

# 銘傳大學九十二學年度二年制在職進修專班招生考試

## 第二節

### 經濟學 試題

#### I. 單選題(每題三分)

1. Assume that a college student purchases only Coke and Snickers. If both Coke and Snickers are normal goods, the income effect associated with a decrease in the price of a Snickers will result in.
  - (a). an increase in the consumption of Snickers and a decrease in the consumption of Coke.
  - (b). a decrease in the consumption of Snickers and a decrease in the consumption of Coke.
  - (c). and increase in the consumption of Snickers and an increase in the consumption of Coke.
  - (d). a decrease in the consumption of Snickers and an increase in the consumption of Coke.
  
2. Suppose that you are in charge of pricing at a local ski rental shop. The business needs to increase revenue and your job is on the lines. IF the supply of skis is elastic.
  - (a). you could not determine what to do with rental price until you determine whether demand is elastic or inelastic.
  - (b). you should decrease the rental price of skis.
  - (c). you should increase the rental price of skis.
  - (d). you should increase the rental price of skis.
  
3. In 1990, Congress passed a new luxury tax on items such as yachts, private airplanes, furs, jewelry, and expensive cars. The goal of the tax was
  - (a). to raise revenue from rich people.
  - (b). to prevent rich people from buying luxuries.
  - (c). to force producers of luxury goods to reduce employment.
  - (d). to limit exports of luxury goods to other counties.
  
4. Taxes may cause deadweight losses because
  - (a). they transfer purchasing power to the government which always wastes money.
  - (b). they prevent buyers and sellers from realizing some of the gains from trade.
  - (c). marginal buyers and sellers leave the market causing the quantity sold to fall.

- (d). Both b and c are correct.
5. When a profit maximizing firm in a competitive market is unable to generate enough revenue to pay all of its fixed costs it should , in the short run,
- shut down and incur the total loss of its fixed costs.
  - continue to produce as long as marginal cost is less than average revenue.
  - continue to produce as long as revenue is sufficient to pay variable costs.
  - shut down until it is able to produce where average revenue exceeds average fixed cost.
6. Consider a local factory that pollutes a nearby stream. The Coase theorem might fail to explain the fishermen' s inability to strike a deal with the local factory to eliminate the negative externality because
- the fishermen' s cost will never exceed the factory' s benefit from polluting the stream.
  - the local law gives the factory the right to pollute.
  - the cost of coordinating the fishermen into one bargaining body is too large.
  - some of the local fishermen work at the factory.
7. The return to investment in human capital is observed.
- in the wage differential between workers.
  - only when workers are assigned identical tasks.
  - reduce the quantity of imports and raise domestic price.
  - in the high high-school drop-out rate in inner city urban school districts.
8. A tariff and an import quota will both
- increase the quantity of imports and raise domestic price.
  - increase the quantity of imports and lower domestic price.
  - reduce the quantity of imports and raise domestic price.
  - they want to increase the deadweight loss that results from profit-maximizing behavior.
9. Price discrimination is a rational strategy for a profit-maximizing monopolist when
- there is no opportunity for arbitrage across market segmentations.
  - there is an opportunity for arbitrage across market segmentations.
  - consumers are unable to be segmented into identifiable markets.
  - they want to increase the deadweight loss that results from profit-maximizing behavior.

10. If duopolists individually pursue their own self-interest when deciding how much to produce, the amount they will produce collectively will
- (a). be less than the monopoly quantity.
  - (b). be greater than the monopoly quantity.
  - (c). be equal to the monopoly quantity.
  - (d). Any of the above are possible.
11. The price of grains used primarily for animal consumption increases. This increase is most likely to cause
- (a). the U.S. consumer price index to increase by more than the GDP deflator.
  - (b). the U.S. consumer price index to increase by less than the GDP deflator.
  - (c). the U.S. consumer price index and GDP deflator to increase by the same percentage.
  - (d). no change in either the consumer price index or the GDP deflator.
12. If there is shortage of loanable funds, then
- (a). the supply for loanable funds shifts right and the demand shifts left.
  - (b). the supply for loanable funds shifts left and the demand shifts right.
  - (c). neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied increases and the quantity demanded increases as the interest rate rises to equilibrium.
  - (d). neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied decreases and the quantity demanded decreases as the interest rate falls to equilibrium.
13. Suppose that some people are counted as unemployed when, in fact, to maintain unemployment compensation they search for work at places where they are unlikely to be hired. If these individuals were counted as out of the labor force instead of as unemployed,
- (a). both the unemployment rate and labor-force participation rate would be higher.
  - (b). both the unemployment rate and labor-force participation rate would be lower.
  - (c). the unemployment rate would be lower and the labor-force participation rate would be higher.
  - (d). None of the above are correct.
14. In the absence of right-to-work laws, workers
- (a). would not be able to unionize.
  - (b). would not be able to strike.
  - (c). that went on strike could not be permanently replaced.

- (d). would have to join the union if they worked for a unionized form.
15. If the reserve ratio is 25 percent, and banks do not hold excess reserves, when the Fed sells \$40 million of bonds to the public, bank reserves
- increase by \$40 million and the money supply eventually increases by \$100 million.
  - increase by \$40 million and the money supply eventually increases BY \$160 million.
  - decrease by \$40 million and the money supply eventually decreases by \$100 million.
  - decrease by \$40 million and the money supply eventually decreases BY \$160 million.
16. When Mexico suffered from capital flight in 1994, U.S. demand for loanable funds
- and U.S. net foreign investment fell.
  - and U.S. net foreign investment rose.
  - fell and U.S. net foreign investment rose.
  - rose and U.S. net foreign investment fell.
17. Consider the following rule for monetary policy  $r = 2\% + \pi + 1/2(y - y^*)/y^* + 1/2(\pi - \pi^*)$ , where  $r$  is the federal funds rate,  $y$  is real GDP,  $y^*$  is an estimate of the natural rate of output,  $\pi$  is the inflation rate, and  $\pi^*$  is the inflation target. Supposing that the economy starts where output is at its natural rate and inflation is at its targeted level, which of the following statements is not true ?
- If output is at its natural level, but inflation is above its target, the Fed must increase the federal funds rate.
  - If aggregate demand shifts right from long-run equilibrium, this rule unambiguously implies that the Fed increases the federal funds rate.
  - If aggregate supply shifts shift from long-run equilibrium we cannot tell without more information whether the Fed should increase or decrease the federal funds rate.
  - If the economy is at long-run equilibrium the Fed should set the federal funds rate at 2 percent.
18. When the money market is drawn with the value of money on the vertical axis, and increase in the money supply causes the equilibrium value of money
- and equilibrium quantity of money to increase.
  - and equilibrium quantity of money to decrease.
  - to increase, while the equilibrium quantity of money decreases.

- (d). to decrease, while the equilibrium quantity of money increase.
19. The sticky wage theory of the short-run aggregate supply curve says that when the price level rises more than expected, the real wage
- (a). rises, so employment rises.
  - (b). rises, so employment falls.
  - (c). falls, so employment rises.
  - (d). falls, so employment falls.
20. If the Phillips curve is usually correct, which of the following would be unusual?
- (a). an increase in inflation and an increase in output.
  - (b). a decrease in inflation and an increase in unemployment.
  - (c). an increase in money supply growth and an increase in unemployment.
  - (d). an increase in output and a decrease in unemployment.

## II. 問答題(每題 20 分)

1. 假設完全競爭市場有  $n$  家廠商，且該市場需求為  $P=240-q$ ，其中  $P$  為價格， $q$  為數量。今有某財團併購所有廠商而形成一個多工廠獨占廠商。試問：
- (a). 市場均衡價格會因而產生什麼改變，工廠數目又將變為多少？
  - (b). 今假設該獨占廠商有 A 與 B 兩工廠，且其成本函數分別為  $TC_A = q^2$  和  $TC_B = 2q^2$ 。請問該廠商的利潤最大下之市場價格為何？兩工廠分別生產多少產量？廠商利潤為何？
2. 假設中央銀行貨幣政策目標是在追求實質所得的變異性(variation)最小。如果已知經濟的貨幣面干擾相對地大於實質面干擾，請問此時中央銀行應控制貨幣供給與利率？試繪圖中論之。