

銘傳大學 99 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

風險管理與保險學系碩士班、傳播管理學系碩士班(乙組)、

公共事務學系碩士班、國際事務研究所碩士班

第二節

經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 3 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

一. 單選題(30%)

1. Suppose Good B is an inferior good and the price of B decreases. Then:
 - A) the substitution effect will cause an increase in the consumption of Good B .
 - B) the income effect will cause an increase in the consumption of Good B .
 - C) the income effect will cause a decrease in the consumption of Good B .
 - D) the substitution effect will cause an increase in the consumption of Good B and the income effect will cause a decrease in the consumption of Good B .
2. If the labor supply curve slopes backward, then:
 - A) labor is a normal good, and the income effect is greater than the substitution effect.
 - B) labor is an inferior good, and the substitution effect is greater than the income effect.
 - C) leisure is a normal good, and the income effect is greater than the substitution effect.
 - D) leisure is an inferior good, and the substitution effect is greater than the income effect.
3. The free-rider problem refers to:
 - A) the situation in the Old West when land was largely unfenced and riders had unfettered access to private range land.
 - B) qualifications or "riders" that clients do not request, but which lawyers tend to include in contracts anyway at no extra charge.
 - C) a variation on the phrase, "There's no such thing as a free lunch," which is replaced by, "There's no such thing as a free ride."
 - D) a situation in which consumers have no incentive to pay for a nonexcludable good.
4. According to the Coase theorem, when negative externalities are present a market will:
 - A) always reach an efficient solution.
 - B) reach an efficient solution if transaction costs are low.
 - C) reach an efficient solution only if the government intervenes in the market.
 - D) reach an efficient solution only if the negative externalities are offset by positive externalities.
5. Many economists believe that the CPI overstates inflation because:
 - A) innovation forces consumers to pay more for most goods and services.
 - B) the Bureau of Labor Statistics collects data on the prices of only a few goods and services.
 - C) the CPI market basket doesn't reflect the fact that consumers shift consumption away from more expensive goods.
 - D) people use it to bargain for wage increases.
6. Structural unemployment can be caused by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) minimum wages.
 - B) labor unions.
 - C) efficiency wages.
 - D) fluctuations in the business cycle.

本試題兩面印刷

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7. According to the accelerator principle:
- A) a higher growth rate of real GDP leads to higher planned investment spending.
 - B) a higher growth rate of real GDP causes immigration to increase.
 - C) higher budget deficits lead to even larger deficits.
 - D) the more money people make, the faster they spend it.
8. Monetary neutrality implies that in the long run:
- A) monetary policy does not affect the level of economic activity.
 - B) aggregate supply is independent from monetary policy.
 - C) changing the money supply does not have any effect on the aggregate price level.
 - D) aggregate demand is independent from monetary policy.
9. The short-run Phillips curve:
- A) is upward rising because inflation and unemployment rates have a positive relationship in the short run.
 - B) is vertical because there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment rates in the short run.
 - C) is downward sloping because there is a trade-off between inflation and unemployment rates in the short run.
 - D) is horizontal because there is no trade-off between inflation and unemployment rates in the short run.
10. The liquidity trap occurs when all of the following happen EXCEPT:
- A) there is a large reduction in the demand for loanable funds.
 - B) the nominal interest rate falls to zero.
 - C) monetary policy becomes ineffective.
 - D) fiscal policy becomes ineffective.

二. 問答計算題

- 1 假定一國的總支出包括民間消費、民間投資(I)和政府支出(G)。其中民間消費 $C = 500 + 0.75Y_d$ ， $Y_d = Y - T$ 為可支配所得， Y 為國民所得， T 為租稅。如果政府支出 $G = 300$ ，投資 $I = 200$ ， $T = 0.2Y$ 。
- (1) 求均衡國民所得。(5%)
 - (2) 如果 $G = 400$ ，均衡國民所得為何？政府支出乘數等於多少。(10%)
 - (3) 如果將租稅改為 $T = 200 + 0.2Y$ ，求均衡國民所得。(5%)
- 2(1) 最近政府欲與中國簽署 ECFA，請問 ECFA 的全名為何？(5%)
- (2) 現在大部分的國家都是 WTO 的會員國，但是許多國家之間都要簽署自由貿易協定。請問加入 WTO 和加入自由貿易區有何不同？(10%)
- 3 畜牧業會產生大量的溫室氣體，因此 2006 年聯合國糧食及農業組織(簡稱 FAO) 的報告指出，飼養動物作為食用所產生的溫室氣體，超過全世界所有交通工具所產生溫室氣體的總和。因此有人提出消費一個漢堡的價格不再是 3.2 美元，而是 90 美元。
- (1) 請用經濟學觀點說明造成一個漢堡的價格為 3.2 美元和 90 美元之間的差異是什麼因素？請配合圖形說明之？(8%)
 - (2) 如果以社會資源配置效率的觀點，一個漢堡的價格應該是 3.2 美元或 90 美元？請配合圖形說明原因。(6%)
 - (3) 如果要達到社會資源配置效率，政府可以採用哪些方法？(6%)

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4 面對全球暖化的危機，2009 年 12 月全球 192 國代表齊聚丹麥哥本哈根，希望能重新建立有關氣候變遷的全球協定。但是在哥本哈根會議中只得到讓上升氣溫維持在攝氏兩度以內這個協議，對於立下與《京都議定書》相同具有法律約束力並且更嚴苛的減排標準卻沒有共識，使得原本應該在哥本哈根通過的新氣候議定書草案，必須要延到 2010 年在墨西哥舉行的氣候公約締約國大會時，才有機會轉化為國際條約。因為在其他情況不變下，減少排碳意味減少生產，因此主要的排碳大國，如中國和美國，都希望別的國家承擔減碳的責任。關於這種情況可以用一個簡單賽局表示如下：

		中 國	
		同意減碳	不願意配合減碳
美 國	同意減碳	中：經濟成長趨緩、 美：經濟成長趨緩	中：經濟成長持續、 美：經濟成長趨緩
	不願意配合減碳	中：經濟成長趨緩、 美：經濟成長持續	中：經濟成長持續、 美：經濟成長持續

如果所有國家都同意立即減少溫室氣體的排放，地球的溫度上升將會獲得控制在攝氏兩度之內，地球就會有救。但是最後因為各懷鬼胎，所以得到一個不具約束力的協議。請問

- (1) 上面賽局的 Nash 均衡為何？(5%)
- (2) (1)的 Nash 均衡是否會使地球的溫度上升控制在攝氏 2 度內？為什麼(5%)
- (3) 若(1)的 Nash 均衡不是一個最佳的結果，為何會出現這種與大家期待不一樣的結論？(5%)

試題完