

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 科技管理 系(所) 甲組(科管組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 經濟學 科目代碼 5301 共 4 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

答題時，請務必在答案卷上標示清楚題號

一、選擇題（每題 3 分）：請從選項中選出最正確的一個，各題答案請註明題號。

1. Which of the following statement is most closely associated with positive economics?
 - a. Determining the impact of government spending on the actual level of total employment.
 - b. Determining the best level of immigration into a country.
 - c. Determining whether too many luxury goods being produced.
 - d. Determining whether or not the government should reduce poverty.
2. Suppose Japan has an absolute advantage in the production of all goods. In this instance, Japan
 - a. will have no incentive to engage in international trade.
 - b. should specialize in producing the goods for which it has a lower opportunity cost than other countries.
 - c. also has a comparative advantage in the production of these goods.
 - d. is producing at a point on its production possibilities frontier.
3. Temporary shortages in a market are eliminated by
 - a. decreases in the price, which cause quantity supplied to fall and quantity demanded to rise.
 - b. decreases in the price, which cause quantity supplied to rise and quantity demanded to fall.
 - c. increases in the price, which cause quantity supplied to fall and quantity demanded to rise.
 - d. increases in the price, which cause quantity supplied to rise and quantity demanded to fall.
4. A 5% increase in the price of sugar reduces sugar consumption by about 10%. The increase causes households to
 - a. spend more on sugar.
 - b. spend less on sugar.
 - c. spend the same amount on sugar.
 - d. consume more goods like coffee and tea that complements of sugar.
5. The supply of food
 - a. is subject to significant technological advance in the long run.
 - b. is characterized by a large price elasticity of demand.
 - c. has been decreasing over the long run.
 - d. can be represented by a horizontal supply curve.
6. Which of the following best explains the source of consumer surplus for good A?
 - a. Many consumers would be willing to pay more than the market price of good A.
 - b. Many consumers pay prices that are greater than the equilibrium price of good A.
 - c. Many consumers think the market price of good A is greater than its cost.
 - d. Many consumers think the price elasticity of demand of good A is large.

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7. As Company A continues to add workers, while keeping the same amount of machinery, some workers may be underutilized because they have little work to do while waiting in line to use the machinery. When this occurs, Company A encounters
 - a. economies of scale.
 - b. diseconomies of scale.
 - c. increasing marginal returns.
 - d. diminishing marginal returns.
8. Which of the following costs of publishing a book is a fixed cost?
 - a. author royalties of 5% per book.
 - b. costs of paper and binding.
 - c. shipping and postage.
 - d. composition, typesetting, and jacket design.
9. An oligopoly would tend to restrict output and drive up price if
 - a. barriers to entering the industry are negligible.
 - b. firms engage in informative advertising.
 - c. firms produce a standardized product.
 - d. firms collude and behave like a monopoly.
10. Which of the following conditions distinguishes monopolistic competition from perfect competition?
 - a. Number of sellers.
 - b. Freedom of entry and exit.
 - c. Small size firms.
 - d. Differentiation of product.
11. The demand for labor by a particular firm is ultimately derived from
 - a. the productivity of labor.
 - b. the productivity of the firm's other inputs.
 - c. demand for the firm's product.
 - d. the market supply of labor.
12. Value of marginal product is defined as the additional
 - a. output a firm would receive after hiring one more unit of resource.
 - b. cost of hiring one more unit of resource.
 - c. revenue earned by selling one more unit of product.
 - d. revenue earned by hiring one more unit of resource.
13. The amount of _____ increases when the economy goes into a recession and decreases when the economy goes into an expansion.
 - a. structural unemployment
 - b. seasonal unemployment
 - c. cyclical unemployment
 - d. frictional unemployment

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14. What is the price of funds in the loanable funds market?
- The real wage rate.
 - The consumer price index.
 - The nominal interest rate.
 - The average firm profit rate.
15. Providing training for unemployed individuals will help to alleviate
- structural unemployment.
 - seasonal unemployment.
 - cyclical unemployment.
 - frictional unemployment.
16. The legal reserve requirement is
- the minimal amount of reserves the Central Bank requires a bank to hold.
 - the interest rate that the Central Bank charges banks who borrow from it.
 - the interest rate on loans made by banks to other banks.
 - an appeal by the Central Bank to banks, asking for voluntary compliance with the Central Bank's 100% reserve policy.
17. Net capital outflow measures
- the flow of goods and services between countries.
 - the flow of assets between countries.
 - government budget surplus and deficits relative to those experienced in other countries.
 - the amount of physical capital unit built in foreign countries.
18. The crowding-out effect occurs when increased government expenditures and subsequent budget deficits cause
- the money supply to increase, which curtails loans to consumers.
 - interest rates to increase, which reduces investment spending.
 - inflation, which erodes the purchasing power of money.
 - the imports of goods and services to rise, and exports to decline.
19. Which of the following will reduce the price level and increase real output in the long run?
- An increase in the money supply.
 - An increase in wage rates.
 - A decrease in the money supply.
 - Technical progress.
20. The national debt
- exists because of past government budget deficits.
 - is the difference between the government's spending and revenue in a given year.
 - is the amount households owe on credit cards, mortgages and other loans.
 - is the same as the government's budget deficit.

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二、解釋題（每題 5 分）：解釋以下詞彙的意義或原因。

21. 福利經濟學第一定理(The First Theorem of Welfare Economics)
22. 寇斯定理(Coase Theorem)
23. 囚犯的困境(Prisoners' Dilemma)
24. 盧卡斯的批判(Luca's Critique)

三、問答題（一題 20 分）

25. (A) 何謂產業的群聚效果(Industrial Clustering Effects)? (B) 產業群聚形成的原因? (C) 形成產業群聚之後有何優點? (D) 形成產業群聚之後有何缺點?