

# 銘傳大學八十八學年度二年制在職進修專班招生考試

## 第二節

### 經濟學 試題

#### 一、 單選題(每題二分)

1. Which of the following is not correct?
  - a. Trade allows for specialization.
  - b. Trade is good for nations.
  - c. Trade is based on absolute advantage.
  - d. Trade allows individuals to consume outside of their individual production possibilities curve.
  
2. If the price of a substitute to good X increases, then
  - a. the demand for good X will increase.
  - b. the market price of good X will decrease.
  - c. the demand for good X will decrease.
  - d. the demand for good X will not change.
  
3. If the demand curve is linear and downward sloping,
  - a. a movement down along the demand curve would result in a more price-sensitive demand.
  - b. a movement down along the demand curve would result in a more inelastic demand.
  - c. the upper part of the demand curve would be less price sensitive than the lower part.
  - d. a movement up along the demand each would result in a less elastic demand.
  
4. Private markets don't account for externalities because
  - a. externalities don't occur in private markets.
  - b. buyers and sellers in private markets are only interested in social well-being.
  - c. self-interested buyers and sellers have no incentive to consider the effects of their behavior on others.
  - d. externalities only occur in a political setting.

5. For a monopolist, marginal revenue is \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_.
- negative, the output effect is greater than the price effect
  - negative, the price effect is greater than the output effect
  - positive, the demand effect is greater than the supply effect
  - positive, the monopoly effect is greater than the competitive effect
6. Goods and services produced and sold illegally
- are included in GDP to the extent that they can be measured.
  - are included in GDP by a combination of measurement and estimation.
  - are included in GDP only if income from the sales is reported on income tax returns.
  - are excluded from GDP.
7. If a bank uses \$100 of reserves to make a new loan when the reserve ratio is 20 percent,
- the money supply initially increases by \$100.
  - the money supply initially increases by \$20.
  - wealth in the economy increases by \$100.
  - the money supply eventually will decrease by \$500.
8. The classical dichotomy refers to the idea that
- money determines nominal variables, but not real variables.
  - money determines real variables, but not nominal variables.
  - money is irrelevant for understanding the determinants of nominal and real variables.
  - money is a determinant of both real and nominal variables.
9. The short-run relationship between inflation and unemployment is often called the
- Phillips curve.
  - Solow curve.
  - Samuelson curve.
  - none of the above.
10. The theory of rational expectation
- relates to how people use information in forming expectations of the future.

- b. relates to how policymakers react to supply shocks.
- c. predicts that people always forecast inflation correctly.
- d. implies that there is a tradeoff between inflation and unemployment.

二、是非題(對的請以”O”表示，錯的請以”X”表示，每題二分)

1. The opportunity cost of something is what you give up to get it.
2. The Phillips Curve shows the short-run tradeoff between inflation and economic growth.
3. An economy can produce at any point on or outside the production possibilities frontier, but it cannot produce at points inside the frontier.
4. A monopolist does not have a supply curve.
5. A profit maximizing firm that hires workers in a competitive labor market has the ability to choose the wage it will pay its workers.
6. Net exports are the value of a country's imports minus the value of its exports.
7. Arbitrage is the Process of taking advantage of differences in prices in different markets, and is the basis for law of one price.
8. A tariff is a tax on exported goods.
9. An increase in the economy's capital stock will shift the long-run aggregate-supply curve to the right.
10. If the MPC is  $6/7$ , the multiplier is 7.

三、問答題(每題二十分)

1. 環境污染所造成的外部性問題可採哪些方法來解決？
2. 請繪圖說明完全競爭市場與獨占市場，其短期均衡時價格與數量如何決定？並從生產效率(productive efficiency)與配置效率(allocative efficiency)觀點比較這兩種類型的產業。
3. 政府支出增加時會產生排擠效果(crowding-out effect)，請繪圖說明其意義。

試題完