

淡江大學九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試試題

5-1

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

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本試題雙面印製

各大題請按照以下格式於答案卷上書寫作答，不要誤填在題目卷上

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| I. 1. _____ | 6. _____ | II. 1. _____ | III. 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | 4. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 5. _____ | 5. _____ |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| IV. 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

I.是非題：對的打“○”，不對的打“×”(每題3分，共30分)。

- The opportunity cost along an increasing-cost production possibility frontier must be positive and increasing.
- In the market for broccoli, the equilibrium quantity of broccoli will certainly increase if the supply of broccoli decreases and the demand for broccoli increases.
- You expect your income to rise. For a normal good, this would result in an increase in the quantity demanded and a fall in price.
- Total revenue will decrease if price increases and demand is inelastic.
- An increase in the wage rate will increase the quantity of labor supplied, according to substitution effect., and will decrease the quantity of labor supplied, according to the income effect.
- The cost-minimizing combination of labor and capital occurs when the MRTS of capital for labor equals the MRTS of labor for capital.
- When average cost is greater than the marginal cost, average cost is rising.
- In monopolistic competition, when profits are being maximized, the price exceeds marginal cost.
- When the marginal social cost of a good exceeds its marginal private cost, too many units will be produced by the market.
- Ben is buying shirts and shoes such that the marginal utility of shirts is 12 and the marginal utility of shoes is 3. Shirts and shoes are priced at \$8 and \$2 respectively. It can be concluded that Ben is spending too much on shirts and not enough on shoes.

淡江大學九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試試題 5-2

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II. 單選題 (每題 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. Which one of the following pairs of policy actions would definitely not increase the money supply?
 - A. Open market sales of securities, increasing the discount rate.
 - B. Open market sales of securities, reducing the discount rate.
 - C. Open market purchases of securities, increasing the discount rate.
 - D. Open market purchases of securities, reducing the discount rate.
2. Each of the following will make the AD curve shift to the right except
 - A. a tax cut.
 - B. an open market sale of securities by the Fed.
 - C. a decrease in the required reserve ratio.
 - D. an increase in government spending.
3. A perfectly competitive firm sells its output for \$40 per unit. Its current output is 1000 units. At that level, its marginal cost is \$50 and increasing, average variable cost is \$35, and average total cost is \$60. To maximize total short-run profits, the firm should
 - A. increase production.
 - B. increase price.
 - C. decrease production.
 - D. shut down.
4. The supply of computer software packages increases. As a result, the demand for personal computers rises. These two goods are _____. The price of microchips, used to produce personal computers, will _____.
 - A. substitutes, increase.
 - B. substitutes, decrease.
 - C. complements, increase.
 - D. complements, decrease.
5. The table below shows the maximum output of each good in each country, for example, maximum country B production of milk is 3 units.

	Country A	Country B
Milk	3	6
Bananas	5	2

- According to the table above,
- A. Country B has a comparative advantage in producing both goods.
 - B. Country B has a comparative advantage in the production of bananas, and country A has a comparative advantage in the production of milk.
 - C. Country B has a comparative advantage in the production of milk, and country A has a comparative advantage in the production of bananas.
 - D. Country A has a comparative advantage in producing both goods.

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III. 配合題：每題只能配一個最合適之正確的答案(每題 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. Which industry is the most likely industry to have substantial barriers to entry?
 2. A natural monopoly is usually regulated to produce an output level such that _____.
 3. A group of firms that get together to set price and output jointly is called _____.
 4. For firms' in _____, output is homogeneous.
 5. In the short run, a perfectly competitive firm incurring losses should still produce if it can cover its _____.
- 甲. $P=ATC$. 乙. cartel. 丙. monopolistically competitive
丁. $MR=MC$. 戊. perfect competition 己. a price-leadership industry
庚. variable cost 辛. $P=MC$. 申. monopoly 酉. fixed cost

IV. 計算與填充題：請列式計算後將答案填入指定之格子中(每題 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. The total product from 3 workers is 32 units and that from 4 is 40 units. Output is selling at \$2. What is the maximum the firm would be willing to pay for the fourth worker?
2. A 10% fall in the price of shampoo results in a 5% increase in the quantity of shampoo demanded. What is the price elasticity of demand?
3. GDP is 1,200, consumption is 900, gross private domestic investment is 150, exports are 50, and imports are 125, depreciation is 40. Please calculate the government spending.
4. In country A, nominal GDP is \$12,000 billion and the GDP price index is 80. What is the real GDP?
5. Country A has a population of 1,000,000 citizens. The labor-force participation rate is 80%. The number of people with jobs is 728,000. What is the unemployment rate?
6. If the CPI is 135 in Year 2 and 120 in Year 1, what is the percentage change in the price level between the years?
7. $MPC=0.9$. Planned investment=100 and equilibrium income level is 1000. If income were at 800, what would be the level of saving?
8. In country A, the income tax rate is 20% and the MPC is 0.75. What is the government spending multiplier?
9. A commercial bank has deposit of \$100,000 and total reserves amounting to \$31,000. The reserve ratio is 15%. All other banks are loaned up. What is the largest loan that this bank can make?
10. According to the above information, what is the value of the money multiplier?