

八十五學年度轉學生入學考試

科目 經濟學原理(總體) 共 四 頁第 一 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

I. Multiple choice (select one correct answer, 30 points)

1. The fiscal or budget deficit contributes to the trade deficit unless:

- a. exports are equal to imports.
- b. capital flows are prohibited.
- c. tariffs and quotas are employed.
- d. savings decline and investment increases.
- e. savings increase and investment declines.

2. Attempts to subsidize exports and to impose tariffs on imports:

- a. will be efficient ways of reducing the trade deficit.
- b. will have no impact on exchange rates.
- c. will be generally offset by changes in exchange rates.
- d. will generally be effective because they can be supported by government actions.
- e. will generally have no impact on the domestic economy.

3. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act implements:

- a. automatic increase in tax rates when a deficit is projected.
- b. an annually balanced budget procedure except in emergencies.
- c. the line-item veto and an annually balanced budget.
- d. automatic and selective spending reduction plans.
- e. automatic and across the board spending reductions if planned expenditures exceeded targets.

4. One of the most significant problems in the budgetary process is that:

- a. it takes too long.
- b. no one is in charge of the entire budget.
- c. it is laced with partisan politics.
- d. it is too general.
- e. it does not matter.

5. One of the primary criticisms of balanced-budget amendment proposals is that:

- a. they eliminate discretionary fiscal policy.
- b. they offset the impact of the automatic stabilizers.
- c. they negate the impact of monetary policy.
- d. it is difficult to accurately measure government expenditures and tax revenues.
- e. it is difficult to predict what expenditure are going to be.

6. The traditional view of the business cycle argues that business cycles are:

- a. caused by endogenous factors.
- b. caused by exogenous factors.
- c. not very predictable.
- d. generally random occurrences.
- e. caused by government policies.

7. The hypothesis that changes in investment lead to changes in national income which lead to additional changes in investment is known as:

- a. the Friedman-Phelps model.
- b. the Laffer curve model.
- c. the monetary rule impact model.
- d. the discretionary impact model.
- e. the multiplier-accelerator model.

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科目 經濟學原理(總體) 共 四 頁第 二 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

8. According to the new classical school of thought:
- changes in the money supply lead to changes in output.
 - changes in the money supply do not affect expectations.
 - changes in the money supply lead only to changes in the price level.
 - government can reduce market-based fluctuations.
 - the market system is inherently unstable.
9. All of the following would be consistent with the real business cycle approach to policy except:
- fiscal policy has no impact.
 - a noninterventionist government approach.
 - monetary policy is largely ineffective.
 - inflation has no real consequences.
 - the economy adjusts relatively efficiently.
10. If a monetarist were advising a government policymaker, his or her advice would be:
- use fiscal policy.
 - do nothing.
 - use monetary policy.
 - implement wage and price controls.
 - increase government regulation.
11. Increases in the rate of inflation tend to cause:
- decreases in tax revenues.
 - increases in the value of savings.
 - increases in risk and uncertainty.
 - increases in the value of money.
 - reductions in the value of real assets.
12. The inflationary spiral is fundamentally related to:
- a one-time demand shock.
 - inflationary expectations.
 - a one-time supply shock.
 - a one-time increase in the money supply.
 - a shift in the Phillips curve.
13. If a supply shock causes the Phillips curve to shift to the right:
- the economy moves toward full employment.
 - the rate of inflation increases.
 - the level of unemployment declines.
 - the trade-off between inflation and unemployment improves.
 - the trade-off between inflation and unemployment worsens.
14. Which country has the highest rate of patent applications?
- Japan
 - Germany
 - United States
 - Great Britain
 - Canada

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15. Which of the following would not be included on an agenda for economic growth?

- a. reducing birth rates
- b. stimulating saving
- c. stimulating investment
- d. investing in human capital
- e. stimulating technological change

II. Analytical problems: (20 points)

1. Japan's prime minister Morihiro Hosokawa hammered out a \$140 billion stimulus package that may not get Japan's economy racing but should keep it from reversing again. The package, which includes a one-year cut in income taxes totaling \$50.3 billion and much-needed aid for the nation's struggling banks, ought to add between one and two percentage points of growth to the economy, analysts say.

a. The U.S. officials say it is hard to tell how much stimulus will result from a Japanese government spending package. As U.S. experience illustrates, a tax cut billed as temporary is less potent than a permanent cut. Why?

b. Why is the United States interested in having the Japanese economy grow more rapidly; how will it benefit?

2. Determined to prevent strong economic growth from feeding inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised short-term interest rates in Nov. 1994 by the largest amount since 1981 and left open the possibility of further increases. Banks followed by raising the rates they charge for loans.

a. According to the Keynesian model, what impact would higher interest rates have on the overall economy?

b. According to the new classical theory, what impact would higher interest rates have on the economy?

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經濟學原理 第二部份（本部份共五十分）

一、（十分）

請定義「歧視」一詞，並就此定義討論底下三種行爲：（甲）小芬只答應與籃球校隊隊員約會，而拒絕書卷獎得主的邀約；（乙）小林只答應與選課的工學院男同學合寫報告，而拒絕與選課的文學院女同學合寫報告；（丙）小明只答應雇用客家人工作，而拒絕雇用原住民。

二、（十五分）

由於近來電腦零件價格大幅下跌，宏碁公司計劃推出「新台幣一萬五千元有找」的陽春型電腦，希望能少賺多賣。相對地，幾家規模較宏碁大的美國電腦廠商（如康貝克公司），則相信現在應是推出配備更好之高級型電腦的時機。如果宏碁與康貝克兩家廠商的策略都經過深思熟慮，請你／妳討論他們對市場與消費者行爲所做假設或認識上的異同。

三、（十分）

有人認爲：只要政府不設限制，任何行業便都存在有「潛在競爭者」。也就是說：只要該行業的利潤足夠吸引人，便會吸引新廠商進入。請討論這些「潛在競爭者」對現實上獨占者在價格或產量決策上的影響。

四、（十五分）

近年來，從大陸農村發展出來的鄉鎮企業在大陸沿海地區正蓬勃成長。由於發展之初未受到大陸中央的注意，因而現行鄉鎮企業的組織形態形形色色，如：承包制、租賃制、合夥制、股份制等。但因其角色日益重要，大陸中央已開始規劃鄉鎮企業的標準組織爲「股份合作制」，亦即：在股東大會時採取一人一票的票決方式。我們知道：台灣的股份公司在股東大會時採取的是一股一票的票決方式。請比較這兩種票決制度對公司決策、營運、或生產過程所產生的影響或效果。