

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
人力資源暨公共關係 學系	甲	經濟學	3月27日	10:30~12:00 第二節	1/2 可攜帶 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）

壹、選擇題（56%，每題2分，共計28題）

- The term human capital refers to
 - labor resources used to make capital equipment.
 - buildings and machinery.
 - people's knowledge and skill.
 - entrepreneurship and risk-taking.
- When the real wage rate is greater than the equilibrium wage rate, job search _____ and unemployment _____ the natural rate.
 - increases; equals
 - increases; is greater than
 - decreases; is greater than
 - decreases; is less than
- A new financial innovation results in people switching their funds from checking deposits to savings accounts. The quantity of M1 _____ and the quantity of M2 _____.
 - decreases; decreases
 - increases; decreases
 - decreases; does not change
 - decreases; increases
- Assume that Mary and Jane live on a desert island. With a day's labor, Jane can produce 8 fish or 4 coconuts; Mary can produce 6 fish or 2 coconuts. Jane's opportunity cost of producing 1 coconut is _____ and she should specialize in the production of _____.
 - 8 fish; fish
 - 2 fish; coconuts
 - 6 fish; coconuts
 - 0 fish; coconuts
- If the income elasticity of demand for apple is -1.3, then apple
 - is a normal good.
 - is an inferior good.
 - has an elastic demand.
 - is income elastic.
- The minimum wage is an example of a
 - price ceiling.
 - tax.
 - quota.
 - price floor.
- Suppose a consumer is maximizing utility, the marginal utility of pizza decreases only slightly when the quantity of pizza consumed increases. So, his or her
 - demand for pizza is elastic.
 - demand for pizza is inelastic.
 - supply of pizza is elastic.
 - supply of pizza is inelastic.
- The rate at which Sam is willing to give up a gallon of gasoline to get one more pound of coffee, and remain on the same indifference curve is called his
 - opportunity cost of coffee.
 - opportunity cost of gasoline.
 - personal price of coffee.
 - marginal rate of substitution.
- Which market type has characteristics as follows: many buyers and sellers, identical product, no restrictions on the entry of firms into the industry, complete information on price?
 - perfect competition
 - monopolistic competition
 - oligopoly
 - monopoly
- Without warranties, used car sellers will try to convince buyers that a "lemon" is really a good car because of
 - moral hazard.
 - moral dilemma.
 - adverse selection.
 - adverse reaction.
- If a Lorenz curve moves leftward and becomes closer to the line of equality over time, then
 - the population is growing.
 - income is growing.
 - income is being more equally distributed.
 - income is being more unequally distributed.
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - An increase in the price of movie will decrease the demand for movie.
 - An increase in the price of movie will increase the quantity demanded of movie.
 - An increase in the price of movie will increase the supply of movie.
 - An increase in the price of movie will increase the quantity supplied of movie.
- The short-run market supply curve for a perfectly competitive industry is obtained by summing
 - the part of each firm's *AVC* curve that lies above its *MC* curve.
 - the part of each firm's *MC* curve that lies above its *AVC* curve.
 - each firm's *AVC* curve that lies below the *MC* curve.
 - each firm's *MC* curve that lies below the *AVC* curve.
- Why can a monopoly earn an economic profit in the long run?
 - Because there are close substitutes for the firm's product.
 - Because the firm is protected by barriers to entry.
 - Because there is only a single firm in the market.
 - ALL of the above are reasons why a monopoly can earn an economic profit in the long run.

		Student 1	
		Work	Don't work
Student 2	Work	1: +8 2: +8	1: +4 2: +4
	Don't work	1: +4 2: +4	1: 0 2: 0

- Two students are assigned a group project. Each has the option to work or not work to achieve a high grade. The payoffs are shown in the above table. Student 1 should
 - work only if student 2 works.
 - work regardless of the decision made by student 2.
 - not work if student 2 works.
 - not work regardless of what student 2 decides.
- Why will a private market be unable to produce enough public goods?
 - Because the good's marginal cost is too low.
 - Because the good is nonexcludable, so there is the free rider problem.
 - Because the good is rival, so no one will want to pay the producer for it.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
- Structural unemployment is
 - associated with the normal changing of jobs in a dynamic economy.
 - associated with the general downturns in the economy.
 - associated with the general decline of specific industries.
 - almost always short-term in nature.
- The intertemporal substitution effect of prices on aggregate demand
 - is the same as the real wealth effect.
 - is one reason that the aggregate demand curve has a negative slope.
 - explains why aggregate demand increases when the amount of money increases.
 - is one reason that the aggregate demand curve has a positive slope.
- Which of the following will cause "underproduction" or "overproduction" of a good?
 - taxes
 - the product is a public good
 - a monopoly
 - I and III.
 - I.
 - I and II.
 - I, II and III.
- When long run average cost decreases as output increases there are definitely
 - increasing marginal returns
 - economies of scale.
 - Only I.
 - Only II.
 - Both I and II.
 - Neither I nor II.

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21. Which of the following is included in "compensation of employees" part of the income approach to measuring GDP?
- Wages and salaries.
 - Pension fund contributions.
 - Social security contributions.
- I only.
 - I and II.
 - I and III.
 - I, II and III.

22. Which pieces of information do you need to calculate the MPL?
- the change in real GDP.
 - the change in the quantity of money.
 - the change in the amount of labor input.
- I and III.
 - I only.
 - III only.
 - II and III.

23. Which of the following is associated with classical growth theory?
- Growth in real GDP can continue indefinitely.
 - Technological growth increases as the population grows.
 - Population explosions bring real GDP per person back to subsistence levels.
- I.
 - II.
 - III.
 - I and III.

24. Read the following statements and determine if they are true or false.
- According to the quantity theory of money, an increase in the growth rate of the quantity of money increases inflation in the long run.
 - Historical and international data show that there is no correlation between inflation and money growth.
- I and II are both true
 - I and II are both false
 - I is true and II is false
 - I is false and II is true

25. Suppose that the money prices of raw materials increase so that short-run aggregate supply decreases. If the Federal Reserve does not respond, the higher money price of raw materials will
- repeatedly shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and raise the price level.
 - shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and the aggregate supply curve leftward, raising prices.
 - result initially in lower employment and a higher price level.
- I only.
 - both I and II.
 - both II and III.
 - III only.

26. Which of the following will affect the size of the multiplier?
- marginal propensity to import
 - marginal propensity to consume
 - marginal income tax rate
- I only
 - II only
 - I and II only
 - I, II, and III

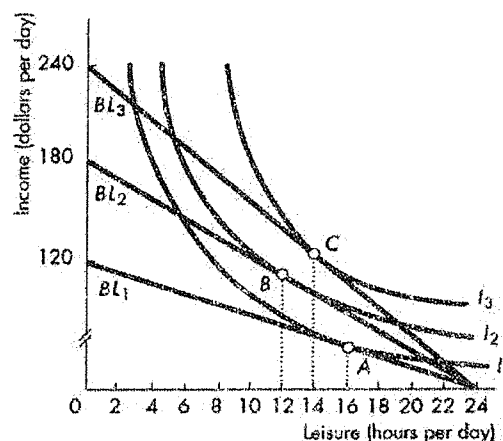
27. Using the monetarist model, place the following events in the order in which they occur in a business cycle.
- Money wages fall and the SAS curve shifts rightward.
 - The Federal Reserve decreases the growth rate of the quantity of money.
 - The AD curve shifts leftward.
- II, III, I.
 - III, II, I.
 - I, III, II.
 - the events are not part of a monetarist model of the business cycle.

28. Measures of Fed policy activity include
- The budget deficit or surplus.
 - The federal funds rate.
 - The growth rate of M2.
- I and II.
 - I and III.
 - II and III.
 - I, II, and III.

貳、名詞解釋 (12%，每題 4 分，共計 3 題)

- 貨幣工資率僵固性。
- 流動性陷阱。
- 機會成本。

參、計算問答題 (32%，共計 2 大題，配分註記於題後)



1. 上圖顯示某人的勞動-休閒選擇，試問：
- 所得-時間預算 BL_1 ，時薪多少？若其選擇 16 小時休閒，一日所得多少？（列出算式，否則不予計分）。（4%）
 - 所得-時間預算 BL_2 ，時薪多少？若其選擇 16 小時休閒，一日所得多少？（列出算式，否則不予計分）。（4%）
 - 所得-時間預算 BL_3 ，時薪多少？若其選擇 16 小時休閒，一日所得多少？（列出算式，否則不予計分）。（4%）
 - 若由題(1)的時薪增加至題(2)的時薪，是為何種效果？請就您(1)、(2)題的結果作說明。（3%）
 - 若由題(2)的時薪增加至題(3)的時薪，則此為何種效果？請就您(2)、(3)題的結果作說明。（3%）

2. 設經濟體系之模型如下：

$$C = 80 + 0.75Y_d$$

$$I = 50 + 0.1Y$$

$$G = 200$$

$$T = 20 + 0.2Y$$

$$X = 50$$

$$M = 35 + 0.2Y$$

- 求均衡國民所得 (Y)。（5%）
- 若充分就業水準 $Y_f = 500$ ，則經濟體系有膨脹缺口還是緊縮缺口？為多少？（4%）
- 政府如欲藉由支出增加來消弭此一缺口，應增加多少政府支出？（5%）