

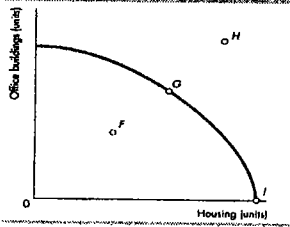
大葉大學 95 學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

| 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 共 三 頁 |
|--------|---------|----|-------------------|------|----|-------------|
| 企業管理學系 | 日/二部 | 二 | 經濟學 | 8月7日 | 4 | P2-1 |

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 ~ (4=50)

選擇題：(每題四分，共 100 分；每題有四個備選答案，請選出一個正確答案，答錯不倒扣。請依題號於答案卡上畫記作答。)

1. Cupcakes and granola bars are substitutes in consumption. The price of a granola bar increases. As a result, the demand for
 - A) granola bars will increase, that is, the demand curve will shift rightward.
 - B) cupcakes will increase, that is, the demand curve will shift rightward.
 - C) granola bars will decrease, that is, the demand curve will shift leftward.
 - D) cupcakes will decrease, that is, the demand curve will shift leftward.
2. Sweatshirts and tee-shirts are complements in consumption and the price of a sweatshirt increases. As a result, the demand for
 - A) sweatshirts will increase that is, the demand curve will shift rightward.
 - B) tee-shirts will increase that is, the demand curve will shift rightward.
 - C) sweatshirts will decrease that is, the demand curve will shift leftward.
 - D) tee-shirts will decrease that is, the demand curve will shift leftward.

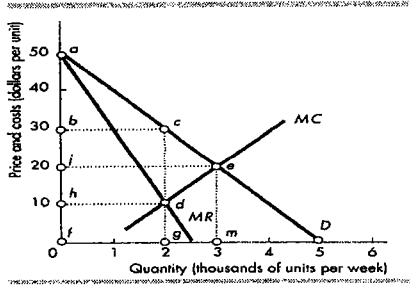


3. Consider the Production Possibilities Frontier for office buildings and housing shown in the figure above. Which point in the diagram shows that resources to produce office buildings and housing are being misallocated, unused, or both?
 - A) Point F. B) Point G. C) Point H. D) Point I.
4. If the price of aluminum used to make bicycles increases, the price of a bicycle rises because of a
 - A) leftward shift of the demand curve for bicycles. B) leftward shift of the supply curve for bicycles.
 - C) rightward shift of the demand curve for bicycles. D) rightward shift of the supply curve for bicycles.
5. Between 1982 and 2003, the market price of a PC fell and the quantity of PCs sold increased. Which of the explanations below is consistent with these facts?
 - A) The demand for PCs decreased by more than the supply of PCs increased.
 - B) Both the supply of PCs and the demand for PCs decreased.
 - C) The demand for PCs increased by more than the supply of PCs increased.
 - D) The supply of PCs increased by more than the demand for PCs increased.
6. If the price of salt increases and the quantity demanded does not change, then
 - A) the price elasticity of demand is equal to zero. B) demand is perfectly elastic.
 - C) the demand curve for salt is perfectly horizontal. D) Both answers A and B are correct.
7. If Jane wants to increase her total revenue from sales and she knows that the demand for her product is price elastic, she should
 - A) lower her price to increase the demand and shift the demand curve rightward.
 - B) raise her price because she knows that the quantity demanded will also increase.
 - C) raise her price because she knows that the percentage decrease in the quantity demanded will be smaller than the percentage increase in price.
 - D) lower her price because she knows that the percentage increase in the quantity demanded will be greater than the percentage decrease in price.
8. Bobby consumes only chocolate and vanilla ice cream and he is spending all of his income. His marginal utility of chocolate is 200 and his marginal utility of vanilla is 200, and the price of chocolate is \$1.00 per scoop and the price of vanilla is \$2.00 per scoop. To maximize his utility, Bobby should
 - A) buy more chocolate and less vanilla. B) buy more vanilla and less chocolate.
 - C) not change his purchases between chocolate and vanilla. D) buy no vanilla.
9. Because of the law of diminishing returns, marginal cost
 - A) decreases constantly as output increases. B) initially increases and then decreases as output increases.
 - C) increases constantly as output increases. D) initially decreases and then does not change as output increases.
10. Ernie's Earmuffs produces 200 earmuffs per year at a total cost of \$2,000 and \$400 of this cost is fixed. What is Ernie's marginal cost per earmuff if he increases production to 220 earmuffs, his total cost increases to \$2100, and his fixed cost remains \$400?
 - A) \$105 B) \$35 C) \$5 D) \$9.55
11. Diseconomies of scale definitely means that as the firm increases its output, its
 - A) long-run average total cost increases. B) long-run average total cost decreases.
 - C) short-run average total cost increases. D) short-run average total cost decreases.
12. Sarah's Garage Cleaning is a perfectly competitive firm that currently cleans 40 garages a week. Sarah's short-run marginal cost is lower than the price she charges. Sarah will increase her profit if she
 - A) charges a higher price. B) charges a lower price.
 - C) cleans fewer than 40 garages a week. D) cleans more than 40 garages a week.
13. Economic growth is best defined as
 - A) decreases in potential GDP. B) increases in potential GDP.
 - C) rightward shifts of the aggregate demand (AD) curve. D) rightward shifts of the short-run aggregate supply (SAS) curve.

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14. In the above figure, a single-price monopolist charges a price of _____, but the equilibrium competitive price is _____.
 A) \$10; \$20 B) \$20; \$30 C) \$30; \$20 D) \$30; \$10
15. In the above figure, if the single-price monopolist charges a price that maximizes its profits, consumer surplus is
 A) area *hacd*. B) area *bac*. C) area *jae*. D) area *jbce*.

| Answer: BComponent | Amount (dollars) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Net taxes | 10 |
| Personal consumption expenditure | 50 |
| Depreciation | 8 |
| Government purchases | 20 |
| Gross investment | 26 |
| Net exports | -10 |
| Compensation of employees | 65 |

16. Using the information in the table above, calculate gross domestic product.
 A) \$118 B) \$108 C) \$86 D) \$78
17. Using the information in the table above, calculate the government's budget deficit or surplus.
 A) \$2 B) -\$4 C) -\$10 D) \$4
18. Using the information in the table above, calculate national saving.
 A) 10 B) 16 C) 18 D) 26
19. The intertemporal substitution effect refers to substitution of
 A) goods for services. B) goods and services for less expensive goods and services.
 C) goods and services today for goods and services in the future. D) goods and services today for goods and services in past.
20. To decrease commercial bank lending the Fed can
 A) lower the required reserve ratio, lower the discount rate, or buy government securities.
 B) lower the required reserve ratio, raise the discount rate, or buy government securities.
 C) raise the required reserve ratio, lower the discount rate, or sell government securities.
 D) raise the required reserve ratio, raise the discount rate, or sell government securities.
21. Suppose in 2003 that your money wage rate is \$22 per hour and the CPI = 130. In 2004 your money wage rate increases to \$24 and the CPI increases to 134.5. Your real wage rate has
 A) increased from \$16.92 to \$17.84. B) increased from \$15.40 to \$15.72.
 C) increased from \$22.00 to \$22.92. D) None of the above answers are correct.
22. Within the money market, if the Fed decreases the quantity of money, the interest rate _____ and bond prices _____.
 A) rises; rise B) rises; fall C) falls; rise D) falls; fall
23. If the federal government pursues an expansionary fiscal policy, then
 A) eventually aggregate demand decreases because private investment decreases.
 B) government has reduced taxes less than it has decreased its purchases.
 C) government has increased taxes more than it has decreased spending.
 D) either government spending has increased or taxes have decreased or both.
24. Which answer accurately describes the two policies described below?
 I. A constant growth rate of the quantity of money.
 II. The Fed decreases the quantity of money during an economic expansion and increases the quantity of money during an economic recession.
 A) I and II are both fixed-rule policies. B) I is a fixed-rule policy and II is a feedback-rule policy.
 C) I is a feedback-rule policy and II is a fixed-rule policy. D) I and II are both feedback-rule policies.
25. A worldwide recession reduces the amount of U.S. exports, and as a result, aggregate demand decreases. A feedback rule would recommend that the appropriate monetary policy is
 A) raising the interest rate. B) keeping the interest rate constant.
 C) lowering the interest rate. D) decreasing the quantity of money.