

國立中正大學

110 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 2 節]

科目名稱	經濟學
系所組別	企業管理學系-乙組

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

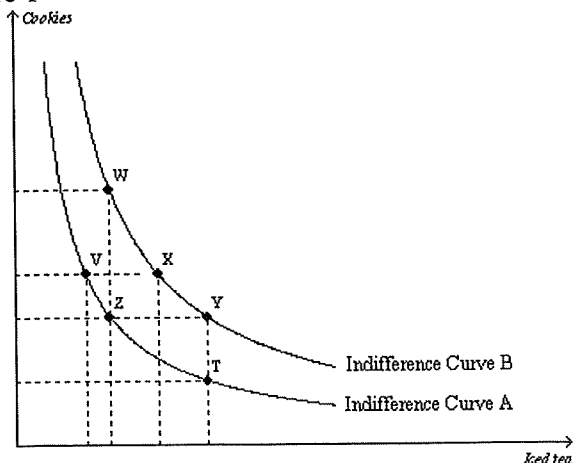
本科目共 8 頁 第 1 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

選擇題（每題 2 分，共 100 分）

1. You lose your job and, as a result, you buy fewer iTunes music downloads. This shows that you consider iTunes music downloads to be a(n)
 - A. luxury good.
 - B. inferior good.
 - C. normal good.
 - D. complementary good.
2. A movement downward and to the left along a supply curve is called a(n)
 - A. increase in supply.
 - B. decrease in supply.
 - C. decrease in quantity supplied.
 - D. increase in quantity supplied.
3. For two individuals who engage in the same two productive activities, it is impossible for one of the two individuals to
 - A. have a comparative advantage in both activities.
 - B. have an absolute advantage in both activities.
 - C. be more productive per unit of time in both activities.
 - D. gain from trade with each other.
4. A \$5 tax levied on the buyers of pants will cause the
 - A. supply curve for pants to shift down by \$5.
 - B. supply curve for pants to shift up by \$5.
 - C. demand curve for pants to shift down by \$5.
 - D. demand curve for pants to shift up by \$5.
5. If a consumer places a value of \$15 on a particular good and if the price of the good is \$17, then the
 - A. consumer has consumer surplus of \$2 if he or she buys the good.
 - B. consumer does not purchase the good.
 - C. market is not a competitive market.
 - D. price of the good will fall due to market forces.
6. If the labor supply curve is very elastic, a tax on labor
 - A. has a large deadweight loss.
 - B. raises enough tax revenue to offset the loss in welfare.
 - C. has a relatively small impact on the number of hours that workers choose to work.
 - D. results in a large tax burden on the firms that hire labor.
7. A cost imposed on someone who is neither the consumer nor the producer is called a
 - A. corrective tax.
 - B. command and control policy.
 - C. positive externality.
 - D. negative externality.

Figure 1



國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 2 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

8. Refer to Figure 1. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The consumer prefers bundle Y to bundle Z.
 - B. The consumer is indifference between bundle X and bundle V.
 - C. The consumer prefers bundle Y to bundle X.
 - D. The consumer prefers bundle Z to bundle V.
9. Refer to Figure 1. If the consumer moves from bundle V to bundle X, the
- A. marginal rate of substitution remains constant.
 - B. total utility remains constant.
 - C. total utility increases.
 - D. Both a) and b) are correct.
10. Refer to Figure 1. The marginal rate of substitution between bundles V and Z is
- A. greater than the marginal rate of substitution between bundles Z and T.
 - B. less than the marginal rate of substitution between bundles Z and T.
 - C. equal to the marginal rate of substitution between bundles Z and T.
 - D. We are unable to compare the marginal rates of substitution.

Figure 2. Two companies, Acme and Pinnacle, each decide whether to produce a good quality product or a poor quality product. In the figure, the dollar amounts are payoffs and they represent annual profits for the two companies.

		Acme's Decision	
		Good Quality	Poor Quality
Pinnacle's Decision	Good Quality	<p>Acme's profit = \$6 million</p> <p>Pinnacle's profit = \$6 million</p>	<p>Acme's profit = \$5 million</p> <p>Pinnacle's profit = \$8 million</p>
	Poor Quality	<p>Acme's profit = \$8 million</p> <p>Pinnacle's profit = \$5 million</p>	<p>Acme's profit = \$7 million</p> <p>Pinnacle's profit = \$7 million</p>

11. Refer to Figure 2. The dominant strategy for Acme is to
- A. produce a good quality product, and the dominant strategy for Pinnacle is to produce a good quality product.
 - B. produce a good quality product, and the dominant strategy for Pinnacle is to produce a poor quality product.
 - C. produce a poor quality product, and the dominant strategy for Pinnacle is to produce a good quality product.
 - D. produce a poor quality product, and the dominant strategy for Pinnacle is to produce a poor quality product.
12. Refer to Figure 2. If this game is played only once, then the most likely outcome is that
- A. both firms produce a poor quality product.
 - B. Acme produces a poor quality product and Pinnacle produces a good quality product.
 - C. Acme produces a good quality product and Pinnacle produces a poor quality product.
 - D. both firms produce a good quality product.
13. Refer to Figure 2. The more frequently this game is played, the more likely it is that
- A. both firms will produce a good quality product.
 - B. both firms will produce a poor quality product.

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 3 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

C.both firms experience a reduction in profits compared to the Nash equilibrium outcome.

D.one firm will experience an increase in profits and the other will experience a decrease in profits.

14. A monopolistically competitive firm has the following cost structure:

Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Cost(\$)	30	32	36	42	50	63	77

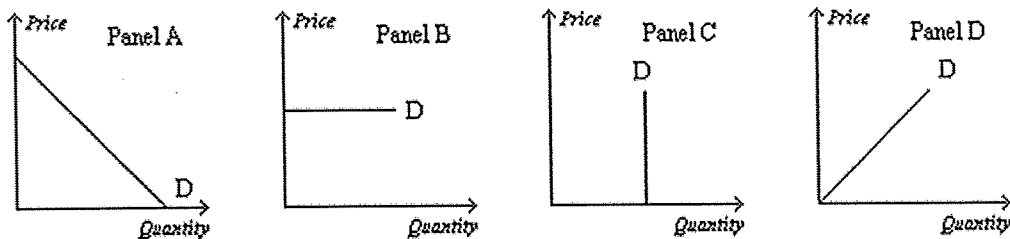
The firm faces the following demand curve:

Price (\$)	20	18	15	12	9	7	4
Quantity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

If the government forces this firm to produce at its efficient scale, it will

- A.produce 3 units and make \$9.
- B.produce 4 units and make \$6.
- C.produce 5 units and lose \$5.
- D.produce 7 units and lose \$49.

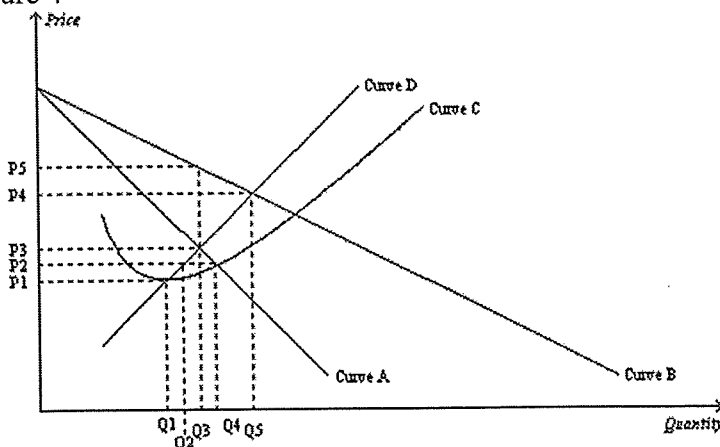
Figure 3



15. Refer to Figure 3. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A.Panel B represents the typical demand curve for a perfectly competitive firm.
- B.Panel A represents the typical demand curve for a monopoly.
- C.Panel A represents the typical demand curve for a perfectly competitive industry.
- D.All of the above are correct.

Figure 4



16. Refer to Figure 4. The average total cost curve for a monopoly firm is depicted by curve

- A.A. B.B. C.C. D.D.

17. Refer to Figure 4. A profit-maximizing monopoly's total revenue is equal to

- A. $P_5 \times Q_3$. B. $P_4 \times Q_5$.
- C. $(P_5 - P_3) \times Q_3$. D. $(P_5 - P_4) \times Q_3$.

18. Consider a competitive market with 50 identical firms. Suppose the market demand is given by the

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 4 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

equation $QD = 200 - 10P$ and the market supply is given by the equation $QS = 10P$. In addition, suppose the following table shows the marginal cost of production for various levels of output for firms in this market.

Output	Marginal Cost
0	--
1	\$5
2	\$10
3	\$15
4	\$20
5	\$25

How many units should a firm in this market produce to maximize profit?

- A.1 unit B.2 units
C.3 units D.4 units

Table 5

Bill's Birdhouses

COSTS			REVENUES			
Quantity Produced	Total Cost	Marginal Cost	Quantity Demanded	Price	Total Revenue	Marginal Revenue
0	\$0	--	0	\$80		--
1	\$50		1	\$80		
2	\$102		2	\$80		
3	\$157		3	\$80		
4	\$217		4	\$80		
5	\$285		5	\$80		
6	\$365		6	\$80		
7	\$462		7	\$80		
8	\$582		8	\$80		

19. Refer to Table 5. What is the total revenue from selling 4 units?

- A.\$80 B.\$137 C.\$320 D.\$480

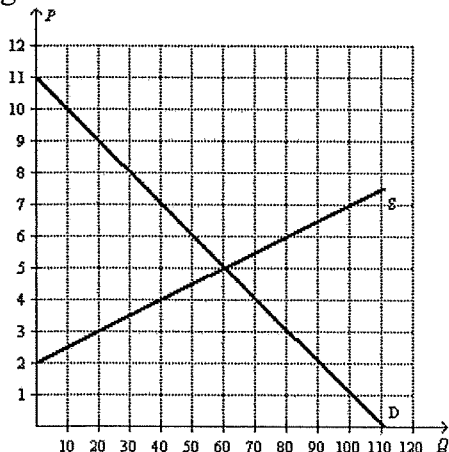
20. Refer to Table 5. At what quantity does Bill maximize profits?

- A.3 B.6 C.7 D.8

21. Refer to Table 5. What is Bill's economic profit at the profit-maximizing output level?

- A.\$25 B.\$75 C.\$115 D.\$225

Figure 6



國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 5 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

22. **Refer to Figure 6.** Suppose the government changed the per-unit tax from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Compared to the original tax rate, this higher tax rate would

- A. increase tax revenue and increase the deadweight loss from the tax.
- B. increase tax revenue and decrease the deadweight loss from the tax.
- C. decrease tax revenue and increase the deadweight loss from the tax.
- D. decrease tax revenue and decrease the deadweight loss from the tax.

23. **Refer to Figure 6.** Suppose the government initially imposes a \$3 per-unit tax on this good. Now suppose the government is deciding whether to lower the tax to \$1.50 or raise it to \$4.50. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Compared to the original tax, the larger tax will decrease tax revenue.
- B. Compared to the original tax, the smaller tax will decrease deadweight loss.
- C. Compared to the original tax, the smaller tax will decrease tax revenue.
- D. Compared to the original tax, the larger tax will increase deadweight loss.

Table 7

	Supply Curve A		Supply Curve B		Supply Curve C	
Price	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$5.00
Quantity Supplied	500	600	600	900	400	700

24. Refer to Table 7. Which of the three supply curves represents the least elastic supply?

- A. supply curve A
- B. supply curve B
- C. supply curve C
- D. There is no difference in the elasticity of the three supply curves.

25. Refer to Table 7. Along which of the supply curves does quantity supplied move proportionately more than the price?

- A. along supply curve B only
- B. along supply curves B and C
- C. along all three supply curves
- D. None. Quantity supplied moves proportionately less than the price along all of the three supply curves.

26. The real rate of return on holding cash _____ inflation is correctly anticipated.

- A. is higher when
- B. is lower when
- C. does not depend on whether
- D. increases when

27. Data for an economy shows that the unemployment rate is 10%, the participation rate 80 percent, 200 million people 16 years or older are not in the labor force. How many people are in the labor force in this economy?

- A. 80 million
- B. 200 million
- C. 800 million
- D. 1,000 million

28. Cyclical unemployment is:

- A. the unemployment that results when people retire or leave the labor force.
- B. the additional unemployment not captured in official statistics resulting from discouraged workers and the involuntary part-time workers.
- C. the extra unemployment that occurs during periods of recession.
- D. short-term unemployment that is associated with the process of matching workers with jobs.
- E. long-term and chronic unemployment that exists even when the economy is producing at a normal rate.

29. An example of a government policy to provide a framework within which the private sector can operate productively is:

- A. the taxation of savings.

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 6 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

- B. the suppression of political dissent.
- C. establishing well defined property rights.
- D. government ownership of capital.

30. Jordan has the following assets and liabilities:

Two cars	\$ 10,000
House	\$200,000
Mortgage	\$100,000
Cash	\$ 1,000
Car loans	\$ 3,000
Checking account balance	\$ 2,000
Credit card balance	\$ 1,000

Jordan's wealth is _____, the value of Jordan's assets is _____ and the value of Jordan's liability is _____.

- A. \$107,000; \$213,000; \$100,000
 - B. \$109,000; \$213,000; \$104,000
 - C. \$111,000 ; \$213,000; \$100,000
 - D. \$213,000; \$317,000; \$104,000
31. Which of the following is an example of the precautionary motive for saving?
- A. Pat puts \$400 per month in his 401(k) retirement account.
 - B. Jordan sets aside \$200 per month in case she has to pay for a new roof for her house.
 - C. Gerry and Terry put \$2,000,000 in a trust fund that will go to their children when they die.
 - D. Chris keeps \$15,000 in a money market account to pay expenses in case she loses her job.
32. As the real interest rate decreases the quantity of saving supplied _____ and the quantity of saving demanded _____.
- A. increases; increases
 - B. increases; decreases
 - C. does not change; does not change
 - D. decreases; increases
33. Firms that extend credit to borrowers using funds from savers are called:
- A. bond dealers. B. stock brokers.
 - C. central banks. D. financial intermediaries.
34. In an expansion, the cyclical rate of unemployment:
- A. is positive. B. is zero.
 - C. is negative. D. equals the natural rate of unemployment.
35. If actual GDP equals potential GDP, then:
- A. the actual unemployment rate is greater than the natural rate of unemployment.
 - B. the actual unemployment rate equals the natural rate of unemployment.
 - C. the actual unemployment rate is less than the natural rate of unemployment.
 - D. there is a recessionary gap.
36. Data on after-tax income and consumption spending for the Adam Smith family are given below:
- | <u>After-tax Income</u> | <u>Consumption Spending</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \$ 9,000 | \$18,100 |
| \$14,000 | \$22,600 |
| \$19,000 | \$27,100 |
| \$24,000 | \$31,600 |
- Based on these data the Adam Smith family has a marginal propensity to consume of:
- A. 0.9 B. 0.8 C. 0.75 D. 0.6
37. The benefit of holding money is _____, while the opportunity cost of holding money is _____.
- A. the nominal interest rate; the fees charged by banks
 - B. the nominal interest rate; its usefulness in carrying out transactions
 - C. increased income; lost purchasing power
 - D. its usefulness in carrying out transactions; the nominal interest rate

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 7 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

38. The money demand curve will shift to the right if:

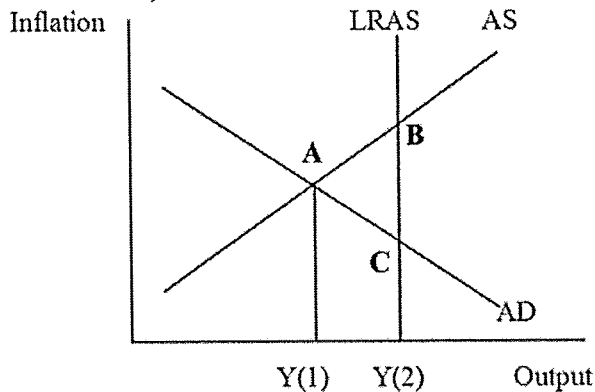
- A. the nominal interest rate increases.
- B. the nominal interest rate decreases.
- C. the price level increases.
- D. the price level decreases

39. If the money supply exceeds money demand, people will ____ bonds which will cause bond prices to ____ and the nominal interest rate to ____ until money demand equals money supply.

- A. buy; rise; fall
- B. sell; fall; fall
- C. sell; rise; fall
- D. buy; fall; rise

40. During the Christmas shopping season the demand for money increases significantly. To offset the increase in money demand, the Fed must ____ the money supply in order to ____ nominal interest rates.

- A. increase; decrease
- B. increase; increase
- C. decrease; decrease
- D. decrease; increase



41. Refer to the figure above. The economy pictured in the figure has a(n) ____ gap with a short-run equilibrium indicated by point ____.

- A. recessionary; A
- B. recessionary; B
- C. recessionary; C
- D. expansionary; A

42. A large decrease in oil prices is an example of:

- A. a favorable inflation shock.
- B. an adverse inflation shock
- C. inflation inertia.
- D. excessive aggregate spending.

43. Suppose an increase in government spending on roads and schools affects both aggregate demand and potential output. This spending is predicted to ____ the long-run equilibrium level of output, while inflation ____.

- A. increase; increases
- B. increase; decreases
- C. increase; may increase, decrease, or remain unchanged
- D. decrease; decrease

44. When inflation equals the target rate of inflation, then the actual real interest rate equals:

- A. the target rate of inflation..
- B. the target real interest rate.
- C. zero.
- D. actual inflation rate.

45. Which of the following statements about inflation targeting is true?

- A. Inflation targets have only been used in developed countries.
- B. Inflation targets are always met.
- C. Inflation targets have been used in both developed and developing countries.

國立中正大學 110 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：經濟學

本科目共 8 頁 第 8 頁

系所組別：企業管理學系-乙組

- D. Inflation targets increase uncertainty.
46. If the rate of inflation equals zero then the nominal rate of interest:
- A. equals zero.
 - B. equals the real rate of interest.
 - C. can be negative.
 - D. equals the target real interest rate.
47. If the nominal exchange rate is 1.488 Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar, and 6.222 Mexican pesos per Canadian dollar, then there are _____ Mexican pesos per U.S. dollar.
- A. 9.258 B. 0.672 C. 0.161 D. 7.456
48. The price of gold is \$300 per ounce in New York and 2,550 pesos per ounce in Mexico City. If the law of one price holds for gold, the nominal exchange rate is _____ pesos per U.S. dollar.
- A. 0.118 B. 1.18 C. 8.5 D. 85.5
49. An economy that does NOT trade with the rest of the world is a(n)
- A. open economy B. command economy
 - C. trade economy D. closed economy
50. The slope of the consumption possibilities curve shows relative
- A. world prices, and can influence domestic decisions about what to produce.
 - B. domestic prices, and can influence domestic technological change.
 - C. domestic opportunity cost, and the existence of comparative advantage.
 - D. marginal utilities, and can influence consumption combinations.