

系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

一、單選題 (每題4分，共15題60分)。注意：單選題答案請依序由左至右，五題為一列填寫，共三列。未按此方式書寫答案者，成績結算後，扣總得分10分。

1. **The size of the deadweight loss generated from a tax is affected by the**
  - A. elasticities of both supply and demand.
  - B. elasticity of demand only.
  - C. elasticity of supply only.
  - D. total revenue collected by the government.
  
2. **When a country allows trade and becomes an exporter of a good,**
  - A. domestic producers gain and domestic consumers lose.
  - B. domestic producers lose and domestic consumers gain.
  - C. domestic producers and domestic consumers both gain.
  - D. domestic producers and domestic consumers both lose.
  
3. **Acer manufactures and sells laptops. Last year it sold 1 million laptops at a per-unit price of \$20. For last year, Acer 's**

A. accounting profit was \$20 million.	B. economic profit was \$20 million.
C. total revenue was \$20 million.	D. explicit cost was \$20 million.
  
4. **When comparing short-run average total cost with long-run average total cost at a given level of output,**
  - A. short-run average total cost is typically above long-run average total cost.
  - B. short-run average total cost is typically the same as long-run average total cost.
  - C. short-run average total cost is typically below long-run average total cost.
  - D. the relationship between short-run and long-run average total cost follows no clear pattern.
  
5. **In a competitive market, the actions of any single buyer or seller will**
  - A. have a negligible impact on the market price.
  - B. have little effect on market equilibrium quantity but will affect market equilibrium price.
  - C. affect marginal revenue and average revenue but not price.
  - D. adversely affect the profitability of more than one firm in the market.



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**13. Which of the following shifts aggregate demand to the right?**

- A. the Federal Reserve buys bonds.
- B. a decrease in net exports due to something other than a change in domestic prices.
- C. an increase in household saving.
- D. All of the above are correct.

**14. The short-run effects on the interest rate are**

- A. shown equally well using either liquidity preference theory or classical theory.
- B. best shown using classical theory.
- C. best shown using liquidity preference theory.
- D. not shown well by either liquidity preference theory or classical theory.

**15. The multiplier effect**

- A. and the crowding-out effect both amplify the effects of an increase in government expenditures.
- B. and the crowding-out effect both diminish the effects of an increase in government expenditures.
- C. diminishes the effects of an increase in government expenditures, while the crowding-out effect amplifies the effects.
- D. amplifies the effects of an increase in government expenditures, while the crowding-out effect diminishes the effects.

以下為簡答題。作答時務必清楚標示題號，標示不清者不予計分。

二、1. 何謂「需求法則」？請配合圖形解釋 (5 分)。 2. 在股票市場中股民「追高殺低」的行為是否代表對股票的需求違反了需求法則？請解釋 (5 分)。

三、請分別解釋總合需求線 (aggregate demand curve) 為負斜率及短期總合供給線 (short-run aggregate supply curve) 為正斜率的原因 (8 分)。

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

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四、今年六月，英國進行公投並決定脫離歐盟，台灣股市立即大跌兩百 200 多點。假設台灣原先的實質產出維持在充分就業的水準。 1. 請以總合供需模型(AD-AS model)來分析該事件對於台灣短期實質產出的影響 (5 分)。 2. 若中央銀行擬透過貨幣政策來引導產出回到充分就業的水準，請解釋央行該如何進行? 請以 AD-AS 的圖型說明該政策的效果 (7 分)。

## 五、名詞解釋(10 分)

1. 費雪效果 (Fisher effect)。
2. 節儉的矛盾 (paradox of thrift)。
3. 排擠效果 (crowding-out effect)。
4. 摩擦性失業 (frictional unemployment)。
5. 購買力平價 (purchasing power parity)。