
本章練習題

Part I：二技試題

1. 跨期決策的關鍵為： (A)個別風險偏好 (B)中央銀行的行動 (C)商業銀行的規範 (D)利率。
2. 假設小華當期與下期的所得各為\$500與\$550，實質利率為10%，則小華的所得現值為： (A)\$500 (B)\$1000 (C)\$1050 (D)\$1100。
3. 下列何者會形成後彎的勞動供給線？ (A)替代效果大於所得效果 (B)替代效果小於所得效果 (C)替代效果等於所得效果 (D)與替代效果及所效果無關。
4. 小強已在科學園區上班多年，往年皆年年加薪，但工作時間也與日俱增。然今年其公司雖又給予加薪20%，但小強卻決定不再超時工作，甚且反而增加其休閒之時間，試問下列何者正確？ (A)小強工資上漲之所得效果小於其替代效果 (B)小強工資上漲之所得效果等於其替代效果 (C)小強工資上漲之所得效果大於其替代效果 (D)小強重視金錢勝過休閒生活。
5. 對勞動供給曲線的描述，以下何者不正確？ (A)勞動供給曲線後彎的部分，休閒是正常財 (B)勞動供給曲線後彎的部分，所得效果強過替代效果 (C)勞動供給曲線正斜率的部分，所得效果強過替代效果 (D)若休閒是劣等財，勞動供給曲線不會後彎。

Ans：

- 1.(D) 2.(B) 3.(B) 4.(C) 5.(C)

Part II：研究所試題

1. James earns 15 dollars an hour. He has \$270 non-labor income per week. He has 72 hours a week available for either labor or leisure. His utility function is $U(C, R) = CR^2$ where C is dollars worth of goods and R is hours of leisure. How many hours per week will he work? (A)24 (B)12 (C)36 (D)15。
(85中正企研)

2. All else being equal, according to the income effect and the substitution effect, an increase in the wage rate will most likely have what effect on the supply of labor? (A) Increase on the income effect; Increase on the substitution effect (B) Increase on the income effect; Decrease on the substitution effect (C) Decrease on the income effect; Increase on the substitution effect (D) Decrease on the income effect; Decrease on the substitution effect. (100成大財金)
3. The substitution effect of a wage increase leads to: (A) a decrease in the quantity of labor supply (B) an increase in the quantity of labor supply (C) a decrease in leisure (D) a parallel shift in the budget constraint (E) (B) and (C). (85中山企研、財管)
4. For a labor supply curve to be backward-bending it must be true that: (A) leisure is a normal good and the income effect is stronger than the substitution effect (B) leisure is a inferior good and the income effect is stronger than the substitution effect (C) leisure is a normal good and the substitution effect is stronger than the income effect (D) leisure is a inferior good and the substitution effect is stronger than the income effect (E) None of the above. (83淡江國企)
5. Which of the following statements describes a backward-bending labor supply curve of Marry? (A) Every hour that Marry work represents a loss of an hour of leisure (B) Marry asked for extra hours this month to pay for her airplane ticket to Florida for spring break (C) When Marry received her last raise, Marry cut back on her overtime hours so that she could work fewer hours but earn the same amount of money per week (D) Marry worked more hours when she was younger. (100高雄經管)
6. 假設某國的勞動供給線在實質工資率為100000元以下時可以用 $(Y - 70000)^2 + 110X^2 = 40000^2$ 來近似表示，其中 Y 代表實質工資率 ($Y > 0$)， X 代表工作人天 ($X > 0$)。問當實質工資率低於多少時，大家都不会想去工作？（提示：勞動供給函數為圓形的一部分。）
(A) 40000元 (B) 70000元 (C) 20000元 (D) 30000元。 (98交大經管)