

淡江大學九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試試題 ⁶¹⁻¹

系別：商管組三年級

科目：經濟學

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
○	簡單型計算機

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I. 單選題 (每題 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. An increase in the price of oil causes a _____ inflation and _____ output.
(a) demand-pull; lower (b) demand-pull; higher (c) cost-push; higher (d) cost-push; lower

2. The ABC Bank has \$2 million in deposits and \$200,000 in reserves. If the required reserve ratio is 10%, excess reserves are equal to
(a) \$200,000. (b) \$50,000. (c) zero. (d) \$450,000.

3. Which of the following can explain why a large drugstore chain produces at a lower average cost than an individually owned drugstore?
(a) Increasing marginal returns. (b) Diminishing marginal returns.
(c) Economies of scale. (d) Diseconomies of scale.

4. Which of the following is not counted in the labor force?
(a) Julia, who is looking for an opportunity to be an actress but could not get any.
(b) Ford, who was a college teacher but is a taxi driver now.
(c) Gibson, age 13, is a newspaper delivery boy.
(d) Richard, who takes 3-weeks off from work for a vacation.

5. Suppose the saving function is $S = -200 + 0.5Y$, and investment $I = 100$, then which of the following is NOT true?
(a) Equilibrium income is 600. (b) The autonomous consumption is 200.
(c) Consumption increases 50 as income increases 100.
(d) Saving decreases 30 as income increases 60.

6. If officials raise tuition on our campus in order to increase revenue, it will
(a) not be successful if the demand curve slopes downward. (b) be successful if demand is elastic.
(c) be successful if demand is inelastic. (d) be successful if supply is elastic.

7. When the price of X rose by 10%, the quantity demanded of Y rose by 20%. Therefore,
(a) the demand for X is inelastic. (b) the demand for Y is elastic.
(c) X and Y are substitutes. (d) X and Y are complements.

8. The House of Pizza store, a monopolistic competitive firm, is producing 100 pizzas per day and selling each pizza for \$400. At that production level ATC is \$500, AVC is \$300, AFC is \$200, and both MR and MC are \$350. The firm should
(a) continue to produce 100 pizzas. (b) produce zero pizzas and just pay fixed costs.
(c) decrease output to the point where MC equals ATC.
(d) increase output to the point where price equals MC.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

本試題雙面印

淡江大學九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試試題 61-2

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9. In a perfect competitive industry, at every point along the long run industry supply curve,
- (a) all firms earn only a normal profit.
 - (b) all firms earn only a economic profit.
 - (c) some firms may make profits while others may make losses.
 - (d) some firms may make profits while others may make only normal profits.

10. Pareto optimality is the condition in which
- (a) it is possible to make one person better without making some others worse off.
 - (b) it is impossible to make some one better off without hurting someone else.
 - (c) the distribution of income is equal.
 - (d) the distribution of income is not equal.

II. 計算問答題 (共 60 分)

1. 給定一市場資訊： (20 分)

市場需求: $P = 125 - Q$

整個產業總生產的總成本為 $TC = Q^2 + 5Q + 20$

- (a) 若這是完全競爭結構，市場決定出的均衡價格及數量各是多少？
- (b) 若這是獨占結構，獨占廠商決定出的價格及數量各是多少？
- (c) 獨占造成浪費，無謂損失(包含消費者及生產者剩餘平白損失的部分)有多大？
- (d) 把以上資料畫在圖形上。

2. 給定下面資料：(億元) (20 分)

消費： $C = 300 + 0.75Y_d$ ， Y_d ：稅後所得， 稅收： $T = 80 + 0.2Y$ ，

投資： $I = 200$ ， 政府支出： $G = 300$ ， 出口： $X = 100$ ， 進口： $M = 40$

充分就業所得： $Y_f = 1500$ 。

- (a) 這個經濟的均衡所得水準是使多少？
- (b) 這個經濟有什麼經濟問題？
- (c) 政府準備以財政政策來解決，若分別變動政府支出或稅收的方法，各應該如何做？
- (d) 把以上資料畫在總支出的圖形上。(須標明出均衡所得、充分就業所得、缺口、財政政策如何使總支出線移動)

3. 用圖形及文字說明中央銀行在公開市場買進公債對經濟的影響： (20 分)

- (a) IS-LM 圖形分析此政策對利率即所得的影響；
- (b) 再以 AD-AS 圖形分析此政策對物價和所得的長期、短期效果。