

# 大葉大學 96 學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

學	部別： 日間部/第二部/ 進修學士班/四技	年級	考試科目 (中文名稱)	考試日期	節次	共二頁 備註 P.2-1
企管系	日間部	二	經濟學	7月31日	4	可攜帶不可程式之 一般計算機

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

選擇題：(每題 4 分)

- ( ) 1. Adam Smith 所謂「一隻看不見的手」是指市場的：
  - A. 生產制度
  - B. 分配制度
  - C. 交換制度
  - D. 價格制度。
- ( ) 2. 某商品的價格需求彈性小於 1，為增加銷貨收入，廠商應採何種訂價策略？
  - A. 提高價格
  - B. 降低價格
  - C. 維持價格不變
  - D. 先提高價格再降價。
- ( ) 3. 假設某航空公司北高航線與台灣高鐵的交叉價格彈性為正值，則我們可推論：
  - A. 此兩項產品彼此為替代品
  - B. 此兩項產品彼此為互補品
  - C. 此兩項產品訂價過高
  - D. 消費者為非理性。
- ( ) 4. 某產業內典型的廠商均面對負斜率的需求曲線，當有經濟利潤時，廠商進入或退出產業均十分容易。推論該產業應為：
  - A. 完全競爭
  - B. 獨占性競爭
  - C. 寡占
  - D. 獨占。
- ( ) 5. 假設日本進口汽車的需求曲線可寫成  $P=160,000-2Q$ ，供給曲線可寫成  $P=100,000+Q$ ，則對每部車課稅 \$3,000 將造成社會無謂損失 (deadweight loss) 為：
  - A. \$0
  - B. \$1 million
  - C. \$1.5 million
  - D. \$3 million。
- ( ) 6. 若某一完全競爭廠商發現其  $ATC(\text{平均總成本}) > AVC(\text{平均變動成本}) > P(\text{產品單價})$ ，則此廠商會：
  - A. 選擇一個產出水準使得  $P > MC$
  - B. 在短期內停止生產
  - C. 獲得零經濟利潤
  - D. 在賠錢狀況下繼續生產
- ( ) 7. 下列何者不會產生外部成本？
  - A. 養殖業大量抽取地下水
  - B. 核能電廠排放溫水
  - C. 夏日辦公大樓開放空調
  - D. 科學園區闢有林蔭大道。
- ( ) 8. 2006 年名目 GDP 比 2005 年的名目 GDP 高，表示：
  - A. 總合物價可能上升
  - B. 總合產出可能增加
  - C. 實質 GDP 可能維持不變
  - D. A, B, C 任一種情況均有可能。
- ( ) 9. 中央銀行在公開市場賣出債券，是一種：
  - A. 擴張性的貨幣政策
  - B. 緊縮性的貨幣政策
  - C. 擴張性的財政政策
  - D. 緊縮性的財政政策。
- ( ) 10. 若經濟體系的失業率等於自然失業率，則此一經濟體系：
  - A. 只有循環性失業
  - B. 沒有摩擦性失業
  - C. 將有循環性失業和摩擦性失業，但沒有結構性失業
  - D. 將有摩擦性失業和結構性失業
- ( ) 11. Consider the following payoff matrix:

		Firm B	
		Enter	Not enter
Firm A	Enter	25,21	31,15
	Not enter	22,23	25,17

The first number in each cell refers to Firm A's payoff. If each firm follows a dominant strategy, which outcome will result? A. 25, 21 B. 31, 15 C. 22, 23 D. 25, 17

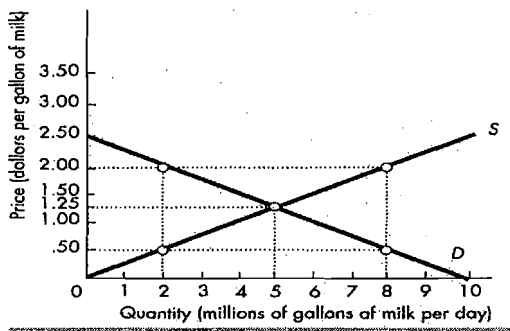
- ( ) 12. Suppose the tax rate on interest income is 50%, the real interest rate is 3%, and the inflation rate is 4%. In this case, the real after-tax interest rate is A. -0.5% B. 3.5% C. 3.0% D. 4.0%
- ( ) 13. Using fiscal policy, the best way to get the economy out of a recession in the short run is to
  - A. increase government purchases of goods and services or increase tax rates.
  - B. increase government purchases of goods and services or decrease tax rates.
  - C. decrease government purchases of goods and services or increase tax rates.
  - D. decrease government purchases of goods and services or decrease tax rates.
- ( ) 14. An oil price hike generates a recession. In response, the Fed follows a feedback rule that targets real GDP. As a result of this policy,
  - A. the United States may experience cost-push inflation.
  - B. long-run aggregate supply will increase.
  - C. fiscal policy will be ineffective.
  - D. the natural rate of unemployment will fall.

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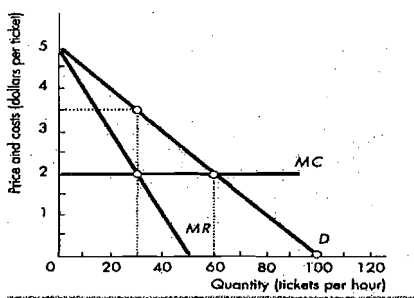
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企管系	日間部	二	經濟學	7月31日	4	備註 P.2-2 可攜帶不可程式之 一般計算機

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- ( ) 15. Suppose there is a permanent supply shock that shifts the *LAS* leftward. Compared with the fixed rule of keeping the quantity of money constant, a feedback rule that increases the quantity of money will
- A. generate a faster return to potential GDP.      B. decrease the unemployment rate more quickly.  
C. result in a higher price level.                      D. None of the above answers is correct.



- ( ) 16. In the above figure, the efficient quantity of milk is
- A. 10 million gallons per day      B. 5 million gallons per day  
C. zero gallons per day              D. None of the above because all of the quantities are efficient
- ( ) 17. In the above figure, if the price is \$1.25 then
- A. consumer surplus is \$25 million and producer surplus is \$25 million.  
B. consumer surplus is \$12.5 million and producer surplus is \$12.5 million.  
C. consumer surplus is \$6.25 and producer surplus is \$6.25.  
D. None of the above answers are correct.
- ( ) 18. In the above figure suppose there is only one milk producer who chooses to restrict milk production to two million gallons per day. What is the size of the deadweight loss?
- A. \$12.5 million      B. \$6.25 million      C. \$2.25 million      D. None of the above



- ( ) 19. If the monopoly illustrated in the figure above could engage in perfect price discrimination, then the lowest ticket price would be
- A. \$1.00      B. \$2.00      C. \$3.00      D. \$3.50.
- ( ) 20. If the monopoly illustrated in the figure above could engage in perfect price discrimination, then it would sell
- A. 30 tickets      B. 50 tickets      C. 60 tickets      D. 100 tickets.
- ( ) 21. In the figure above, what is the loss of consumer surplus if the firm is a perfectly price-discriminating monopoly instead of a perfectly competitive industry?
- A. \$0      B. \$22.50      C. \$45.00      D. \$90.00.
- ( ) 22. If the monopoly illustrated in the figure above could engage in perfect price discrimination, the deadweight loss would be
- A. \$0      B. \$22.50      C. \$90.00      D. \$250.00.
- ( ) 23. Which of the following makes the multiplier larger?
- A. An increase in the marginal propensity to import.  
B. An increase in the tax rate.  
C. An increase in the marginal propensity to consume.  
D. An increase in the marginal propensity to save.
- ( ) 24. If the multiplier is 6 and imports increase by \$30, what impact will that have on aggregate expenditure?
- A. increase by \$30      B. increase by \$180      C. decrease by \$30      D. decrease by \$180
- ( ) 25. An economy saves 20% of any increase in income and there are no income taxes or imports. Then, an increase in investment of \$2 billion can produce a short run increase in real GDP of as much as
- A. \$2 billion      B. \$10 billion      C. \$0.4 billion      D. \$1.6 billion