

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

九十三學年度 科技管理 系(所) 乙、丙 組碩士班入學考試

科目 經濟學 科號 6001、6101 共 3 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

(I) 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. The four categories of expenditures that make up GDP (Gross Domestic Products) are consumption, investment,

- A. exports, and government purchases.
- B. imports, and government purchases.
- C. net exports, and government purchases.
- D. net exports, and government transfer payments.

2. Which of the following would most likely cause GDP to overstate the actual output produced in a year?

- A. increased production in the underground economy
- B. a decline in the quality of goods and services produced
- C. increased production for home use (non-market production)
- D. a decline in population

3. The good that receives the most weight in the CPI (Consumer Price Index) is the good that

- A. consumers buy most frequently.
- B. has experienced the greatest price increase.
- C. has the highest price.
- D. consumers spend the largest fraction of their income on.

4. Poor countries often have a difficult time attracting foreign investment funds because

- A. wages are low in poor countries.
- B. investment risks are quite low in poor countries so rates of return are low.
- C. property rights are not protected so investors fear their property may be confiscated.
- D. All of the above are correct.

5. The major advantage of mutual funds is that

- A. they allow people with limited funds to diversify.
- B. they encourage households to spend their money on current consumption.
- C. fund managers are replaced by household administrators.
- D. they always use index funds to limit investor risk.

6. The existence of many discouraged workers in an economy may cause us to

- A. overstate the employment rate.
- B. understate the employment rate.
- C. overstate the unemployment rate.
- D. understate the unemployment rate.

7. Efficiency wages are

- A. lower than market wages paid by employers to increase profitability.
- B. higher than market wages paid by employers to increase productivity.
- C. government-determined minimum wages set to protect workers from unfair employers.
- D. negotiated by unions when officials are interested in trimming work forces.

8. Which of the following will reduce the price level and increase real output in the long run?

- A. an increase in the money supply
- B. an increase in wage rates
- C. a decrease in the money supply
- D. technical progress

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9. The crowding-out effect occurs when increased government expenditures and the subsequent budget deficits cause
- A. the money supply to increase, which curtails loans to consumers.
  - B. interest rates to increase, which reduces investment spending.
  - C. inflation, which erodes the purchasing power of the dollar.
  - D. the imports of goods and services to rise, and exports to decline.
10. Which of the following will change a nation's comparative advantage?
- A. a technological advance in producing manufactured goods
  - B. a doubling of all wages
  - C. quotas on imports
  - D. a change in consumers' preferences for imported goods
11. The U.S. Post Office finds that it now has extra costs associated with decontaminating first class mail for anthrax. It is considering a rate hike, but it will only be successful in raising more revenue to pay for these additional costs if
- A. there are many substitutes for first class mail service.
  - B. no anthrax is found on the mail.
  - C. the demand for first class mail service is inelastic.
  - D. the rate increase is a very large one.
12. If the United States imports shoes in a free-trade situation, we can infer that
- A. the domestic production of shoes in a no-trade situation is lower than if there is free trade.
  - B. domestic consumption of shoes is higher in a no-trade situation than if there is free trade.
  - C. the domestic price of shoes in a no-trade situation is higher than the free-trade world price.
  - D. the domestic price of shoes in a no-trade situation is lower than the free-trade world price.
13. Domestic producers gain from the opportunity to export goods to foreign countries because
- A. the free-trade price of the good is higher than the domestic price in the absence of trade.
  - B. producers are able to reach a wider market.
  - C. although the free-trade price is lower than in the absence of trade, producers are able to sell a greater quantity.
  - D. production rises, although there is no change in the price of the good compared to the no-trade situation.
14. Flu shots are associated with a positive externality. (Those who come in contact with people who are inoculated are helped as well.) Given perfect competition with no government intervention in the vaccination market, which of the following holds?
- A. At the current output level, the marginal social benefit exceeds the marginal private benefit.
  - B. The current output level is inefficiently low.
  - C. A per-shot subsidy could turn an inefficient situation into an efficient one.
  - D. All of the above are correct.
15. Why can't private individuals always internalize an externality without the help of government?
- A. Legal restrictions prevent side payments between individuals.
  - B. Transactions costs may be too high.
  - C. Side payments between individuals are inefficient.
  - D. Side payments between individuals violate equity standards.

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16. The commercial value of ivory is a threat to the elephant, but the commercial value of beef is a guardian of the cow. This is because
- the cow is raised in developed economies while the elephant lives primarily in less-developed nations.
  - cows are private goods while elephants tend to roam without owners.
  - cows and elephants are public goods, but ivory is nonrival.
  - ivory is nonrival and nonexclusive but beef is rival and exclusive.
17. The "open source" movement in the technology industry supports the idea that programming code should be made freely available. This group believes that
- there is a negative externality generated by technological advancement when private property rights are enforced.
  - the costs of maintaining private property rights are greater than the benefit to society of making advances freely available.
  - the costs of maintaining private property rights are less than the benefits to society of making advances freely available.
  - the costs and benefits of making advances freely available exactly offset one another.
18. Product differentiation allows the firm to
- raise price and lower quantity demanded.
  - raise price without suffering a substantial loss of sales.
  - shift the market demand curve to the left.
  - decrease barriers to entry.
19. Many airlines promise "frequent flyer" miles to passengers who fly their airlines regularly. This is an example of a firm attempting to create
- price discrimination.
  - a predatory pricing scheme.
  - discounting below marginal costs.
  - brand loyalty.
20. The fact that someone with a high risk of medical problems is more likely to buy a lot of health insurance is an example of
- adverse selection.
  - monitoring.
  - moral hazard.
  - irrational behavior.

(II) 問答題 (每題 20 分): 請以簡明扼要的文字、數學或圖形回答下列問題

- 有些餐廳是按不同商品項目定不同價格, 有些餐廳則是收單一價格讓顧客吃到飽, 請從廠商決策的觀點回答問題: (A)分析這兩種收費方式的理由; (B)你的分析根據經濟學的何種理論?
- 唱片公司極力設法遏止盜版與網路免費下載音樂, 可是卻免費讓 (或付費給) 電視台與電台播放其音樂產品, 請回答下列問題: (A)從資訊經濟學的角度說明原因; (B)政府應該禁止廣播電視節目「廣告化」嗎?