

國立中央大學103學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：企業管理學系碩士班 一般丙組(一般生) 科目：經濟學 共 2 頁 第 1 頁
企業管理學系碩士班 一般丁組(一般生)

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

I 簡答題 (共50分, 每題10分): 請針對各題選出選項並請說明理由。每題的正確答案可能有多個或只有一個, 答案全對始予計分, 答錯不倒扣。若無計算式或說明理由, 該題將不予計分。

- (1) If the real interest rate is 6 percent and workers expect real wages to be 3 percent year higher next year, according to real business cycle theory, workers will work A) less this year and less next year. B) more this year and less next year. C) more this year and more next year. D) less this year and more next year.
- (2) Some time ago the government of Country C required many highly skilled technicians and scientists to engage in unskilled agricultural labor in order to develop "proper social attitudes." This policy probably caused Country C to produce A) inside its production possibilities frontier. B) outside its production possibilities frontier with respect to food, but inside with respect to high-technology goods. C) inside its production possibilities frontier with respect to food, but outside with respect to high-technology goods. D) at an inappropriate point along its production possibilities frontier.
- (3) In 2013, the investments in Germany increased by 14 billion euros. Assume the price level was constant, the multiplier was 10 and the economy was at full employment. As a result, equilibrium expenditure A) decreased by 140 billion euros. B) increased by 1.4 billion euros. C) increased by 140 billion euros. D) decreased by 0.71 billion euros.
- (4) The market for wheat can be described as perfectly competitive while the market for bread is better described as monopolistically competitive. Which of the following is a similarity between perfectly competitive and monopolistically competitive firms? A) Both monopolistically competitive and perfectly competitive firms produce at their efficient scale. B) Both monopolistically competitive and perfectly competitive firms are free to enter and exit the market. C) There are a large number of firms in both monopolistically competitive and perfectly competitive markets. D) Both monopolistically competitive and perfectly competitive firms have a small market share.
- (5) Starting from long-term equilibrium, decreases in the rate of inflation may be the result of any of the following: A) monetary tightening. B) a favorable inflation shock. C) a decrease in government purchases. D) a tax decrease.

參考用

注意：背面有試題

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II 問答題 (共50分, 每題25分)

(1) Please analyze the following paragraph by the concepts of economic theories. (25 分)

Those who have resisted the urge to join Facebook will surely feel vindicated when they read the latest research. A study just published by the Public Library of Science, conducted by Ethan Kross of the University of Michigan and Philippe Verduyn of Leuven University in Belgium, has shown that the more someone uses Facebook, the less satisfied he is with life. The researchers recruited 82 Facebookers for their study. These volunteers, in their late teens or early 20s, agreed to have their Facebook activity observed for two weeks and to report, five times a day, on their state of mind and their direct social contacts (phone calls and meetings in person with other people). These reports were prompted by text messages, sent between 10am and midnight, asking them to complete a short questionnaire. When the researchers analyzed the results, they found that the more a volunteer used Facebook in the period between two questionnaires, the worse he reported feeling the next time he filled in a questionnaire. Volunteers were also asked to rate their satisfaction with life at the start and the end of the study. Those who used Facebook a lot were more likely to report a decline in satisfaction than those who visited the site infrequently. In contrast, there was a positive association between the amount of direct social contact a volunteer had and how positive he felt. In other words, the more volunteers socialized in the real world, the more positive they reported feeling the next time they filled in the questionnaire. A volunteer's gender had no influence on these findings; nor did the size of his (or her) social network, his stated motivation for using Facebook, his level of loneliness or depression or his self-esteem. Dr Kross and Dr Verduyn therefore conclude that, rather than enhancing well-being, Facebook undermines it.

(Adopted from Economist: Using the social network seems to make people more miserable Aug 17th 2013)

(2) Please analyze the following paragraph by the concepts of economic theories. (25 分)

A three-kilometer thick cloud of toxic pollution looming over Asia, known as 'Asian Brown Clouds', caught global concern at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa. This thick layer of haze that hangs over a wide expanse of territory covering south to east Asia (South Asia, India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, and China) is a direct result of damaging development trends, for which the whole world now has to work together so as to help reverse it. Asian Brown Clouds are made of soot, ash, dust, and airborne chemicals, which are all products of man-made pollutions. This toxic haze could kill hundreds of thousands of people prematurely and cause deadly flooding and drought. Scientists warn the impact could be global since winds can push pollutants halfway around the world, including to Europe and even the Americas in a week, according to *Concept Paper on Asian Brown Clouds* (2001). Therefore, Asian Brown Clouds are not only an important subject for China and its people, but also for all the people of the world. Ever since China adopted the policy of economic reform and opened up to the outside world in the late 1970s, it has experienced double-digit growth. Although China has experienced rapid economic growth for more than a decade, its environment is rapidly deteriorating. Soot, dust, and sulfur dioxide, the main components of Asian Brown Clouds, are the major pollutants being emitted. Only recently has the Chinese government taken action to cope with these environmental problems, especially on air and water pollution. Although the dust emission has declined, sulfur dioxide and soot emissions have been climbing in recent years, and these problems can be attributed to old-fashioned and inefficient technology, as well as highly polluting engines and fuels.

(Adopted from Hu JL, HJ Sheu and SF Lo (2005). "Under the Shadow of Asian Brown Clouds: Unbalanced Regional Productivities in China and Environmental Concerns." *International Journal for Sustainable Development and World* 12(4): 429-442.)

參考用

注意：背面有試題