

# 銘傳大學八十八學年度公共管理與社區發展研究所碩士學

## 程專班招生考試

### 第一節

#### 經濟學 試題

一、是非題(對的請以”O”，錯的請以”X”表示，每題二分，共二十分)

1. A price discriminating monopolist is able to charge each consumer a price which is close to his or her willingness to pay.
2. A firm would choose to shut down if the revenue it would get from producing is less than the variable costs of production.
3. The efficient scale of a firm occurs where the marginal cost equals average total cost.
4. A profit maximizing firm that hires workers in a competitive labor market has the ability to choose the wage it will pay its workers.
5. The Law of Demand states that other things equal, when the price of a good rises, the quantity demanded if the good falls.
6. If a production function has constant returns to scale, then doubling all of the inputs causes the amount of output to double as well.
7. If U.S. citizens invest in Singapore, Singapore's GNP will increase by more than Singapore's GDP.
8. The real interest rate is the nominal interest rate minus the rate of inflation.
9. The higher the average price level in the economy, the lower is the demand for money, ceteris paribus.
10. The short-run relationship between inflation and unemployment is called the Phillips Curve.

二、單選題(每題二分，共二十分)

1. Suppose that you own a business that makes and sells jewelry boxes. A business consultant tells you that she has determined that you face an elastic demand for your jewelry boxes. If you want to increase your total revenue, assuming all other forces remain unchanged, you should
  - a. decrease the price of your jewelry boxes.
  - b. increase the price of your jewelry boxes.
  - c. not change the price of your jewelry boxes.

- d. sell two jewelry boxes for the price of one.
2. The minimum wage is an example of
    - a. a price ceiling.
    - b. a price floor.
    - c. a free-market process.
    - d. an efficient labor allocation mechanism
  3. If Brazil has a comparative advantage in producing rubber, and trade in rubber is allowed,
    - a. Brazil will become an importer of rubber.
    - b. Brazil will become an exporter of rubber.
    - c. Brazil could become either an exporter or an importer of rubber.
    - d. it is impossible to determine whether Brazil will become an importer or an exporter of rubber without additional information about rubber prices.
  4. The Coase Theorem suggests that private solutions to the externality problem
    - a. will always allocate resources efficiently if private parties can bargain without cost.
    - b. are effective under all conditions.
    - c. are only efficient when there are negative externalities.
    - d. are not influenced by the distribution of property rights.
  5. The slope of an indifference curve reflects
    - a. the relative price of two commodities.
    - b. the income of a consumer.
    - c. the relative value that a consumer places on one commodity compared to another.
    - d. all of the above.
  6. Which of the goods and services produced in the economy are included as part of GDP?
    - a. all goods and services
    - b. all final goods and services which are bought and sold in markets
    - c. all final goods and services bought and sold in legal markets
    - d. all final goods and services bought and sold in legal markets plus the imputed value of some of her legal goods and services which are not bought

and sold in markets

7. An increase in reserve requirements \_\_\_\_\_ the money multiplier and \_\_\_\_\_ the money supply.
- increases, increases
  - increased, decreases
  - decreases, increases
  - decreases, decreases
8. The theory of purchasing-power parity asserts that a currency
- must have the same nominal exchange rate relative to every other currency.
  - must correspond to the same price level in every economy.
  - must buy the same quantity of foods and services in every country.
  - all of the above
  - none of the above
9. The AS curve is vertical in the long run because
- aggregate demand is downward sloping.
  - of the classical dichotomy and money neutrality.
  - overall output goes up when prices go up.
  - overall output goes down when prices go up.
10. If the  $MPC = 4/5$ , then the government purchases multiplier is
- 4.
  - 5.
  - $4/5$ .
  - 4.5
  - 20.

三、簡答題(每題二十分，共六十分)

- 請繪圖說明獨占廠商(Monopoly)之供給曲線。
- 請問淨出口(Net exports)增加，對長期實質 GDP 之影響。
- 若以永續經濟成長之觀點來看，政府對污染防治之支出(government expenditure on pollution control)對福利水準之影響？

試題完