

銘傳大學 105 學年度寒假轉學生招生考試

企業管理學系、國際企業學系、財務金融學系、應用統計與資料科學學系、經濟與金融學系、風險管理與保險學系、醫療資訊與管理學系

第二節

「經濟學」試題

(第 / 頁共 2 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

一、單選題 (每題 3 分, 共 60 分)

1. The smaller the price elasticity of demand, the

- (A) more substitutes the product has.
- (B) smaller the responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price.
- (C) more likely the product is a luxury.
- (D) greater the responsiveness of quantity demanded to a change in price.

2. If toast and butter are complements, then which of the following would increase the demand for toast?

- (A) an increase in the price of butter
- (B) a decrease in the price of butter
- (C) a decrease in the price of toast
- (D) Both a and b are correct.

3. When a firm is operating at an efficient scale,

- (A) average fixed cost is minimized.
- (B) average variable cost is minimized.
- (C) average total cost is minimized.
- (D) marginal cost is minimized.

4. Which of these curves is the competitive firm's short-run supply curve?

- (A) the average variable cost curve above marginal cost
- (B) the average fixed cost curve
- (C) the marginal cost curve above average variable cost
- (D) the average total cost curve above marginal cost

5. Which of the following is not a reason for the existence of a monopoly?

- (A) sole ownership of a key resource
- (B) copyrights
- (C) patents
- (D) diseconomies of scale

6. In the long run, a firm in a perfectly competitive market operates

- (A) at its efficient scale, and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at its efficient scale.
- (B) at its efficient scale, and a monopolistically competitive firm operates with excess capacity.

(C) with excess capacity, and a monopolistically competitive firm operates with excess capacity.

(D) with excess capacity, and a monopolistically competitive firm operates at its efficient scale.

7. The prisoners' dilemma provides insights into the

- (A) difficulty of maintaining cooperation.
- (B) benefits of government ownership of monopoly.
- (C) benefits of avoiding cooperation.
- (D) ease with which oligopoly firms maintain high prices.

8. The costs of changing price tags and price listings are known as

- (A) shoeleather costs.
- (B) relative-price variability costs.
- (C) inflation-induced tax distortions.
- (D) menu costs.

9. If purchasing-power parity holds, a dollar will buy

- (A) foreign currency equal to the U.S. price level divided by the foreign country's price level.
- (B) one unit of each foreign currency.
- (C) enough foreign currency to buy as many goods as it does in the United States.
- (D) None of the above is implied by purchasing-power parity.

10. If a country raises its budget deficit, then its

- (A) net capital outflow rises and net exports fall.
- (B) net capital outflow and net exports rise.
- (C) net capital outflow falls and net exports rise.
- (D) net capital outflow and net exports fall.

11. The long-run aggregate supply curve would shift right if the government were to

- (A) reduce the minimum-wage.
- (B) raise taxes on investment spending.
- (C) make unemployment benefits more generous.
- (D) All of the above are correct.

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12. A tax increase has
(A) a crowding out effect but not a multiplier effect.
(B) a multiplier effect but not a crowding out effect.
(C) both a crowding out and multiplier effect.
(D) neither a multiplier or crowding out effect.
13. GDP does not reflect
(A) the quality of the environment.
(B) the value of goods and services produced at home.
(C) the value of leisure.
(D) All of the above are correct.
14. The CPI is a measure of the overall cost of the goods and services bought by
(A) the government.
(B) typical firm.
(C) a typical consumer.
(D) All of the above are correct.
15. Which of the following would increase productivity?
(A) an increase in the physical capital stock per worker
(B) an increase in natural resources per worker
(C) an increase in human capital per worker
(D) All of the above are correct.
16. When the government's budget deficit increases
(A) the government is borrowing less and public savings increases.
(B) the government is borrowing less and public savings falls.
(C) the government is borrowing more and public savings falls.
(D) the government is borrowing more and public savings increases.
17. A bank's reserve ratio is 10 percent and the bank has \$5,000 in deposits. Its reserves amount to
(A) \$5. (B) \$500. (C) \$4,500. (D) \$4,950.
18. A legal minimum on the price at which a good can be sold is called a
(A) price ceiling. (B) price floor.
(C) tax. (D) price subsidy.

19. On a graph, the area below a demand curve and above the price measures
(A) producer surplus. (B) consumer surplus.
(C) willingness to pay. (D) deadweight loss.
20. Trade among nations is ultimately based on
(A) strategic advantage. (B) absolute advantage.
(C) comparative advantage. (D) technical advantage.

二、問答與計算題 (2 題, 共 40 分)

1. (1) 某商品的價格增加 5 元時, 供給量會由 15 單位增加為 20 單位, 若以點彈性計算, 其供給彈性為 1.5, 則原來商品的價格為多少?
(2) 假設兩種產品的交叉價格彈性值是 0.5, 請問兩種產品的關係為何?
(3) 若消費者對乘計程車之需求是缺乏彈性的, 則計程車公會應該提高車資或是降低車資以增加司機的收入?
(4) 某物品的所得彈性值為 -0.6, 請問該物品是正常財, 劣等財, 還是奢侈品? (共 20 分)
2. (1) 假設台灣 15 歲以上民間人口數, 在 2016 年 11 月是 19,996 (千人), 勞動參與率是 58.82%, 請問台灣地區勞動力有多少人? 若失業人口有 455 (千人), 則就業率是多少?
(2) 張先生與老闆因為經營理念不合而請辭, 現正看報尋找工作機會。試問目前張先生屬於哪一種失業?
(3) 政府若提高最低工資, 則失業率會如何變化? (共 20 分)

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