

東海大學九十二學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

系所組別：國貿系

科目：經濟學C

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一、選擇題【50分】每題5分

1. Assume that a decrease in disposable income causes workers to take more leisure time. Hence, an increase in government spending that is financed by taxation is likely to result in (A) a downward movement along the aggregate demand curve. (B) a leftward shift of the aggregate demand curve. (C) a rightward shift of the aggregate supply curve. (D) a leftward shift of the aggregate supply curve. (E) a rightward shift of the aggregate demand curve.
2. "If we just encourage investment by lowering interest rate targets, we will get out of this recession. Supply is not a problem." Which school of thought exemplifies this statement? (A) The monetarists. (B) The new classical. (C) The traditional classical. (D) The socialists. (E) The Keynesians.
3. Differences between new Keynesian and the monetarist economics include all the following EXCEPT (A) the effect of monetary policy on consumption spending. (B) the effect of monetary policy on interest rates. (C) the proper targets of monetary policy. (D) the role of fiscal policy. (E) the impact of wage rigidities on macroeconomics equilibrium.
4. Suppose nominal GDP in 1997 was \$210 and the nominal GDP in 2002 was \$520. Suppose the price index for 1997 was 120 and the price index in 2002 was 130. We can conclude that between 1997 and 2002 real GDP (A) increased by \$225. (B) decreased by \$272. (C) decreased by \$300. (D) increased by \$21. (E) increased by \$310.
5. A simultaneous increase in both unemployment and inflation would most likely be the result of (A) an increase in long-run aggregate supply. (B) an increase in short-run aggregate supply. (C) a decrease in the short-run aggregate supply curve. (D) a decrease in the aggregate demand curve. (E) an increase in the long-run aggregate supply curve and an increase in the aggregate demand curve.
6. In comparing perfect competition and monopoly, which of the following is true? (A) Monopolies automatically earn profits; perfectly competitive firms do not. (B) In perfect competition, profits will disappear in the long run as new firms enter the market; in a monopoly, profits may exist in the long run. (C) In the short run, both monopoly and perfect competition attempt to minimize total costs. (D) In the long run, both monopoly and perfect competition produce at the minimum of the average total cost curve. (E) Neither monopoly nor perfect competition can sustain positive economic profits in the long run.
7. Guarantees, performance bonds, image advertising, time clocks, and pay scales can be explained using the (A) perfect competition model only. (B)

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- monopolistic competition model only. (C) demand for perfect information. (D) models of market structure along with costly information. (E) supply of perfect information.
8. A consumer is purchasing two goods, A and B. The marginal utilities of A and B are 20 and 10, respectively. To maximize satisfaction, a consumer should (A) buy more of A and less of B. (B) buy less of A and more of B. (C) buy equal quantities of A and B. (D) buy only A. (E) Nothing can be determined from the given information.
 9. Demand for health care is relatively inelastic because (A) growing numbers of people in Taiwan do not have health insurance. (B) most health care spending is for the rapidly growing number of babies in Taiwan. (C) individual consumers do not directly pay cost of medical care, so they do not respond much to price increases. (D) health care is considered by most people to be a luxury rather than a necessity. (E) people spend only a small portion of their incomes on health care.
 10. Government involvement in the market system (A) may occur in an attempt to correct for externalities. (B) increases market efficiency if the costs of government involvement are greater than the market inefficiencies. (C) should always correct for externalities, no matter how small. (D) always increases freedom after all things are considered. (E) is characterized by all of these.

二、問答題【50分】

1. 請利用流動性偏好理論，繪圖詳細說明中央銀行持續增加貨幣供給對利率水準的影響為何？（15分）
2. 請利用經濟學原理，扼要說明「高失業率」的現象不應該完全歸咎於政府決策當局的經濟政策執行不當？（10分）
3. 請繪圖詳細說明某特定財貨由獨占性競爭市場的廠商生產，在長期，將會產生超額產能（excess capacity）現象的原因並且說明降低超額產能的策略為何？（15分）
4. 假設某遊樂場提供十項遊樂設施，消費者對該遊樂場設施的需求函數為 $P=100-10Q$ 並且要玩透十項設施。如果該遊樂場收取門票\$400，並且前五項每項收費\$20、後五項每項收費\$10，則消費者不願意買票進入該遊樂場遊玩，請根據經濟學原理說明原因？（10分）