

國立中央大學97學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：企業管理學系碩士班 (丁、戊、己組) 科目：經濟學 共 2 頁 第 / 頁

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

I 是非題 (共30分，每題5分): 請針對以下各題回答「對」或「錯」。答「錯」者請簡單說明理由，若無解釋該題將不予計分。

- (1) When a monopolist sells additional units, total revenues may rise, fall, or remain unchanged.
- (2) During recessions, when workers lose their jobs and experience reduced incomes, sales of durable goods (goods with a life expectancy of 3 years or more) decline. Apparently, durables are inferior goods.
- (3) Increases in inflation redistribute resources from high-spending to low-spending households and, hence, decrease short-run equilibrium output.
- (4) Goods and services provided by state and local governments are excluded from GDP because they are not sold in markets.
- (5) Suppose oil prices rise and the economy suffers a stagflation. If the Fed responds by increasing the money supply, then real GDP increases and the price level rises still higher.
- (6) Suppose the opportunity cost is a constant 500 computers for 1 car in Japan and 1,000 computers for 8 cars in Korea. Then, if both countries specialize in accordance with their comparative advantage, the production of 1,000 extra computers in one country and 1,000 fewer computers in the other would imply that the world as a whole can have 8 more cars.

II 選擇題 (共 30 分，每題 5 分): 正確答案可能有多個或只有一個，答案全對始予計分，答錯不倒扣。

- (1) Suppose the tea market is in equilibrium. What happens in this market if a binding price floor is imposed? A) the quantity demanded of tea decreases. B) the quantity supplied of tea increases. C) suppliers of tea benefit and consumers are hurt. D) none of the above.
- (2) If $AE = 50 + 0.6Y$ and $Y = 200$, where Y is real GDP, inventory A) increases are 75 above their target level. B) increases are 30 above their target level. C) decreases are 75 below their target level. D) decreases are 30 below their target level.
- (3) If labor in the Taiwan is more productive than labor in U.S. in all areas of production A) then the Taiwan should not trade with U.S. B) then the Taiwan has a comparative advantage in the production of all goods and services. C) then the Taiwan has an absolute advantage in the production of all goods and services. D) all of the above.
- (4) The demand for TFT-LCDs would fall, if TFT-LCDs are normal goods and A) buyer's of TFT-LCDs incomes fall because of a recession. B) the market price of DVDs falls. C) there is a larger output of TFT-LCDs. D) the market price of TFT-LCDs increases.
- (5) Which of the following situations does NOT involve game theory? A) Buying a pair of pants at the Sogo. B) Congress deciding to spend more on environmental protection. C) A married couple choosing to have a third child. D) Intel debating whether to lower the price on its microprocessors.
- (6) If there is a strong possibility that the dollar price of the NT dollars will fall in the next few months, which of the following would we expect to happen right now in the market for NT dollars A) a rightward shift of the demand curve, a leftward shift of the supply curve, and an appreciation of the NT dollars. B) a leftward shift of the demand curve, a rightward shift of the supply curve, and an appreciation of the NT dollars. C) a leftward shift of the demand curve, a leftward shift of the supply curve, and a depreciation of the NT dollars. D) a leftward shift of the demand curve, a rightward shift of the supply curve, and a depreciation of the NT dollars.

參考用

注：背面有試題

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III 問答題(共40分)

Please analyze the following paragraph by the concepts of economic theories.

For centuries, Taiwan has been struggling for survival at the edge of China. Today's Taiwan is facing tougher challenges than ever. Since its "open-door" policy in 1979, China has been growing at an extraordinary clip, and the Chinese Stream has gradually accumulated in Asia for the twenty-first century. For more than five decades, Beijing has seen Taiwan as a renegade province and has threatened to use force if necessary to bring about reunification. Unfortunately, the two sides are now further apart than ever, and it is difficult to see where they can compromise. China and Taiwan oppose one another politically, but economic interaction between the two is progressing. Economic interaction is most advanced in the IT industry, and there is a deepened mutual reliance and division of labor. Despite hundreds of ballistic missiles being aimed at the island by China, Taiwan's IT firms have continued to sail across the Strait for cheaper land and labor over the past two decades, in compliance with the huge Chinese stream. For the past few years, Taiwanese semiconductor manufacturers, the highly disintegrated sector of Taiwan's industries, had been banned to invest in China. Due to the growing Chinese market demands, there was a heated debate for several months over whether to lift the ban. Finally the solution to this conflicting interests by Taiwanese government was "... to liberalize 'small-scale' and 'low-level' (IC fabs) investments under the principle of effective management after the establishment of supportive measures". The government finally knows which is the lesser of the two evils. Things should be run according to the law of nature. Although Taiwan government finally proposed a solution to the conflicting economic problem, was the problem really solved? Probably not! The foundry investment itself is not a problem. The real problem is what left behind, since a purely economic issue was solved by a political means. If the wafer investment case was solved politically, what might be the next?

- (1) In this case, Taiwanese governments gave guilds legal authority to limit market economy. How did this interfere with Adam Smith's hypothetical "invisible hand"? (15 分)
- (2) Adam Smith is a giant of a scholar who is regarded by many scholars as the founder of economics. If he were here today, the semiconductor would fascinate him. He would see it as an extraordinary example of the productivity. As the questions he wanted to answer such as "Why are some nations wealthy while others are poor?" and "What can poor nations do to become wealthy?" Through this case, what might be his answers of the sources of economic wealth? (15 分)
- (3) A market has two sides: buyers and sellers. We should be able to connect a buyer's optimal bundle purchase to his demand curve. Please apply the consumer theory deriving a demand curve. Illustrate the graph and explain it. (10 分)