

國立勤益科技大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試試題卷

所別：工業工程與管理系

組別：經濟學組

科目：經濟學

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ (考生自填)

考生注意事項：

- 一、試題共計有選擇題及填充題兩大類，必需寫在答案卷上。
- 二、考試時間 100 分鐘。

一、選擇題：〈共計 40 題，每題 4 分；共 160 分〉

1. Which of the following terms are most closely associated with the study of economics?
 - a. force and acceleration
 - b. torts and venues
 - c. ego and cognitive dissonance
 - d. comparative advantage and deadweight loss

2. Which of the following statements is (are) correct?
 - a. Relative to other scientists, economists find it more difficult to generate useful data.
 - b. Theory and observation are important in economics as well as in other sciences.
 - c. To obtain data, economists often rely upon the natural experiments offered by history.
 - d. All of the above are correct.

3. The art in scientific thinking -- whether in chemistry, economics, or psychology -- is
 - a. the design and implementation of laboratory experiments.
 - b. knowing when to stop collecting data and when to start analyzing the data.
 - c. deciding which assumptions to make.
 - d. being able to mathematically model natural phenomena.

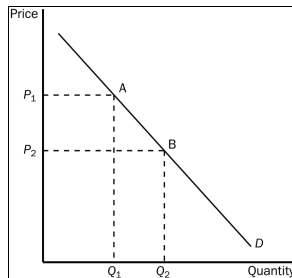
4. For each good produced in a market economy, the interaction of demand and supply determines
 - a. the price of the good, but not the quantity.
 - b. the quantity of the good, but not the price.
 - c. both the price of the good and the quantity of the good.
 - d. neither price nor quantity, because prices and quantities are determined by the sellers of the goods alone.

5. A *competitive market* is a market in which
 - a. an auctioneer helps set prices and arrange sales.
 - b. there are only a few sellers.
 - c. the forces of supply and demand do not apply.
 - d. no individual buyer or seller has any significant impact on the market price.

6. Two goods are substitutes if a decrease in the price of one good
 - a. decreases the demand for the other good.
 - b. decreases the quantity demanded of the other good.
 - c. increases the demand for the other good.
 - d. increases the quantity demanded of the other good.

7. A likely example of complementary goods for most people would be
- hamburgers and hot dogs.
 - lawnmowers and automobiles.
 - hamburgers and French fries.
 - Dr. Pepper and Pepsi.
8. What will happen in the rice market if buyers are expecting higher rice prices in the near future?
- The demand for rice will increase.
 - The demand for rice will decrease.
 - The demand for rice will be unaffected.
 - The supply of rice will increase.

Figure 1



9. Refer to Figure 1. The movement from point A to point B on the graph would be caused by
- an increase in price.
 - a decrease in price.
 - a decrease in the price of a substitute good.
 - an increase in income.
10. Refer to Figure 1. The movement from point A to point B on the graph shows
- a decrease in demand.
 - an increase in demand.
 - a decrease in quantity demanded.
 - an increase in quantity demanded.
11. Refer to Figure 1. It is apparent from the figure that
- the good is inferior.
 - the demand for the good decreases as income increases.
 - the demand for the good conforms to the law of demand.
 - All of the above are correct.
12. In general, *elasticity* is a measure of
- the extent to which advances in technology are adopted by producers.
 - the extent to which a market is competitive.
 - how fast the price of a good responds to a shift of the supply curve or demand curve.
 - how much buyers and sellers respond to changes in market conditions.
13. Demand is said to be elastic if
- the price of the good responds substantially to changes in demand.
 - demand shifts substantially when income or the expected future price of the good changes.
 - buyers do not respond much to changes in the price of the good.
 - buyers respond substantially to changes in the price of the good.

14. If demand is inelastic, then
- buyers do not respond much to a change in price.
 - buyers respond substantially to a change in price, but the response is very slow.
 - buyers do not alter their quantities demanded much in response to advertising, fads, or general changes in tastes.
 - the demand curve is very flat.

15. The term market failure refers to
- a market that fails to allocate resources efficiently.
 - an unsuccessful advertising campaign which reduces demand.
 - ruthless competition among firms.
 - a firm that is forced out of business because of losses.

16. An externality is the impact of
- society's decisions on the well-being of society.
 - a person's actions on that person's well-being.
 - one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander.
 - society's decisions on the poorest person in the society.

17. Economists normally assume that the goal of a firm is to
- sell as much of their product as possible.
 - set the price of their product as high as possible.
 - maximize profit.
- (i) and (ii) are true.
 - (ii) and (iii) are true.
 - (iii) is true.
 - (i) and (iii) are true.

18. Which of the following would be categorized as an implicit cost?
- forgone investment opportunities
 - wages of workers
 - raw materials costs
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (ii) and (iii)
 - (i) and (iii).

19. A monopoly's marginal cost will
- be less than its average fixed cost.
 - be less than the price per unit of its product.
 - exceed its marginal revenue.
 - equal its average total cost.

20. One characteristic of an oligopoly market structure is:
- firms in the industry are typically characterized by very diverse product lines.
 - firms in the industry have some degree of market power.
 - products typically sell at a price that reflects their marginal cost of production.
 - the actions of one seller have no impact on the profitability of other sellers.

21. 經濟學說「一隻看不見的手」，是指： (a) 政府 (b) 市場 (c) 生產者 (d) 消費者。

22. 某物的價格為 4 元時供給量為 70 單位，價格降為 2 元時供給量減少為 50 單位。則其供給彈性為： (a) 10 (b) $2/3$ (c) $1/2$ (d) $3/5$ 。

- 23.一物的替代品愈多，該物的需求彈性： (a) 愈大 (b) 愈小 (c) 不變 (d) 不一定。
- 24.若「薄利多銷」要能成功，則必須該財貨的： (a) 供給彈性小 (b) 供給彈性大 (c) 需求彈性小 (d) 需求彈性大。
- 25.水比鑽石的價格低，是因為： (a) 水的邊際效用比鑽石的邊際效用低 (b) 水的總效用比鑽石的總效用低 (c) 水的總效用比鑽石的總效用高 (d) 水的邊際效用比鑽石的邊際效用高。
- 26.當總產量最大時，下列何者正確： (a) 邊際產量為零 (b) 邊際產量等於平均產量 (c) 邊際產量大於平均產量 (d) 邊際產量為最大。
- 27.獨占性競爭廠商之資源配置不能達到最大經濟效益，是因為它在均衡時： (a) 價格等於邊際成本 (b) 邊際效益等於邊際成本 (c) 價格高於邊際成本 (d) 價格低於邊際成本。
- 28.如果在完全競爭市場中，均衡價格為 8，產量為 100，平均成本為 9，平均變動成本為 7，則廠商會： (a) 有一筆小額的超額利潤 (b) 短期內繼續營業 (c) 先停工一陣子 (d) 因虧損而破產。
- 29.若獨占性競爭廠商所面臨的需求曲線變陡，在成本結構沒有改變下，其長期均衡時： (a) 廠商不再在邊際收益等於邊際成本處生產 (b) 廠商會有更大的超額產能 (c) 廠商將蒙受損失 (d) 廠商將不再追求最大利潤。
- 30.消費者對產品的需求增加，會使生產者對該產品之生產要素的需求也增加，故稱生產要素需求為： (a) 替代需求 (b) 引申需求 (c) 互補需求 (d) 最終需求。
- 31.國內生產毛額是指一個社會在某一段時間內： (a) 廠商所生產的財貨與服務的總價值 (b) 廠商所生產的財貨的總價值 (c) 廠商所生產的財貨與服務的附加價值之總和 (d) 廠商所生產的財貨的附加價值之總和。
- 32.在某兩年之間，名目 GDP 由 2,000 億元增加為 2,400 億元；GDP 平減指數由 110 增加為 135。請問： (a) 實質 GDP 增加 (b) 實質 GDP 減少 (c) 實質 GDP 不變 (d) 無法確定。
- 33.外部成本的存在，會導致資源分配無法達到社會最適狀態。原因是： (a) 廠商不願追求利潤極大 (b) 私人成本大於社會成本 (c) 社會利益大於私人利益 (d) 廠商並未負擔外部成本。
- 34.公共財的「市場需求線」，是由 (a) 個人需求線水平相加 (b) 個人需求線垂直相加 (c) 政府需求線水平相加 (d) 政府需求線垂直相加。
- 35.當貨幣供給增加時，利率水準通常會： (a) 上升 (b) 下降 (c) 不變 (d) 不一定。
- 36.生產技術進步，將使得： (a) AD 線右移 (b) AD 線左移 (c) AS 線右移 (d) AS 線左移。
- 37.張三在公司上班，今年一整年的薪水收入是新台幣 60 萬元。他去年在銀行有 200 萬元的一年定期存款，利率為 8%，因此今年得利息收入 16 萬元。張三今年的消費支出（食物、公車、看電影、房租等）合計 50 萬元。請問張三今年的儲蓄為 (a) 10萬元 (b) 26萬元 (c) 150萬元 (d) 166萬元。
- 38.失業率之定義為： (a) 失業人數除以總人口 (b) 失業人數除以就業人數， (c) 失業人數除以勞動力 (d) 失業人數除以18歲以上人口。

39. 降低關稅與開放進口對外匯市場的影響為：(a) 減少外匯需求 (b) 減少外匯供給 (c) 增加外匯需求 (d) 增加外匯供給。

40. 理性預期學派認為貨幣政策的效果：(a) 隨時有效 (b) 未被預期到的政策有效，被預期到的政策無效 (c) 被預期到的政策有效，未被預期到的無效 (d) 寬鬆的政策無效，緊縮的政策有效。

二、填充題：〈每空格 5 分；共 40 分〉

1. 設有一包含政府部門的簡單凱因斯模型如下：

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$Y = C + S + T$$

$$C = 50 + 0.75(Y - T)$$

$$I = 100$$

$$G = 60$$

$$T = 60$$

(1) 計算均衡國民生產淨額？_____

(2) 計算投資乘數？_____

(3) 若充分就業所得水準為 $Y_f = 800$ ，

請問此時有緊縮缺口還是膨脹缺口？_____；若欲消除此缺口，請問政府消費支出應如何調整？_____

2. 假設價格 (P) 與需求量 (Q^D) 與供給量 (Q^S) 的關係是：

$$Q^D = 30 - 2P \quad Q^S = -5 + 3P$$

請問均衡價量下的消費者剩餘是多少？_____

3. 假若消費者對 X 商品的需求函數為：

$$Q_x = 4 - 0.01P_x + 0.07P_y + 0.02I$$

Q_x 及 P_x 為其對 X 商品的需求量與價格水準， P_y 為 Y 商品的價格水準，I 為其支出預算。若原本的 $P_x^0 = 100$ ， $P_y^0 = 100$ ， $I^0 = 1,000$ 。

(1) 現若 X 商品的價格上漲為 $P_x^1 = 200$ ，其需求彈性是多少？_____

(2) X 與 Y 商品互為替代品或互補品？_____

(3) X 商品為正常財或劣等財？_____