

逢甲大學103學年度轉學生招生考試試題

編號：轉032-3

科目	經濟學	適用系別	二年級(二)組群 會計、國貿、財稅、合經、統計、經濟、企管、行銷、財金、風保、國企(英語專班)	時間	80分鐘
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※ 請務必在答案卷作答區內作答 ※

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I. 選擇題(每題3分) 請在答案卷選擇題表格內作答

- Suppose that nominal GDP is \$1,000 in 2009 and nominal GDP is \$1,500 in 2010. If the overall price level _____ between 2009 and 2010, we could say that real GDP _____.
 - increased by 50%; stayed constant.
 - increased by less than 50%; decreased.
 - increased by more than 50%; increased.
 - increased by 50%; increased.
- Assume that the CPI for 2009 was 103.9 and for 2010 was 107.6. What was the inflation rate between the two years?
 - 0.97%
 - 1.04%
 - 3.56%
 - 3.70%
- If a country has a working-age population of 200 million, 120 million people with jobs, and 30 million people unemployed and seeking employment, then its unemployment rate is:
 - 5%
 - 7.5%.
 - 15%.
 - 20%.
- A recent college graduate with a major in economics attends a job fair but has not yet found a job. This graduate is counted as a:
 - structurally unemployed worker.
 - seasonally unemployed worker.
 - cyclically unemployed worker.
 - frictionally unemployed worker.
- You have gone to the bank to borrow money for one year. The nominal annual interest rate is 7.5%. The real rate of interest is 4%. Over the course of the year, overall prices increased by 4%. This rate of inflation hurt the _____ because the actual rate of inflation was _____ than the

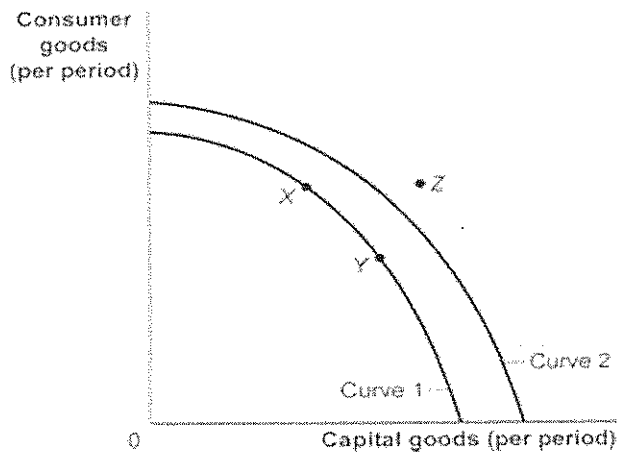
anticipated rate of inflation.

- A) borrower; lower
- B) borrower; higher
- C) lender; higher
- D) lender; lower

6. Suppose the economy is operating in long-run equilibrium. If a positive demand shock hits the economy, we would expect:
- A) a short-run increase in real GDP and the price level, and a long-run decrease in real GDP and an increase in the price level.
 - B) a short-run increase in real GDP and the price level, and a long-run increase in real GDP and an increase in the price level.
 - C) a short-run increase in real GDP and the price level, and a long-run decrease in real GDP and a decrease in the price level.
 - D) a short-run increase in real GDP and the price level, and a long-run increase in real GDP and a decrease in the price level.
7. When the economy is in a recessionary gap, the government can improve economic outcomes by a(n):
- A) increase in taxes and increasing aggregate spending via the multiplier to remove the recessionary gap.
 - B) increase in the money supply, lowering the interest rate, increasing investment and consumption spending and thus increase aggregate demand.
 - C) a cut government expenditure, decreasing investment and consumption spending and thus increase aggregate supply.
 - D) increase in nominal wages, shift the short run aggregate supply to the left and thus remove the recessionary gap.
8. Expansionary fiscal policy causes the aggregate demand curve to shift to the _____ and is used to close a(n) _____ gap.
- A) right; inflationary
 - B) right; recessionary
 - C) left; inflationary
 - D) left; recessionary
9. Suppose the economy is in long-run equilibrium at full employment levels of real GDP. In the long run, if the money supply increases, we would expect _____ in the price level and _____ in real GDP.
- A) an increase; no change
 - B) an increase; an increase
 - C) a decrease; no change
 - D) no change; an increase

10. A Phillips curve implies a negative relationship between:
- consumption and saving.
 - inflation and prices.
 - inflation and unemployment.
 - consumption and inflation.

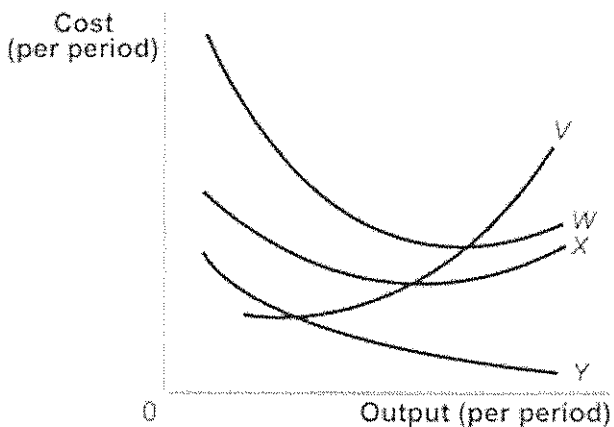
Figure 1: Consumer and Capital Goods



11. Refer to Figure 1. The movement from curve 1 to curve 2 indicates:
- economic growth.
 - a change from unemployment to full employment.
 - a decrease in the level of technology.
 - instability.
12. In one hour, the United States can produce 20 tons of steel or 200 automobiles. In one hour, Taiwan can produce 25 tons of steel or 275 automobiles. This information implies that:
- Taiwan has a comparative advantage in the production of automobiles.
 - the United States has an absolute advantage in the production of steel.
 - Taiwan has a comparative advantage in the production of both goods.
 - the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of automobiles.
13. When a shortage exists in a market, sellers
- raise price, which increases quantity demanded and decreases quantity supplied until the shortage is eliminated.
 - raise price, which decreases quantity demanded and increases quantity supplied until the shortage is eliminated.
 - lower price, which increases quantity demanded and decreases quantity supplied until the shortage is eliminated.
 - lower price, which decreases quantity demanded and increases quantity supplied until the shortage is eliminated.

14. If the current allocation of resources in the market for textbooks is *inefficient*, then it must be the case that
- producer surplus exceeds consumer surplus in the market for textbooks.
 - consumer surplus exceeds producer surplus in the market for textbooks.
 - total surplus could be increased by moving to a different allocation of resources.
 - the costs that sellers of textbooks are incurring could be reduced by moving to a different allocation of resources.
15. Accounting profit differs from economic profit because:
- of differences in the manner in which revenue is calculated.
 - economic costs include depreciation, while accounting costs do not.
 - accounting costs are generally higher than economic costs because accounting costs include explicit and implicit costs, while economic costs include only explicit costs.
 - economic costs are generally higher than accounting costs because economic costs include all opportunity costs, while accounting costs include explicit costs only.

Figure 2. Cost Curves



16. Refer to Figure 2. The curve *X* represents the firm's _____ curve.
- marginal cost
 - average total cost
 - average fixed cost
 - average variable cost
17. If a **perfectly** competitive firm is producing a quantity where $P = MC$, then profit:
- is maximized.
 - can be increased by decreasing the quantity.
 - can be increased by decreasing the price.
 - can be increased by increasing production.

18. Suppose a monopoly is producing at the profit-maximizing level of output. At that level of output:
- A) marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
 - B) marginal revenue is greater than marginal cost.
 - C) marginal revenue is less than marginal cost.
 - D) price is less than marginal cost.
19. A player's best action regardless of the action taken by the other player in a game is called a:
- A) competitive strategy.
 - B) trigger strategy.
 - C) dominant strategy.
 - D) tit-for-tat strategy.
20. The profit-maximizing rule, expressed as _____, is adhered to by firms operating in a market that is _____.
- A) $MC > MR$; monopolistically competitive but not perfectly competitive.
 - B) $MC > MR$; perfectly competitive but not monopolistically competitive
 - C) $MC = MR$; both monopolistically competitive and perfectly competitive
 - D) $MC = MR$; either monopolistically competitive or perfectly competitive, depending on the costs of production.

II. 底下為一經濟體系的所得-支出模型(Income-Expenditure Model)：

$$C = 300 + 0.6(Y - T)$$

$$I = 500$$

$$G = 400$$

$$T = 400$$

其中 C 為消費支出， I 為投資支出， G 為政府消費支出， T 為定額稅。

1. 請求出均衡產出水準(Y^*) (5分)
2. 若該國充分就業產出水準 $Y_f = 3,000$ ，其他情況不變下，請問政府消費支出 G 應增加或減少多少才能達成 Y_f 目標？(5分)

III. 老張有一天在抽屜底層發現了現金 50,000 元，他立即全數存入台灣銀行。

1. 假定銀行存款準備率為 20%，各銀行皆不保留超額準備，且社會大眾亦不持有通貨，則最後全體社會的存款貨幣會增加多少？(5分)
2. 若各銀行皆保留其存款的 5% 作為超額準備，則最後全體社會的存款貨幣會增加多少？(5分)

IV. **Supply and demand.** What will happen to the equilibrium price and quantity of new textbooks if more students attend college and paper becomes cheaper? Analyze with a diagram. (10分)

V. **Elasticity.**

1. If 20 units are sold at a price of \$50 and 30 units are sold at a price of \$40, what is the absolute value of the price elasticity of demand? Use the midpoint formula. (5分)
2. Suppose the cross-price elasticity of demand for coffee and tea is equal to 0.58 but the cross-price elasticity for computers and software is -0.85 . Which pair are complements? Why? (5分)