

東吳大學 104 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 6 頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系三年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※一律於答案卷上作答(題上作答不予計分)，並務必標明題號，依序作答。

一、單選題：75%

- 1) An opportunity cost of economic growth is
 - A) the capital accumulation given up to increase present consumption.
 - B) the increased future consumption.
 - C) the present consumption given up to accumulate capital.
 - D) None of the above because there is no opportunity cost since if an economy grows, it can produce more of all goods.

- 2) According to the principle of comparative advantage, if the United States trades with Mexico, most likely,
 - A) the United States will benefit and Mexico will lose.
 - B) the United States will lose and Mexico will benefit.
 - C) neither of the countries will benefit.
 - D) both countries will benefit.

- 3) If OPEC cuts oil production to increase their total revenue, we know that
 - A) the demand for gasoline will decrease.
 - B) the price of gasoline will fall.
 - C) the demand for oil in the global market is inelastic.
 - D) OPEC faces a horizontal demand for oil curve.

- 4) _____ occurs when a foreign firm sells its exports at a lower price than its cost of production.
 - A) A quota
 - B) Dumping
 - C) A tariff
 - D) A nontariff barrier

- 5) Basil spends all his income on apples and bananas. Apples cost \$2.50 per pound and bananas cost \$1.50 per pound. The marginal utility is 20 for the last pound of apples purchased and 10 for the last pound of bananas. To maximize his utility, Basil should buy
 - A) more apples and fewer bananas.
 - B) more bananas and fewer apples.
 - C) the present combination of goods.
 - D) only apples.

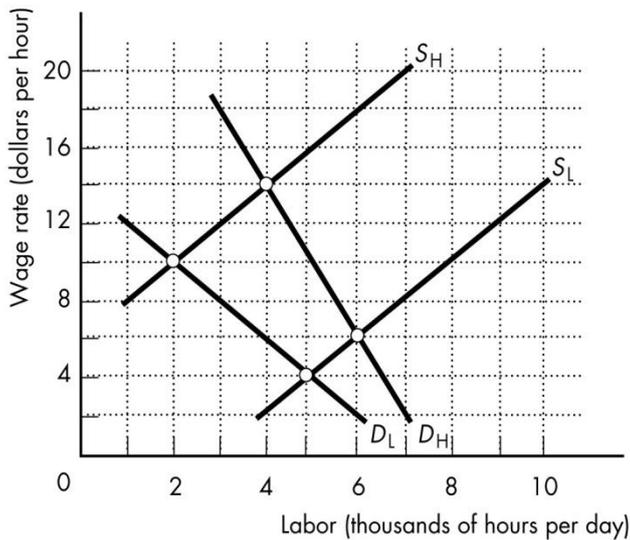
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- 6) Ms. Lollipop opened a candy store in December 2013. She rented a building for \$25,000 a year and used \$30,000 from her savings account, which earned an annual interest rate of 5 percent, to buy capital equipment. During the first year of operation, Lollipop paid \$28,000 to her employees, \$10,000 for utilities, and \$16,000 for goods she bought from other firms. In December 2014, the market value of Lollipop's capital equipment was \$26,000. Lollipop's best alternative to running her candy store is to work as a sales clerk at Winn-Dixie for \$15,000 a year. What is Lollipop's total opportunity cost?
- A) \$99,500
 B) \$94,000
 C) \$79,000
 D) \$20,500
- 7) Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- A) In the short run, a monopolist might operate even though it is incurring an economic loss, but in the short run a perfectly competitive firm always shuts down if it is incurring an economic loss.
 B) A monopoly can earn an economic profit in the long run, but a perfectly competitive firm cannot.
 C) A monopoly can set its price while a perfectly competitive firm cannot.
 D) A monopoly is protected by barriers to entry while a perfectly competitive firm is not.
- 8) A cartel tries to _____ its members' economic profit and thereby the cartel _____ consumer surplus.
- A) increase; increases
 B) increase; decreases
 C) decrease; increases
 D) decrease; decreases
- 9) Cheating by a member of a cartel _____ consumer surplus and _____ the total economic profit earned by all the firms in the cartel.
- A) increases; increases
 B) increases; decreases
 C) decreases; increases
 D) decreases; decreases
- 10) Military is
- A) rival and nonexcludable.
 B) nonrival and excludable.
 C) nonrival and nonexcludable.
 D) rival and excludable.

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- 11) In the figure above, the demand and supply of high-skilled workers has an H subscript and the demand and supply of low-skilled workers as an L subscript. The difference in wage rate between low-skilled and high-skilled labor is
- A) \$8.
 - B) \$10.
 - C) \$4.
 - D) \$14.
- 12) The big tradeoff is a tradeoff between
- A) equity and efficiency.
 - B) equality and inequality.
 - C) marginal cost and marginal benefit.
 - D) monopoly and perfect competition.
- 13) The accumulated loss of output that results from a slowdown in the growth rate of GDP per person is called the
- A) Keynesian gap.
 - B) Okun gap.
 - C) Lucas wedge.
 - D) unemployment wedge.

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- 14) If productivity constantly increases, then the real wage rate _____ and employment _____.
- A) constantly rises; constantly increases
 - B) does not change; constantly decreases
 - C) constantly decreases; does not change
 - D) constantly rises; does not change
- 15) If the Fed makes an open market _____ of securities, in the quantity theory M _____ and V _____.
- A) purchase; increases; increases
 - B) sale; increases; decreases
 - C) purchase; does not change; does not change
 - D) sale; decreases; does not change
- 16) If the Fed hikes the U.S. interest rate relative to interest rates in other countries, in the foreign exchange market the demand for dollars will _____, the supply of dollars will _____, and the exchange rate will _____.
- A) increase; increase; rise
 - B) decrease; decrease; fall
 - C) increase; decrease; rise
 - D) decrease; increase; fall
- 17) If two currencies allow for the equal value of money so that the same bundle of goods cost the same in two countries, there is
- A) trade equalization parity.
 - B) interest rate parity.
 - C) tariff application parity.
 - D) purchasing power parity.
- 18) Keynesian economists believe that
- A) the economy automatically adjusts towards full employment.
 - B) monetary policy causes business cycles.
 - C) there are no business cycles.
 - D) activist government policy is needed to get the economy to full employment.

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- 19) Classical economists believe that the economy
- A) requires activist government intervention to reach its potential level of GDP.
 - B) is self-regulating and does not require government intervention.
 - C) can be affected by only monetary policy.
 - D) is persistently below its potential level of GDP.
- 20) Which of the following leads to a rightward shift in the short-run Phillips curve?
- I. a reduction in inflationary expectations.
 - II. an increase in the natural rate of unemployment.
 - III. an increase in the velocity of circulation
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II
 - D) I and III
- 21) If the price level increases, the AE curve shifts
- A) upward and the AD curve shifts leftward.
 - B) downward and the AD curve shifts rightward.
 - C) upward and we move along the AD curve.
 - D) downward and we move along the AD curve.
- 22) When disposable income increases from \$7 trillion to \$7.5 trillion, consumption expenditure increase from \$6.5 trillion to \$6.9 trillion. The MPS is equal to
- A) 0.75.
 - B) 0.76.
 - C) 0.8.
 - D) 0.2.
- 23) The Laffer curve studies the relationship between
- A) open market operations and the interest rate.
 - B) taxes and the real interest rate.
 - C) tax rates and tax revenues.
 - D) monetary policy and tax revenues.

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- 24) The Coase theorem applies when property rights are given
- A) to the victim of pollution but not to the polluter.
 - B) to the polluter but not to the victim.
 - C) to either the polluter or the victim.
 - D) neither to the polluter nor to the victim.
- 25) Looking at the supply-side effects on aggregate supply shows that a tax hike on labor income
- A) weakens the incentive to work.
 - B) decreases potential GDP.
 - C) increases potential GDP because people work more to pay the higher taxes.
 - D) Both answers A and B are correct.

二、計算題：25%

(一) 假設建造一座公園，已知居民分為 A、B，兩人其對公園的需求函數為 $Q_A=10-2P$ ， $Q_B=10-P$ ，蓋公園的邊際成本為 $MC=9$ ，試求蓋公園的最適面積（即求算 Q ）？5%

(二) 請用 AD-AS 模型繪圖分析，中央銀行購買政府公債對物價與所得之短期與長期影響。10%

(三) 請用邊際社會利益曲線（Marginal Social Benefit Curve, MSB）、邊際社會成本曲線（Marginal Social Cost Curve, MSC）及邊際私人成本曲線（Marginal Private Cost Curve, MPC）繪圖說明電廠發電的外部性，無謂損失，以及政府可採用何種方法，使市場均衡數量達到社會最適水準。10%