

東吳大學 106 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 7 頁

系級	企業管理學系碩士班 D 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※請標明題號後，依序作答於答案卷上。

一、選擇題(單選題，共 30 題，每題 2 分) (60%)

1. Wheat is the main input in the production of flour. If the price of wheat decreases, then we would expect the

- A. demand for flour to increase.
- B. demand for flour to decrease.
- C. supply of flour to increase.
- D. supply of flour to decrease.

2. The long-run aggregate supply curve shifts right if

- A. immigration from abroad increases.
- B. the capital stock increases.
- C. technology advances.
- D. All of the above are correct.

3. The demand for beef will decrease if

- A. income rises and beef is an inferior good
- B. the price of rice rises (assume that rice and beef are complements)
- C. the price of fish rises (assume that fish and beef are substitutes)
- D. a and b are correct

4. Thomas, a U.S. citizen, works only in Canada. The value of the output he produces is

- A. included in both U.S. GDP and U.S. GNP.
- B. included in U.S. GDP, but it is not included in U.S. GNP.
- C. included in U.S. GNP, but it is not included in U.S. GDP.
- D. included in neither U.S. GDP nor U.S. GNP.

5. The effect of an increase in the price level on the aggregate-demand curve is represented by a

- A. shift to the right of the aggregate-demand curve.
- B. shift to the left of the aggregate-demand curve.
- C. movement to the left along a given aggregate-demand curve.
- D. movement to the right along a given aggregate-demand curve.

6. Which of the following statements about demand elasticity is correct?

- A. If demand is price inelastic, and increase in price will reduce total revenue.
- B. If demand is price inelastic, an increase in price will increase total revenue.
- C. If demand is price elastic, an increase in price will increase total revenue.
- D. If demand is price elastic, an increase in price will leave total revenue unchanged.

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7. Consider an identical basket of goods in both the U.S. and Taiwan. For a given nominal exchange rate, in which case is it certain that the U.S. real exchange rate with Taiwan falls?

- A. the price of the basket of goods falls in the U.S. and rises in Taiwan.
- B. the price of the basket of goods rises in the U.S. and Taiwan.
- C. the price of the basket of goods rises in the U.S. and falls in Taiwan.
- D. the price of the basket of goods falls in both the U.S. and Taiwan.

8. Last year, Joan bought 50 pounds of hamburger when her household's income was \$40,000. This year, her household income was only \$30,000 and Joan bought 60 pounds of hamburger. All else constant, Joan's income elasticity of demand for hamburger is

- A. positive, so Joan considers hamburger to be an inferior good.
- B. negative, so Joan considers hamburger to be an inferior good.
- C. positive, so Joan considers hamburger to be a normal good and a necessity.
- D. negative, so Joan considers hamburger to be a normal good but not a necessity.

9. A decrease in the money supply creates an excess

- A. supply of money that is eliminated by rising prices.
- B. supply of money that is eliminated by falling prices.
- C. demand for money that is eliminated by rising prices.
- D. demand for money that is eliminated by falling prices.

10. On a graph, consumer surplus is represented by the area

- A. between the demand and supply curves.
- B. below the demand curve and above price.
- C. below the price and above the supply curve.
- D. below the demand curve and to the right of equilibrium price.

11. In the open-economy macroeconomic model, if a country's interest rate rises, its net capital outflow

- A. rises and the real exchange rate rises.
- B. falls and the real exchange rate falls.
- C. rises and the real exchange rate falls.
- D. falls and the real exchange rate rises.

12. Which of the following will cause a decrease in producer surplus?

- A. the imposition of a binding price ceiling in the market
- B. an increase in the number of buyers of the good
- C. income increases and buyers consider the good to be normal
- D. the price of a complement decreases

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13. Which of the following would both shift aggregate demand right?

- A. the price level decreases and government expenditures increase.
- B. the price level decreases and the government repeals an investment tax credit.
- C. taxes decrease and government expenditures increase.
- D. None of the above are correct.

14. Suppose that a firm's long-run average total costs of producing custom wooden picnic tables is \$300 when it produces 10,000 tables and \$325 when it produces 11,000 tables. For this range of output, the firm is experiencing

- A. economies of scale.
- B. constant returns to scale.
- C. specialization.
- D. diseconomies of scale.

15. If saving is greater than domestic investment, then

- A. there is a trade surplus and $Y > C + I + G$.
- B. there is a trade deficit and $Y > C + I + G$.
- C. there is a trade deficit and $Y < C + I + G$.
- D. there is a trade surplus and $Y < C + I + G$.

Suppose a firm operating in a competitive market has the following cost curves. Please answer the question 16-17.

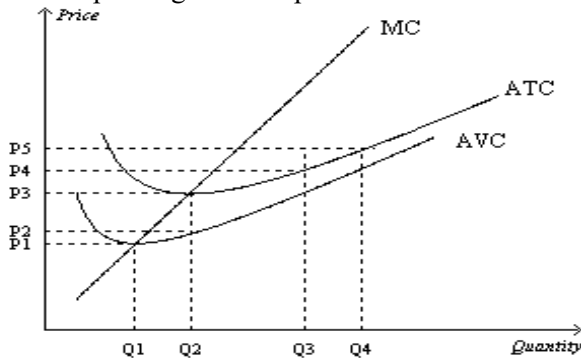


Figure 1

16. Refer to Figure 1. Firms will earn positive profits in the short run if the market price

- A. is less than P1.
- B. is greater than P1 but less than P3.
- C. equals P3.
- D. exceeds P3.

17. Refer to Figure 1. Firms will shut down in the short run if the market price

- A. exceeds P3.
- B. is less than P1.
- C. is greater than P1 but less than P3.
- D. exceeds P2.

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18. In the open-economy macroeconomic model, if investment demand increases, then
- net exports and the real exchange rate rise.
 - net exports rise and the real exchange rate falls.
 - net exports fall and the real exchange rate rises.
 - net exports and the real exchange rate fall.
19. If a competitive firm is currently producing a level of output at which marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue, then
- a one-unit increase in output will increase the firm's profit.
 - a one-unit decrease in output will increase the firm's profit.
 - total revenue exceeds total cost.
 - total cost exceeds total revenue.
20. You saved \$500 in currency in your piggy bank to purchase a new laptop. The \$500 you kept in your piggy bank illustrates money's function as a _____. The laptop's price is posted as \$500. The \$500 price illustrates money's function as a _____. You use the \$500 to purchase the laptop. This transaction illustrates money's function as a _____.
- store of value, medium of exchange, unit of account
 - store of value, unit of account, medium of exchange
 - medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value
 - medium of exchange, store of value, unit of account
21. Which of the following statements best reflects a price-taking firm?
- If the firm were to charge more than the going price, it would sell none of its goods.
 - The firm has an incentive to charge less than the market price to earn higher revenue.
 - The firm can sell only a limited amount of output at the market price before the market price will fall.
 - Price-taking firms maximize profits by charging a price above marginal cost.
22. If purchasing-power parity holds, then the value of the
- real exchange rate is equal to one.
 - nominal exchange rate is equal to one.
 - real exchange rate is equal to the nominal exchange rate.
 - real exchange rate is equal to the difference in inflation rates between the two countries.
23. Which of the following is not an example of a barrier to entry?
- Mighty Mitch's Mining Company owns a unique plot of land in Tanzania, under which lies the only large deposit of Tanzanite in the world.
 - A pharmaceutical company obtains a patent for a specific high blood pressure medication.
 - A musician obtains a copyright for her original song.
 - An entrepreneur opens a popular new restaurant.

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The following diagram shows two budget lines: A and B.

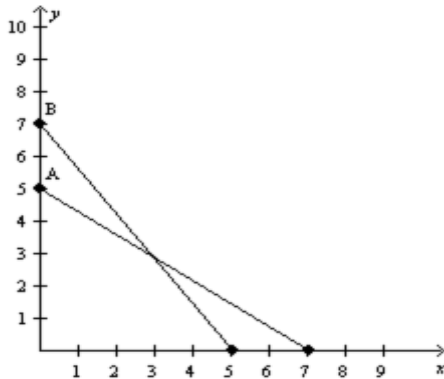


Figure 2

24. Refer to Figure 2. Which of the following could explain the change in the budget line from A to B?
- a decrease in income and a decrease in the price of X
 - a decrease in income and an increase in the price of X
 - an increase in income and a decrease in the price of X
 - an increase in income and an increase in the price of X
25. Suppose that in a closed economy GDP is 11,000, consumption is 7,500, and taxes are 500. What value of government purchases would make national savings equal to 2,000 and at that value would the government have a deficit or surplus?
- 1,500, deficit
 - 1,500, surplus
 - 1,000, deficit
 - 1,000, surplus
26. Taylor spends all of her income on tank tops and running shoes, and the price of a pair of running shoes is four times the price of a tank top. In order to maximize total utility, Taylor should buy
- four times as many tank tops as pairs of running shoes.
 - four times as many pairs of running shoes as tank tops.
 - both items until the marginal utility of a pair of running shoes is four times the marginal utility of a tank top.
 - both items until the marginal utility of a tank top is four times the marginal utility of a pair of running shoes.
27. Noah is an unpaid stay-at-home father who is not currently searching for paid work. Pete is a full-time student who is not looking for a job. Who is included in the labor force by the Bureau of Labor Statistics?
- only Noah
 - only Pete
 - both Noah and Pete
 - neither Noah nor Pete

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28. A consumer has preferences over two goods, X and Y. Suppose we graph this consumer's preferences (which satisfy the usual properties of indifference curves) and budget constraint on a diagram with X on the horizontal axis and Y on the vertical axis. At the consumer's current consumption bundle, the consumer is spending all available income, and the marginal rate of substitution is less than the slope of the budget constraint. We can conclude that the consumer

- A. could increase satisfaction by consuming less X and more Y.
- B. is currently maximizing satisfaction subject to the budget constraint.
- C. could increase satisfaction by consuming more X and less Y.
- D. could purchase more X and more Y and increase total satisfaction.

29. The value of money falls. This might be because the Federal Reserve

- A. bought bonds, which increased the money supply.
- B. bought bonds, which decreased the money supply.
- C. sold bonds, which increased the money supply.
- D. sold bonds, which decreased the money supply.

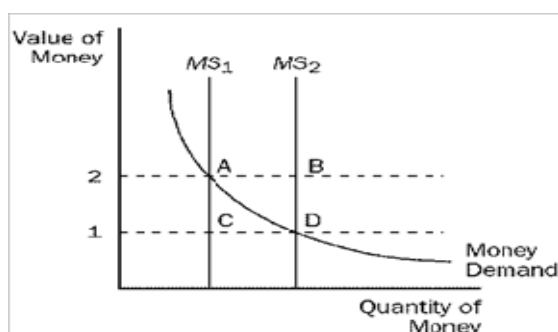


Figure 3

30. Refer to Figure 3. If the money supply is MS_2 and the value of money is 2, then there is an excess

- A. demand for money that is represented by the distance between points A and C.
- B. demand for money that is represented by the distance between points A and B.
- C. supply of money that is represented by the distance between points A and C.
- D. supply of money that is represented by the distance between points A and B.

二、計算及問答題 (40%)

(一) 假設商務旅客與一般旅遊者對紐約飛波士頓的機票需求表如下：

價格	需求量 (商務旅客)	需求量 (一般旅遊者)
\$150	2,100 張	1,000 張
200	2,000	800
250	1,900	600
300	1,800	400

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1. 當機票價格由 200 美元上漲為 250 美元時，請利用中點法計算這兩類旅客的需求價格彈性各為何？（請四捨五入至小數點第二位）（6%）

2. 為何兩類旅客(商務旅客、一般旅遊者)的需求彈性會不同? (4%)

(二)假定某銀行存款金額為 1000 億元，所提準備金為 120 億元恰足夠為法定準備。今央行宣佈調降存款準備率至 8%，則原始法定準備率與該銀行至少可動用準備金各是多少？（8%）

(三)下表顯示五位消費者(A、B、C、D 及 E)分別對蘋果與梨子的邊際效用

	蘋果的邊際效用	梨子的邊際效用
A	6	12
B	6	6
C	6	3
D	3	6
E	3	12

倘若蘋果的價格為 1 美元，梨子的價格為 2 美元。請問五位消費者中誰作了最適選擇？就那些沒有作最適選擇的消費者而言，他們該如何改變他們的支出？（10%）

(四)請解釋下列敘述為真、偽或不確定，「如果國人突然變得更加關心退休後的生活費用，則短期的名目 GDP 會增加。」(須畫圖並說明；不畫圖者恕不計分) (4%)

(五) 請說明「當海外工作機會增加時，會使很多人移民海外」，此情況會如何影響總合需求與短期總合供給曲線（有可能同時影響或都不影響）。如果有影響，請畫圖並說明其對一國經濟的衝擊。(8%)