

# 淡江大學九十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

| 准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」 |     |
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本試題共 4 頁

本試題雙面印製

- I. 是非題：對的打“○”，錯的打“×”（每題3分，共15分）
1. The impact of a \$200 increase in income on quantity demanded would be called the income effect.
  2. Over the long run, technological changes increase both labor productivity and unemployment rates.
  3. If a firm is producing at its minimum efficient scale, increasing its output slightly will lead to diseconomies of scale.
  4. If an individual firm's short-run supply curve slopes upward, the long-run industry supply curve must also slope upward.
  5. A \$100 billion increase in government purchases will have the same effect on real GDP as a \$100 billion decrease in taxes.
- II. 單選題（每題3分，共45分）
1. The expression “There is no such thing as a free lunch” means
    - a. that even if the lunch is free, we pay for it in extra calories.
    - b. that resources used up in the lunch are not available to satisfy other wants.
    - c. The same thing as “The best things in life are free.”
    - d. You can eat only if you work first.
    - e. Neither see nor air is free.
  2. Suppose you drink more tea because the price of coffee has increased. Which of the following best explains your action?
    - a. the law of supply.
    - b. tea and coffee are complements.
    - c. the substitution effect.
    - d. the income effect.
    - e. your nominal income has increased.
  3. Suppose a market is in equilibrium and then a price ceiling is established below the equilibrium price. Which of the following will happen?
    - a. Quantity demanded will decrease.
    - b. A surplus will develop.
    - c. A shortage will develop.
    - d. The quantity sold will rise.
    - e. The market will remain in equilibrium.

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4. The economic theory that states that as time passes, economic systems become much more similar, with common rates of growth, common employment levels and common rates of inflation is known as
  - a. divergence theory.
  - b. parallel path theory.
  - c. non-competing economic systems theory.
  - d. convergence theory.
  - e. static state theory.
  
5. Full employment
  - a. exists when everyone in the economy has a job.
  - b. exists when everyone who wants a job has one.
  - c. exists when the unemployment rate is zero.
  - d. will always include some unemployment.
  - e. exists when everyone in the labor force has a job.
  
6. If future price changes were perfectly anticipated by both borrowers and lenders, what would happen to the real interest rate in the future if the price level changed?
  - a. it would increase.
  - b. It would decrease.
  - c. It would decrease by the amount of the price increase.
  - d. It would increase by the amount of the price increase
  - e. It would not change.
  
7. If toy stores overestimate the 1999 demand for yo-yos and, as a result, have an expectedly large number of them on hand at the end of the year, the value of the increased inventory of yo-yos will be counted as
  - a. investment in 1999.
  - b. investment in 2000.
  - c. consumption in 1999.
  - d. consumption in 2000.
  - e. part of GDP only when the toys are sold.
  
8. If the economy is already producing at its potential,
  - a. the spending multiplier equals  $1/(1-MPC)$  in the long run.
  - b. the spending multiplier is less than  $1/(1-MPC)$  in the long run.
  - c. the spending multiplier is more than  $1/(1-MPC)$  in the long run.
  - d. the spending multiplier equals zero in the long run.
  - e. the aggregate demand curve is horizontal.

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9. The banking system creates money in the sense that it
  - a. prints money.
  - b. creates excess reserves from loans.
  - c. creates loans from excess reserves.
  - d. creates required reserves from loans.
  - e. creates loans from required reserves.
  
10. A successful advertising campaign would likely
  - a. increase price elasticity of demand by stressing the uniqueness of the product.
  - b. decrease price elasticity of demand by stressing the uniqueness of the product.
  - c. reduce price elasticity of demand by informing consumers of the availability of substitutes.
  - d. not alter the demand curve.
  - e. generally make the demand curve shift inward.
  
11. The marginal utility of second copy of today's newspaper is
  - a. infinite
  - b. practically equal to zero.
  - c. positive and greater than the marginal utility of the first copy.
  - d. equal to the marginal utility of the first copy.
  - e. \$15.
  
12. If marginal revenue is less than price for a firm, it must be true that the firm
  - a. is a monopoly.
  - b. is in perfect competition.
  - c. is in monopolistic competition.
  - d. faces a perfectly elastic demand curve.
  - e. faces a downward-sloping demand curve.
  
13. The chances of collusion are greatest when
  - a. firms are producing a differentiated product.
  - b. there are many firms in the industry.
  - c. there are tiny firms and huge firms together in the same industry.
  - d. demand curves and cost curves are similar among the firms in the industry.
  - e. demand is falling.

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14. Which of the following is true of the relationship between price and marginal cost under monopolistic competition?
- $P=MC$  at all levels of output.
  - $P=MC$  at the profit-maximizing quantity.
  - $P>MC$  at the profit-maximizing quantity.
  - $P<MC$  at the profit-maximizing quantity.
  - $P<MC$  at the quantities below the profit-maximizing quantity.
15. According to the kinked demand curve theory, the firm's
- price will never change.
  - price will change whenever marginal cost changes.
  - price will change whenever fixed cost changes.
  - price will not necessarily change with small changes in marginal cost.
  - price will only change if demand changes.

### III. 計算題 (每題 20 分, 共 40 分)

1. Suppose the market demand for potato is given by  $Q_d = 200 - 10P$  and the market supply for potato is given by  $Q_s = 10P - 100$ , where  $P$  is price per potato.
- In equilibrium, how many potatoes would be sold and at what price?
  - What would happen if suppliers set the price of potato at \$16? Explain the price adjustment process.
  - The price of corn increases, the demand for potato doubles. What is the new market demand for potato?
  - What is the new equilibrium price and quantity of potato?
2. 請解釋為什麼大多數專家認為官方所公佈失業率低估實際失業率？那些因素高估實際失業率？