

銘傳大學 96 學年度轉學生招生考試

企業管理學系、國際企業學系、會計學系、財務金融學系、
應用統計資訊學系、經濟學系、風險管理與保險學系、觀光學院

7 月 25 日 第三節

經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 2 頁)

(限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機

不可使用計算機

一、是非題：每題 3 分共 15 分

1. As a firm moves along its long-run average cost curve, it is adjusting the size of its factory to the quantity of production.
2. The supply curve of a firm in a competitive market is the average variable cost curve, above the minimum of marginal cost.
3. Goods that do not have close substitutes face downward-sloping demand curves.
4. When the market interest rate rises, the price of bond will in general increase.
5. In the short run when facing negative demand shocks, full employment can only be achieved with the cost of increasing inflation rate.

二、選擇題：每題 3 分共 15 分

1. The marginal cost curve crosses the average total cost curve at
 - a. the efficient scale.
 - b. the minimum point on the average total cost curve.
 - c. a point where the marginal cost curve is rising.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
2. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. In the long run, there are no fixed costs.
 - b. Marginal cost is independent of fixed costs.
 - c. Economies of scale is a short-run concept.
 - d. Diminishing marginal product explains increasing marginal cost.
3. When firms are said to be price takers, it implies that if a firm raises its price,
 - a. buyers will go elsewhere.
 - b. buyers will pay the higher price in the short run.
 - c. competitors will also raise their prices.
 - d. firms in the industry will exercise market power.
4. Suppose the Federal Reserve wishes to decrease the money supply by \$100,000. If the required reserve ratio is 0.1, which of the following actions will achieve the Fed's goal?
 - (A) The Fed must purchase \$100,000 in bonds.
 - (B) The Fed must sell \$100,000 in bonds.
 - (C) The Fed must purchase \$10,000 in bonds.
 - (D) The Fed must sell \$10,000 in bonds.
5. Crowding out occurs
 - (A) when an increase in government spending decreases tax revenues
 - (B) when an increase in government spending increases investment spending
 - (C) when an increase in government spending crowds out bonds
 - (D) when an increase in government spending decreases other types of spending such as investment spending

本試題兩面印刷

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三. 解釋名詞: 譯成中文後解釋之, 每題 5 分共 30 分

1. Opportunity cost
2. Monopolistic competition
3. Stagflation
4. Gross National Product
5. Self-correcting mechanism
6. Purchasing power parity

四. 問答與計算題: 每題 10 分共 40 分

1. 老程對 X 和 Y 兩種商品的總效用(Total Utility)如下表所述, 他有 25 元花在 X 和 Y 兩種商品上:

若 X 價格為 5 元, Y 價格為 1 元。他應買多少 X 和多少 Y 才能使他總效用最大? 最高總效用水準為多少?

單位	TU _X	TU _Y
1	50	12
2	95	23
3	135	32
4	170	40
5	200	47
6	225	53
7	245	58
8	260	62
9	270	65

2. 設勞動為生產所需之唯一生產要素, 下表為甲、乙兩國每單位產量所需之勞動小時數:

則甲、乙兩國各在何種商品的生產上有

絕對利益與比較利益?(依機會成本表作答)

	甲國	乙國
布(公尺)	5	45
酒(公秉)	10	60

3. 請利用 AD 與 AS 曲線分析政府支出增加對國民所得與物價水準之短期與長期影響結果。

4. 假設中央銀行分別向銀行與非銀行大眾買進 2,000 萬元之債券, 假設銀行存款準備率在 10% 之下。試求(1)單家銀行(2)銀行體系分別在上述兩種情形下分別可創造多少新的存款貨幣?

試題完

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