

淡江大學八十九學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系別：商管組二年級

科目：經濟學

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本試題雙面印製

第 I 及第 II 大題請按照以下格式於答案卷上書寫作答：

I. 1 _____	II. 1 _____	6 _____	11 _____
2 _____	2 _____	7 _____	12 _____
3 _____	3 _____	8 _____	13 _____
4 _____	4 _____	9 _____	14 _____
5 _____	5 _____	10 _____	15 _____

I. 是非題：對的打“○”，錯的打“X” (每題 3 分，共 15 分)

1. A laissez-faire economy is one in which individual people and firms pursue their own self-interest without any central direction or regulations.
2. A simultaneous increase in both the supply of and the demand for T-shirt would cause an increase in the equilibrium price of T-shirts.
3. Those who believe that the wage rate adjusts quickly to clear the labor market are likely to believe that the aggregate supply curve is positively sloped, and that monetary and fiscal policy have a substantial effect on output and employment.
4. The budget deficit tends to increase when GDP decreases as a result of the impact of the automatic stabilizers and the need for expansionary government initiatives.
5. Market power allows a firm to charge any price it likes.

II. 單選題 (每題 3 分，共 45 分)

1. You own a videotape of *Titanic*. The opportunity cost of watching this videotape for the second time
(a) is zero.
(b) cannot be calculated.
(c) is the value of the alternative use of the time you spend watching the videotape.
(d) is one-half the cost of the videotape, since it is the second time you've watched it.
2. The quantity demanded of Coca Cola has decreased. The best explanation is that
(a) the price of Pepsi has increased.
(b) Coca Cola's advertising is not as effective as before.
(c) the price of Coca Cola increased.
(d) consumers had an increase in income.
3. Apples and oranges are substitute goods. A freeze in Florida destroyed a good portion of the orange crop. *Ceteris Paribus*,
(a) the price of both apples and oranges will increase.
(b) the price of both apples and oranges will fall.
(c) the price of oranges will increase and the price of apples will fall.
(d) the price of oranges will fall and the price of apples will increase.

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4. The owner of a hot dogs stand has estimated that if he lowers the price of hot dogs from \$20 to \$15, he will increase sales from 400 to 500 hot dogs per day. The demand for hot dogs is
(a) elastic. (b) inelastic (c) unitary elastic. (d) perfectly elastic.
5. When total product is maximized,
(a) both marginal product (MP) and average product (AP) are zero.
(b) MP is zero but AP is positive.
(c) MP is positive but AP is zero.
(d) both MP and AP are positive.
6. If the product derived from the last dollar spent on labor is less than the product derived from the last dollar spent on capital, then the firm
(a) is minimizing costs.
(b) should use more labor and less capital to minimize costs.
(c) should use less labor and more capital to minimize costs.
(d) should increase the price paid to labor and decrease the price paid to capital.
7. The ABC shoes manufacturing has total fixed costs of \$800, average variable cost is \$20 and average total cost is \$25. The ABC shoes manufacturing is producing
(a) 250 pairs of shoes. (b) 100 pairs. (c) 160 pairs. (d) 200 pairs.
8. When will a profit-maximizing firm not operate at MC (marginal cost) = MR (marginal revenue)?
(a) When it is suffering a loss and P (price) $<$ AVC (average variable cost).
(b) When it is suffering a loss but $P > AVC$
(c) When it is earning normal profits.
(d) When it is earning a zero economic profit.
9. Assume there's no leakage from the banking system and that all commercial banks are loaned up. The required reserve ratio is 25%. If the central bank buys \$5 million worth of government bonds from the public, the change in the money supply is
(a) -\$20 million. (b) -\$12.5 million. (c) \$12.5 million. (d) \$20 million.
10. Which of the following would be counted in the GNP of ROC, but not the GDP of ROC?
(a) Profits earned in ROC by foreign-owned companies.
(b) Wages paid to foreigners working in ROC.
(c) Dividends paid on stock in foreign-owned companies to ROC citizens.
(d) Rent paid to a ROC citizen who owns land in USA.
11. The money supply has increased from \$1 trillion to \$1.1 trillion. Which of the following could have caused this increase?
(a) The central bank sold government bonds to the public.
(b) Consumers deposited the money that earned from selling stocks.
(c) The central bank increased the discount rate.
(d) Commercial banks began to hold excess reserves.

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12. Assume that the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. By increasing government spending by \$400, equilibrium output _____; and by increasing taxes by \$400, equilibrium output _____.

- (a) increases by \$1600, decreases by \$1600
- (b) increases by \$1600, decreases by \$1200
- (c) increases by \$1200, decreases by \$1600
- (d) increases by \$400, decreases by \$400

13. According to the Phillips curve, if policy makers want to reduce the unemployment rate, they must accept

- (a) a lower inflation rate.
- (b) a higher inflation rate.
- (c) a reduction in aggregate demand.
- (d) a reduction in aggregate supply.

14. Full employment means that

- (a) unemployment rate equals zero.
- (b) unemployment rate equals natural rate of unemployment.
- (c) the level of output equals the potential output.
- (d) Both (b) and (c) are true.

15. Which of the following is a cost of anticipated inflation?

- (a) Debtors are made worse off.
- (b) Creditors are made worse off.
- (c) The degree of risk associated with investment in the economy increases.
- (d) If people are not fully informed about the changes in price, resources will be misallocated.

III. 計算問答題 (每題 20 分，共 40 分)

1. 給定一市場資訊

市場需求：

$$P = 62 - Q$$

P 為價格， Q 為數量

整個產業生產的總成本為

$$TC = 0.5Q^2 + 2Q + 10$$

- (1) 若這是完全競爭結構，市場決定出的均衡價格及均衡數量各是多少？消費者剩餘為多少？
- (2) 若這是獨占結構，獨占廠商決定出的價格及數量各是多少？消費者剩餘為多少？
- (3) 獨占造成浪費，無謂損失 (deadweight loss) 有多少？

2. 當經濟不景氣導致嚴重失業使得政府決定採行對策。

- (1) 用 IS-LM 圖形分別分析政府採取對應之 (a) 貨幣政策、(b) 財政政策 對利率的影響；此兩政策對民間企業的投資各有何影響？
- (2) 再以 AD-AS 圖形分析此兩政策對物價和所得所產生的短期及長期效果。