

# 淡江大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別：商管組三年級

科目：經濟學

准帶項目請打「V」

簡單型計算機

節次：7 月 13 日第 5 節

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## I. 單選題 (每題 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. Suppose that demand increases AND supply decreases. What would happen in the market for the good?
  - a. Equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on equilibrium quantity would be ambiguous.
  - b. Equilibrium price would increase, but the impact on equilibrium quantity would be ambiguous.
  - c. Both equilibrium price and quantity would increase.
  - d. Both equilibrium price and quantity would decrease.
2. Exports are
  - a. a limit placed on the quantity of goods brought into a country.
  - b. goods produced abroad and sold domestically.
  - c. a country's ability to produce a good.
  - d. goods produced domestically and sold abroad.
3. A perfectly inelastic demand implies that buyers
  - a. decrease their purchases when the price rises.
  - b. purchase the same amount when the price rises or falls.
  - c. increase their purchases only slightly when the price falls.
  - d. respond substantially to an increase in price.
4. The area below a demand curve and above the price measures
  - a. producer surplus.
  - b. total surplus.
  - c. consumer surplus.
  - d. willingness to pay.
5. Public goods are
  - a. rival and excludable.
  - b. rival but excludable.
  - c. nonrival but excludable.
  - d. nonrival and nonexcludable.
6. When a tax is levied on the sellers of a good, the supply curve shifts
  - a. up by the amount of the tax.
  - b. down by the amount of the tax.
  - c. up by more than the tax.
  - d. down by less than the tax.

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7. To compute GDP we
  - a. simply sum the number of final goods and services.
  - b. sum the cost of producing final goods and services.
  - c. use weights determined by a survey regarding how much people value different sorts of goods and services to compute GDP as a weighted average.
  - d. sum the market values of final goods and services.
  
8. The term "inflation" is used to describe a situation in which
  - a. the overall level of prices in the economy is increasing.
  - b. incomes in the economy are increasing.
  - c. stock-market prices are rising.
  - d. the economy is growing rapidly.
  
9. Accumulating capital
  - a. requires that society sacrifice consumption goods in the present.
  - b. allows society to consume more in the present.
  - c. decreases saving rates.
  - d. has no tradeoffs.
  
10. The misery index is calculated as the
  - a. natural unemployment rate plus the long-run inflation rate.
  - b. inflation rate plus the unemployment rate.
  - c. unemployment rate minus the inflation rate.
  - d. actual inflation rate minus the expected inflation rate.

## II. 計算問答題（共 60 分）

1. 請概述下列幾種市場類型之特性，並為其各舉一例。（20 分）
  - a. 完全競爭（perfectly competitive）
  - b. 獨佔（a monopoly）
  - c. 寡佔（an oligopoly）
  - d. 獨佔性競爭（monopolistic competition）
  
2. 請以圖形分析養殖漁業超抽地下水養魚，對魚價、魚產量以及社會的影響。（10 分）
  
3. 試分析政府採行擴張性貨幣政策，對產出以及物價的影響。（注意：不同學派有不同的看法）（15 分）
  
4. 景氣對策信號共分五種燈號，分別為何？其各代表何種景氣狀況？（15 分）