國立台灣大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

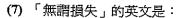
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Basic Definitions (單選題 每題2分)

- (1) 「寡佔」的英文是:
 - (a) monopoly
 - (b) oligopoly
 - (c) monopsony
 - (d) immobility
 - (e) monopolar
- (2) 「互補品」的英文是:
 - (a) substitute
 - (b) comparative
 - (c) supplement
 - (d) complement
 - (e) subsidiary
- (3) 「彈性」的英文是:
 - (a) sustainability
 - (b) mobility
 - (c) durability
 - (d) ineligibility
 - (e) elasticity
- (4) 「比較利益」的英文是:
 - (a) relative utility
 - (b) comparative advantage
 - (c) related power
 - (d) relative benefit
 - (e) proportional strength
- (5) 「貿易條件」的英文是:
 - (a) terms of trade
 - (b) commercial conditions
 - (c) conditions for business
 - (d) conditional trade
 - (e) situational exchange
- (6) 「稅基」的英文是:
 - (a) tax foundation
 - (b) taxed base
 - (c) basic tax
 - (d) taxation basics
 - (e) tax base



- (a) lost profit
- (b) lost surplus
- (c) excess loss
- (d) deadweight loss
- (e) efficiency loss
- (8) 「超額負擔」的英文是:
 - (a) surplus burden
 - (b) excess burden
 - (c) deadweight burden
 - (d) surplus loss
 - (e) deadweight burden

「套利」的英文是:

- (a) arbitrary
- (b) arbitrage
- (c) monopolized profit
- (d) manipulation
- (e) inside trading
- (10) 「特別稅」的英文是:
 - (a) exercise tac
 - (b) excess tax
 - (c) excessive tax
 - (d) excise tax
 - (e) excusive tax
- (11) 「規模經濟」的英文是:
 - (a) normative economy
 - (b) normal economy
 - (c) economies of scale
 - (d) economy of factor inputs
 - (e) economy of size
- (12) 「銀行擠兌」的英文是:
 - (a) bank rush
 - (b) bank deposit
 - (c) cash on the bank
 - (d) bank shortage
 - (e) run on the bank

(13) 「預算赤字」的英文是:

- (a) budget debt
- (b) national debit
- (c) budget deficit
- (d) surplus shortage
- (e) debt shortage

(14) 「實物補助」的英文是:

- (a) cash subsidy
- (b) bond subsidy
- (c) in-kind subsidy
- (d) income subsidy
- (e) price subsidy

(15) 「累退稅制」的英文是:

- (a) progressive tax
- (b) regressive tax
- (c) increasing tax
- (d) deceasing tax
- (e) negative tax

(16) 「稅賦歸宿」的英文是

- (a) tax burden
- (b) tax accidence
- (c) tax shifting
- (d) tax fall
- (e) tax incidence

(17) 「通貨膨脹」的英文是:

- (a) deflation
- (b) inflation
- (c) stagflation
- (d) recession
- (e) regression

(18) 美國羅斯福總統的「新政」英文是:

- (a) New Deal
- (b) New Government
- (c) New Policy
- (d) New Constitution
- (e) New Administration

(19) 「經濟誘因」的英文是:

- (a) economic motivation
- (b) economic tendency
- (c) economic incentive

(d) economic profitability

(e) economic goal

(20) 「機會成本」的英文是:

- (a) chance cost
- (b) likely cost
- (c) one-time cost
- (d) variable cost
- (e) opportunity cost

(21) 「競租」的英文是:

- (a) competing rent
- (b) rent ceiling
- (c) rent control
- (d) monopoly rent
- (e) rent seeking

(22) 「公平交易法」的英文是:

- (a) tort law
- (b) liability law
- (c) regulation law
- (d) anti-discrimination law
- (e) fair trade law

(23) 「財政政策」的英文是:

- (a) federal policy
- (b) financial policy
- (c) fiscal policy
- (d) franchise policy
- (e) financing policy

(24) 經濟「制裁」的英文是:

- (a) suction
- (b) seduction
- (c) substitution
- (d) satiation
- (e) sanction

(25) 「北美自由貿易協定」的英文簡稱是:

- (a) NASDAQ
- (b) NAFTA
- (c) NAGDP
- (d) NYSI
- (e) AFTNA

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Reading Comprehension

Following each of the English abstracts below are several statements. Answer (A) if a statement is true according to the above abstract. Answer (B) if the statement is false according to the abstract. Answer (C) if the truth of the statement can not be determined from the abstract. Each statement is worth 2 points. (閱讀完以下的摘要,請視察摘要之後的敘述。若該敘述依摘要的內容來看爲真,則選(A);若爲假,則選(B);若該敘述無法由摘要判斷是真是假,請選(C)。 每個陳述 2 分。)

Real Inequality in Europe since 1500

Abstract

Introducing a concept of real, as opposed to nominal, inequality of income or wealth suggests some historical reinterpretations, buttressed by a closer look at consumption by the rich. The purchasing powers of different income classes depend on how relative prices move. Relative prices affected real inequality more strongly in earlier centuries than in the twentieth. Between 1500 and about 1800, staple food and fuels became dearer, while luxury goods, especially servants, became cheaper, greatly widening the inequality of lifestyles. Peace, industrialization, and globalization reversed this inegalitarian price effect in the nineteenth century, at least for England.

- (26) England was least affected by the reversal of the price effect.
- (27) It was cheaper to hire a servant in 1800 than in 1500.
- (28) Industrialization raised the relative price of English luxury goods.
- (29) The relative purchasing power of the rich and poor is independent of relative prices.

The Regulation of Entry

Abstract

We present new data on the regulation of entry of start-up firms in 85 countries. The data cover the number of procedures, official time, and official cost that a start-up must bear before it can operate legally. The official costs of entry are extremely high in most countries. Countries with heavier regulation of entry have higher corruption and larger unofficial economies, but not better quality of public or private goods. Countries with more democratic and limited governments have lighter regulation of entry. The evidence is inconsistent with public interest theories of entry, but supports the public choice view that entry regulation benefits politicians and bureaucrats.

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- (30) Public interest theory can explain differences among countries in the regulation of entry.
- (31) Democracy increases the quality of goods.
- (32) Countries with larger unofficial economies tend to regulate entry more than those with smaller unofficial economies.
- (33) The evidence suggests that bureaucrats gain from regulations that raise the cost of legally starting a new firm.

The Effect of Information on Product Quality: Evidence from Restaurant Hygiene Grade Cards

Abstract

This study examines the effect of an increase in product quality information to consumers on firms' choices of product quality. In 1998 Los Angeles County introduced hygiene quality grade cards to be displayed in restaurant windows. We show that the grade cards cause (i) restaurant health inspection scores to increase, (ii) consumer demand to become sensitive to changes in restaurants' hygiene quality, and (iii) the number of foodborne illness hospitalizations to decrease. We also provide evidence that this improvement in health outcomes is not fully explained by consumers substituting from poor hygiene restaurants to good hygiene restaurants. These results imply that the grade cards cause restaurants to make hygiene quality improvements.

- (34) Restaurants improve their hygiene when they are forced to display hygiene quality grade cards in their windows.
- (35) Fewer people tend to eat at a restaurant when its public hygiene grade falls.
- (36) The change in consumer behavior increases hygiene more than the change in firm behavior.

Human Capital Risk and Economic Growth

Abstract

This paper develops a tractable incomplete-markets model of economic growth in which households invest in risk-free physical capital and risky human capital. The paper shows that a reduction in uninsurable idiosyncratic labor income risk decreases physical capital investment, but increases human capital investment, growth, and

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welfare. A quantitative analysis based on a calibrated version of the model reveals that these effects are substantial and of the same order of magnitude as the effects of distortionary income taxation. The analysis further suggests that government-sponsored severance payments to displaced workers increase growth and welfare even if these payments have to be financed through distortionary income taxation.

- (37) Distortionary income taxation can increase economic growth if the money is used for severance payments.
- (38) This model of economic growth assumes that physical capital investment is riskier than human capital investment.
- (39) In this model, income taxation distorts investment by increasing the risk of investing in physical capital.
- (40) Labor income risk may be too small to have a substantial effect on welfare and growth.

Measuring the Reaction of Monetary Policy to the Stock Market

Abstract

Movements in the stock market can have a significant impact on the macroeconomy and are therefore likely to be an important factor in the determination of monetary policy. However, little is known about the magnitude of the Federal Reserve's reaction to the stock market, in part because the simultaneous response of equity prices to interest rates makes it difficult to estimate. This paper uses an identification technique based on the heteroskedasticity of stock market returns to measure the reaction of monetary policy to the stock market. We find a significant policy response, with a 5 percent rise in the S&P 500 index increasing the likelihood of a 25 basis point tightening by about a half.

- (41) If the S&P 500 index rises 5%, the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates.
- (42) It is hard to distinguish cause from effect when studying the relationship between interest rates and stock prices.
- (43)The stock market probably affects monetary policy because it affects the economy as a whole.

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Information, Decisions, and Productivity: On-Board Computers and Capacity Utilization in Trucking

Abstract

Productivity reflects not only how efficiently inputs are transformed into outputs, but also how well information is applied to resource allocation decisions. This paper examines how information technology has affected capacity utilization in the trucking industry. Estimates for 1997 indicate that advanced on-board computers have increased capacity utilization among adopting trucks by 13 percent. These increases are higher than for 1992, suggesting lags in the returns to adoption, and are highly skewed across hauls. The 1997 estimates imply that on-board computers have enabled 3-percent higher capacity utilizations in the industry, which translates to billions of dollars of annual benefits.

- (44) Improving the allocation of resources increases productivity.
- (45) On average, trucks that use computers travel fuller than other trucks.
- (46) On average, trucks traveled fuller in 1997 than in 1992.
- (47) The benefits of on-board computers was not immediately realized.

Are Mergers Beneficial to Consumers? Evidence from the Market for Bank Deposits

Abstract

The general conclusion of the empirical literature is that in-market consolidation generates adverse price changes, harming consumers. Previous studies, however, look only at the short-run pricing impact of consolidation, ignoring effects that take longer to materialize. Using a database that includes detailed information on the deposit rates of individual banks in local markets for different categories of depositors, we investigate the long-run price effects of mergers. We find strong evidence that, although consolidation does generate adverse price changes, these are temporary. In the long run, efficiency gains dominate over the market power effect, leading to more favorable prices for consumers.

- (48) Bank mergers benefit consumers more in the short run than in the long run.
- (49) The market power effect decreases over time.
- (50) Previous studies are flawed because they overlook long-run gains in efficiency.