

淡江大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題 3-1

5

系別：商管組二年級

科目：經 濟 學

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
×	簡單型計算機

本試題共 3 頁

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

I. 是非題：對的打“○”，錯的打“X” (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

1. Economists often focus on average behavior because it is easier to predict.
2. Monetary policy is a supply-side policy because it is used to change money supply.
3. A decline in the interest rate, other things constant, shifts the investment function upward.
4. A firm facing a kinked demand curve usually expects that if it changes its price in either direction, its total revenue will decrease.
5. If a monopolist engages in perfect price discrimination, the demand curve also becomes the marginal revenue curve.
6. The existence of discouraged worker problem underestimates the actual rate of unemployment.
7. If output exceeds planned aggregate spending, the result is unplanned inventory increases.
8. If the expected price level exceeds the actual price level, then real GDP may fall below potential output.
9. Economies of scale can be caused by the use of larger, more specialized machines.
10. Monopolists have the highest market power that allows them to charge any price they like.

II. 單選題 (每題 3 分，共 45 分)

1. If the product derived from the last dollar spent on labor is more 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.
2. Which of the following statement is true?
 - (a) Since most people want a BMW sports car, their demand for it is high.
 - (b) If price increases, the demand curve shifts to the right.
 - (c) The price of BMW sports car decreases, its quantity demanded increases.
 - (d) If the demand curve shifts, the supply curve will shift as well.
3. The owner of a fried chicken stand has estimated that if he lowers the price of hot dogs from \$35 to \$30, he will increase sales from 400 to 500 fried chickens per day. The demand for fried chicken is
 - (a) elastic.
 - (b) inelastic
 - (c) unitary elastic.
 - (d) perfectly elastic.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

淡江大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題 5-2

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4. Suppose the current equilibrium price of movie ticket is \$250. If the government decides the price of movie ticket cannot rise above \$200, the result of this policy would be
- (a) a shift of demand on the right.
 - (b) at the \$200 price, the quantity sold would be greater than the quantity bought.
 - (c) a shortage of movie ticket at the price of \$200.
 - (d) a decrease in consumer surplus.
5. "I feel sick. I shouldn't have had that last pizza." Which statement best describes it?
- (a) The total utility from having ice cream is negative.
 - (b) The marginal utility of the last ice cream was negative.
 - (c) The marginal utility of the last ice cream was zero.
 - (d) The total utility from having ice cream is zero.
6. You rent a DVD of a movie. The opportunity cost of watching this DVD for the second time
- (a) cannot be calculated.
 - (b) is zero.
 - (c) is one-half the rent of the DVD, since it is the second time you've watched it.
 - (d) is the value of the alternative use of the time you spend watching the DVD.
7. Which of the following shows the concept of "more is better"?
- (a) Consumers moving along an indifference curve.
 - (b) An increase in income shifts the budget line to the right.
 - (c) Higher indifference curves yield higher utility.
 - (d) Budget lines closer to the origin represent lower income
8. Assume there's no leakage from the banking system and that all commercial banks are loaned up. The required reserve ratio is 20%. If the central bank sells \$50 million worth of government bonds from the public, the change in the money supply is
- (a) -\$200 million.
 - (b) -\$250 million.
 - (c) \$200 million.
 - (d) \$250 million.
9. Which of the following is not counted in the labor force?
- (a) Ford, who was a college teacher but is a taxi driver now.
 - (b) Julia, who is looking for an opportunity to be an actress but could not get any.
 - (c) Richard, who takes 3-weeks off from work for a vacation.
 - (d) Gibson, age 13, is a newspaper delivery boy
10. In a private economy, suppose the saving function is $S = -100 + 0.1Y$, and investment $I = 200$, then which of the following is not true?
- (a) Equilibrium income is 3000.
 - (b) The autonomous consumption is 100.
 - (c) Consumption increases 180 as income increases 200.
 - (d) Saving decreases 10 as income increases 100.

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11. Which of the following is NOT a problem associated with GDP as a measure of social welfare?
- (a) It does not count the production of intermediate goods.
 - (b) It excludes the value of leisure time
 - (c) It excludes many non-market activities
 - (d) It says nothing about the distribution of income.
12. The seafood source quotes the price of fish at \$100 a pound and the price of lobster at \$120 per pound. This is an example of money serving as
- (a) a unit of account.
 - (b) a store of value.
 - (c) a medium of exchange.
 - (d) All of the above..
13. Which of the following statement about "stagflation" is not true?
- (a) Stagflation occurs when the aggregate demand curve shifts to the left.
 - (b) Stagflation occurs when there is an adverse supply shock.
 - (c) Stagflation cannot be cured by demand-side policy.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c).
14. The government increases spending while the central bank takes accommodation monetary policy so that the interest rate remains unchanged. In this situation, there will be
- (a) complete crowding-out.
 - (b) substantial, but less than complete, crowding-out.
 - (c) slight crowding-out.
 - (d) no crowding-out.
15. The House of Pizza has total fixed costs of \$25000, average variable cost is \$100 and average total cost is \$150. The House of Pizza is producing _____ units of pizza. (填入答案)

III. 問答題 (共 25 分)

1. 今年台灣的鳳梨盛產，但其價格並未下降。說明原因何在？並以供需圖形分析之。(10分)
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。
 - (2) 再以 AD-AS 圖形分析此兩政策對物價和所得所產生的效果。(15分)