

銘傳大學 96 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

管理研究所碩士班(乙組)

財務金融學系碩士班

國際企業學系碩士班

風險管理與保險學系碩士班

第四節

經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 3 頁)

(限用答案本作答)

註:可使用計算機

一、選擇題(每題 2 分)

1. For this question, assume that the interest rate is greater than 0. Given this information and the information about the payments provided below, rank the following three sequences of payments according to their present value:

"A"	"B"	"C"	
2005	\$190	\$200	\$210
2006	\$200	\$200	\$200
2007	\$210	\$200	\$190

- a. $A > B > C$
b. $A > C > B$
c. $C > B > A$
d. $B > A > C$
2. Suppose there is an earthquake that destroys several corn canneries. Which of the following would NOT occur as a direct result of this event?
a. Sellers would not be willing to produce and sell as much as before at each relevant price.
b. The supply would decrease.
c. Buyers would not be willing to buy as much as before at each relevant price.
d. The equilibrium price would rise.
3. Which of the following is an example of a normative statement?
a. If the price of a product decreases, quantity demanded increases.
b. Reducing tax rates on the wealthy would be good for the country.
c. If the national saving rate were to increase, so would the rate of economic growth.
d. All of the above are normative statements.
4. Market power refers to
a. the relative importance of a market to the overall economy.
b. the ability of a person or group of people to successfully market new products.
c. the power of the government to regulate a market.
d. the power of a single person (or small group of people) to unduly influence market prices.
5. Which statement is true?
a. If a good is a normal good, the demand for it falls when income falls.
b. Two goods are substitutes if a fall in the price of one of them reduces the demand for the other.
c. Two goods are complements if a fall in the price of one of them increases the demand for the other.
d. All the above are true.
6. When a perfectly competitive firm makes a decision to shut down, it is most likely that
a. marginal cost is above average variable cost.
b. price is below the minimum of average variable cost.
c. fixed costs exceed variable costs.
d. average fixed costs are rising.
7. When regulators use a marginal cost pricing strategy to regulate a natural monopoly, the regulated monopoly
a. has no incentive to exit the industry.
b. will experience a price below average total cost.
c. may rely on a government subsidy to remain in business.
d. both b and c
8. If the cross-price elasticity of demand is negative, then the two goods would be
a. substitutes.
b. luxuries.
c. complements.
d. normal goods.

本試題係兩面印刷

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(第 2 頁共 3 頁)

(限用答案本作答)

9. When an oligopoly market is in Nash equilibrium,
- market price will be different for each firm.
 - firms will not behave as profit maximizers.
 - a firm will choose its best pricing strategy, given the strategies that it observes other firms taking.
 - A firm will not take into account the strategies of competing firms.
10. Brand names are associated with which of the following arguments?
- Brand names provide information about quality, when quality cannot be easily judged.
 - Firms that promote brand names have strong incentives to monitor product quality.
 - Firms that promote brand names face an elastic demand for their product.
- (i) only
 - (i) and (ii) only
 - (ii) and (iii) only
 - (i), (ii), and (iii)
11. When a consumer experiences a change in price, what two effects do economists consider?
- the preference effect and the budget effect
 - the income effect and the substitution effect
 - the price effect and the preference effect
 - the complement effect and the substitute effect
12. E is the nominal exchange rate. P is domestic price level. P^* is foreign price level. The real exchange rate equals
- P^*/EP
 - EP/P^*
 - EP^*/P
 - PP^*/E
13. Assume that financial investors, domestic or foreign, go for the highest expected rate of return. In an open market, the relation between domestic interest rate (nominal) and the exchange rate (nominal) implied by interest parity is
- positive.
 - negative.
 - irrelevant.
 - dependent on foreign policy.
14. Suppose that in France today, an unemployment rate 4% above the natural rate for one year will cause a 4% fall in the inflation rate. Assume that the natural rate of unemployment is 4%. Suppose the France inflation rate has been 8% for many years, and the policy makers want next year's inflation rate to be 2%. According to the Phillips curve for France., the unemployment rate next year will have to be
- 0%.
 - 6%.
 - 8%.
 - 10%
15. A change in the reserve requirement changes
- the discount rate.
 - the monetary base.
 - the money multiplier.
 - all of the above.
16. The Fisher effect summarizes the effects of:
- inflation on the natural real interest rate in the short run.
 - inflation on the real interest rate in the short run.
 - inflation on the nominal interest rate in the medium run.
 - inflation on the nominal interest rate in the short run.
17. Which of the following is measured by real GDP?
- total real output
 - productivity
 - macroeconomic prices
 - All of the above are correct.

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二、問答與分析題(第1-2題每題15分,第3-5題每題12分)

1. 假設嘉義與湖南兩地工人只生產水果和稻米,兩地工人皆愛吃水果和稻米,而且兩地工人無與第三地人交易。以下表格描述嘉義與湖南兩地工人生產水果和稻米的能力:

	生產所需耗用時間	
	一公斤的水果	一公斤的稻米
嘉義	30分鐘	10分鐘
湖南	40分鐘	20分鐘

- (a) 兩地工人生產一公斤水果和一公斤稻米的机会成本各別為何?
(b) 兩地工人若進行交易,誰應該專注於生產稻米?誰又應該專注於生產水果?
(c) 兩地水果和稻米的交易價格會落在何區間?
2. 「外傳,行政院長蘇貞昌,有意提高勞工的最低基本工資。雖然行政院還不願意證實,不過,勞委會已經表明,最慢在五月底以前,就會開會來研商,看看最低基本工資,究竟能調多少。」(公視(2007-03-17 22:35))
(a) 請問我國現行的最低基本工資是每月多少元?
(b) 如果調漲最低基本工資幅度為38%,請以勞動市場供需圖形分析並以文字說明此調漲可能對勞動市場的工資、就業量和失業量的影響?
(c) 並以勞動市場供需圖形描繪出勞動力供給者與需求者的福利變化。
3. 經過多年的努力,我國已成功的加入WTO,未來我國與會員國之間進一步的降低關稅,進入自由貿易是可期許的。假設台灣毛巾業者與台灣毛巾的消費者皆為市場價格的接受者,請以市場供需圖形分析:
(a) 若台灣的毛巾價格較世界的毛巾價格低,則與他國進行自由貿易對我國社會福利的可能影響為何?
(b) 若台灣的毛巾價格較世界的毛巾價格高,則與他國進行自由貿易對我國社會福利的可能影響為何?
4. 近來央行為了去除物價上漲的壓力,調升利率。據報導,行政院長有未來減稅的計劃。如果政府減輕課稅,同時減少貨幣供給額,其他因素不變,請以IS-LM模型分析,在短期此政策對總體產出量和利率的影響。至少舉出三種可能狀況。
5. 日前總統提出「四要一沒有」主張,其他因素不變,請分析以下兩種狀況對我國儲蓄、國內投資、淨資本流出、利率、匯率、和淨出口的可能影響:
(a) 如果投資者認為「四要一沒有」主張會造成兩岸戰爭。
(b) 如果投資者不認為「四要一沒有」主張會造成兩岸戰爭。

二題完