

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、經濟學系、應用統計資訊學系

7 月 26 日 第三節

經濟學試題

(第 / 頁共 3 頁)

(限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機

不可使用計算機

一、選擇題 (每題2分)

- ___ 1. The opportunity cost of an item is
- the number of hours that one must work in order to buy one unit of the item.
 - what you give up to get that item.
 - always less than the dollar value of the item.
 - always greater than the cost of producing the item.
- ___ 2. In a market economy, supply and demand are important because they
- play a critical role in the allocation of the economy's scarce resources.
 - determine how much of each good gets produced.
 - can be used to predict the impact on the economy of various events and policies.
 - All of the above are correct.
- ___ 3. A market is a
- group of buyers and sellers of a particular good or service.
 - group of people with common economic characteristics.
 - place where buyers and sellers come together to engage in trade.
 - place where an auctioneer helps set prices and arrange sales.
- ___ 4. The relationship between price and quantity supplied is
- negative.
 - positive.
 - the same as the relationship between price and quantity demanded.
 - not well understood by economists because laboratory-type experiments have not been conducted.
- ___ 5. In a given market, how are the equilibrium price and the market-clearing price related?
- There is no relationship.
 - They are the same price.
 - The market-clearing price exceeds the equilibrium price.
 - The equilibrium price exceeds the market-clearing price.
- ___ 6. An externality is the impact of
- society's decisions on the well-being of society.
 - a person's actions on that person's well-being.
 - one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander.
 - society's decisions on the poorest person in the society.
- ___ 7. The impact of one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander is called
- an economic dilemma.
 - deadweight loss.
 - a multi-party problem.
 - an externality.
- ___ 8. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A competitive firm is a price maker and a monopoly is a price taker.
 - A competitive firm is a price taker and a monopoly is a price maker.
 - Both competitive firms and monopolies are price takers.
 - Both competitive firms and monopolies are price makers.
- ___ 9. An oligopoly is a market in which
- there are only a few sellers, each offering a product similar or identical to the products offered by other firms in the market.
 - firms are price takers.
 - the actions of one seller in the market have no impact on the other sellers' profits.
 - there are many price-taking firms, each offering a product similar or identical to the products offered by other firms in the market.
- ___ 10. Monopolistic competition is characterized by which of the following attributes?
- Free entry
 - Product differentiation
 - Many sellers
- (i) and (iii) only
 - (i) and (ii) only
 - (ii) and (iii) only
 - (i), (ii), and (iii)

本試題兩面印刷

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- ___ 11. The consumer price index is used to
- track changes in the level of wholesale prices in the economy.
 - monitor changes in the cost of living.
 - monitor changes in the level of real GDP.
 - track changes in the stock market.
- ___ 12. The term *inflation* is used to describe a situation in which
- the overall level of prices in the economy is increasing.
 - incomes in the economy are increasing.
 - stock-market prices are rising.
 - the economy is growing rapidly.
- ___ 13. When opening a restaurant you may need to buy ovens, freezers, tables, and cash registers. Economists call these expenditures
- capital investment.
 - investment in human capital.
 - business consumption expenditures.
 - None of the above is correct.
- ___ 14. Which of the following is the correct way to figure the future value of \$1 put in an account that earns 5 percent for 20 years?
- $\$1(1 + .05)^{20}$
 - $\$1(1 + .05 \times 20) \times 20$
 - $\$1(1 + .05 \times 20)$
 - $\$1(1 + 20/.05)^{20}$
- ___ 15. The amount of money that a firm receives from the sale of its output is called
- total gross profit.
 - total net profit.
 - total revenue.
 - net revenue.
- ___ 16. The cost of producing an additional unit of output is the firm's
- marginal cost.
 - productivity offset.
 - variable cost.
 - average variable cost.
- ___ 17. The price level rises from 120 to 126. What is the inflation rate?
- 3%
 - 5%
 - 6%
 - None of the above is correct.
- ___ 18. When prices are falling, economists say that there is
- disinflation.
 - deflation.
 - a contraction.
 - an inverted inflation.
- ___ 19. If real output in an economy is 1000 goods per year, the money supply is \$300, and each dollar is spent an average of 3 times per year, then according to the quantity equation, the average price of goods is
- \$0.90.
 - \$1.00.
 - \$1.11.
 - \$1.33.
- ___ 20. Suppose a shift in aggregate demand creates an economic contraction. If policymakers can respond with sufficient speed and precision, they can offset the initial shift by shifting
- aggregate supply right.
 - aggregate supply left.
 - aggregate demand right.
 - aggregate demand left.

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二、是非題 (每題 2 分)

- ___ 1. When a monopoly charges a higher price, fewer of its goods are sold.
- ___ 2. When all consumers are charged the same price and that price exceeds marginal cost, the result is a deadweight loss for society.
- ___ 3. A monopolistically competitive market is characterized by barriers to entry.
- ___ 4. Other things the same, the higher the rate of saving and investment in a country, the higher will be the standard of living.
- ___ 5. Lenders sell bonds and borrowers buy them.

三、問答題 (共 50 分)

- 1. 為何廠商在完全競爭市場是價格接受者? (20分)
- 2. 若美國利率相對台灣利率高，新台幣應該升值或貶值? (15分)
- 3. 下列何者對 GDP 貢獻較多----- 一部省油車的生產 或 一部豪華轎車的生產? 為什麼? (15分)

試題完