

銘傳大學八十八學年度轉學生招生考試

八月三日 第三節

經濟、統計、財金、企管、會計、國貿 轉二

經濟學 試題

一、選擇題 (每題 2 分，共 40 分):

1. Which of the following is the most volatile component of GDP?
(A) investment (I)
(B) consumption (C)
(C) saving (S)
(D) net exports (X-M)
2. The minimum efficient scale for a firm is the
(A) lowest rate of output at which long-run average cost is at a minimum.
(B) lowest rate of output at which short-run average total cost is at a minimum.
(C) lowest rate of output at which short-run average variable cost is at a minimum.
(D) average of the rates of output at which long-run average cost is at a minimum.
3. If a price reduction leads to greater total revenue, demand is
(A) perfectly inelastic
(B) elastic
(C) inelastic
(D) perfectly elastic
4. Cost-push inflation is typically included by an
(A) inward shift in the demand curve
(B) inward shift in the supply curve
(C) outward shift in the demand curve
(D) inward shift in the average supply and demand curve
5. If an individual's demand is elastic and price increase, what happens to total utility (TU), marginal utility (MU), consumer surplus (CS), and total revenue (TR)?
(A) TU increases, MU decreases, CS decreases, and TR decreases.
(B) TU decreases, MU increases, CS decreases, and TR decreases.
(C) TU decreases, MU increases, CS decreases, and TR increases.
(D) TU decreases, MU decreases, CS decreases, and TR decreases.
6. Describe the relationship between market price (P), average revenue (AR), and marginal revenue (MR) for a firm in monopolistic competition.

- (A) $P=AR=MR$
 - (B) $P>AR=MR$
 - (C) $P=AR>MR$
 - (D) $P>AR>MR$
7. When there is an expansionary gap, effective fiscal policy might include all of the following except
- (A) increasing personal taxes
 - (B) increasing corporate taxes
 - (C) increasing aggregate supply
 - (D) decreasing government purchases
8. Monetarists advocate
- (A) tight control over the rate of interest
 - (B) a money supply based on the gold standard
 - (C) a steady and predictable growth in the money supply
 - (D) a balance policy of controlling both the money supply and the interest rate
9. A decrease in market price in a perfectly competitive industry
- (A) does not affect the total revenue curve of the typical firm
 - (B) shift the total revenue curve of the typical firm to the left, without changing its slope
 - (C) increases the slope of the total revenue curve of the typical firm
 - (D) reduces the slope of the total revenue curve of the typical firm
10. Which of the following would not happen with a decrease in the price level?
- (A) an increase in consumption
 - (B) an increase in investment
 - (C) an increase in exports
 - (D) increase in imports
11. Investment would include all of the following except
- (A) new residential construction
 - (B) purchase of stocks and bonds
 - (C) new physical capital
 - (D) increases in inventories
12. If workers anticipate an expansionary monetary policy when the economy is already at the potential rate of output they
- (A) quit their jobs, causing unemployment to increase
 - (B) seek wage increases in excess of their productivity increases
 - (C) postpone purchases in anticipation of a fall in prices
 - (D) wait for interest rates to fall and then increase their credit purchases
13. Monopolists

- (A) are guaranteed to earn positive short-run economic profit
 - (B) earn zero economic profit both in the short-run and in the long-run
 - (C) can only earn economic profits in the elastic portion of their demand curves
 - (D) may earn positive profit both in the short-run and in the long-run
14. The optimal level of water quality could be improved by either
- (A) increasing the marginal social cost or decreasing the marginal social benefit
 - (B) decreasing the marginal social cost or decreasing the marginal social benefit
 - (C) increasing the marginal social cost or increasing the marginal social benefit
 - (D) decreasing the marginal social cost or increasing the marginal social benefit
15. In order to increase the money supply the banking system must have
- (A) required reserves
 - (B) the authority to buy corporate stocks
 - (C) the authority to engage in interstate banking
 - (D) excess reserves
16. Stagflation is defined as
- (A) decreased output and higher price levels
 - (B) decreased output and lower price levels
 - (C) increased output and lower price levels
 - (D) increased output and higher price levels
17. Which of the following is correct for a price floor set above the equilibrium price?
- (A) quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded at the set price
 - (B) quantity supplied is less than quantity demanded at the set price
 - (C) quantity supplied is equal to quantity demanded at the set price
 - (D) at the set price there will be a shortage
18. Negative cross-price elasticity of demand indicates that
- (A) the product is an inferior good
 - (B) the two products are complements
 - (C) the product is a necessary
 - (D) the two products are substitutes
19. The primary difference between an import tariff and an import quota is that
- (A) tariff cause prices to rise, but quotas do not
 - (B) tariff result in a net welfare loss, but quotas do not
 - (C) tariff revenues go to government, but quotas benefit those with the right to sell foreign goods domestically
 - (D) quotas result in a net welfare loss, but tariff do not
20. Devaluation of a domestic currency
- (A) is also called revaluation
 - (B) refers to an increase in the floating exchange rate

- (C) refers to a decrease in the fixed exchange rate
(D) refers to an increase in the fixed exchange rate

二、問答及計算題: (每題 15 分，共 60 分)

1. 試以圖形及文字說明完全競爭市場之生產效率、配置效率、產量與獨佔市場有何不同?
2. 設 X、Y 為兩種財貨某甲之效用函數為: $TU = X^{0.4}Y^{0.6}$
預算限制式為: $2X+3Y = 45$
 - (1) 試問某甲應消費多少的 X 財貨與 Y 財貨，方可獲得最大之效用?
 - (2) 若某甲之所得由原先的 45 元增至 60 元則某甲應消費多少的 X 財貨與 Y 財貨，方可獲得最大之效用?
3. 試簡單說明何謂「匯率」?何謂「固定匯率制度」?其優點為何?何謂「浮動匯率制度」?其缺點如何?
4. 試根據下列資料計算(1)GNP (2)NI (3)DI。(單位:億元)
 - (1)民間消費 1,500 (2)折舊 200 (3)進口 600 (4)企業間接稅 500
 - (5)公司未分配盈餘 150 (6)個人所得稅 300 (7)公司所得稅 180
 - (8)政府支出 400 (9)出口 800 (10)社會安定給付 120 (11)投資淨額 400

試題完