

東海大學 99 學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

考試科目：經濟學 C

應考系所：國貿系

本試題共 2 頁：第 1 頁

(如有缺損或印刷不清者，應即舉手請監試人員處理)

一、選擇題(每題 5 分，共計 50 分)按照題目號碼順序將答案填寫在答案紙上

1. If oligopoly firms individually pursue their own self-interest when deciding how much to produce, they provide a total quantity _____ the monopoly quantity and charge a price _____ the monopoly price. (A) less than, greater than (B) equal to, equal to (C) greater than, less than (D) None of the above.
2. In a market that is affected by a positive production externality, the optimum level of output is _____ the free market level of output and the optimum price is _____ the free market price. (A) less than, greater than (B) greater than, less than (C) greater than, greater than (D) less than, less than
3. Suppose that number of buyers in a market increases and there is technological advancement. What would expect to happen in the market? (A) The equilibrium price would increase, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous. (B) The equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous. (C) Both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity would increase. (D) The equilibrium quantity would increase, but the impact on equilibrium price would be ambiguous.
4. You have spent \$500 purchasing and repairing an old car which you expect to sell for \$800 once the repairs are complete. You discover that you need an additional part, which will cost \$400, including labor, in order to complete the repairs. You can sell the car as it is now for \$300. What should you do? (A) You should do neither. You will make a loss either way. (B) You should cut your losses and take the \$300. (C) You should complete the repairs and sell the car. (D) It does not matter which action you take, they are equivalent.
5. When the government redistributes income from the rich to the poor, (A) people work less and produce fewer goods and services. (B) people work more and produce more goods and services. (C) both rich people and poor people benefit directly. (D) rich people can consume fewer goods, poor people can consume more goods, and society as a whole produce more goods.
6. If GDP is \$1,000, consumption is \$750, interest payments are \$200, rent payments are \$400, and profits are \$200, what must wages and salaries equal? (A) \$800 (B) \$400 (C) \$250 (D) \$200
7. Suppose workers agreed to an indexed contract that increased their nominal wage by 4 percent plus 25 percent of any increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). If the CPI increased by 8 percent, what would be the change in the real wage? (A) 4 percent (B) -4 percent (C) -2 percent (D) 2 percent

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8. The three most important sources of economic growth are (A) increases in employment, protection of resources, and changes in technology (B) increases in employment, increases in the capital stock, and improvements in technology (C) decreases in employment, decreases in the money supply, and improvements in technology (D) increases in employment, increases in the capital stock, and reductions in environmental pollution.
9. If the quantity of money demanded is less than the quantity supplied at a given interest rate, what will happen that restores the market to equilibrium? (A) The price of bonds will increase, and the interest rate will fall until equilibrium is attained where the money demand and supply curves intersect. (B) The price of bonds will decrease, and the interest rate will rise until equilibrium is attained where the money demand and supply curves intersect. (C) The price of bonds will decrease, and the interest rate will fall until equilibrium is attained where the money demand and supply curves intersect. (D) The price of bonds will increase, and the interest rate will rise until equilibrium is attained where the money demand and supply curves intersect.
10. Which of the following would lead to an increase in the full-employment output level? (A) a decrease in the money supply (B) a decrease in the price of oil (C) an increase in the money supply (D) an increase in labor productivity.

二、假設自然獨占廠商的總成本函數為 $TC = 16 + 10Q$ ，廠商的市場需求函數為 $P = 20 - Q$ ，請回答下列問題：**【答案正確但是沒有計算過程，不予計分】**

甲、如果政府為了去除自然獨占廠商所造成的社會無謂損失，達到經濟效率的目標，因而採取價格管制策略，則該自然獨占廠商的管制價格應該等於多少？(10 分)

乙、如果政府要求該自然獨占廠商在經濟效率的狀態繼續經營並且讓該自然獨占廠商的經濟損失等於零，則政府應該給予該自然獨占廠商每單位產量的補助金額等於多少？(15 分)

三、假設某經濟體系所使用的生產函數為 $y = 150L - 0.5L^2$ ，勞動供給函數為 $L^s = 50 + W/P$ ，該經濟體系的勞動力 $LF = 120$ 。假設該經濟體系的中央銀行發行的貨幣供給量為 $M = 4,000$ ，貨幣流通速度為 $V = 5$ 。請回答下列問題：

【答案正確但是沒有計算過程，不予計分】

甲、根據上述資料求得該經濟體系的自然失業率等於多少？(10 分)

乙、如果該經濟體系法定最低工資為 $W_0 = \$120$ ，則在最低工資的狀況下，該經濟體系的循環性失業率等於多少？(15 分)