

# 國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：經濟學

適用系所：管理研究所

注意：本試題共 5 頁，請依序在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

**Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.  
Four points for each question.**

1. Which of the following is an example of an external economy of scale?
  - A. Increased wage costs due to falling unemployment in the region.
  - B. The extension of low-cost telecommunication links to an area of the country not previously served by such links.
  - C. The employment of specialist managers by a firm to cope with higher output levels.
  - D. Cheaper finance in recognition of the firm's increased share of the market and therefore its stability.
2. The tendency for unit costs to fall as output increases in the short run is due to the operation of:
  - A. Economies of scale
  - B. The experience of diminishing marginal returns
  - C. Falling marginal revenue
  - D. Increasing marginal returns
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. A firm will carry on producing in the short run provided that price at least equals average variable cost
  - B. A firm will carry on producing in the short run provided that price at least equals average fixed cost
  - C. A firm will carry on producing in the short run provided that total revenue at least equals total variable cost
  - D. A firm will stop producing in the long run if total revenue is less than total cost.
4. A price ceiling set above the equilibrium market price will result in:
  - A. Market failure
  - B. Excess supply over demand
  - C. Market equilibrium
  - D. Excess demand over supply
5. What is an inferior good?
  - A. A good of such poor quality that demand for it is very weak
  - B. A good of lesser quality than a substitute good, so that the price of the substitute is higher
  - C. A good for which the cross elasticity of demand with a substitute product is greater than 1
  - D. A good for which demand will fall as household income rises

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6. If the absolute value of the price elasticity of demand for dry white wine is greater than one, a decrease in the price of all wine would result in:
- A. A more than proportional decrease in the quantity of dry white wine purchased
  - B. A less than proportional decrease in the quantity of dry white wine purchased
  - C. A less than proportional increase in the quantity of dry white wine purchased
  - D. A more than proportional increase in the quantity of dry white wine purchased
7. Fish and chips are considered complementary products. If the price of fish rises, what will the impact be in demand for chips?
- A. Rises
  - B. Stays the same
  - C. Falls
  - D. Doubles
8. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) If the price elasticity of demand is more than 1, a fall in price will result in a fall in total expenditure on the good;
  - (b) The income elasticity of demand will only be zero in the case of inferior goods;
  - (c) The cross-elasticity of demand for complementary goods will always be positive.
- A. None of them is true
  - B. Statement (a) only is true
  - C. Statement (b) only is true
  - D. Statement (c) only is true
9. An oligopolist is least likely to compete through:
- A. Advertising
  - B. Improving product quality
  - C. Cutting price
  - D. Providing incidental services as an 'add-on' to the basic good

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10. Which of the following are imperfections in a market?

- (a) Consumer brand loyalty to a firm's branded goods, regardless of price;
  - (b) The lack of completely accurate information for consumers about all goods and services available;
  - (c) The slow response of firms to price changes and the relatively inelastic supply of a good in the short run.
- A. Items (a) and (b) only
  - B. Items (b) and (c) only
  - C. Items (a) and (c) only
  - D. Items (a), (b) and (c)

11. A money market financial intermediary is best defined as:

- A. An institution which matches surplus funds holders to deficit funds units.
- B. An institution which operates on the Stock Exchange, matching buyers and sellers of stocks and shares.
- C. An institution which allows firms to obtain equipment from suppliers by providing leasing or hire purchase finance.
- D. An institution which acts as a buffer between the Bank of England and the rest of the UK banking system.

12. A \$100 bond which pays 4% currently has a market price of \$90. What is the current yield on the bond?

- A. 3.6%
- B. 4%
- C. 4.44%
- D. 5%

13. Which of the following define GNP at factor cost?

- (a) Consumers' total expenditure on domestically produced goods and services
  - (b) The value of total output produced domestically plus net property income from abroad, minus capital consumption
  - (c) The total income received by residents in a country in return for factor services provided domestically and abroad
- A. (a) and (c)
  - B. (b) and (c)
  - C. (c) only
  - D. (a) and (b)

14. Which one of the following is NOT an effect of inflation in an economy?

- A. Prices convey less information so rational decision making becomes harder
- B. The purchasing power of people on fixed incomes is reduced
- C. The balance of trade weakens as imports become more expensive
- D. Consumer behavior will be distorted as consumers attempt to anticipate price changes

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15. What is the balance of trade?
- A. The balance of payments on current account
  - B. Net visible trade
  - C. Net visible and invisible trade
  - D. The theory of gains from trade
16. From a given base year, a country's export prices rise by 8% and import prices rise by 20%. During this period, the terms of trade will have:
- A. Risen from 100 to 111.1
  - B. Risen from 100 to 112
  - C. Fallen from 100 to 90
  - D. Fallen from 100 to 88
17. Which one of the following best describes the theory of comparative advantage in relation to the production of cars?
- A. A country can produce cars at a lower opportunity cost than any of its trading partners
  - B. A country can produce cars more cheaply than any other country can
  - C. A country can produce more cars than any other country can
  - D. A country has a higher opportunity cost of producing cars than any of its trading partners
18. The balance of payments current account will include which of the following items?
- (a) Expenditure in a country by overseas visitors
  - (b) The inflow of capital investment by multinational companies
  - (c) Exports of manufactured goods
- A. (c) only
  - B. (a) and (c)
  - C. (b) and (c)
  - D. (a), (b) and (c)
19. High rates of personal income tax are thought to have a disincentive effect. This refers to the likelihood that the high rates of tax will:
- A. Encourage illegal tax evasion by individuals
  - B. Lead to a reduction in the supply of labor
  - C. Lead to a reduction in savings by individuals
  - D. Discourage consumer spending and company investments

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20. Which of the following will not be the immediate purpose of a tax measure by the government?
- A. To discourage an activity regarded as socially undesirable.
  - B. To influence interest rates.
  - C. To influence the level of aggregate demand
  - D. To raise revenue to spend on public or merit goods
21. Which one of the following will be most likely to lead to a rise in aggregate demand in the economy?
- A. An increase in the level of income tax
  - B. A decrease in government expenditure
  - C. A decrease in interest rates
  - D. An increase in the marginal propensity to save
22. Other things remaining the same, according to Keynes, an increase in the money supply will tend to reduce:
- A. Interest rates
  - B. Liquidity preference
  - C. The volume of bank overdrafts
  - D. Prices and incomes
23. According to supply side theories, which of the following will be most likely to reduce unemployment in an economy?
- A. Increasing the money supply in the economy
  - B. Increasing the levels of unemployment benefit
  - C. Reducing the level of income tax
  - D. Increasing vocational training and work skills for the unemployed
24. If the formula  $C = 750 + 0.4Y$  describes a consumption function, what is the multiplier in that economy?
- A. 8
  - B. 1.25
  - C. 2.5
  - D. 3.125
25. A deflationary gap occurs when:
- A. A government is cutting its level of expenditure.
  - B. Aggregate demand is more than sufficient to buy up all the goods and services produced by an economy.
  - C. A government attempts to spend its way out of recession.
  - D. Aggregate demand is insufficient to buy up all the goods and services the company is capable of producing.