

逢甲大學100學年度轉學生招生考試試題

編號：轉002-1

科目	經濟學	適用系別	二年級(二)組群、國際企業管理學士學位學程(英語專班)二年級	時間	80分鐘
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※ 請務必在答案卷作答區內作答 ※

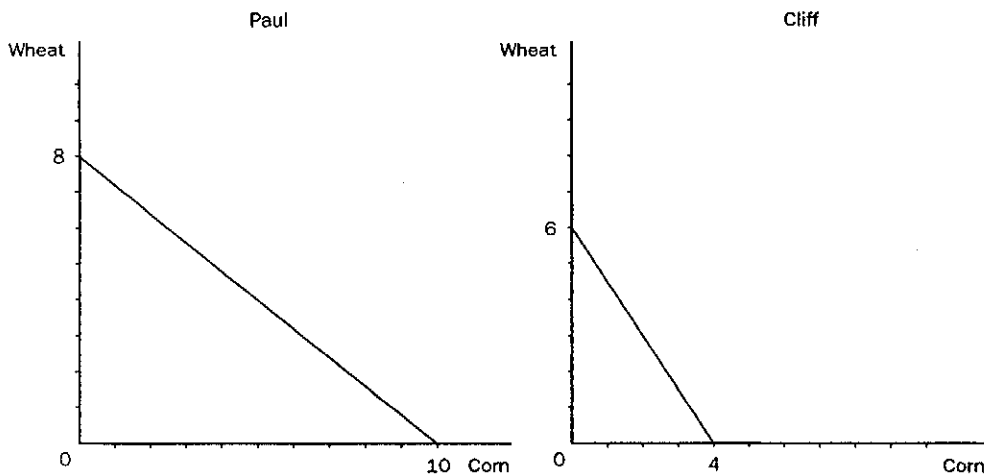
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Part I (25題)

- Mary decides to spend 3 hours working overtime rather than watching a movie with her friends. She earns 100 NT\$ an hour. Her opportunity cost of working is

  - the 300 NT\$ she earns working.
  - the 300 NT\$ minus the enjoyment she would have received from watching the movie.
  - the enjoyment she would have received had she watched the movie.
  - nothing, since she would have received less than 300 NT\$ of enjoyment from the movie.
- Suppose that a tax is placed on cigarettes. If the buyer pays the majority of the tax we know that the

  - supply curve is more inelastic than the demand curve.
  - demand curve is more inelastic than the supply curve.
  - government has placed the tax on the seller.
  - government has placed the tax on the buyer.



- According to the graph, which of the following is true for Cliff and Paul?

- a. Paul has a comparative advantage in both wheat and corn.
  - b. Paul has a comparative advantage in wheat and Cliff has a comparative advantage in corn.
  - c. Cliff has a comparative advantage in wheat and Paul has a comparative advantage in corn.
  - d. Cliff has an absolute advantage in both wheat and corn.
4. According to the graph, assume that Cliff and Paul were both producing wheat and corn, and each were dividing their time equally between the two. Then they decide to specialize in the product they have a comparative advantage in. As a result, total production of corn would
- a. increase by 1 bushel.
  - b. increase by 3 bushels.
  - c. increase by 5 bushels.
  - d. decrease by 2 bushels.
5. During an unusually hot summer, the demand for soft drinks increases while the supply of soft drinks remains the same. The price of a soft drink
- a. falls and the supply of soft drinks decreases.
  - b. rises and the supply of soft drinks increases.
  - c. rises and the quantity supplied increases.
  - d. rises and the quantity supplied decreases.
6. Suppose that the incomes of buyers in a particular market for a normal good decline and there is also a reduction in input prices. What would we expect to occur in this market?
- a. The equilibrium price would increase, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be unclear.
  - b. The equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be unclear.
  - c. Both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity would increase.
  - d. Equilibrium quantity would increase, but the impact on equilibrium price would be unclear.
7. If goods A and B are complements, an increase in the price of A will result in

- a. more of good A sold.
  - b. more of good B sold.
  - c. less of good B sold.
  - d. no difference in the quantity sold of either good.
8. Holding all else constant, if a pencil manufacturer increases production by 20 percent when the market price of pencils increases from \$0.50 to \$0.60, then the price elasticity of supply, using the midpoint method, must be
- a. elastic, since elasticity is equal to 1.10.
  - b. inelastic, since elasticity is equal to 1.10.
  - c. inelastic, since elasticity is equal to .90.
  - d. elastic, since elasticity is equal to .90.
9. Moving down a linear demand curve we know that elasticity gets
- a. smaller, then larger.
  - b. larger.
  - c. smaller.
  - d. larger, then smaller.
10. A monopolistically competitive market could be considered inefficient because
- a. marginal revenue exceeds average revenue.
  - b. price exceeds marginal cost.
  - c. efficient scale is realized in the long run, but not in the short run.
  - d. markup pricing does not occur in any other market structure.
11. The fact that there is a great deal of advertising of men's shaving products indicates that
- a. the market for those products is perfectly competitive.
  - b. it costs firms very little to produce those products.
  - c. those products are highly differentiated.

d. All of the above are correct.

12. In some cases, tradable pollution permits may be better than a corrective tax because
- a. pollution permits allow for a market solution while a corrective tax does not.
  - b. pollution permits generate more revenue for the government than a corrective tax.
  - c. pollution permits are never preferred over a corrective tax.
  - d. the government can set a maximum level of pollution using permits.

Table 1

Output	Total Cost
0	\$40
10	\$60
20	\$90
30	\$130
40	\$180
50	\$240

13. Refer to Table 1. What is average fixed cost when output is 40 units?
- a. \$1.00
  - b. \$3.32
  - c. \$5.00
  - d. \$8.00
14. Refer to Table 2. What is variable cost when output equals 30 units?
- a. \$4
  - b. \$40
  - c. \$90
  - d. \$130

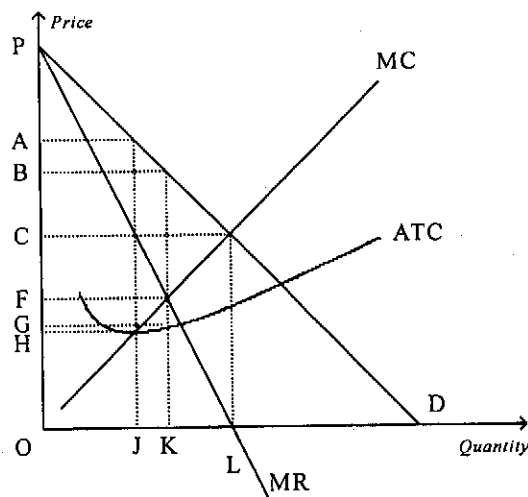
15. If marginal cost is below average total cost, then average total cost
- is constant.
  - is falling.
  - is rising.
  - may rise or fall depending on the size of fixed costs.
16. Economies of scale occur when
- long-run average total costs rise as output increases.
  - long-run average total costs fall as output increases.
  - average fixed costs are falling.
  - average fixed costs are constant.
17. Firms operating in competitive markets produce output levels where marginal revenue equals
- price.
  - average revenue.
  - total revenue divided by output.
  - All of the above are correct.
18. If marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue, the firm
- is most likely to be at a profit-maximizing level of output.
  - should increase the level of production to maximize its profit.
  - should reduce its average fixed cost in order to lower its marginal cost.
  - may still be earning a positive accounting profit.
19. Mr. Wang operates a business in a competitive market. The current market price is \$8.50, and at her profit-maximizing level of production, the average variable cost is \$8.00, and the average total cost is \$8.25. Which of the following statements about Mrs. Smith's firm is correct?
- Mr. Wang should shut down her business in the short run but continue to operate in the

long run..

- b. Mr. Wang should continue to operate in the short run but shut down in the long run.
- c. Mr. Wang should continue to operate in both the short run and long run.
- d. Mr. Wang should shut down in both the short run and long run.

20. When a monopolist increases the amount of output that it produces and sells, average revenue
- a. increases, and marginal revenue increases.
  - b. increases, and marginal revenue decreases.
  - c. decreases, and marginal revenue increases.
  - d. decreases, and marginal revenue decreases.

Figure 1



21. Refer to Figure 1. What price will the monopolist charge?
- a. A
  - b. B
  - c. C
  - d. F
22. Refer to Figure 1. How much output will the monopolist produce?
- a. O

- b. J
- c. K
- d. L

23. Refer to Figure 1. What area measures the monopolist's profit?
- a.  $(B-F)*K$
  - b.  $(A-H)*J$
  - c.  $(B-G)*K$
  - d.  $0.5[(B-F)*(L-K)]$

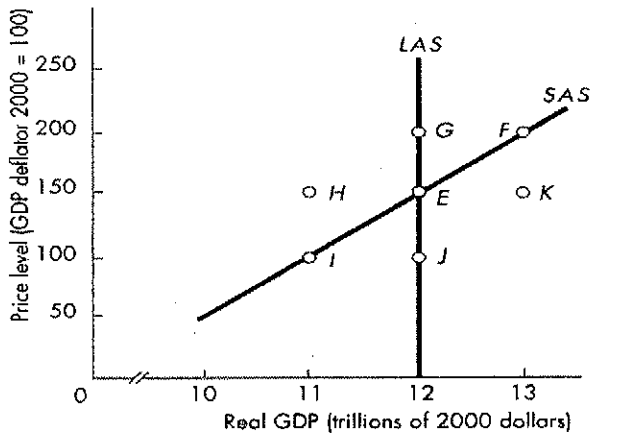
Table 2

		<b>Student 1</b>	
		<u>Work</u>	<u>Don't work</u>
<b>Student 2</b>	<u>Work</u>	1: +10 2: +10	1: +5 2: +5
	<u>Don't work</u>	1: +5 2: +50	1: 0 2: 0

24. Two students are assigned a group project. Each has the option to work or not work to achieve a high grade. The payoffs are shown in Table 2. Student 1 should
- a. work only if student 2 works.
  - b. work regardless of the decision made by student 2.
  - c. not work if student 2 works.
  - d. not work regardless of what student 2 decides.
25. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of oligopoly?
- a. barriers to entry
  - b. selling a homogeneous good
  - c. selling a differentiated good
  - d. collusion

**Part II (共25題)**

1. The real exchange rate is the
  - a. relative price of foreign-produced output relative to U.S.-produced output
  - b. price of foreign goods relative to the price of domestic goods
  - c. trade-weighted index
  - d. current account balance
  
2. In the macroeconomic short run,
  - a. actual real GDP may be less than or more than potential GDP.
  - b. the unemployment rate is zero.
  - c. the economy is always moving away from full employment.
  - d. actual real GDP always equals potential GDP.



3. In the above figure, which movement illustrates the impact of a rising price level and a constant money wage rate?
  - a) E to I
  - b) E to F
  - c) E to G
  - d) E to K



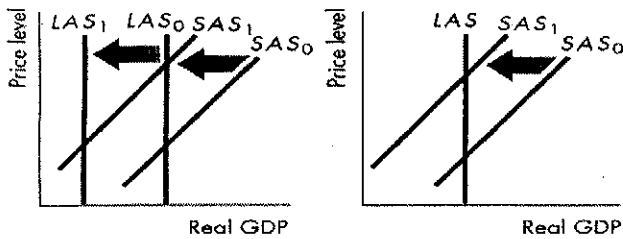


Figure A

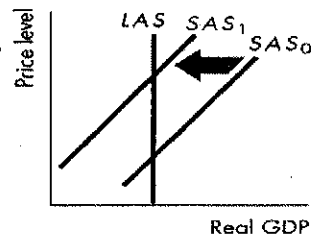


Figure B

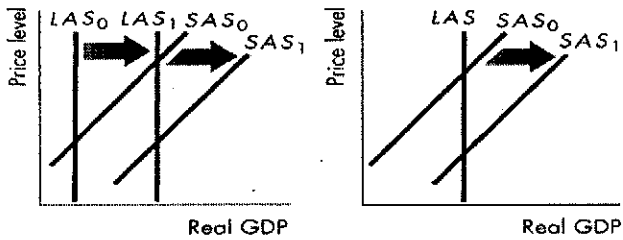


Figure C

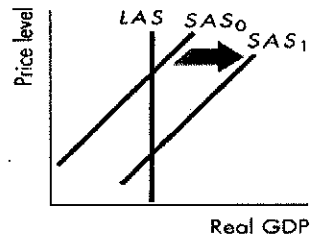


Figure D

4. In the above figure, which part corresponds to a destruction of part of the nation's capital stock?

- a. Figure A   b. Figure B   c. Figure C   d. Figure D

5. In the above figure, which part corresponds to an increase in the money wage rate?

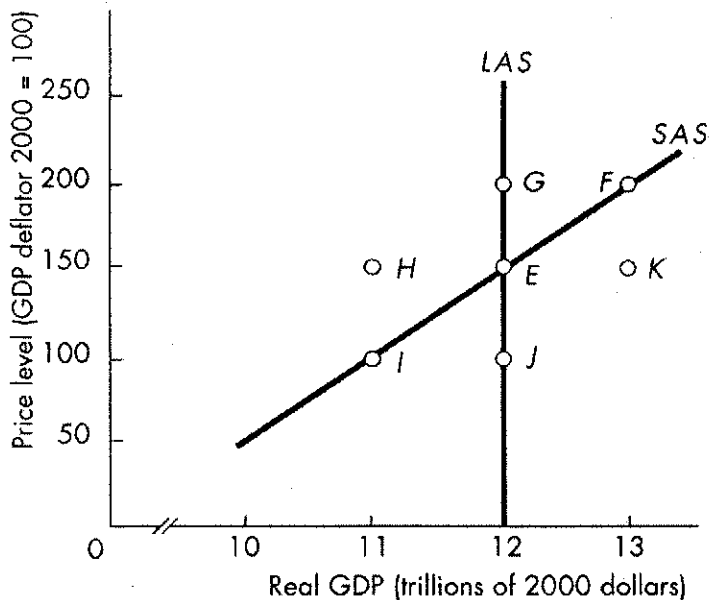
- a. Figure A   b. Figure B   c. Figure C   d. Figure D

6. In the long-run

- a. the aggregate supply curve is upward sloping.  
 b. real GDP is equal to potential GDP.  
 c. aggregate supply depends on the price level.  
 d. All of the above answers are correct.

7. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. Fiscal policy is the attempt to influence the economy using taxes, transfer payments, and government expenditures.  
 b. Government expenditures affect aggregate demand directly because government expenditures are a component of aggregate demand.  
 c. Taxes and transfer payments affect aggregate demand by changing disposable income.  
 d. An increase in disposable income leads to a decrease in aggregate demand.



8. In the above figure, which movement illustrates the impact of a falling price level and a constant money wage rate?

- E to I
- E to F
- E to J
- E to H

9. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.8, every \$10 increase in disposable income increases

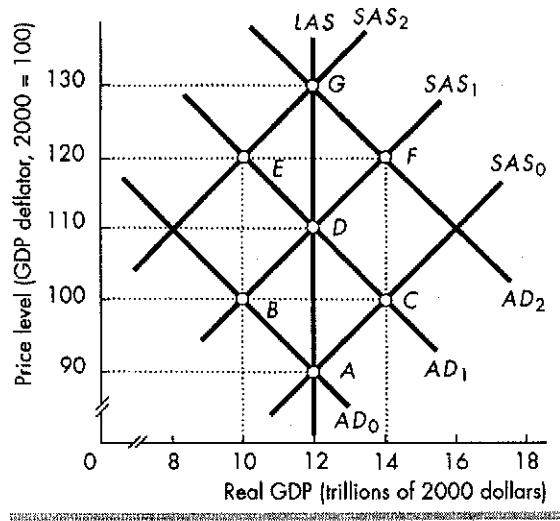
- consumption expenditure by \$0.80.
- consumption expenditure by \$18.00.
- saving by \$0.20.
- consumption expenditure by \$8.00.

10. Demand-pull inflation can start when

- money wage rates rise but the price level does not change.
- money wage rates rise faster than prices.
- the short-run aggregate supply curve shifts rightward.
- the aggregate demand curve shifts rightward.

11. If an economy at potential GDP experiences a demand shock that shifts the aggregate demand curve rightward, there will be

- an eventual leftward shift in the short-run aggregate supply curve.
- unemployment below the natural rate.
- upward pressure on money wage rates.
- All of the above answers are correct.



12. In the above figure, which path represents a demand-pull inflation?

- a. point A to C to D to F to G
- b. point A to B to D to E to G
- c. point A to C to D to E to G
- d. point A to B to D to F to G

13. Cost-push inflation starts with

- a. an increase in aggregate demand.
- b. a decrease in aggregate demand.
- c. an increase in short-run aggregate supply.
- d. a decrease in short-run aggregate supply.

14. If oil prices increase, then in the short run, real GDP will \_\_\_\_\_ and the price level will \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. increase; rise
- b. increase; fall
- c. decrease; rise
- d. decrease; fall

15. Which of the following leads to an rightward shift in the short-run Phillips curve?

- I. a reduction in inflationary expectations
  - II. an increase in the natural unemployment rate
- a. I only
  - b. II only
  - c. I and II
  - d. neither I nor II

16. The long-run Phillips curve shows the relationship between the inflation rate and the unemployment rate when the

- a. real interest rate equals the nominal interest rate.

- b. real interest rate is zero.
- c. actual inflation rate equals the expected inflation rate.
- d. inflation rate is zero.

17. An increase in the natural unemployment rate shifts

- a. both the short-run and the long-run Phillips curves rightward.
- b. the short-run but not the long-run Phillips curve rightward.
- c. the long-run but not the short-run Phillips curve rightward.
- d. neither the short-run nor the long-run Phillips curve.

18. If people correctly anticipate an increase in inflation so that their money wage rate adjusts immediately, then, assuming the economy is initially at potential GDP,

- a. only real GDP increases with no change in the price level.
- b. only the price level rises with no change in real GDP.
- c. both the price level and real GDP increase.
- d. neither the price level nor real GDP increase.

19. A rational expectation of inflation is

- a. how economists make perfect forecasts of inflation.
- b. how unexpected inflation affects the economy.
- c. why unexpected inflation redistributes income.
- d. a forecast of inflation that uses all relevant information.

20. A budget surplus occurs when government

- a. outlays exceeds tax revenues.
- b. tax revenues exceeds outlays.
- c. tax revenues equals outlays.
- d. tax revenues equal social security expenditures.

21. When interest income is taxed and the inflation rate rises, the tax revenue collected by the government

- a. increases.
- b. doesn't change.
- c. decreases.
- d. could either increase or decrease.

22. The Laffer curve shows that increasing \_\_\_\_\_ increases \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ low.

- a. tax revenue; potential GDP; tax revenue is
- b. tax rates; tax revenue; tax rates are
- c. potential GDP; tax revenue; tax revenue is
- d. None of the above answers is correct.

23. Discretionary fiscal policy is the

- a. control of the money supply as a tool of macroeconomic policy.
- b. use of taxation but not government spending to pursue macroeconomic goals.
- c. control of government expenditures but not taxes.
- d. use of government expenditures and taxation to pursue macroeconomic goals.

24. In the short run, an increase in government expenditure will

- I. shift the aggregate demand curve rightward.
  - II. increase real GDP.
  - III. increase the government expenditure multiplier.
  - IV. increase the autonomous tax multiplier.
- a. I and II   b. I and III   c. I, II and III   d. III and IV

25. The government's fiscal policy includes automatic stabilizers that automatically

- a. increase spending during a recession.
- b. decrease spending during an expansionary boom.
- c. increase transfer payments in a recession.
- d. All of the above answers are correct.