

國立高雄大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學
考試時間：100 分鐘

系所：
統計學研究所(風險管理組)
本科原始成績：100 分

是否使用計算機：否

I. True or False Questions: (20%)

1. When there is full employment, the decision to produce more of one good necessitates decreased production of another good.
2. A surplus exists when the market price is above the equilibrium price.
3. GDP is always greater than personal income.
4. Investment spending is positively related to the rate of interest, *ceteris paribus*.
5. Consumption and investment spending in the national income accounts is solely for domestically produced goods and services.
6. An equilibrium level of output exists when output is \$550 billion, investment spending is \$70 billion, net exports equal \$30 billion, and the consumption function is $C = \$10 \text{ billion} + 0.80Y$.
7. The availability of food stamps is an example of a discretionary fiscal action.
8. A monopoly leads to a higher commodity price and less output than perfect competition.
9. Firms borrow as long as the rate of interest is greater than the marginal productivity of the investment.
10. Perfect competition leads to the most efficient allocation of resources and maximum social welfare.

II. Multiple Choice Questions: select the “best” choice among a set of options. (30%)

11. The word *economic* refers to something that
 - (a) is scarce,
 - (b) is limited,
 - (c) commands a price,
 - (d) all of the above.
12. In economics the term *opportunity cost* refers to
 - (a) the monetary cost of a good or service,
 - (b) the money cost of hiring an economic resource,
 - (c) the value of a good or service forgone,
 - (d) the money cost of providing a good or service.
13. A supply schedule shows the relationship between the quantity supplied over a given period of time and
 - (a) factor prices,

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- (b) the price of the commodity,
 - (c) technology,
 - (d) the prices of other commodities related in production.
14. Which of the following statements is *not* true when price is above the equilibrium price?
- (a) There is a shortage of the commodity.
 - (b) The quantity supplied exceeds the quantity demanded of the commodity.
 - (c) The pressure on the commodity price is downward.
 - (d) There is a surplus of the commodity.
15. Frictional unemployment exists when
- (a) there is a fall in aggregate demand,
 - (b) workers are seasonally unemployed,
 - (c) workers lack the skills necessary to be employed,
 - (d) potential GDP exceeds real GDP.
16. Unanticipated inflation is harmful to
- (a) retirees whose retirement income is indexed,
 - (b) debtors,
 - (c) creditors,
 - (d) economic growth but has no effect upon individual members of the economy.
17. A discretionary fiscal action involves
- (a) automatic changes in net tax revenues that result from the income tax structure,
 - (b) payment of unemployment insurance,
 - (c) a Congressionally mandated change in the level of government spending or net tax revenues,
 - (d) payment of social security to retired individuals.
18. A bank's net worth is \$2000 when it has
- (a) reserves of \$1000, check-writing deposits of \$10,000, loans of \$19,000, and savings deposits of \$8000,
 - (b) reserves of \$1000, check-writing deposits of \$10,000, loans of \$19,000, and savings deposits of \$12,000,
 - (c) reserves of \$4000, check-writing deposits of \$10,000, loans of \$19,000, and savings

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deposits of \$8000,

- (d) reserves of \$1000, check-writing deposits of \$10,000, loans of \$16,000, and savings deposits of \$8000.

19. Which of the following financial assets is not included in the $M2$ money supply?

- (a) Savings deposits,
 (b) Large-denomination CDs,
 (c) Check-writing deposits,
 (d) Overnight repurchase agreements (RPs).

20. Which statement is false?

- (a) Many Keynesians are politically liberal.
 (b) Monetarists advocate policies which interfere least with the market.
 (c) Monetarists contend that increased government spending has no crowding-out effect.
 (d) Keynesians contend that an increase in the money supply has an unpredictable effect upon nominal GDP.

III. Solve Problems

1. Table 1 presents the supply schedules of the three producers of potatoes for a market area.

Table 1

Price (\$ per bu)	Quantity Supplied by Producer 1, q_1 (bu per month)	Quantity Supplied by Producer 2, q_2 (bu per month)	Quantity Supplied by Producer 3, q_3 (bu per month)
5	37.5	22.5	17.5
4	35.0	20.0	15.0
3	30.0	15.0	10.0
2	20.0	10.0	5.0
1	5.0	2.5	0.0

- (a). Derive a market supply schedule for potatoes.
 (b). Plot this market supply schedule and label the curve S. (10%)

2. Suppose the market demand for Good X is given by the equation $Q_d = 1000 - 20P$, and market supply is given by the equation $Q_s = 500 + 30P$.

- (a). Find quantity demanded and quantity supplied when the price of Good X is \$12. Is there a surplus or shortage in the production of Good X? What should happen to the price of

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Good X?

- (b). Find the equilibrium price for Good X by equating Q_d and Q_s .
 (c). Prove that the price found in part (b) is an equilibrium price. (10%)

3. Potential GDP, real GDP, and the GDP gap are presented in Table 2 for a hypothetical economy for period 1:1 (year 1, quarter 1) through period 3:4.

- (a). Is this economy ever on its production-possibility frontier?
 (b). What is happening to labor's unemployment rate between periods 1:1 and 1:4? Between periods 3:1 and 3:4?
 (c). What is happening to the price level between periods 2:1 and 2:4? (10%)

Table 2

Period	Potential GDP	Real GDP	GDP Gap
1:1	408.0	395.6	9.4
1:2	412.1	403.7	8.4
1:3	416.2	412.0	4.2
1:4	420.4	420.0	0.4
2:1	424.6	424.6	0.0
2:2	428.8	430.0	-1.2
2:3	433.1	436.1	-3.0
2:4	437.5	440.5	-3.0
3:1	441.8	440.5	1.3
3:2	446.2	436.1	10.1
3:3	450.7	433.9	16.8
3:4	455.2	433.4	21.8

4. The price level.

- (a). Suppose the price of Good A is \$11, \$11.55, \$12.24, \$13.46, and \$14.14 in years 1 through 5, respectively. Construct a price index for Good A using year 1 as the reference (base) year.
 (b). What has happened to the price of Good A between year 1 and year 5?
 (c). What is the annual percentage change in the price of Good A? (10%)

5. A Keynesian aggregate supply curve is depicted in the following figure with full-employment output denoted by y^* .

- (a). Find equilibrium output when aggregate demand curve AD_1 intersects the aggregate

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supply curve at point A. Is there a recessionary or inflationary gap?

- (b). Find equilibrium output when the aggregate demand curve is AD_2 . What has happened to the price level? Is there a recessionary or inflationary gap? (10%)

