

大葉大學九十三年學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

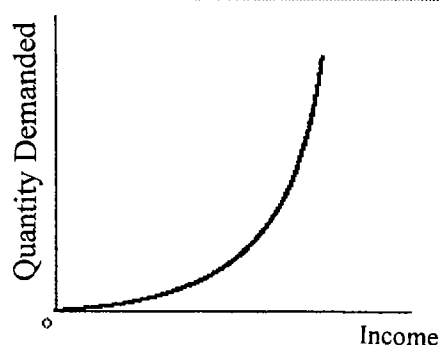
系	組	別	日\ 第二部	年級	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	節次	備註
企業管理系			日/二部	二	經濟學	7月19日	4	共2頁, p.1.

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶） 13:30 ~ 14:50

一、選擇題：(60%)

- Homer and Teddy are stranded on a desert island. To feed themselves each day they can either catch fish or pick fruit. In a day, Teddy could pick 60 pieces of fruit or catch 20 fish. Homer could pick 100 pieces of fruit or catch 150 fish. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - Homer has an absolute advantage in catching fish and Teddy has an absolute advantage in picking fruit.
 - Homer has an absolute advantage in picking fruit and Teddy has an absolute advantage in catching fish.
 - Homer has an absolute advantage in both catching fish and picking fruit.
 - Teddy has an absolute advantage in both catching fish and picking fruit.
- Beef and leather belts are complements in production. If people's concern about health shifts the demand curve for beef leftward, the result in the market for leather belts will be a
 - lower equilibrium price for a leather belt because there is an increase in the supply of leather belts.
 - lower equilibrium price for a leather belt because there is a decrease in the supply of leather belts.
 - higher equilibrium price for a leather belt because there is a decrease in the supply of leather belts.
 - higher equilibrium price for a leather belt because there is an increase in the supply of leather belts.
- A shift of the supply curve of oil raises the price from \$10 a barrel to \$15 a barrel and reduces the quantity demanded from 40 million to 15 million barrels a day. You can conclude that the
 - demand for oil is elastic.
 - demand for oil is inelastic.
 - supply of oil is elastic.
 - supply of oil is inelastic.

4.



The above figure shows a good

- whose income elasticity always exceeds 1.0.
 - whose income elasticity is greater than 0 but less than 1.
 - that is a normal good over some income ranges and an inferior good over other ranges.
 - that is an inferior good over all income ranges.
- Suppose the price of soda is \$2 each and the price of a pizza slice is \$4 each. Jean maximizes utility and buys only sodas and slices of pizza. If the price of a soda increases to \$3 each, Jean's marginal utility per soda
 - will increase and she'll buy more soda.
 - will decrease and she'll buy fewer sodas.
 - will decrease and she'll buy more pizza.
 - both B and C are correct.
 - When the automobile replaced horse-drawn carriages as the principal means of transportation, firms producing horse-drawn carriages went bankrupt and permanently laid off all their workers, thereby increasing
 - frictional unemployment.
 - structural unemployment.
 - frictional and cyclical unemployment.
 - cyclical unemployment.
 - An inflationary gap means that short-run macroeconomic equilibrium GDP
 - is less than full-employment GDP.
 - equals full-employment GDP.
 - is more than full-employment GDP.
 - may be less than, more than, or the same as full-employment GDP depending on the level of potential GDP.

