

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 3 頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

一、單選題 (Multiple Choice Questions: Please Select **ONE** Correct Answer from the Following Questions) 每題 4 分 (4 points each)

1. Consumer surplus is
 - a. the total value that consumers receive from the consumption of a particular good.
 - b. the total amount that consumers pay for a particular good.
 - c. the differences between what the consumer would be willing to pay and what the consumer actually has to pay.
 - d. a measure of the excess supply at the prevailing price.
 - e. none of the above.

2. A natural monopoly is characterized by
 - a. decreasing returns to scale.
 - b. patent protection of certain basic processes.
 - c. the firm's having exclusive control over a basic input.
 - d. a decreasing long-run average cost curve over the feasible range of output.
 - e. all of the above.

3. A rational monopolist with positive marginal costs will not operate at a point where the price elasticity of demand is
 - a. less than 1.
 - b. 1.
 - c. greater than 1.
 - d. greater than 10.
 - e. negative.

4. Unlike a perfectly competitive firm, a monopolistically competitive firm
 - a. faces a downward-sloping demand curve.
 - b. can change the characteristics of its product.
 - c. can vary the price of its product.
 - d. tends to operate with excess capacity.
 - e. all of the above.

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5. A Nash equilibrium is one in which
 - a. each player selects the maximum strategy independently of the anticipated actions of the other.
 - b. each player's decision is optimal given the decision of the other firm.
 - c. the number of Nashes sold equals the number supplied.
 - d. the profits of both firms equal the profits that would result in a monopoly.
 - e. none of the above are true.

6. A typical Cournot solution is defined as one in which
 - a. the solution is identical to the purely competitive market.
 - b. the solution is identical to the monopoly solution.
 - c. the output is above the monopoly and below the purely competitive result.
 - d. none of the above.

7. If GDP exceeds GNP, we know with certainty that:
 - a. a budget deficit exists
 - b. a trade surplus exists
 - c. a trade deficit exists
 - d. receipts of factor income from the rest of the world exceed payments of factor income to the rest of the world

8. Full in the blank: GDP is the value of all _____ produced in a given period.
 - a. final goods and services
 - b. final and intermediate goods and services
 - c. final and intermediate goods and services, plus raw materials
 - d. final and intermediate goods and services produced by the private sector only
 - e. final goods and services purchased by households

9. Disposable income is
 - a. income minus savings.
 - b. income minus both savings and taxes.
 - c. consumption minus taxes.
 - d. the same as "income".
 - e. income after adding transfers and subtracting taxes.

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第 3 頁，共 3 頁

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10. The marginal propensity to consume is
- a. the value of consumption spending if income were zero.
 - b. total consumption spending divided by total disposable income.
 - c. total income minus total taxes.
 - d. the increase in disposable income caused by a one-unit decrease in taxes.
 - e. the increase in consumption caused by a one-unit increase in disposable income.
11. Which of the following would shift the aggregate demand curve leftward?
- a. a decrease in the money supply.
 - b. an increase in consumer confidence.
 - c. a rise in the price level.
 - d. a decrease in taxes.
 - e. all of the above.

二、解釋名詞 (Terminology Definition)

每題 8 分 (8 points each)

- 1、市場失靈 (market failure)
- 2、邊際轉換率 (marginal rate of transformation)
- 3、外部性 (externality)
- 4、摩擦性失業 (frictional unemployment)
- 5、公開市場操作 (open market operation)
- 6、絕對利益法則 (principle of absolute advantage)
- 7、尋租 (rent seeking)