

# 國立中央大學八十九學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別：人力資源管理研究所 甲、乙組 科目：

經濟學

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## I、選擇題 (每題一分，共四十分)

1. Economic theory shows that in the private sector of a market economy the price system allocates resources:  
A. in product markets only  
B. in factor markets only  
C. in both product and factor markets
2. The conclusion reached by Adam Smith in his example of the pin factory is that :  
A. the specialization and division of labor would ultimately increase the price of pins  
B. the specialization and division of labor would ultimately increase productivity and output  
C. the specialization and division of labor may actually reduce the need for trade  
D. the specialization and division of labor will work as well in a barter economy as it does in a market economy
3. Economists make all of the following assumptions about business firms except:  
A. firms are the principal owners of factors of production  
B. firms generally make consistent decisions  
C. firms seek to maximize profits  
D. firms employ factors of production to produce commodities
4. A product market is a market in which:  
A. households sell the services of the factors of production they control  
B. firms sell their final output of goods and services  
C. firms and governments buy their needed goods and services  
D. the government, households, and firms decided what will be produced in the coming year
5. The distinction between market and non-market sectors of the economy:  
A. is a legal distinction  
B. depends on whether or not the costs of production are sought to be recovered by selling the product  
C. depends on whether or not the organization doing the producing is privately or publicly owned  
D. depends on whether or not there is division of labor
6. Quantity demanded is:  
A. the total amount of a commodity that all house holds actually purchase during a given period of time  
B. the amount exchanged between consumer and producer at all possible prices  
C. the total amount of a commodity that households wish to purchase during a given time period  
D. excess demand
7. If average income increases, "ceteris paribus," then there will be:  
A. a movement along the demand curve  
B. a movement along and a shift in the demand curve  
C. a shift only of the demand curve  
D. no effect on the demand curve, because the price is not a ceteris paribus condition
8. One purpose of advertising is to:  
A. shift the demand curve for the good to the right  
B. shift the demand curve for the good to the left  
C. shift the supply curve for the good to the left  
D. make the demand curve for substitute goods shift to the right, thus increasing the demand for the advertised good
9. A good suddenly becomes fashionable. As a result there will be a:  
A. movement down this good's demand curve, thus indicating an increase in quantity demanded of the good  
B. movement up this demand curve, because a good must be reasonably rare in order for it to be chic  
C. rightward shift of the demand curve for the good  
D. leftward shift of the demand curve coupled with a movement down this curve
10. A Lorenz curve showing the world's distribution of income as compared to the Lorenz curve showing the distribution of income in Taiwan would be:  
A. closer to the diagonal line  
B. farther from the diagonal line  
C. at the diagonal line  
D. in approximately the same position
11. If peas and green beans are substitutes and the supply of peas increases, the result would be:  
A. an increase in the demand for peas  
B. an increase in the demand for green beans  
C. a decrease in the demand for peas  
D. a decrease in the demand for green beans

注意：背面

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12. Price elasticity of demand measures
  - A. the extent to which quantity demanded will change when there is a change in quantity supplied
  - B. the extent to which quantity demanded is influenced by factor costs
  - C. the relationship between the current market price and the equilibrium price of a good
  - D. the responsiveness of quantity demand to changes in price
13. The quantity of a good demanded falls from 230 to 170 as price increases from \$3.00 to \$3.40. The price elasticity of demand for this product approximates:
  - A. .04
  - B. 5.75
  - C. 1.0
  - D. 2.40
14. A perfectly horizontal demand curve has a price elasticity of:
  - A. zero
  - B. unity
  - C. less than one
  - D. infinity
15. To increase revenues, an ice cream retailer is planning to decrease prices. This action will have the desired effect of increasing revenue if:
  - A. demand for that particular ice cream is elastic
  - B. demand for that particular ice cream is inelastic
  - C. demand for that particular ice cream has zero price elasticity
  - D. price elasticity of demand for that particular ice cream is unitary
16. A long-run demand curve, as compared to a short-run demand curve for the same commodity, is generally:
  - A. more elastic
  - B. less elastic
  - C. of the same elasticity
  - D. steeper if the curves are plotted against the same horizontal scale
17. The richest countries in the world have relatively:
  - A. low rates of economic growth and high rates of population growth
  - B. high rates of economic growth and high rates of population growth
  - C. moderate rates of economic growth and low rates of population growth
  - D. low rates of economic growth and low rates of population growth
18. The "law" of diminishing marginal utility states that:
  - A. the utility that any household derives from successive units of a particular commodity will diminish as total consumption of that commodity increases, "ceteris paribus"
  - B. the utility that any household derives from successive units of a particular commodity will diminish as total consumption of that commodity decreases, "ceteris paribus"
  - C. as total utility declines, marginal utility must be equal to zero
  - D. total utility is maximized when marginal utility is maximized
19. The market demand curve is:
  - A. the horizontal sum of the demand curves of the individual households
  - B. the vertical sum of the demand curves of the individual households
  - C. the vertical sum of quantities demanded at a given price
  - D. the horizontal sum of an individual household's demand over several time periods
20. Economic theory would "not" consider which of the following to be a firm?
  - A. China Steel Corporation
  - B. First National City Bank
  - C. Farmer John Wong
  - D. Chinese Federations of Labor
21. A limited partnership differs from an ordinary partnership by:
  - A. having a limited number of partners
  - B. having a limited number of partners, each with limited liability
  - C. accepting into the partnership a partner whose liability is restricted to the amount that he or she invested in the firm
  - D. having limited liability for all partners
22. From the stockholders' point of view, the disadvantages of investing in a corporation include all of the following except:
  - A. they may have little voice in the management of the firm
  - B. the distributed earning of the firm are taxed twice
  - C. they are at the mercy of the board of directors for declaring dividends on their investments
  - D. shares are not transferable to others

23. A firm faced with average revenue below average variable cost will close down so as to reduce its:
- A. costs to below its revenue                      B. costs to zero
- C. losses to the amount of its fixed costs        D. losses to the amount of its variable costs
24. A firm will lose more by producing than by not producing whenever its total revenue does not cover its:
- A. total variable                                      B. total costs
- C. average fixed costs                                D. average variable costs
25. Which of the following is not usually a characteristic of a perfectly competitive industry?
- A. No individual firm has any significant amount of market power.
- B. The market demand curve for the industry is highly elastic.
- C. Any individual firm can increase its production and sales without affecting the price of the good.
- D. Existing firms cannot bar the entry of new firms.
26. The demand curve of a perfectly competitive firm has all of the following characteristics except that it:
- A. is virtually horizontal
- B. indicated that the firm can change output with only and insignificant effect on price
- C. has elasticity of close to infinity
- D. coincides with the marginal cost curve
27. If a firm is producing where its average revenue is less than its average variable cost, the firm should:
- A. continue to produce                                B. expand its output
- C. contract its output                                 D. shut down
28. A monopolist will benefit by raising price and reducing output whenever:
- A. average revenue is greater than average cost
- B. marginal cost is greater than marginal revenue
- C. marginal cost is greater than average cost
- D. marginal revenue is less than price
29. A cartel is:
- A. any small number of firms                      B. any group of monopolists
- C. another name for a boycott                      D. a number of firms cooperating to restrict output and to raise prices
30. The supply curve for a factor in any particular use is likely to be:
- A. upward sloping to the right                      B. downward sloping to the right
- C. vertical     D. horizontal
31. Economic rent is the payment to:
- A. the last worker hired at the equilibrium wage
- B. workers in a market with a perfectly elastic supply curve
- C. workers whose transfer earning are less than the equilibrium wage
- D. workers whose transfer earning exceed the equilibrium wage
32. The marginal productivity theory of distribution encompasses all of the following concepts except:
- A. the price of a factor is equal to the value of its marginal revenue product
- B. the marginal revenue product is unaffected by a change in demand for the product
- C. marginal revenue product is the change in revenue resulting from the sale of the product contributed by an additional unit of input
- D. demand curves for factors are downward sloping
33. One economic difference between financing investment through domestic savings versus foreign borrowing is that:
- A. the second does not carry the possibility of foreign control of business and government, whereas the first does
- B. domestic saving requires greater current sacrifice but allows for higher living standards in future generations
- C. foreign borrowing requires greater costs in terms of current consumption and pays a lower return in later time periods
- D. foreign loans affect the balance of payments to a lesser extent than does domestic saving
34. If a typical underdeveloped country chooses to devote a major portion of its resources to expanding agricultural production as a development policy, then:
- A. this represents an attempt to produce domestic substitutes for goods that are usually imported

注

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- B. we can be sure that this will be less successful than trying to develop the industrial sector
- C. this will certainly lead to successful development
- D. the problem of starvation may be lessened and a surplus might develop, which could be exported

35. The costs of economic growth include all of the following except:
- A. income redistribution can be more easily accomplished in a growing economy
  - B. current consumption must be sacrificed to increase investment in capital goods
  - C. the environment suffers from a higher degree of industrialization
  - D. economic growth brings change, which leaves some workers with obsolete skills
36. Which of the following statements concerning savings is true?
- A. An increase in the rate of savings should lead to a reduction in consumption and a long-run decrease in national income.
  - B. An increase in the rate of savings should lead to an immediate increase in national income, even though national income may fall in the long run.
  - C. An increase in the rate of savings should lead to long-run economic growth, even if there is a short-run reduction in national income.
  - D. The rate of domestic savings has little effect on economic growth given the importance of labor productivity and foreign capital in determining economic growth rates.
37. Which of the following is an example of embodied technical change?
- A. the increase in the productivity of seeds
  - B. an improvement in managerial methods
  - C. the introduction of the forty-hour work week
  - D. an increase in the number of machines which a firm has
38. A tariff:
- A. is a tax imposed on imported goods
  - B. is a tax imposed on exported goods
  - C. encourages worldwide specialization according to the principle of comparative advantage
  - D. is one of the major sources of revenue for a country such as the ROC.
39. A 10 percent tariff on all imports would:
- A. protect all domestic industries
  - B. protect only those industries that have a cost disadvantage of greater than 10 percent
  - C. lower the price of imported goods
  - D. protect only those industries that have a cost disadvantage of less than 10 percent
40. An advantage of a development strategy of import substitution industrialization is that:
- A. inefficient industries will be fostered
  - B. the reduction of imports will alleviate balance of payments problems
  - C. no subsidies are required
  - D. it lowers the price of the import substitute

## II、問答題：(請說明下列語句的錯對，每題二十分，共六十分)

1. 「經濟學是胡說八道，經濟學告訴我們因為邊際效用遞減的關係，第二杯水的邊際效用少於第一杯，第三杯則少於第二杯，但我剛才連喝了二杯水，去打了半小時的球，回來喝第三杯水，其效用比第一杯與第二杯都大，所以邊際效用遞減律是騙人的。」
2. 「經濟學家比台灣的政客更會騙人，書本上說當供給大於需求時價格會下降，但是我昨晚 11:30 到路口的便利商店去買牛奶，當時只有我一人在店裡，我只要 1 罐牛奶(需求)，但店裡的冰箱有 10 罐牛奶(供給)，那個收銀員並沒有將牛奶的價錢下降，見鬼的經濟學根本是騙人的。」
3. 有人說老年年金愈佳，人民在人力資本投資愈少，但也有人說老年年金愈佳，人民在人力資本投資愈多，請用經濟理論支持你的答案。