

銘傳大學 101 學年度轉學生招生考試

企業管理學系、國際企業學系、會計學系、財務金融學系、
應用統計資訊學系、經濟學系、風險管理與保險學系

三年級第一節

「經濟學」試題

(第 1 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

一、選擇題(每題2分，皆為單選，共50分)

- Suppose that quantity demanded rises by 10% as a result of a 15% decrease in price. The price elasticity of demand for this good is
 - inelastic and equal to 0.67.
 - elastic and equal to 0.67.
 - inelastic and equal to 1.50.
 - elastic and equal to 1.50.
- When a tax is placed on the sellers of cell phones, the size of the cell phone market
 - and the effective price received by sellers both increase.
 - increases, but the effective price received by sellers decreases.
 - decreases, but the effective price received by sellers increases.
 - and the effective price received by sellers both decrease.
- Which of the following will cause a decrease in producer surplus?
 - the imposition of a binding price ceiling in the market
 - an increase in the number of buyers of the good
 - income increases and buyers consider the good to be normal
 - the price of a complement decreases
- Goods that are excludable include both
 - club goods and public goods.
 - public goods and common resources.
 - common resources and private goods.
 - private goods and club goods.
- Katherine gives piano lessons for \$15 per hour. She also grows flowers, which she arranges and sells at the local farmer's market. One day she spends 5 hours planting \$50 worth of seeds in her garden. Once the seeds have grown into flowers, she can sell them for \$150 at the farmer's market. Katherine's accounting profits are
 - \$100, and her economic profits are \$25.
 - \$100, and her economic profits are \$75.
 - \$25, and her economic profits are \$100.
 - \$75, and her economic profits are \$125.
- Which of the following statements regarding a competitive market is *not* correct?
 - There are many buyers and many sellers in the market.
 - Because of firm location or product differences, some firms can charge a higher price than other firms and still maintain their sales volume.
 - Price and average revenue are equal.
 - Price and marginal revenue are equal.
- The supply curve for the monopolist
 - is horizontal.
 - is vertical.
 - is upward sloping.
 - does not exist.
- In monopolistically competitive markets, positive economic profits
 - suggest that some existing firms will exit the market.
 - suggest that new firms will enter the market.
 - are sustained through government-imposed barriers to entry.
 - are never possible.

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「經濟學」試題

(第 2 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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9. When an oligopoly grows very large, the
 - (A) output effect disappears.
 - (B) price effect disappears.
 - (C) output effect equals the price effect.
 - (D) price of the product greatly exceeds marginal cost.
10. When two goods are perfect complements, the indifference curves are
 - (A) positively sloped.
 - (B) negatively sloped.
 - (C) straight lines.
 - (D) right angles.
11. Employers may choose to pay their workers a wage that exceeds the equilibrium wage according to
 - (A) efficiency-wage theories.
 - (B) equilibrium wage theories.
 - (C) screening theories.
 - (D) signaling theories.
12. Suppose a basket of goods and services has been selected to calculate the CPI and 2002 has been selected as the base year. In 2002, the basket's cost was \$50; in 2004, the basket's cost was \$52; and in 2006, the basket's cost was \$57.25. The value of the CPI in 2006 was
 - (A) 91.6.
 - (B) 104.6.
 - (C) 109.2.
 - (D) 114.5.
13. In the market for loanable funds, the interaction of the demand for, and supply of, loanable funds determines the equilibrium level of
 - (A) the inflation rate.
 - (B) gross domestic product.
 - (C) the real interest rate.
 - (D) the nominal interest rate.
14. Other things the same, a government budget deficit
 - (A) reduces public saving, but not national saving.
 - (B) reduces national saving, but not public saving.
 - (C) reduces both public and national saving.
 - (D) reduces neither public saving nor national saving.
15. Unemployment that results because it takes time for workers to search for the jobs that best suit their tastes and skills is called
 - (A) the natural rate of unemployment.
 - (B) cyclical unemployment.
 - (C) structural unemployment.
 - (D) frictional unemployment.
16. The supply of money increases when
 - (A) the value of money increases.
 - (B) the interest rate increases.
 - (C) the Fed makes open-market purchases.
 - (D) None of the above is correct.
17. Other things the same, which of the following could explain a rise in Sweden's net capital

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- outflow?
- (A) interest rates on Swedish bonds rise
 - (B) the probability of default on Swedish bonds rises
 - (C) Sweden enacts a law reducing taxes on income earned by foreign-owned businesses operating in Sweden
 - (D) None of the above are correct.
18. If a government increases its budget deficit, then interest rates
- (A) rise and the real exchange rate appreciates.
 - (B) fall and the real exchange rate depreciates.
 - (C) rise and the real exchange rate depreciates.
 - (D) fall and the real exchange rate appreciates.
19. As the price level rises, the exchange rate
- (A) falls, so exports rise and imports fall.
 - (B) falls, so exports fall and imports rise.
 - (C) rises, so exports rise and imports fall.
 - (D) rises, so exports fall and imports rise.
20. Some economists argue that
- (A) monetary policy should actively be used to stabilize the economy.
 - (B) fiscal policy should actively be used to stabilize the economy.
 - (C) fiscal policy can be used to shift the *AD* curve.
 - (D) All of the above are correct.
21. Other things the same, if the central bank decreases the rate at which it increases the money supply, then
- (A) unemployment and inflation rise in the short run.
 - (B) unemployment rises and inflation falls in the short run.
 - (C) unemployment falls and inflation rises in the short run.
 - (D) unemployment and inflation fall in the short run.
22. In which of the following cases is it most likely that an increase in the size of a tax will decrease tax revenue?
- (A) The price elasticity of demand is small, and the price elasticity of supply is large.
 - (B) The price elasticity of demand is large, and the price elasticity of supply is small.
 - (C) The price elasticity of demand and the price elasticity of supply are both small.
 - (D) The price elasticity of demand and the price elasticity of supply are both large.
23. If education produces positive externalities, we would expect
- (A) the government to tax education.
 - (B) the government to subsidize education.
 - (C) people to realize the benefits, which would increase the demand for education.
 - (D) colleges to relax admission requirements.
24. Which of the following shifts short-run aggregate supply left?
- (A) an increase in price expectations
 - (B) an increase in the actual price level
 - (C) a decrease in the money supply
 - (D) a decrease in the price of oil
25. Inefficiency exists in an economy when a good is
- (A) being produced with less than all available resources.
 - (B) not distributed fairly among buyers.
 - (C) not being produced by the lowest-cost producers.
 - (D) being consumed by buyers who value it most highly.

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二、問答與計算題 (共 50 分)

1. 假設某物品的市場需求函數與市場供給函數分別如下：

$$Q = 4200 - 400P; \quad Q = -300 + 500P; \quad \text{其中 } Q \text{ 為數量, } P \text{ 為價格。}$$

試求出：

(A) 均衡交易量。

(B) 需求彈性。

(C) 若政府對該物品每單位課徵 7 元的貨物稅，則生產者的租稅負擔為多少？

(15 分)

2. 假設某公司的需求與生產成本相關的資料如下：

$$\text{價格} = 100 - 5Q$$

$$\text{邊際成本} = 10 + 5Q; \quad \text{其中 } Q \text{ 為數量。}$$

試求出：

(A) 使該公司利潤最大的價格為何？

(B) 使社會福利極大時的銷售量為多少？

(C) 獨占下的無謂損失是多少？ (15 分)

3. 當一個國家經歷「資本外逃」(capital flight)時，對該國的利率和匯率會產生什麼影響？ (10 分)

4. 何謂「停滯性通貨膨脹」？主要造成的原因是什麼？ (10 分)

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試題完
End of exam