

# 國立中央大學九十一學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別: 企業管理學系<sup>甲、乙、丙</sup> 戊己組

科目:

經濟學

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## 一. 第一部份 (單選題, 每題五分):

1. 考慮甲、乙兩國間的貿易, 以下何者為正確的敘述? (A) 若甲國生產某產品具比較利益, 甲國生產該產品一定具絕對利益 (B) 若甲國生產某產品具絕對利益, 甲國生產該產品一定具比較利益 (C) 若甲國生產某產品具比較利益, 甲國生產該產品的機會成本一定較高 (D) 甲國應進口該產品 (E) 以上皆非。
2. 關於從量稅, 以下何者為正確的敘述? (A) 若供給彈性小於需求彈性, 消費者負擔較重 (B) 供給彈性愈大, 無謂社會損失愈小 (C) 需求彈性愈大, 無謂社會損失愈大 (D) 相對於對消費者課稅, 對廠商課稅一定對消費者較有利 (E) 以上皆非。
3. 假設某產品的市場需求函數為  $Q = 100 - P$ , 固定生產成本為 100, 邊際生產成本為固定值 10, 如果只有一家廠商生產該產品, 使其利潤極大之最適定價為 (A) 40 (B) 45 (C) 50 (D) 55 (E) 以上皆非。
4. 承上題, 如果有兩家廠商同時以上述成本生產該產品 (註: 兩廠商具相同的成本結構) 並在市場中進行產量競爭, 市場的均衡價格為 (A) 40 (B) 45 (C) 50 (D) 55 (E) 以上皆非。
5. 承上題, 使社會福利極大的最適定價為 (A) 40 (B) 45 (C) 50 (D) 55 (E) 以上皆非。
6. 假設某消費者的效用函數為  $U(x, y) = xy + 2x$ , 預算限制為  $4x + 2y = 60$ , 該消費者對商品  $x$  的最適購買量為 (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10 (E) 以上皆非。
7. 承上題, 該消費者的貨幣邊際效用等於 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 以上皆非。
8. 關於對污染量課徵皮古稅 (Pigovian taxes), 以下何者為正確的敘述? (A) 直接管制污染量比課徵皮古稅更具效率 (B) 課徵皮古稅將導致無謂社會損失增加 (C) 課徵皮古稅可能使廠商增加生產 (D) 課徵皮古稅可促進交易 (E) 以上皆非。
9. 假設消費者的偏好改變而導致某產品價格上漲, 以下何者為正確的敘述? (A) 勞動邊際產出 (the marginal product of labor) 隨之上升 (B) 勞動邊際產值 (the value of the marginal product of labor) 不變 (C) 勞動需求不變 (D) 勞動供給增加 (E) 以上皆非。
10. 基於對於低收入戶的照顧, 政府決定對房租進行上限管制 (rent ceiling), 關於此管制政策, 以下何者為正確的敘述? (A) 租屋者起碼不會因此政策而受害 (B) 若該政策導致短缺問題 (shortage), 短期的短缺不會超過長期的短缺 (C) 社會福利一定上升 (D) 社會福利不會受到影響 (E) 以上皆非。

## 第二部分 (單選題, 每題 5 分)

1. Last year, Taiwan experienced its first economic recession since the central government moved to Taiwan. Do you think which of the following causes is the major initial cause for this negative growth in income? (A) The LM curve shifts to the left. (B) The IS curve shifts to the left. (C) The Aggregate supply curve shifts to the left. (D) both (A) and (C) (E) both (B) and (C).
2. In the middle of last year, the unemployment rate of Taiwan has reached its record high. Which of the following reasons is the main cause for this high unemployment rate? (A) Real wage rigidity (B) increased supply of foreign labor (C) decreased demand for labor due to reduced demand for goods (D) decreased demand for labor due to reduced capital (E) none of the above.
3. Comparing Japanese current economy with the Great depression, which of the following reasons is not the common cause for these two economic downturns? (A) extensive bank failures (B) stock market crashes (C) large scale bank run (D) dramatic drops in real estate prices (E) liquidity traps.
4. Which of the following policies is responsible most for the economic downturn of last year in Taiwan (A) inadequate monetary policy (B) inadequate fiscal policy (C) inadequate industrial policy (D) inadequate trade policy (E) inadequate regulation policies.
5. For a small open economy with perfect capital mobility, which of the following policy can increase a highest income level in the short run? (A) an increase in government purchase in a floating exchange rate system (B) an increase in money supply in a fixed exchange rate system (C) a decrease in imports in a floating exchange rate system (D) a decrease in income tax in a fixed exchange rate system (E) none of the above.

參考用

注意: 背面有試題

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6. Continuing with question 5, which of the following policies will result in an increase in money supply in the end? (A) an increase in government purchase in a floating exchange rate system (B) an increase in money supply in a fixed exchange rate system (C) a decrease in imports in a floating exchange rate system (D) a decrease in income tax in a fixed exchange rate system (E) none of the above.
7. Continuing with question 5, the answer of question 5 can increase the income level because it results in an increase in (A) consumption (B) investment (C) government purchase (D) net export (E) All of the above items.
8. Which of the following conditions will lead to the least effect of an expansionary fiscal policy in the short run? (A) the sensitivity of money demand to interest rate and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are small (B) the sensitivity of money demand to real income and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are small (C) the sensitivity of money demand to interest rate and the marginal propensity to consume are small (D) the sensitivity of money demand to interest rate and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are large (E) the marginal propensity to consume and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are small.
9. Which of the following conditions will lead to the most effective monetary policy in the short run? (A) the sensitivity of money demand to interest rate and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are small (B) the sensitivity of money demand to real income and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are small (C) the sensitivity of money demand to interest rate and the marginal propensity to consume are small (D) the sensitivity of money demand to real income is large and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate is small (E) the marginal propensity to consume and the sensitivity of investment to real interest rate are large.
10. Which of the following policy can really achieve economically efficient outcome for most of the population and satisfy the justice and fairness principles most? (A) subsidizing the public universities (B) imposing taxes on Taiwanese businesses that invested in the Mainland China (C) subsidizing the high-tech manufacturing industries (D) subsidizing the exporting goods. (E) imposing taxes on firms causing pollution.