系所:企業管理學系

### ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

## PART I.選擇題 25 題,每題 2 分,共 50 分 1.

The market value of final goods and services produced within a country during a period of time is called: D) gross domestic product.

- A) guaranteed direct prices.
- B) general domestic productivity.
- C) government documented production.
- 2. If an economy produces 3 million oranges that sell for \$0.25 each and 100,000 cars that sell for \$25,000 each, then when the market value of total output is calculated:

E) growth determined profit.

- A) oranges receive a greater weighting than cars.
- B) oranges receive the same weighting as cars.
- C) oranges receive a smaller weighting than cars.
- D) the market value of oranges is excluded.
- E) the market value of cars is excluded.
- 3. A drawback of using market values to aggregate the quantities of goods and services produced in an economy is that:
  - A) higher-priced items count more.
  - B) GDP increases when not all goods are produced in greater quantities.
  - C) market prices generally reflect the economic benefit consumers expect to receive from an item.
  - D) not all economically valuable goods and services are bought and sold in markets.
  - E) lower-priced items count more.
- 4. The additional goods and services produced by women in the United States as their labor force participation increases represent:
  - A) an increase in economic activity.
  - B) a switch from market to non-market production.
  - C) a switch from non-market to market production.
  - D) a decrease in economic activity.
  - E) no change in economic activity.
- 5. The greater demand for paid childcare services as women's labor force participation increases represents primarily:
  - A) an increase in economic activity.
  - B) a switch from market to non-market production.
  - C) a switch from non-market to market production.
  - D) a decrease in economic activity.
  - E) a decrease in GDP.

## 科目:經濟學

### 共5頁,第1頁

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## ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

6.	If a pizza maker pays \$1 for tomatoes, \$1 for cheese, \$2 for sausage, and sells the pizza made with these		
	ingredients for \$7, then each pizza sold contributes how much to GDP?		
	A) \$3 B) \$4 C) \$7 D) \$9 E) \$11		
7.	Which of the following is an example of an intermediate good?		
	A) A new car sold to a family		
	B) A metal-stamping machine used to produce cars sold to an automaker		
	C) A new CD player sold to an automaker for installation in a car		
	D) A new CD player sold to a teenager		
	E) A two-year-old car sold to a family		
8.	Capital goods are treated as goods and, therefore, GDP.		
	A) final; included in D) intermediate; excluded from		
	B) final; excluded from E) non-market; excluded from		
	C) intermediate; included in		
9.	Which of the following would be included in the GDP of the United States?		
	A) Boeing builds a plane in Seattle that is sold to Air Canada.		
	B) Daimler Chrysler produces a car in Germany that is sold in Michigan.		
	C) Nestle produces a candy bar in Switzerland that is sold in San Francisco.		
	D) Planet Hollywood provides dining services in a restaurant in Hong Kong.		
	E) Disney provides entertainment services in an amusement park in Japan.		
10.	The four components of aggregate expenditures are:		
	A) consumption, imports, government spending, and net exports		
	B) consumption, interest payments, government spending, and net exports		
	C) consumer durables, investment, government spending, and net exports		
	D) consumption, imports, government spending, and exports		
	E) consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.		
11.	Who of the following would be counted as unemployed?		
	A) A person with a part-time job.		
	B) A person with a full-time job.		
	C) A person willing to work, who had looked for a job in the last week.		
	D) A person willing to work who had not looked for a job in two months.		
	E) A retired person.		
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## 科目:經濟學

# 共5頁,第2頁

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## 科目:經濟學

#### ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

### 共5頁,第3頁

12.	Who of the following would be classified as employed?		
	A) Brenda Smith, an 18 year old full-time college student.		
	B) Mario Faubert, a NHL hockey player at home sick with the flu.		
	C) Jack Little, a 21 year old new college graduate actively looking for his first job.		
	D) Sarah Lopez, a retired public school teacher.		
	E) Amanda Pie, a full-time homemaker.		
13.	The unemployment rate equals the number of people:		
	A) unemployed.		
	B) unemployed divided by the number employed.		
	C) unemployed divided by the labor force.		
	D) unemployed plus discouraged workers divided by the labor force.		
	E) unemployed plus discouraged workers divided by the number employed.		
14.	In a country with 200 million people aged 16 years and older, 120 million in the labor force, and 114		
	million employed, what is the unemployment rate?		
	A) 3 percent B) 4 percent C) 5 percent D) 6 percent E) 7 percent		
15.	In a country with 200 million people aged 16 years and older, 120 million in the labor force, and 114		
	million employed, what is the participation rate?		
	A) 5 percent B) 57 percent C) 75 percent D) 60 percent E) 95 percent		
16.	All of the following are costs of unemployment <b>EXCEPT</b> :		
	A) lost income.		
	B) lost self esteem.		
	C) lost job skills.		
	D) feelings of loss of control over one's life.		
	E) lost leisure time.		
17.	An unemployment spell is a period during which:		
	A) the unemployment rate is less than 10 percent.		
	B) the unemployment rate exceeds 15 percent.		
	C) an unemployed individual leaves the labor force and then returns.		
	D) an unemployed individual discontinues all job search activity.		
	E) an individual is continuously unemployed.		
18.	People who say that they would like to have a job but have not made an effort to find a job in the past		
	four weeks are called workers.		
	A) unemployed D) chronically unemployed		
	B) involuntary part-time E) short-term unemployed		
	C) discouraged		

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## ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

19.	Jim Brown would like to work, but has not looked for work in the past four weeks because he does not			
	believe any jobs are available. In the official employment statistics, Jim is classified as:			
	A) employed.	D) out of the population.		
	B) unemployed.	E) underemployed.		
	C) out of the labor force.			
20.	Susan Suarez would like to work forty hours per week, but can only find twenty hours per week of work.			
	In the official employment statistics, Susan is classified as:			
	A) employed.	D) out of the population.		
	B) unemployed.	E) underemployed.		
	C) out of the labor force.			
21.	Who of the following is counted as unemployed?			
	A) Ray wants to work forty hours per week, but can only find work for twenty hours per week.			
	B) Anna Marie spends all of her time taking care of her children at home.			
	C) Frank would like to work, but has not looked for work because he believes no jobs are available.			
	D) Melissa has a Ph.D. in physics, but is currently employed full time driving a taxi.			
	E) Martin has been offered several jobs in the past four weeks, but has chosen not to accept any of the			
	offers.			
22.	Two groups of workers not counted as unemployed in the official unemployment statistics are			
	workers.			
	A) chronically unemployed and short-term unemployed			
	B) chronically-unemployed and discouraged			
	C) chronically unemployed and involuntary part-time			
	D) discouraged and short-term unemployed			
	E) discouraged and involuntary part-time			
23.	Real GDP is GDP adjusted for:			
	A) changes in the quality of goods and services.			
	B) value-added during a previous year.			
	C) inflation.			
	D) imports.			
	E) changes in the cost of intermediate goo	ods and services.		

## 科目:經濟學

## 共5頁,第4頁

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#### 科目:經濟學

#### ☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共5頁,第5頁

- 24. From an economic perspective, the main cost of unemployment is:
  - A) increased crime, domestic violence, alcoholism, and drug abuse.
  - B) a loss of output and income because the labor force is not fully employed.
  - C) increased stress, loss of self-esteem and a deterioration in the workers skills from lack of use.
  - D) the workers' loss of income and control over their life.
  - E) the increase in the cost of social programs to combat increased crime, alcoholism, drug abuse and other social problems.
- 25. The accuracy of the official unemployment rate is criticized because:
  - A) unemployed homemakers and students who are not actively seeking employment are not included in the number of unemployed people.
  - B) people who would like to work but have given up trying to find work are not included in the number of unemployed people.
  - C) it fails to indicate how many people work at more than one job.
  - D) people under 16 years of age and over 70 years of age are excluded from the data.
  - E) the BLS survey does not include all the household in the U.S.

#### PART Ⅱ. 共 50 分

- 1. An individual is confronted with an outcome space consisting of the two disjoint states of "a fire" and "no fire" with the prior probability p assigned to the state of a fire and will suffer a loss L if a fire occurs. The individual possesses an initial endowment of wealth denoted by  $\overline{W}$  and a utility function U(W) as a strictly concave increasing function of wealth. The individual can insure himself against the unpleasant state by purchasing an insurance contract described by the vector  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , where  $\alpha_1$  is the premium the individual pays to the insurance company for a payment of  $\hat{\alpha}_2$  in return if a fire takes place and  $\alpha_2 = \hat{\alpha}_2 \alpha_1$  with both  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  larger than zero. Let the probability  $\overline{p}$  satisfy the condition:  $(1-\overline{p})\alpha_1 \overline{p}\alpha_2 = 0$ . Show mathematically and graphically the individual's expected utility without insurance and that with insurance for the case of the prior probability p close to zero and  $\overline{p}$  far larger than zero in the  $W_1 W_2$  plane, with the horizontal axis  $W_1$  representing the individual's wealth position in the state of a fire and the vertical axis  $W_2$  representing the individual's wealth position in the state of a fire. Also analyze the individual's insurance purchasing decision. (25  $\frac{1}{D}$ )
- 2. Suppose that the demand for money is a linear function of income and interest rate and can be represented as  $M^d = c_0 + c_1Y c_2r$ , where  $c_1; c_2 > 0$ . Initially, the money supply is fixed at the level of  $M_0^s$ . In the *IS-LM* framework, discuss mathematically and graphically the effect of an expansionary monetary policy with an increase in the money supply from  $M_0^s$  to  $M_1^s$  on the equilibrium income as the interest-rate response of money demand is zero. (25  $\frac{1}{37}$ )