

國立清華大學 106 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：計量財務金融學系碩士班 乙組

考試科目（代碼）：經濟學(4602)

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每題 4 分，共 100 分

- Denise decides to spend three hours working overtime rather than watching a video with her friends. She earns \$10 an hour. Her opportunity cost of working is
 - The \$30 she earns working.
 - The \$30 minus the enjoyment she would have received from watching the video.
 - The enjoyment she would have received had she watched the video.
 - Nothing, since she would have received less than \$30 of enjoyment from the video.
- After much consideration, you have chosen Cancun over Ft. Lauderdale as your Spring Break destination this year. However, Spring Break is still months away, and you may reverse this decision. Which of the following events would prompt you to reverse this decision?
 - The marginal benefit of going to Cancun increases.
 - The marginal cost of going to Cancun decreases.
 - The marginal benefit of going to Ft. Lauderdale decreases.
 - The marginal cost of going to Ft. Lauderdale decreases.
- When an economy is operating at a point on its production possibilities frontier, then
 - Consumers are content with the mix of goods and services that is being produced.
 - There is no way to produce more of one good without producing less of the other.
 - Equal amounts of the two goods are being produced.
 - All of the above are correct.
- A production possibilities frontier can shift outward if
 - Government increases the amount of money in the economy.
 - There is a technological improvement.
 - Resources are shifted from the production of one good to the production of the other good.
 - The economy abandons inefficient production methods in favor of efficient production methods.

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5. Suppose that a worker in Radioland can produce either 4 radios or 1 television per year and a worker in Teeveeland can produce either 2 radios or 5 televisions per year. Each nation has 100 workers, and each country specializes according to the principle of comparative advantage. If Radioland trades 100 televisions to Teeveeland in exchange for 100 radios each year, then each country's maximum consumption of new radios and televisions per year will be
- (A) higher than it would be in the absence of trade because of the gains from trade.
 - (B) the same as it would be in the absence of trade.
 - (C) less than it would be in the absence of trade because neither country is specializing in the product in which it has a comparative advantage.
 - (D) less than it would be in the absence of trade because Teeveeland has an absolute advantage in both goods and so it cannot benefit by trading with Radioland.
6. A student spends all her income on pizza and books. When pizzas cost \$3 each and books cost \$10 each, she consumed 30 pizzas and 3 books per month. The price of pizza fell to \$2.90 each while the price of books rose to \$11 each. The price change:
- (A) made her worse off
 - (B) had the same effect as a \$3 increase in her income
 - (C) left her at least as well off as before and possibly helped her
 - (D) left her exactly as well off as before
7. Rob consumes two goods, x and y . He has an allowance of \$50 per week and is not endowed with either of the goods. If the price of good x increases and his substitution and income effects change demand in opposite directions:
- (A) good x must be a Giffen good
 - (B) good x must be an inferior good
 - (C) good x must be a normal good
 - (D) there is not enough information to judge whether good x is a normal or inferior good

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8. Milton consumes two commodities in a perfectly competitive market system. The price of x is 2 and the price of y is 1. His utility function is $U(x,y)=xy$. He is endowed with 52 units of good x and no y . Find his consumption of good y .
- (A) 62
(B) 57
(C) 26
(D) 52
9. At the price of 280, tourists demand 779 airplane tickets. At the same price, business travelers demand 650. At the price 220, tourist demand 619 tickets business travelers demand 520. Assuming that the demand curves of business travelers and tourist are both liners over this price range, what is the price elasticity of demand at the price 280?
- (A) -5.68
(B) -29
(C) -5.89
(D) -0.02
10. When the price of bananas is 50 cents a pound, the total demand is 100 pounds. if the price elasticity of demand for bananas is -2, what quantity would be demanded if the price rose to 60 cents a pound?
- (A) 80
(B) 70
(C) 60
(D) 50
11. The inverse demand for eggs is $p=109-4q$ where q is the number of case of eggs. The inverse supply is $p=9+6q$. In the past, eggs were not taxed, but now a tax of 60 dollars per case has been introduced. What is the effect of the tax on the quantity of eggs supplied?
- (A) Quantity drops by 6 cases.
(B) Quantity drops by 7 cases.
(C) Quantity drops by 12 cases.
(D) Quantity drops by 14 cases.

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12. A competitive firm produces output using three fixed factors and one variable factor. The firm's short run production function is $q = 204x - x^2$, where x is the amount of variable factor used. The price of output is \$4 per unit and the price of the variable factor is \$16 per unit. In the short run, how units of x should the firm use?
- (A) 12
(B) 50
(C) 33
(D) 25
13. An increase in labor hours will lead to
- (A) a shift of the aggregate production function but no movement along it.
(B) a movement along the aggregate production function but no shift in it.
(C) both a movement along and a shift in the aggregate production function.
(D) neither a movement along nor a shift in the aggregate production function.
14. Neoclassical growth theory assumes that technological progress
- (A) is determined by investment.
(B) is determined by saving.
(C) responds to economic incentives.
(D) is a purely chance event.
15. An advance in technology that increases productivity and an increase in the working-age population results in a
- (A) rightward shift of the labor supply curve.
(B) rightward shift of the labor demand curve.
(C) rightward shift of the labor supply curve and of the labor demand curve.
(D) movement along the production function.

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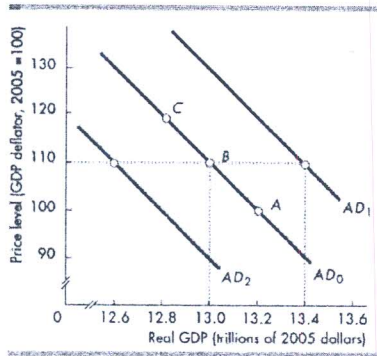
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16.



In the above figure, the economy is initially at point B. If taxes increase, there is

- (A) a movement to point C.
 - (B) a movement to point A.
 - (C) a shift to AD2.
 - (D) a shift to AD1.
17. Suppose the current situation is such that the price level is 120, real GDP is \$13 trillion, and GDP along the long-run aggregate supply curve is \$12.6 trillion. What will take place to restore the long-run equilibrium?
- (A) The price level will fall until long-run aggregate supply increases to \$13 trillion.
 - (B) The price level will fall and money wage rates will rise until real GDP along the long-run aggregate supply curve is \$13 trillion.
 - (C) Money wage rates will rise until real GDP is \$12.6 trillion.
 - (D) Aggregate demand will increase until both short-run and long-run aggregate supply equal \$13 trillion.
18. The multiplier effect on real GDP occurs because
- (A) changes in price levels affect our willingness to invest, consume, import and export.
 - (B) an autonomous change in expenditure causes an induced change in consumption expenditure.
 - (C) of government stabilization policies.
 - (D) of income taxes.

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19. Suppose that the money prices of raw materials increase so that short-run aggregate supply decreases. If the Federal Reserve does not respond, the higher money price of raw materials will
- I. repeatedly shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and raise the price level.
 - II. shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and the aggregate supply curve leftward, raising prices.
 - III. result initially in lower employment and a higher price level.
- (A) I only
(B) both I and II
(C) both II and III
(D) III only
20. Classical growth theory argues that when real GDP per person rises above the subsistence level,
- (A) technological change slows down, stagnating the economy.
 - (B) population growth increases, driving real GDP per person back to subsistence level.
 - (C) people don't want to work as much, decreasing labor supply.
 - (D) the economy enjoys a period of permanent growth.
21. Inflation occurs over time as a result of
- (A) long-run aggregate supply increasing faster than aggregate demand.
 - (B) long-run aggregate supply increasing faster than short-run aggregate supply.
 - (C) decreases in aggregate demand.
 - (D) aggregate demand increasing faster than long-run aggregate supply.

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22. An inflationary gap means that short-run macroeconomic equilibrium GDP
- (A) is less than full-employment GDP.
 - (B) equals full-employment GDP.
 - (C) is more than full-employment GDP.
 - (D) may be less than, more than, or the same as full-employment GDP depending on the level of potential GDP.
23. The presence of income taxes and imports make the slope of the aggregate expenditure curve
- (A) the same as it would be without income taxes and exports.
 - (B) steeper than it would be without income taxes and exports.
 - (C) flatter than it would be without income taxes and exports.
 - (D) probably different than it would be without income taxes and exports but income taxes make it steeper while imports make it flatter.
24. A key difference between the new classical and the new Keynesian views of the business cycle is the role played by
- (A) unexpected changes in aggregate demand.
 - (B) government expenditure on goods and services.
 - (C) expected changes in aggregate demand.
 - (D) the growth rate of the quantity of money.
25. According to the Laffer curve, raising the tax rate
- A) always increases the amount of tax revenue.
 - B) always decreases the amount of tax revenue.
 - C) does not change the amount of tax revenue.
 - D) might increase, decrease, or not change the amount of tax revenue.