per bushel, and 10 bushels of rice are sold at \$2 per bushel. If the price of wheat was \$1 per bushel and the price of rice was \$2 per bushel in 2000, the base year,
 - a. nominal 2000 GDP is \$100, real 2000 GDP is \$40, and the GDP deflator is 40.
 - b. nominal 2000 GDP is \$40, real 2000 GDP is \$100, and the GDP deflator is 250.
 - c. nominal 2000 GDP is \$100, real 2000 GDP is \$40, and the GDP deflator is 250.
 - d. nominal 2000 GDP is \$40, real 2000 GDP is \$100, and the GDP deflator is 40.
23. The major difference between tariffs and import quotas is that
 - a. tariffs create deadweight losses, but import quotas do not.
 - b. tariffs help domestic consumers, and import quotas help domestic producers.
 - c. tariffs raise revenue for the government, but import quotas create a surplus for import license holders.
 - d. all of the above are correct.

Use the following information to answer questions 24 through 26

Assume that A cleans B's house weekly for \$80. B would be willing to pay as much as \$100 weekly to have his house cleaned. A's opportunity cost is \$70.

24. If A cleans B's house, the consumer surplus is
 - a. \$100
 - b. \$80
 - c. \$70
 - d. \$20
25. If A cleans B's house, the producer surplus is
 - a. \$100
 - b. \$80
 - c. \$70
 - d. \$10
26. Assume that B is required to pay a tax of \$40 when he hires someone to clean his house. Which of the following is true?
 - a. B will now clean his own home.
 - b. A will continue to clean B's home but her producer surplus will decline.
 - c. Total economic welfare (consumer surplus plus producer surplus plus tax revenue) will increase.
 - d. A will continue to clean B's home, but consumer surplus will decline.
27. Taxes may cause deadweight losses because
 - a. they transfer purchasing power to the government which always wastes money.
 - b. they prevent buyers and sellers from realizing some of the gains from trade.
 - c. marginal buyers and sellers leave the market causing the quantity sold to fall.
 - d. both b and c are correct
28. A nation's standard of living is measured by its
 - a. nominal GDP.
 - b. nominal GDP per person
 - c. real GDP.
 - d. real GDP per person.
29. The identity that shows that GDP is both total income and total expenditure is represented by
 - a. $Y = PI + DI + NX$.
 - b. $Y = C + I + G + NX$
 - c. $GDP = GNP - NX$.
 - d. $GDP = Y$.
30. If the nominal interest rate is 6 percent and the rate of inflation is 2 percent, then the real interest rate is
 - a. 12 percent.
 - b. 8 percent.
 - c. 4 percent.
 - d. 3 percent