

# 東吳大學 109 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第1頁，共6頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系碩士班 A 組(國際貿易與金融)	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

**請注意：**

- 一、 一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)。  
 二、 **Part A** 作答表格如下，請將此表格繪製於答案卷上，並且填寫答案

Question	1	2	3	4	5
Answer					
Question	6	7	8	9	10
Answer					
Question	11	12	13	14	15
Answer					
Question	16	17	18	19	20
Answer					
Question	21	22			
Answer					

未按照此方式書寫答案者，成績結算後，扣總得分 10 分。

- 三、 **Part B** 務必標明題號，依序作答(題號標示不清，則不予計分)。

**Part A. Multiple Choice Questions (44%, 2 points each):**

Please select ONE correct answer from the following questions.

1. **Bob and Kitty both work eight hours a day. In one day, Bob can make 10 scones or 16 muffins, whereas Betty can make 18 scones or 18 muffins. Given this, which statement is correct?**
  - A) Kitty has an absolute and comparative advantage producing muffins.
  - B) It is not beneficial for Kitty to trade with Bob.
  - C) Bob has a lower opportunity cost in producing muffins than Kitty.
  - D) Bob's opportunity cost of one scone is 5/9 muffins.
  
2. **When the price of an apple is \$5, the quantity demanded is 120 apples per month; when the price is \$7, the quantity demanded is 100 apples per month.**
  - A) The price elasticity of demand is elastic.
  - B) Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand is about 0.3.
  - C) If the cross-price elasticity of demand between apples and oranges is 1.5, they are substitutes.
  - D) If the supply elasticity of apples is 0.1, then the apple sellers will bear a greater burden of a tax imposed on the market, even if the tax is imposed on the buyers.
  
3. **Suppose that U.S. citizens purchase more cars made in Korea, and Koreans purchase more bonds issued by U.S. corporations. Other things the same, these actions**
  - A) lower both U.S. net exports and U.S. net capital outflows.
  - B) lower U.S. net exports and raise U.S. net capital outflows.
  - C) raise both U.S. net exports and U.S. net capital outflows.
  - D) raise U.S. net exports and lower U.S. net capital outflows.

# 東吳大學 109 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第2頁，共6頁

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**4. The term *crowding-out effect* refers to**

- A) the reduction in aggregate supply that results when a monetary expansion causes the interest rate to decrease.
- B) the reduction in aggregate demand that results when a monetary expansion causes the interest rate to decrease.
- C) the reduction in aggregate demand that results when a fiscal expansion causes the interest rate to increase.
- D) the reduction in aggregate demand that results when a decrease in government spending or an increase in taxes causes the interest rate to increase.

**5. A production possibilities frontier (PPF) is characterized by increasing opportunity costs when**

- A) the PPF is a straight line.
- B) the PPF is bowed inward.
- C) the PPF is bowed outward.
- D) increasing opportunity costs do not occur with PPF's.

**6. If your firm's production function has constant returns to scale and you increase all your inputs by 60%, then your firm's output will**

- A) not change.
- B) increase, but by less than 60%
- C) increase by 60%
- D) increase by more than 60%.

**7. To decrease the money supply, the central bank can**

- A) decrease the discount rate.
- B) decrease required reserve ratios.
- C) purchase negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) issued by the Bank.
- D) sell government securities in the open market.

**8. Which of the following statements is correct?**

- A) Diseconomies of scale occur when a firm's long-run average total costs fall as output increases.
- B) If the total cost curve gets steeper as output increases, the firm is experiencing increasing marginal product.
- C) When total revenue is less than total variable cost, a firm in a competitive market should expect new firms to enter the market.
- D) When total revenue is less than total variable cost, a firm in a competitive market will shut down.

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9. The following table shows the total output produced by the top six firms as well as the total industry output for each industry.

Firm	Industry A	Industry B	Industry C	Industry D
1	14,288	1,554	7,878	22,987
2	12,128	1,486	7,242	21,444
3	11,192	1,294	5,321	18,787
4	3,245	1,287	4,900	16,454
5	2,442	911	4,526	12,890
6	1,004	745	3,800	10,045
<i>Total</i>	<i>55,050</i>	<i>7,340</i>	<i>70,250</i>	<i>198,400</i>

Which industry has the highest concentration ratio?

- A) Industry A.
- B) Industry B.
- C) Industry C.
- D) Industry D.

10. In markets characterized by oligopoly,

- A) the oligopolists earn the highest profit when they cooperate and behave like a monopolist.
- B) collusive agreements will always prevail.
- C) collective profits are always lower with cartel arrangements than they are without cartel arrangements.
- D) pursuit of self-interest by profit-maximizing firms always maximizes collective profits in the market.

11. If the price level in the United State is 120, the price level is 110 in Taiwan, and the nominal exchange rate is NT\$30 per dollar, what is the real exchange rate from the Taiwan's perspective?

- A) 18.3.
- B) 25.7.
- C) 27.5.
- D) 32.7.

12. Price discrimination

- A) is an attempt by a monopoly to increase its profit by selling the same good to different customers at different prices.
- B) forces monopolies to charge a lower price as a result of government regulation.
- C) requires the firm to engage in arbitrage.
- D) increases the consumer surplus associated with a monopolistic market.

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13. Consider a small town that has two grocery stores from which residents can choose to buy a loaf of bread. The store owners each must make a decision to set a high bread price or a low bread price. The payoff table, showing profit per week, is provided below. The profit in each cell is shown as (Store A, Store B).

		Store B	
		<i>Low Price</i>	<i>High Price</i>
Store A	<i>Low Price</i>	(250, 250)	(400, 50)
	<i>High Price</i>	(50, 400)	(325, 325)

What is the Nash Equilibrium of this price-setting game?

- A) Grocery store A: Low price, Grocery store B: Low price.
  - B) Grocery store A: Low price, Grocery store B: High price.
  - C) Grocery store A: High price, Grocery store B: How price.
  - D) Grocery store A: High price, Grocery store B: High price.
14. A consumer chooses an optimal consumption point where the
- A) marginal rate of substitution equals the relative price ratio.
  - B) slope of the indifference curve exceeds the slope of the budget constraint.
  - C) ratios of all the marginal utilities are equal.
  - D) All of the above are correct.
15. The value of the Australian dollar (A\$) today is \$0.73. Yesterday, the value of the Australian dollar was \$0.69. The Australian dollar \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ percent?
- A) depreciated; 5.80.
  - B) depreciated; 4.00.
  - C) appreciated; 5.80.
  - D) appreciated; 4.00.
16. If a country chooses to have free capital flows and to maintain a fixed exchange rate, then it must:
- A) live with exchange-rate volatility.
  - B) restrict its citizens from participating in world financial markets.
  - C) give up the use of monetary policy for purposes of domestic stabilization.
  - D) give up the use of fiscal policy for purposes of domestic stabilization.
17. Efficiency wages
- A) decrease frictional unemployment by keeping wages at equilibrium.
  - B) increase frictional unemployment by keeping wages above equilibrium.
  - C) decrease structural unemployment by keeping wages at equilibrium.
  - D) increase structural unemployment by keeping wages above equilibrium.

# 東吳大學 109 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第5頁，共6頁

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**18. The short-run Phillips curve:**

- A) shifts upward if expected inflation increases.
- B) shifts upward if expected inflation decreases.
- C) shifts downward if expected inflation increases.
- D) is vertical.

**19. Assume that goods X and Y are not Giffen goods. If the price of good X falls, a consumer will definitely**

- A) consume more of good X because her budget constraint has rotated outward.
- B) consume more of good X because her budget constraint has shifted outward.
- C) consume more of good Y because her budget constraint has rotated outward.
- D) consume more of good Y because her budget constraint has shifted outward.

**20. Which of the following would cause stagflation?**

- A) rising government expenditures.
- B) rising oil prices.
- C) a falling money supply.
- D) technical progress.

**21. In order to reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ problem in loan markets, bankers collect information from prospective borrowers to screen out the bad credit risks from the good ones.**

- A) moral hazard.
- B) adverse selection.
- C) moral suasion.
- D) adverse lending.

**22. In a small open economy with a floating exchange rate, if the government adopts an expansionary fiscal policy, in the new short-run equilibrium:**

- A) income and the exchange rate will both rise.
- B) the exchange rate will rise, but income will remain unchanged.
- C) income will rise, but the exchange rate will remain unchanged.
- D) both income and the interest rate will rise.

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第6頁，共6頁

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**Part B. Problems and Short-essay Questions (56%):**

All questions may be answered in either Chinese or English.

1. Suppose a stream is discovered whose water has remarkable healing powers. You decide to bottle the liquid and sell it. The market demand curve is linear and is given as follows:

$$P = 50 - Q$$

The marginal cost to produce this new drink is \$5.

- (1) What price would this new drink sell for it sold in a competitive market? (4%)
- (2) What is the monopoly price of this new drink? (4%)
- (3) What price would this new drink in the long run if the industry is a Cournot duopoly? (3%)
- (4) What price would this new drink in the long run if the industry is a Bertrand duopoly? (3%)

2. Consider a small country that exports wheat. Government decides to subsidize the export of wheat by paying a certain amount for each ton sold abroad.

- (1) Draw a supply-and-demand diagram of the market for the good market with subsidize. (6%)
- (2) Analyze the impact of wheat export subsidies on the country's welfare. Is it a good policy? (8%)

3. Consider an economy described by the following equation:

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$C = 100 + 0.75(Y - T)$$

$$I = 500 - 50r$$

$$G = 125$$

$$T = 100$$

Where  $Y$  is GDP,  $C$  is consumption,  $I$  is investment,  $G$  is government purchase,  $T$  is taxes, and  $r$  is the interest rate. If the economy were at full employment, GDP would be 2,000.

- (1) Suppose the central bank's policy is to adjust the money supply to maintain the interest rate at 4%, so  $r=4$ . Solve for GDP. (5%)
  - (2) How does GDP compare to the full-employment level? Is there a gap? (3%)
  - (3) Holding everything else unchanged, what change in government purchases would restore full employment? (4%)
  - (4) Holding everything else unchanged, what change in interest rate would restore full employment? (4%)
4. Using the Mundell-Fleming model to analyze how protectionism would affect Taiwan's output, net export, and the exchange rate in the short run and long run. (12%)