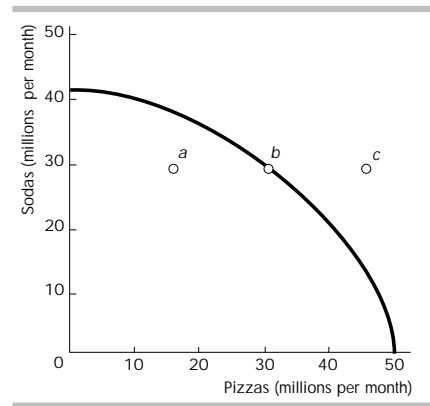


# 國立嘉義大學九十三年學年度 管理研究所碩士班招生考試(甲組)試題

## 科目：經濟學

### 一、選擇題(每題 2 分，共 60 分)



- A PPF, such as the one above, that bows outward illustrates
    - decreasing opportunity cost.
    - increasing opportunity cost.
    - that technology is improving.
    - that productivity is falling.
  - The effect of a rent ceiling set above the equilibrium price
    - is powerful, eliminating price as a regulator of quantity supplied and quantity demanded.
    - is powerful, strengthening price as a regulator of quantity supplied and quantity demanded.
    - encourages the development of black markets.
    - is essentially nonexistent.
- | Bags of popcorn |                  | Bottles of sodas |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Quantity        | Marginal utility | Quantity         | Marginal utility |
| 1               | 100              | 1                | 60               |
| 2               | 80               | 2                | 50               |
| 3               | 60               | 3                | 30               |
| 4               | 50               | 4                | 20               |
- In the table above, if Brent maximizes his utility by consuming 3 bags of popcorn and 3 bottles of soda, then the ratio of the price of popcorn to the price of soda must be
    - 1/2.
    - 5/6.
    - 6/5.
    - 2.
  - Generally, opportunity costs increase and the production possibility frontier bows outward. Why?
    - Unemployment is inevitable.
    - Resources are not equally useful in all activities.
    - Technology is slow to change.
    - Labor is scarcer than capital.
  - Which of the following factors is NOT part of a term in the budget equation?
    - Relative prices.
    - Real income.
    - Quantities of goods.
    - Preferences.
  - Real income can be measured by
    - the slope of the budget line.
    - the area under the budget line.
    - the length of the budget line.
    - an intercept of the budget line.

- A firm that is maximizing its profits
  - is economically efficient and technologically efficient.
  - is economically efficient but may not be technologically efficient.
  - is technologically efficient but may not be economically efficient.
  - may be neither economically efficient nor technologically efficient.
- One of the three main ways of coping with the principal-agent problem is
  - giving orders.
  - providing incentive pay.
  - shirking.
  - using only short-term contracts.
- A firm's average total cost is \$100, its average variable cost is \$90, and its total fixed cost is \$1,000. Its output is
  - less than 70 units.
  - between 70 and 120 units.
  - between 120 and 170 units.
  - more than 170 units.
- Total economic profit is
  - total revenue minus total opportunity cost.
  - total revenue divided by total cost.
  - marginal revenue minus marginal cost.
  - marginal revenue divided by marginal cost.
- If the price elasticity of demand is greater than 1, a monopoly's
  - total revenue increases when the firm lowers its price.
  - total revenue decreases when the firm lowers its price.
  - marginal revenue is negative.
  - marginal revenue is zero.
- In the prisoners' dilemma game, each player
  - has only one possible strategy.
  - can choose from two strategies.
  - can choose from three strategies.
  - can choose from four strategies.
- Firms in monopolistic competition always will
  - earn an economic profit.
  - set their price equal to their marginal cost.
  - set their price above their marginal cost.
  - produce at the minimum average total cost.
- Which of the following illustrates the concept of external cost?
  - Bad weather decreases the size of the wheat crop thereby decreasing some farmers' incomes.
  - An increase in the demand for cheese raises the price paid by consumers of pizza, thereby harming these consumers.
  - Smoking harms the health of the smoker.
  - Smoking harms the health of nearby non-smokers.
- The public choice theory of government argues that politicians try to
  - maximize the likelihood of their election and re-election.
  - maximize the amount of their campaign contributions.
  - promote an efficient allocation of resources.
  - None of the above.
- Net interest plus compensation of employees are components of which approach to measuring GDP?
  - Factor incomes approach
  - Expenditure approach
  - Linking approach
  - Output approach
- The fact that the short-run aggregate supply and aggregate demand curves do not shift at a fixed, steady pace explains
  - persistent inflation.
  - business cycles.
  - trend growth in real GDP.
  - large government budget deficits.

背面尚有試題

18. Which of the following would cause AD to decrease?  
 A) the government increase taxes on both business and personal income  
 B) there is a reduction in the nation's labor supply.  
 C) the Fed increase the amount of money in circulation.  
 D) business and household believe that the money is headed for good times, so they begin to feel increase security about their job.
19. A decrease in long-run AS could be caused by  
 A) fewer regulatory impediment to business    B) the discovery of new oil reserves in another country  
 C) decrease competition    D) a decrease in taxes
20. Consumption expenditure decrease when \_\_\_\_\_ decreases.  
 A) the interest rate    B) the price level    C) real GDP    D) saving
21. If prices are fixed and the multiplier is 5, an increase in investment spending of \$10 billion increases equilibrium expenditure.  
 A) \$50 billion.    B) \$10 billion.    C) \$5 billion.    D) \$2 billion.
22. How do induced taxes, such as the income tax, affect the size of the government purchases multiplier?  
 A) Income taxes increase the size of the multiplier.  
 B) Income taxes have no effect on the size of the multiplier.  
 C) Income taxes reduce the size of the multiplier.  
 D) The answer depends on the presence or absence of lump-sum taxes in the economy in addition to income taxes.
23. Suppose the economy is at a short run equilibrium and is beyond the economy's long run potential level of real GDP. Which of the following fiscal policies would reduce output and prices in the short run?  
 A) an increase in government spending.    B) a reduction in taxes  
 C) an increase in taxes    D) an increase in interest rates
24. If the economy is experiencing an expansionary gap and the government wants to speed up the adjustment to full employment, the government should  
 A) increase aggregate supply by cutting spending  
 B) reduce aggregate supply by cutting spending or rising taxes  
 C) reduce aggregate demand by cutting tax or rising spending  
 D) reduce aggregate demand by cutting spending or rising taxes
25. Suppose that the government purchases multiplier is 2. Starting from potential GDP, if government purchases increase by \$10 billion and potential real GDP does not change, in the long run, equilibrium GDP  
 A) increases by \$20 billion.    B) increases by more than \$20 billion.  
 C) increases by less than \$20 billion.    D) is unaffected.
26. Which of the following is the true of M2?  
 A) it is larger than M1    B) it excludes savings deposits  
 C) it does not include the most high liquid component of the money supply    D) it is less than M1
27. Which of the following does NOT directly shift the demand for money curve?  
 A) A change in GDP.    B) A change in the quantity of money.  
 C) Financial innovation.    D) None of the above because they all directly shift the demand for money curve.
28. Open market operations are a policy tool of the Fed. Changing the tax rate imposed on interest paid by bonds is a policy tool of the Fed.  
 A) Both sentences are true.    B) The first sentence is true and the second sentence is false.  
 C) The first sentence is false and the second sentence is true.    D) Both sentences are false.

29. International trade allows a nation to  
 A) produce and consume at a point beyond its *PPF*.  
 B) produce at a point beyond its *PPF* but not consume at a point beyond its *PPF*.  
 C) consume at a point beyond its *PPF* but not produce at a point beyond its *PPF*.  
 D) neither produce nor consume at a point beyond its *PPF*.

30. Suppose that the United States imports only textiles from Mexico and exports only computers to Mexico. If the United States imposes a tariff on Mexican textiles, the American textile industry \_\_\_\_\_ and the computer industry \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) expands; expands    B) expands; does not change    C) expands; contracts    D) contracts; expands

## 二、問答題(每題 10 分，共 40 分)

1. The table gives the demand and supply schedules for chocolate brownies :

| Price<br>(cents per<br>brownie) | Quantity<br>demanded | Quantity<br>supplied |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 50                              | 5                    | 3                    |
| 60                              | 4                    | 4                    |
| 70                              | 3                    | 5                    |
| 80                              | 2                    | 6                    |
| 90                              | 1                    | 7                    |

- (a) If brownies are not taxed, what is the price of a brownie and how many are consumed?  
 (b) If brownies are taxed at 20 ¢ each, what is the price and how many brownies are consumed?  
 Who pays the tax?
2. Soapy and Suddies, Inc. are the only producers of soap powder. They collude and agree to share the market equally. If neither firm cheats, each makes \$1 million profit. If either firm cheats, the cheat makes a profit of \$1.5 million, while the complier incurs a loss of \$0.5 million. Neither firm can police the other's actions. If the game is played once,  
 (a) Construct the payoff matrix.  
 (b) What is the equilibrium of the game?
3. You are given the following information about the economy of Zeeland : Autonomous consumption expenditure is \$100 billion, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.9. Investment is \$460 billion, government purchases of goods and services are \$400 billion, and net taxes are a constant \$400 billion - they do not vary with income.  
 (a) What is the consumption function?  
 (b) What is the equation that describes the aggregate expenditure curve?  
 (c) Calculate equilibrium expenditure.  
 (d) If investment falls to \$360 billion, what is the change in equilibrium expenditure?  
 (e) If investment changes, what is the size of the multiplier?
4. Quantecon is a country in which the quantity theory of money operates. The country has a constant population, capital stock, and technology. In year 1, real GDP was \$400 million, the price level was 200, and the velocity of circulation of money was 20. In year 2, the quantity of money was 20 percent higher than in year 1.  
 (a) What was the quantity of money in year 1 ?  
 (b) What was the quantity of money in year 2 ?  
 (c) What was the price level in year 2 ?  
 (d) What was the level of real GDP in year 2 ?  
 (e) What was the velocity of circulation in year 2 ?