

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：全球經營與策略研究所

注意：本試題共 6 頁，請依序在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

Multiple Choice Questions (Choose the **one** alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Four points for each question.)

1. Which of the following is not recognized as a factor of production?
 - A. Capital
 - B. Land
 - C. Management
 - D. Labour

2. Which of the following cannot be true? In the short run, as output falls:
 - A. Average variable costs falls
 - B. Average fixed cost falls
 - C. Average total cost falls
 - D. Marginal costs falls

3. Which of the statements below best defines the difference between the short run and the long run?
 - A. Labour costs are fixed in the short run and variable in the long run.
 - B. Economies of scale are present in the long run but not in the short run.
 - C. At least one factor of production is fixed in the short run but in the long run it is possible to vary them all.
 - D. None of the factors of production is fixed in the short run.

4. A demand curve is drawn on all except which of the following assumptions?
 - A. Price of the good is constant.
 - B. Prices of substitutes are fixed.
 - C. Incomes do not change.
 - D. There are no changes in tastes and preferences.

5. Which one of the following would normally cause a rightward shift in the demand curve for a product?
 - A. A fall in the price of a substitute product
 - B. A reduction in direct taxation on incomes
 - C. A reduction in price of the product
 - D. An increase in the price of a complementary product

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

6. In traditional theory, which of the following best describes a firm's short run supply curve:
- A. Its marginal cost curve where price is less than average variable costs
 - B. Its marginal cost curve where price is greater than average variable costs
 - C. Its average cost curve where price is less than marginal cost
 - D. Its average cost curve where price is greater than marginal cost
7. Which combination of demand and supply curves would be appropriate for a firm attempting to increase its profits by increasing its market share?
- A. Inelastic demand, inelastic supply
 - B. Elastic demand, elastic supply
 - C. Inelastic demand, elastic supply
 - D. Elastic demand, inelastic supply
8. Using the point method, what is the price elasticity of demand of product X as price falls from its current price of \$20 to \$15?

	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
<i>Price</i>	20	15
<i>Quantity</i>	10	15

- A. 0.5
 - B. 1
 - C. 1.5
 - D. 2
9. Which one of the following statements about price discrimination is incorrect?
- A. Dumping is a form of price discrimination.
 - B. For price discrimination to be possible, the seller must be able to control the supply of the product.
 - C. Price discrimination is only profitable where the elasticity of demand is different in at least two of the markets.
 - D. An example of price discrimination is the sale of first class and second class tickets on an aeroplane journey.
10. This question consists of two statements. Which, if either, is correct?
- (a) In conditions of monopolistic competition, firms will eventually reach an equilibrium output which is less than the output level at which average total cost is at a minimum.

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(b) In perfect competition, at the output level where marginal revenue equals marginal cost, a firm's average variable costs are minimized.

- A. Both statements are correct
- B. The first statement is correct but the second statement is false
- C. The first statement is false but the second statement is correct
- D. Both statements are false

11. A 'money market' is best defined as:

- A. A market where organizations raise short-term finance
- B. A market where organizations raise long-term finance
- C. A market where organizations raise any form of finance
- D. A market where Treasury Bills are traded

12. In order for an asset to act as money, it must be:

- A. A note, coin or cheque
- B. Legal tender
- C. Generally acceptable
- D. A perishable commodity

13. Which of the following would be likely to lead to a rise in share prices on a stock market?

- (a) An expected rise in company profits
- (b) A fall in share prices in other international stock markets
- (c) A fall in interest rates
- A. (a) and (b)
- B. (a) and (c)
- C. (b) and (c)
- D. (a), (b) and (c)

14. Which one of the following is least likely to occur in a recession?

- A. An increase in inflation rates
- B. An increase in unemployment levels
- C. An increase in government spending
- D. An improvement in the balance of trade

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

15. Structural unemployment is best defined as unemployment caused by:
- A. Lack of knowledge about job opportunities in the market
 - B. The long term decline of particular industries
 - C. Minimum wage rates being set above the market clearing wage
 - D. The insufficient level of aggregate demand in the economy as a whole
16. Which of the following statements concerning international trade are true?
- (a) The J curve effect will work in reverse if there is a depreciation when the current account is in deficit.
 - (b) Protectionism could reduce exports.
 - (c) Devaluation of the domestic currency could reverse a current account deficit.
- A. (a) and (c) only
 - B. (a), (b) and (c)
 - C. (a) and (b) only
 - D. (b) and (c) only
17. A devaluation will only benefit the UK balance of payments if:
- A. The sum of the price elasticities of demand for imports and exports is less than 1
 - B. The sum of the price elasticities of demand for imports and exports is greater than 1
 - C. The sum of the price elasticities of demand for imports and exports is less than 0
 - D. The sum of the price elasticities of demand for imports and exports is greater than 0
18. Assume that two small countries, X and Y, produce two commodities P and Q, and that there are no transport costs. One unit of resource in Country X produces 4 units of P or 8 units of Q. One unit of resource in Country Y produces 1 unit of P or 3 units of Q. Which one of the following statements is true?
- A. Country X has an absolute advantage over Country Y in producing P and Q, and so will not trade.
 - B. Country X has a comparative advantage over Country Y in producing Q.
 - C. Country Y has a comparative advantage over Country X in producing Q.
 - D. Country X has a comparative advantage over Country Y in producing both P and Q.
19. The government of a certain country decides to introduce a poll tax, which will involve a flat rate levy of \$200 on every adult member of the population. This new tax could be described as:
- A. Regressive
 - B. Proportional
 - C. Progressive

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

D. Ad valorem

20. The total yield from an indirect tax levied on a good is likely to be greatest when:

- A. Demand is inelastic, supply is elastic
- B. Demand is inelastic, supply is inelastic
- C. Demand is elastic, supply is elastic
- D. Demand is elastic, supply is inelastic

21. Which of the following government aims might be achieved by means of fiscal policy?

- (a) A redistribution of income between firms and households.
 - (b) A reduction in aggregate monetary demand.
 - (c) A change in the pattern of consumer demand.
- A. Objectives (a) and (b) only
 - B. Objectives (a) and (c) only
 - C. Objectives (b) and (c) only
 - D. Objectives (a), (b) and (c)

22. According to Keynes, which one of the following is very sensitive to changes in interest rates?

- A. The money supply
- B. The speculative demand for money
- C. The precautionary demand for money
- D. Transactions demand for money

23. According to monetarist economists, which of the following consequences will result from an increase in the money supply?

- (a) Households will have excess money.
 - (b) Households will use this money to buy more bonds, equities and physical goods.
 - (c) Interest rates will rise.
 - (d) The demand for money will respond to the change in interest rates.
 - (e) Expenditure in the economy will increase.
- A. (a), (b) and (e) only will happen
 - B. (c) and (e) only will happen
 - C. (a), (b), (d) and (e) only will happen
 - D. (c), (d) and (e) will all happen

國立臺灣師範大學 108 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

24. Injections into the economy are:
- A. Consumption and Investment
 - B. Investment and Government Expenditure
 - C. Investment, Government Expenditure and Export Demand
 - D. Consumption, Investment, Government Expenditure and Export Demand
25. If the marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is greater for the poor than the rich then a redistribution of national income in favor of the rich will:
- A. Raise savings out of a given income
 - B. Increase the multiplier
 - C. Decrease the MPS
 - D. Stimulate import demand