

銘傳大學 98 學年度春季轉學生招生考試

1 月 23 日 第三節

經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

一、單選題每題2分共計50分

1. According to the short-run Phillips curve, when actual real GDP is _____ potential output, the price level _____ and the unemployment rate falls.
A) below; increases
B) above; decreases
C) below; decreases
D) above; increases
2. If the economy is suffering from a recessionary gap, the Fed should conduct _____ monetary policy by _____ the money supply.
A) expansionary; decreasing
B) expansionary; increasing
C) contractionary; decreasing
D) contractionary; increasing
3. To decrease the money supply, the central bank could:
A) lower the discount rate.
B) make open-market sales.
C) increase the discount rate.
D) lower the federal funds rate spread.
4. Income-expenditure equilibrium GDP is:
A) the level of GDP at which the unemployment rate is zero.
B) the level of GDP at which GDP equals planned aggregate spending.
C) the level of GDP at which there are no savings.
D) the level of GDP at which autonomous consumption equals planned inventory investment.
5. All other things unchanged, a general increase in the amount of government borrowing will typically:
A) shift the loanable funds demand curve to the left and decrease interest rates.
B) shift the loanable funds demand curve to the right and increase interest rates.
C) have no effect on the loanable funds demand curve.
D) have no effect on the demand for loanable funds.
6. Diminishing returns to physical capital implies that, when human capital per worker and the state of technology remain fixed, each successive increase in physical capital leads to:
A) a smaller increase in productivity.
B) a larger increase in productivity.
C) a decrease in productivity.
D) negative productivity.
7. The intermediate goods are not counted in the calculation of GDP, because:
A) that involves double-counting.
B) these goods are not produced for the market.
C) these are produced in the underground economy.
D) these goods involve financial transactions.
8. If a price index in Year 1 is 146 and in Year 2 is 163, the rate of inflation between Year 1 and Year 2 is _____.
A) 8.2%
B) 10.43%
C) 11.64%
D) 15.0%

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9. In a perfectly competitive labor market, the equilibrium wage in the industry:
- A) is the same for all firms hiring in that market.
 - B) is always greater than the value of marginal product.
 - C) results in diminishing marginal product.
 - D) causes some people to be unemployed in this industry.
10. When a good is nonexcludable:
- A) consumers will pay the producers the market price for the good.
 - B) producers will produce too much of the good.
 - C) a free-rider problem will exist.
 - D) production will be efficient.
11. An inefficient allocation of resources will occur when:
- A) decision makers are faced with the full costs and benefits of their actions.
 - B) there are clearly defined property rights.
 - C) no alternative exists that would increase the welfare of society.
 - D) decision makers are not faced with the full benefits and costs of their choices.
12. The difference between the marginal social benefit curve and the market demand curve is the:
- A) additional cost of producing an additional good.
 - B) marginal external cost.
 - C) marginal benefit to the consumers of the good.
 - D) marginal external benefit.
13. When tradable emissions permits are used, if the demand for emissions shifts to the right, the equilibrium price of permits _____, and the equilibrium quantity _____.
- A) falls; increases
 - B) increases; stays the same
 - C) falls; falls
 - D) stays the same; increases
14. If a firm under monopolistic competition is producing a quantity that generates $MC < MR$, we can assume profit can be _____ by _____.
- A) increased; decreasing production
 - B) increased; increasing production
 - C) increased; increasing the price
 - D) maximized; decreasing production
15. A dominant strategy equilibrium exists in a game when:
- A) every player has no choice.
 - B) every player makes the same choice, regardless of the action of the other players.
 - C) each player makes the best choice, given the choice of the other player.
 - D) no player is able to dictate the actions of any other player.
16. If price is greater than average variable cost and less than average total cost at the profit-maximizing quantity of output in the short run, a perfectly competitive firm will:
- A) produce at an economic loss.
 - B) produce at an economic profit.
 - C) shut down production.
 - D) produce more than the profit-maximizing quantity.

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(第 3 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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17. If all firms in an industry are price-takers, then:
- A) each firm can take the price that it wants to charge and sell at this price, provided it is not too different from the prices other firms are charging.
 - B) each firm takes the market price as given for its current output level, recognizing that the price will change if it alters its output significantly.
 - C) an individual firm cannot alter the market price even if it doubles its output.
 - D) the market sets the price, and each firm can take it or leave it (by setting a different price).
18. Which of the following statements is *true*?
- A) The substitution effect always involves a change in consumption in the same direction as the change in the budget.
 - B) The substitution effect always involves a change in consumption in the same direction as the change in price.
 - C) The substitution effect always involves a change in consumption in the opposite direction as the change in price.
 - D) The substitution effect always involves a change in consumption in the opposite direction as the change in the budget.
19. Given the demand curve for a good, the more inelastic the supply curve, the _____ equilibrium output will fall and the _____ will be the deadweight loss when the government imposes an excise tax.
- A) more; smaller
 - B) more; larger
 - C) less; smaller
 - D) less; larger
20. At the point at which it is currently producing, Britain must give up the production of 75 hats to produce 25 additional sweaters. The opportunity cost of producing 4 sweaters is _____ hats.
- A) 4
 - B) 12
 - C) 71
 - D) 79
21. Suppose a local hardware store has explicit costs of \$2 million per year and implicit costs of \$44,000 per year. If the store earned an economic profit of \$50,000 last year, this means that the store's accounting profit equaled:
- A) \$94,000.
 - B) \$6,000.
 - C) \$2,050,000.
 - D) \$2,044,000.
22. If your purchases of shoes increase from 9 pairs per year to 11 pairs per year when your income increases from \$19,000 to \$21,000 a year, other things equal, then, for you, shoes are considered a(n):
- A) normal good.
 - B) inferior good.
 - C) complementary good.
 - D) substitute good.

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23. Which of the following is a reason for governments imposing or maintaining price controls?
- A) Both consumers and producers benefit from price controls.
 - B) It may be politically expedient to impose price controls that benefit influential voting groups.
 - C) The government benefits from price controls.
 - D) Price controls improve the efficiency of the market.
24. A minimum price set above the equilibrium price is a:
- A) demand price.
 - B) supply price.
 - C) price floor.
 - D) price ceiling.
25. Technological improvements will:
- A) leave the production possibility frontier unchanged.
 - B) shift the production possibility frontier inward.
 - C) shift the production possibility frontier outward.
 - D) necessarily lead to increased unemployment.

二、問答題

- 1 面對金融危機，中央銀行擬採取寬鬆的貨幣政策對抗不景氣。請問何謂貨幣寬鬆政策？中央銀行可以採取哪些措施？為何寬鬆的貨幣政策可以對抗不景氣？(15%)
- 2 面對政府收支失衡，政府擬對商品課征從價稅，請問消費者是否因此而會增加負擔？請問在哪些情況下消費者負擔會加重？(15%)。
- 3 利率提高是否會增加儲蓄？請配合圖形說明之。(20%)

試題完

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