

銘傳大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試

風險管理與保險學系、企業管理學系、國際企業學系、會計學系、
財務金融學系、經濟學系、國際企業學系國際班

7 月 26 日第四節

(第 / 頁共 2 頁)

經濟學試題

(限用答案本作答)

I. True/false questions (2 points each, total 30 points)

1. It is believed that interest rates do not affect consumption.
2. In Taiwan, real GDP and real disposable income behave in similar ways.
3. It has been confirmed that riskier investments yield higher average rates of return.
4. Our nation is willing to export a certain product if the quantity demanded domestically is greater than the quantity produced at the world price.
5. Nowadays creating regional trading areas is an increasingly popular approach to reduce trade barriers.
6. In general, it is believed that free entry and exit refers to industries with very low start-up costs.
7. For our housing industry, the best way to achieve equity and efficiency is to regulate prices so that everyone can afford what they need.
8. The breakeven point for a competitive telecommunication company is the point where price exactly equals average variable costs.
9. Discrimination is so costly that it is already a serious problem in our nation.
10. Generally speaking, knowledge of economics will help us make better decisions about our life, education, investment, and so on.
11. If one factory produces nothing, then its total cost can be zero in the short run.
12. It is believed that where transactions costs are high or free-rider problems exist, a private remedy for an externality should be mostly feasible.
13. It can be shown that our real GDP and budget deficits are negatively related.
14. Basically, international trade is not subject to the same economic principles as domestic trade.
15. In our nation, not everyone has been benefited from the economic growth of the past 20 years.

II. Single-choice questions (3 points each, total 30 points)

本試題兩面印刷

1. A recession is a fall in real GDP lasting at least:
a. 1 month b. 6 months c. 1 year d. 2 years
2. The relationship between real GDP and the unemployment rate over a business cycle is:
a. negatively determined b. no relationship
c. positively determined d. randomly determined
3. Which of the followings should not be included in our national GDP:
a. used goods b. intermediate goods c. financial assets d. all of the above
4. The regulation and restrictions that our government uses to correct market imperfections are called:
a. command and control b. taxes and subsidies c. tradable permits d. all of the above
5. A price floor will cause:
a. product shortage b. income redistribution from consumers to producers
c. supply decreases d. all of the above

銘傳大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試

風險管理與保險學系、企業管理學系、國際企業學系、會計學系、
財務金融學系、經濟學系、國際企業學系國際班

7 月 26 日第四節

(第 2 頁共 2 頁)

經濟學試題

(限用答案本作答)

6. When the product's income elasticity of demand is less than zero, it must be:
a. a luxury good b. a normal good c. an inferior good d. an investment good
7. Economic efficiency cannot be achieved when:
a. price equals marginal benefit b. price equals marginal cost
c. marginal benefit exceeds marginal cost d. marginal cost is the same for all producers
8. When marginal cost is less than average cost:
a. marginal cost is rising b. average cost is rising
c. marginal cost is falling d. average cost is falling
9. The purpose of patents and copyright is to:
a. create monopolies b. promote R & D c. guarantee profits d. all of the above
10. In general, higher money growth rate has been associated with:
a. higher inflation. b. deflation
c. higher unemployment rate d. longer economic expansions

III. Statement questions (8 points each, total 40 points)

- Q1. Why capital shortage is not the main factor deterring the economic development in LDCs.
Q2. Is Internet a public good? Why you think it is or is not?
Q3. Is it necessary to protect our rice farmers and set a minimum rice price for them?
Q4. What is the difference between the monetary base and the money supply?
Q5. What is the difference between the deficit and debt?

本試題兩面印刷

試題完