

# 國立中央大學八十八學年度碩士班研究生入學試題卷

所別：人力資源管理研究所 甲乙組 科目：經濟學 共 2 頁 第 1 頁

## 英文選擇題每題 4 分 (單選)

1. Which of the following statements about business cycle is correct ?

- (a). Consumption is a procyclical and leading indicator.
- (b). Industrial production is a procyclical and leading indicator.
- (c). Money growth is a procyclical and leading indicator.
- (d). Nominal interest rate is a procyclical and leading indicator.
- (e). all are correct.

2. Which of the following changes will be least likely to occur for a badly hurt economy after the Southeast Asia financial storm ?

- (a). The currency-deposit ratio will increase.
- (b). The reserve-deposit ratio will increase.
- (c). The nominal money demand will increase.
- (d). The nominal money supply will increase.
- (e). All of the above.

3. Which of the following events will definitely increase the money supply ?

- (a). bank runs take place.
- (b). The domestic currency appreciates.
- (c). The central bank intervenes the foreign exchange market to prevent its own currency from devaluating.
- (d). The banks become conservative about their lending.
- (e) All of the above.

4. Which of the following transactions does not contribute to the current year's GDP ?

- (a). The government pays you the interest on the bonds you hold.
- (b). The government pays you to do a commercial for keeping kids out of drugs.
- (c). You bought a used car from a used car dealer who spent some money cleaning it up.
- (d). An automobile manufacturer has some tires left, which were produced in this year.
- (e). A Japanese firm produces chips in your country and export them back to Japan.

5. Which event will *certainly* cause a decrease in full employment level of employment and real wage ?

- (a). the society experiences another round of baby boom.
- (b). An increase in investment and outward immigrations.
- (c). technological improvement.
- (d). earthquake causes severe damage of capital goods.
- (e). none of the above events.

6. Which of the following explanations does not imply the fact that unemployment is a permanent feature of an economy ?

- (a). Jobs and workers are not identical.
- (b). reallocation of labor from shrinking industries to growing industries.
- (c). unskilled workers often are unable to obtain desirable jobs.
- (d). Unemployment is resulted from the occurrence of recession.

7. Which of the following statements is not a reason behind the explanation that technological improvement increases the inequality of real wage ?

- (a). technological improvement increases the productivity of skilled workers.
- (b). technological improvement decreases the productivity of unskilled workers.
- (c). technological improvement increases the demand for skilled workers.
- (d). technological improvement increases the real wage of skilled workers.
- (e). technological improvement decreases the demand for unskilled workers.

8. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- (a). unemployed means a person did not work during the past week but looked for work during the past four weeks.
- (b). the unemployment rate is the fraction of the labor force that is unemployed.
- (c). the employment ratio is the employed fraction of the labor force.
- (d). the participation rate is the fraction of the working age population in the labor force.

Please answer question 9 to 10 with the following data ?

year	1	2	3	4
unemployment rate	8%	6%	7%	5%
output	950	1030	1033.5	1127.5

注意：背面有試題

參考用

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9. Assume that the natural rate of unemployment is 6% and that  $(\bar{Y} - Y) / \bar{Y} = 2.5(u - \bar{u})$ , where  $Y$  is the output,  $\bar{Y}$  is the full employment output under the natural rate,  $u$  is the actual unemployment rate, and  $\bar{u}$  is the natural rate of unemployment, then which of the full employment level of output in each year is correct?

- (a)  $\bar{Y} = 1000$  in the first year. (b)  $\bar{Y} = 1030$  in the second year.  
 (c)  $\bar{Y} = 1060$  in the third year. (d)  $\bar{Y} = 1100$  in the fourth year.  
 (e) all are correct.

10. What is the growth rate of full employment output for the second year?

- (a) 0.01. (b) 0.02. (c) 0.03. (d) 0.04. (e) none is correct.

11. Which of the following statements is true if the money of an open economy with fixed exchange rate system is overvalued?

- (a) It losses its foreign reserves.  
 (b) Its money supply is too high compared with the level for this fixed exchange rate.  
 (c) If the expectation of devaluation is formed, the excess demand for foreign currency will increase.  
 (d) A contractionary monetary policy should be adopted to remedy this problem.  
 (e) All of them.

12. Which of the following events will increase the employment level in the efficiency wage model?

- (a) An increase in the labor supply. (b) An increase in the productivity.  
 (c) When workers tend to shirk more at all wage rates. (d) An increase in money supply.  
 (e) None of them.

13. 某成本不變的完全競爭產業中，每家廠商的長期成本皆為  $LRTC(q) = q^3 - 20q^2 + 200q$ ， $q$  為每家廠商的產量。若市場需求為  $P = 500 - 0.2Q$ ， $Q$  為市場總產量，則此時會留在該產業內的廠商數目  $n =$  (13) (10分)

14. 產品 X 的市場上有 2 家 Cournot type 廠商 1 和 2，廠商 1 的短期總成本為  $TC_1(q_1) = 100 + 3q_1^2$ ，廠商 2 的短期總成本為  $TC_2(q_2) = 150 + 5q_2^2$ ，其中  $q_1$  和  $q_2$  分別為 2 家廠商的產量，若市場需求為  $P = 1000 - 0.2Q$ ， $Q = q_1 + q_2$ ，則廠商 1 最多願出價 (14) 元將廠商 2 買下。(10分)

15. 若物品 X 和 Y 的市場價格為  $P_x = 3$  和  $P_y = 2$ ，當某甲的偏好為  $\frac{Mu_x}{Mu_y} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq y \\ 2 & \text{if } x < y \end{cases}$ ，其中  $x$  和  $y$  表示甲

的消費量，若甲的所得為 100 元，則  $y$  為追求效用最大，甲會買 (15) 個 X。(10分)。若乙的偏好為

$\frac{Mu_x}{Mu_y} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x \geq y \\ 1 & \text{if } x < y \end{cases}$ ，乙的所得亦為 100 元，則乙會買 (16) 個 X。(10分)

16. 若甲每週共有 120 小時可分配於工作 ( $N$ ) 或休閒 ( $\ell$ )，工作所得則可用於消費 ( $C$ )，每週工作時數若低於 40 小時，則每小時工資為 100 元，若超時工作 (工作時數超過 40 小時的部份) 則每小時的加班工資為 150 元，若甲的效用函數為  $u(\ell, C) = \ell^3 C^3$ ，則甲會選擇每週工作 (17) 小時。(10分)

17. 若甲對物品 X 的需求曲線為  $P_x = 100 - x$ ，已知只有消費物品 X 和 Y 才能提供甲效用，其他條件不變，比較甲在需求曲線上的 A 點 ( $P_x = 90, x = 10$ ) 和 B 點 ( $P_x = 80, x = 20$ ) 上，何處的效用較高? (18) (2分)

- (A) A 點 (B) B 點 (C) 兩者效用相同 (D) 資訊不足，無法比較

參考答案