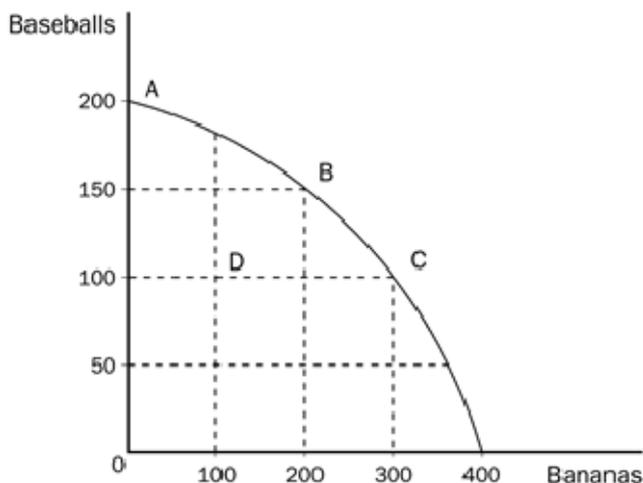


系級	經濟學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
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Part I: 選擇題: 75% (請依序答題並以五題為一橫列，至少每一列首需標明清楚題號) 若不符規定者，計算後之成績扣 10 分

1. In a circular-flow diagram,
 - a. taxes flow from households to firms, and transfer payments flow from firms to households.
 - b. income payments flow from firms to households, and sales revenue flows from households to firms.
 - c. resources flow from firms to households, and goods and services flow from households to firms.
 - d. inputs and outputs flow in the same direction as the flow of dollars, from firms to households.

Figure 1



2. **Refer to Figure 1.** A movement from point C to point D could be caused by
 - a. unemployment.
 - b. a decrease in society's preference for bananas.
 - c. fewer resources available for production of bananas.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
3. **Refer to Figure 1.** If this economy put one-half of its available resources into the production of baseballs and the other half into the production of bananas, it could produce
 - a. 100 baseballs and 200 bananas.
 - b. 100 baseballs and 300 bananas.
 - c. 150 baseballs and 200 bananas.
 - d. We would have to know the details of the economy's technology in order to determine this.
4. **Refer to Figure 1.** If the economy moves from point C to point B, then which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. The economy benefited from a technological advance in the production of baseballs.
 - b. The opportunity cost of each additional baseball is 2 bananas.
 - c. The opportunity cost of each additional banana is 2 baseballs.
 - d. The move involves no opportunity cost; it simply reflects the desires of the economy's citizens.

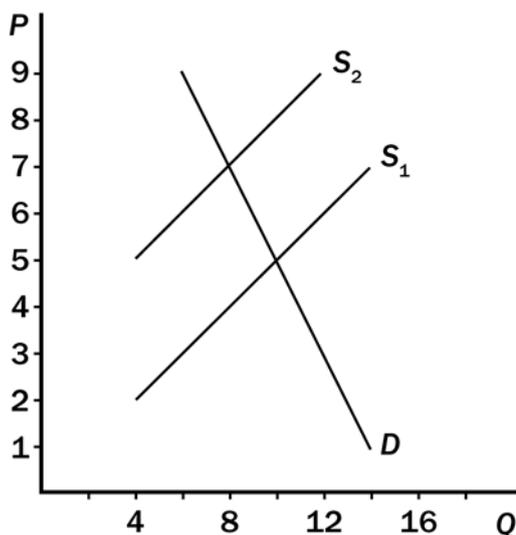
背面尚有試題

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5. Holding all other forces constant, when the price of gasoline rises, the number of gallons of gasoline demanded would fall substantially over a ten-year period because
- buyers tend to be much less sensitive to a change in price when given more time to react.
 - buyers tend to be much more sensitive to a change in price when given more time to react.
 - buyers will have substantially more income over a ten-year period.
 - the quantity supplied of gasoline increases very little in response to an increase in the price of gasoline.
6. When the local used bookstore prices economics books at \$15.00 each, they generally sell 70 books per month. If they lower the price to \$7.00, sales increase to 90 books per month. Given this information, we know that the price elasticity of demand for economics books is about
- 2.91, and an increase in price from \$7.00 to \$15.00 results in an increase in total revenue.
 - 2.91, and an increase in price from \$7.00 to \$15.00 results in a decrease in total revenue.
 - 0.34, and an increase in price from \$7.00 to \$15.00 results in an increase in total revenue.
 - 0.34, and an increase in price from \$7.00 to \$15.00 results in a decrease in total revenue.

Figure 2. On the graph below, the shift of the supply curve from S_1 to S_2 represents the imposition of a tax on a good. On the axes, Q represents the quantity of the good and P represents the price.

Figure 2

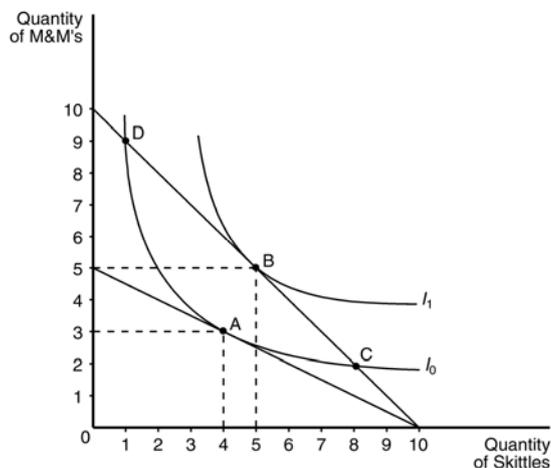


7. Consider **Figure 2**. Suppose the demand curve is *not* the one drawn on the graph; instead, the demand curve is a vertical line passing through the point ($Q = 10, P = 5$). Using the two supply curves that are drawn, which of the following statements would describe the effects of the tax correctly?
- The price paid by buyers would be \$9.
 - The price received by sellers (after paying the tax) would be \$5.
 - The government would collect \$27 from the tax.
 - Sellers of the good would bear 100 percent of the burden of the tax.

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8. Consider **Figure 2**. As a result of the tax,
- the price paid by buyers rises from \$5 to \$7.
 - the price received by sellers (after paying the tax) falls from \$5 to \$4.
 - the government collects \$24 in tax revenue.
 - All of the above are correct.
9. Consider **Figure 2**. Which of these statements about the effects of the tax is correct?
- The tax is paid by sellers; sellers bear one-third of the burden of the tax; government collects \$24 from the tax.
 - The tax is paid by buyers; sellers bear one-third of the burden of the tax; government collects \$24 from the tax.
 - The tax is paid by sellers; buyers bear two-thirds of the burden of the tax; government collects \$30 from the tax.
 - The tax is paid by buyers; buyers bear two-thirds of the burden of the tax; government collects \$16 from the tax.
10. When a consumer experiences a price increase for an inferior good, it is possible that the income effect is
- greater than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be downward sloping.
 - greater than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be upward sloping.
 - less than the substitution effect and the demand curve will be upward sloping.
 - less than the substitution effect but the substitution effect is positive and the demand curve will be upward sloping.

圖 3.



11. 圖 3. 若消費者所得為\$20. Skittles 價格\$2 , M&M's 價格 is \$4. 消費者會選擇之消費組合之邊際替代率為何?
- 2.
 - 2/3.
 - 1/2.
 - 1/3.

背面尚有試題

東吳大學 105 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

第 4 頁，共 6 頁

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12. 圖 3. 若消費者所得為\$20. Skittles 價格\$2 , M&M's 價格 is \$2. 消費者會選擇之消費組合為何?
a. A. b.B. c. C. d. D.
13. 圖 3. 若在所得及價格之條件下消費者選擇消費組合 B. 以下那一情形會使消費者轉為選擇消費組合 A?
a. Skittles 降價 b. M&M's 降價 c. Skittles 漲價 d. M&M's 漲價
14. A steel company sells some steel to a bicycle company for \$100. The bicycle company uses the steel to produce a bicycle, which it sells for \$200. Taken together, these two transactions contribute
a. \$100 to GDP.
b. \$200 to GDP.
c. between \$200 and \$300 to GDP, depending on the profit earned by the bicycle company when it sold the bicycle.
d. \$300 to GDP.

Table 1. The information in the table pertains to the country of Ophir.

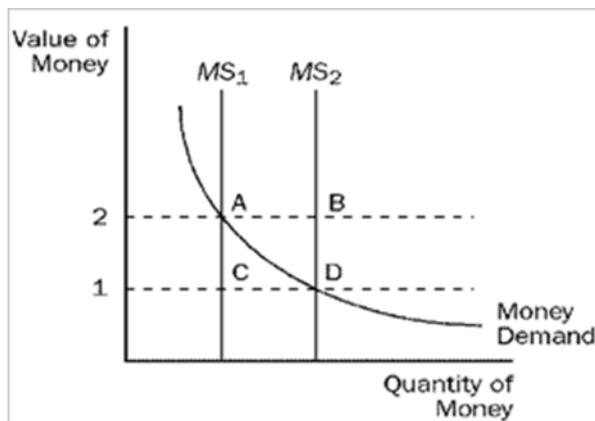
Year	Nominal GDP	GDP Deflator
2004	\$4000	100
2005	\$4100	105
2006	\$4200	110

15. **Refer to Table 1.** From this information we can conclude that
a. real GDP was higher in 2006 than in 2005, and real GDP was higher in 2005 than in 2004.
b. real GDP was higher in 2005 than in 2004, and real GDP was higher in 2005 than in 2006.
c. real GDP was higher in 2004 than in 2005, and real GDP was higher in 2005 than in 2006.
d. real GDP was higher in 2004 than in 2006, and real GDP was higher in 2005 than in 2004.
16. **Refer to Table 1.** Which of the following statements do we know to be correct?
a. Total spending in Ophir increased throughout the period.
b. Household spending in Ophir increased throughout the period.
c. The production of goods and services increased in Ophir throughout the period.
d. All of the above are correct.
17. **Refer to Table 1.** The inflation rate in Ophir was
a. 5 percent between 2004 and 2005, and 4.76 percent between 2005 and 2006.
b. 5 percent between 2004 and 2005, and 5 percent between 2005 and 2006.
c. 50 percent between 2004 and 2005, and 50 percent between 2005 and 2006.
d. 100 percent between 2004 and 2005, and 105 percent between 2005 and 2006.

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18. If people decide to hold less currency relative to deposits, the money supply
- falls. The Fed could lessen the impact of this by buying Treasury bonds.
 - falls. The Fed could lessen the impact of this by selling Treasury bonds.
 - rises. The Fed could lessen the impact of this by buying Treasury bonds.
 - rises. The Fed could lessen the impact of this by selling Treasury bonds.

Figure 4

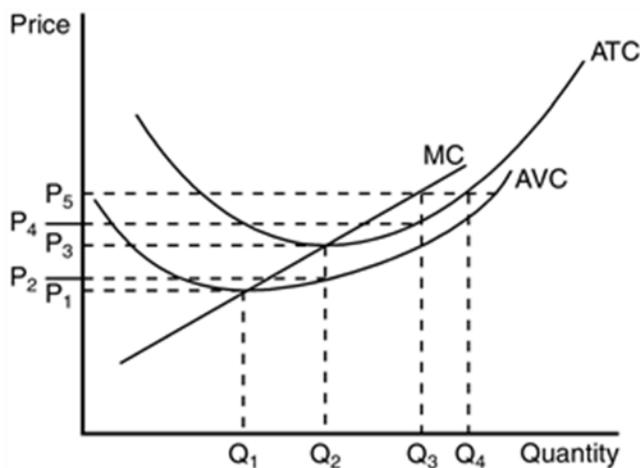


19. **Refer to Figure 4.** If the money supply is MS_2 and the value of money is 2, then there is an excess
- demand for money that is represented by the distance between points A and C.
 - demand for money that is represented by the distance between points A and B.
 - supply of money that is represented by the distance between points A and C.
 - supply of money that is represented by the distance between points A and B.
20. **Refer to Figure 4.** When the money supply curve shifts from MS_1 to MS_2 ,
- the demand for goods and services decreases.
 - the economy's ability to produce goods and services increases.
 - the equilibrium price level decreases.
 - None of the above is correct.
21. Monetary neutrality implies that an increase in the quantity of money will
- increase employment.
 - increase the price level.
 - increase the incentive to save.
 - increase the real interest rate.
22. If there is a trade deficit, then
- saving is greater than domestic investment and $Y > C + I + G$.
 - saving is greater than domestic investment and $Y < C + I + G$.
 - saving is less than domestic investment and $Y > C + I + G$.
 - saving is less than domestic investment and $Y < C + I + G$.

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23. Refer to figure 5. Firms would be encouraged to enter this market for all prices that exceed
 a. P_1 . b. P_2 . c. P_3 . d. None of the above is correct.
24. Refer to figure 5. When market price is P_5 , a profit-maximizing firm's profits can be represented by the area ,
 a. $P_5 \times Q_3$ b. $(P_5 - P_3) \times Q_2$ c. $(P_5 - P_4) \times Q_3$ d. When market price is P_5 there are no profits.

Figure 5



25. Refer to figure 5. When market price is P_2 , a profit-maximizing firm's losses can be represented by the area
 a. $(P_3 - P_2) \times Q_2$
 b. $(P_2 - P_1) \times Q_2$
 c. At a market price of P_2 , the firm does not have losses.
 d. At a market price of P_2 the firm has losses, but the reference points in the figure don't identify the losses.

Part II. 問答題 25% :請以圖形及文字說明回答下列問題:

1. 咖啡粉與奶精為互補品，若奶精價格下跌，
 (a)咖啡粉的市場有何變化?接著，(b)咖啡豆(原料)的市場有何變化? 接著，(c)研磨咖啡飲料的市場有何變化? 接著，(d)茶飲料的市場有何變化?