

銘傳大學 99 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

企業管理學系碩士班(甲組)

第三節

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 (51%, 每題3分)

1. If the price elasticity of demand for tuna is 0.7, then a 1.5% increase in the price of tuna will decrease the quantity demanded of tuna by
- 1.05%, and tuna sellers' total revenue will increase as a result.
 - 1.05%, and tuna sellers' total revenue will decrease as a result.
 - 2.14%, and tuna sellers' total revenue will increase as a result.
 - 2.14%, and tuna sellers' total revenue will decrease as a result.
2. Which of the following statements is correct concerning the burden of a tax imposed on candles?
- Buyers bear the entire burden of the tax.
 - Sellers bear the entire burden of the tax.
 - Buyers and sellers share the burden of the tax.
 - We have to know whether it is the buyers or the sellers that are required to pay the tax to the government in order to make this determination.

3. Table 1

| Price | Quantity Demanded | Quantity Supplied |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$12.00 | 0 | 12 |
| \$10.00 | 4 | 10 |
| \$ 8.00 | 8 | 8 |
| \$ 6.00 | 12 | 6 |
| \$ 4.00 | 16 | 4 |
| \$ 2.00 | 20 | 2 |
| \$ 0.00 | 24 | 0 |

Refer to Table 1. Both the demand curve and the supply curve are straight lines. If the price is \$8 but *only 4 units* are bought and sold, total surplus will be

- \$20.
 - \$30
 - \$36
 - \$40
4. Which of the following causes a shortage of a good?
- a binding price floor
 - a binding price ceiling
 - a tax on the good
 - More than one of the above is correct.
5. GDP is not a perfect measure of well-being; for example,
- GDP incorporates a large number of non-market goods and services that are of little value to society.
 - GDP places too much emphasis on the value of leisure.
 - GDP fails to account for the quality of the environment.
 - All of the above are correct.
6. Table 6. The table below contains data for the country of Togogo. The base year is 1974.

| Year | Nominal GDP | GDP Deflator |
|------|-------------|--------------|
| 1974 | \$2000 | 100 |
| 1975 | \$3000 | 120 |
| 1976 | \$3750 | 150 |
| 1977 | \$6000 | 200 |

Refer to Table 6. From 1975 to 1976,

- inflation was 25% and output did not grow.
- inflation was 25% and output grew.
- inflation was 50% and output did not grow.
- inflation was 50% and output grew.

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(第 7 頁共 3 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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7. The CPI differs from the GDP deflator in that
 - a. the CPI is a price index, while the GDP deflator is an inflation index.
 - b. substitution bias is not a problem with the CPI, but it is a problem with the GDP deflator.
 - c. increases in the prices of foreign produced goods that are sold to U.S. consumers show up in the CPI but not in the GDP deflator.
 - d. increases in the prices of domestically produced goods that are sold to the U.S. government show up in the CPI but not in the GDP deflator.
8. Henri earned a salary of \$50,000 in 2001 and \$70,000 in 2006. The consumer price index was 177 in 2001 and 265.5 in 2006. Henri's 2006 salary in 2001 dollars is
 - a. \$35,000.00. b. \$46,666.67. c. \$61,950.00 d. \$105,000.00.
9. Which of the following statements about real and nominal interest rates is correct?
 - a. When the nominal interest rate is rising, the real interest rate is necessarily rising; when the nominal interest rate is falling, the real interest rate is necessarily falling.
 - b. If the nominal interest rate is 4 percent and the inflation rate is 3 percent, then the real interest rate is 7 percent.
 - c. An increase in the real interest rate is necessarily accompanied by either an increase in the nominal interest rate, an increase in the inflation rate, or both.
 - d. When the inflation rate is positive, the nominal interest rate is necessarily greater than the real interest rate.
10. On the basis of theory and empirical evidence, economists have reached several conclusions about economic growth. Which of the following is *not* one of these conclusions?
 - a. A relatively simple way to increase growth rates permanently is to increase a country's saving rate.
 - b. Growth is generally inhibited rather than promoted by policies like protective tariffs.
 - c. Well-established property rights that are enforced by fair and efficient courts are important to economic growth.
 - d. Countries with few domestic natural resources still have opportunities for economic growth.
11. When a minimum-wage law forces the wage to remain above the level that balances supply and demand, the result is a
 - a. shortage of labor and a shortage of jobs. b. shortage of labor and a surplus of jobs.
 - c. surplus of labor and a shortage of jobs. d. surplus of labor and a surplus of jobs.
12. The Federal Reserve does all except which of the following?
 - a. It controls the supply of money. b. It acts as a lender of last resort to banks.
 - c. It makes loans to large business firms. d. It tries to ensure the health of the banking system.
13. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. The classical dichotomy separates real and nominal variables.
 - b. Monetary neutrality is the proposition that changes in the money supply do not change real variables.
 - c. When studying long-run changes in the economy, the neutrality of money offers a good description of how the world works.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
14. Under the assumptions of the Fisher effect and monetary neutrality, if the money supply growth rate falls, then

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- a. both the nominal and the real interest rate fall. b. neither the nominal nor the real interest rate fall.
c. the nominal interest rate falls, but the real interest rate does not.
d. the real interest rate falls, but the nominal interest rate does not.
15. If the real exchange rate between the U.S. and Argentina is 1, then
- a. purchasing-power parity holds, and 1 U.S. dollar buys 1 Argentinean bolivar.
b. purchasing power parity holds, and the amount of dollars needed to buy goods in the U.S. is the same as the amount needed to buy enough Argentinean bolivars to buy the same goods in Argentina.
c. purchasing power parity does not hold, but 1 U.S. dollar buys 1 Argentinean bolivar.
d. purchasing power parity does not hold, but the amount of dollars needed to buy goods in the U.S. is the same as the amount needed to buy enough Argentinean bolivars to buy the same goods in Argentina.
16. If a government increases its budget deficit, then interest rates
- a. rise and the real exchange rate appreciates. b. fall and the real exchange rate depreciates.
c. rise and the real exchange rate depreciates. d. fall and the real exchange rate appreciates.
17. If the government raises government expenditures, then in the short run prices
- a. rise and unemployment falls. b. fall and unemployment rises.
c. rise and unemployment rise. d. fall and unemployment fall.

二、計算、分析題 (49%)

1. 俄羅斯與南非鑽石供給量佔世界供給量很大的份額。假設採鑽的邊際成本是固定的，每顆鑽為 \$1,000。鑽石的需求如下：

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 價格 | \$8,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 數量 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 |

- (1) 假設市場有眾多的鑽石供給者，鑽石的價格與數量為何？(4%)
(2) 假設市場只有一個鑽石供給者，鑽石的價格與數量為何？(4%)
(3) 假設俄羅斯與南非形成卡特爾(cartel)，鑽石的價格與數量為何？若二國均分市場，南非的產量與利潤為何？若南非的產量增加 1,000，而俄羅斯謹守協議，南非的利潤會如何？(10%)
(4) 為什麼卡特爾的協議經常無法成功和維持？(4%)
2. 目前經濟的產出低於自然產出水準(natural rate of output)，請問您對政府有何建議使其得以縮小不景氣的缺口(gap)？請根據下面問題使用您所需要的總體經濟的供需圖形(AD-AS, IS-LM 或勞動市場圖形)分別分析：
- (1) 中央銀行如何使用三種貨幣政策工具公開市場提振景氣？此舉對經濟的短期與長期的產出、物價水準、利率有何影響？(10%)
(2) 政府如何使用財政政策提振景氣？此舉對經濟短期與長期的產出、物價水準、利率有何影響？(10%)
(3) 『教育部去年推出俗稱「廿二K」的大專生實習計畫，也就是，教育部「大專畢業生至企業職場實習方案」讓企業可以聘用近三年畢業的大專生，薪資二萬二千元全由政府出錢、資方不必出任何一毛，實習一年結束後也不一定得留用』，請根據上述分析此舉對經濟的就業、實質工資有何影響？(7%)