

東吳大學 111 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 7 頁

系級	經濟學系三年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

I. [60%] Multiple Choice (Choose the ONE alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question) 選擇題答題格式如下，請先於答案紙上畫出下列表格，再依題號填入答案。

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20

1. Inflation can be measured by all of the following except the
 - a. All of these answers are used to measure inflation.
 - b. consumer price index.
 - c. producer price index.
 - d. GDP deflator.
 - e. finished goods price index.

2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Countries all have the same growth rate and level of output because any country can obtain the same factors of production.
 - b. Countries have great variance in both the level and growth rate of GDP/person; thus, poor countries can become relatively rich over time.
 - c. Countries may have a different level of GDP/person but they all grow at the same rate.
 - d. Countries may have a different growth rate but they all have the same level of GDP/person.
 - e. When a nation has very little GDP per person, it is doomed to being relatively poor forever.

3. Countries that employ an inflation tax do so because
 - a. the government doesn't understand the causes and consequences of inflation.
 - b. government expenditures are high and the government has inadequate tax collections and difficulty borrowing.
 - c. an inflation tax is the most progressive (paid by the rich) of all taxes.
 - d. an inflation tax is the most equitable of all taxes.
 - e. the government has a balanced budget.

4. Economic policymakers find supply-side policies attractive because ...
 - a. supply-side policies eliminate dead-weight loss from taxation.
 - b. supply-side policies do not imply a short-run trade-off between unemployment and inflation.

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- c. supply-side policies will reduce output gaps by increasing total factor productivity.
 d. supply-side policies help to shift the Beveridge curve away from the origin.
 e. none of these answers
5. Comparative advantage
- a. exists only when one producer can make the product using fewer resources than any other producer.
 b. leads to the most efficient allocation of resources and the greatest combined output.
 c. eliminates specialization, so that each country produces all of its own needs independently.
 d. Lower costs would be an example of comparative advantage.
 e. none of these answers
6. Efficiency in a market is achieved when
- a. a social planner intervenes and sets the quantity of output after evaluating buyers' willingness to pay and sellers' costs
 b. the sum of producer surplus and consumer surplus is maximized
 c. all firms are producing the good at the same low cost per unit
 d. no buyer is willing to pay more than the equilibrium price for any unit of the good.
 e. some firms are producing the good at the same low cost per unit
7. The Taylor rule shows combinations of (i) ____ and (ii) ____ which characterize (iii) ____ of the central bank.
- a. (i) interest rates; (ii) the real money stock; (iii) monetary targeting
 b. (i) inflation; (ii) interest rates; (iii) inflation targeting
 c. (i) real GDP; (ii) interest rates; (iii) the monetary policy
 d. (i) inflation; (ii) real GDP; (iii) the monetary policy
 e. (i) real GDP; (ii) interest rates; (iii) inflation targeting
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a monopoly?
- a. barriers to entry
 b. one seller
 c. one buyer
 d. a product without close substitutes
 e. none of these answers

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9. The Ricardian model attributes the gains from trade associated with the principle of comparative advantage result to
- a. differences in technology.
 - b. differences in preferences.
 - c. differences in labor productivity.
 - d. differences in resources.
 - e. all of them are correct
10. Monetary policy set according to a Taylor rule under the Keynesian assumption of sticky prices could be characterized as a compromise between the polar cases of (i)_____ and (ii)_____.
- a. (i) a completely flexible interest rate policy; (ii) a completely flexible money supply policy
 - b. (i) a completely flexible interest rate policy; (ii) a rule for the money supply to grow at the underlying trend growth rate of output
 - c. (i) a constant interest rate policy rule; (ii) a rule for the money supply to grow at the underlying trend growth rate of output
 - d. (i) a constant interest rate policy rule; (ii) a completely flexible money supply policy
 - e. none of these answers
11. Once a country is wealthy,
- a. it no longer needs any human capital.
 - b. capital becomes more productive due to the "catch-up effect."
 - c. none of these answers
 - d. it may be harder for it to grow quickly because of the diminishing returns to capital.
 - e. it is nearly impossible for it to become relatively poorer.
12. To raise productivity, policymakers could
- a. increase spending on education
 - b. provide tax credits to firms for capital improvements
 - c. fund research and development
 - d. All of the above are correct
 - e. do nothing

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13. “Other things equal, when the price of a good rises, the quantity demanded of the good falls, and when the price falls, the quantity demanded rises.” This relationship between price and quantity demanded
- a. applies to most goods in the economy
 - b. is represented by a downward-sloping demand curve
 - c. is referred to as the law of demand
 - d. All of the above are correct
 - e. None of these answers
14. Consider a person that spends all his fixed income M on two goods. Currently he spends one third of the income on good 2. If the price of good one rises by 50% and consumer’s income by one third, what is the change in the consumer’s welfare?
- a. Increase
 - b. Decrease
 - c. Not sure
 - d. Not worse off
 - e. Uncertainty
15. A competitive firm's short-run supply curve is its _____ cost curve above its _____ cost curve.
- a. average total, marginal
 - b. average variable, marginal
 - c. marginal, average total
 - d. marginal, average variable
 - e. marginal, marginal
16. Which of the following statements about opportunity costs is TRUE?
- I. The opportunity cost of a given action is equal to the value foregone of all feasible alternative actions.
 - II. Opportunity costs only measure direct out of pocket expenditures.
 - III. To calculate accurately the opportunity cost of an action we need to first identify the next best alternative to that action.
- a. III only.
 - b. I and III only.
 - c. II only.
 - d. None of the statements is true.
 - e. I and II only.

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17. When a society cannot produce all the goods and services people wish to have, the economy is experiencing

- a. scarcity
- b. surpluses
- c. inefficiencies
- d. inequalities
- e. uncertainty

18. 貓咪快餐店對中正區附近居民而言是獨占，其炸雞腿之需求如下： $Q=80-5P$ ，式中 Q 為需求量、 P 為價格。假設每個炸雞腿的成本是 8 元，且固定成本為 0 請問老開可以賺多少錢？最適定價為多少？會賣出多少隻炸雞腿？

- a. 60 元；13 元；25 隻炸雞腿
- b. 60 元；12 元；22 隻炸雞腿
- c. 70 元；13 元；21 隻炸雞腿
- d. 80 元；12 元；20 隻炸雞腿。
- e. 80 元；12 元；22 隻炸雞腿

19. 假設寶可夢工廠為獨占廠商，面對市場需求曲線 $P=10-2Q$ ，其中 P 及 Q 分別為該物品的單價及數量，且其邊際成本固定為 2 元，若此一獨占廠商追求利潤最大，則消費者總剩餘為：

- a. 1 元
- b. 4 元
- c. 5 元
- d. 9 元
- e. 16 元

20. 新冠肺炎疫情爆發，造成防疫用口罩出現搶購風潮，試從經濟學的角度，判斷以下論述何者正確。

- a. 政府設定口罩出售的最高單價不能超過\$7/個，此為價格下限的設定
- b. 政府管制口罩不能出口以優先作為國內防疫使用，會減少國內生產者剩餘
- c. 降低口罩價格，可以解決供需失衡的現象
- d. 當社會大眾預期口罩價格會上漲時，口罩市場交易量必然會減少
- e. 政府的管制並不會影響社會福利。

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II. [15%] True/False Quiz

1. An increase in the price of imported cameras is captured by the CPI but not by the GDP deflator.
2. If the nominal interest rate is 12 percent and the rate of inflation is 7 percent, then the real rate of interest is 5 percent.
3. An increase in capital should cause the growth rate of a relatively poor country to increase more than that of a rich country.
4. The velocity of money is highly unstable.
5. An inflation tax is an explicit tax paid quarterly by businesses based on the amount of increase in the prices of their products.
6. Internal economies of scale occur when cost per unit of output depends on the size of the industry. External economies of scale occur when the cost per unit of output depends on the size of a firm.
7. “Opportunity cost” means whatever must be given up to obtain some item.
8. “Production possibilities frontier” is graph that shows the combinations of output that the economy can possibly produce given the available factors of production and the available production technology.
9. Consumer surplus is a concept that helps us make normative statements about the desirability of market outcomes
10. The cross-price elasticity of demand can tell us whether goods are normal or inferior.
11. According to the Heckscher-Ohlin theorem, countries tend to import goods whose production is intensive in factors with which the countries are abundantly endowed.
12. The free-rider problem refers to the idea that public transportation always runs large deficits.
13. Suppose there is an increase in the price level (P). In terms of the IS-LM framework, this increase in P will cause a reduction in output and an increase in the interest rate.
14. When the marginal product of labor is falling, the average product of labor is falling.
15. The long-run Phillips curve is vertical.

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III. [25 %] Essay Questions

1. [9%]

供給函數為 $P=20+QS$ ；需求函數為 $P=100-QD$ 。政府對生產者課稅，每單位汽油的交易課徵 30 元的銷售稅，且由生產者繳付此銷售稅。則稅後的均衡價格和數量為？稅後消費者和生產者各負擔多少的稅？政府的總稅收是多少？

2. [6%]

在完全競爭市場的假設下，若廠商生產稻米之生產函數為

$$Q = 5 \cdot K \cdot \sqrt{L},$$

且短期之資本量為 $K=1$ ，工資率為 $w=5$ ，資本租金為 $r=5$ 。若整個經濟體共有上述 100 家相同的廠商供給稻米、社會的總需求是 $Q = 252 - 2P$ ，則均衡之市場價格與數量各是多少？長期而言， P 會大於或小於 1？請說明理由。

3. [10%]

假設代表性個人的效用函數為 $U(C,G)=\min[C,2G]$ ，其中 C 為私有財消費量， G 為公共財消費量，假設政府能夠清楚知道代表性個人的效用函數，並且政府在求解公共財數量時以追求民眾福祉最大為目標，則當產出 Y 為 100、政府支出與政府課徵的定額稅之間的關係為 $G=0.25T$ 之下，請解出最適的公共財數量、且此時政府應該課徵多少定額稅？(若無法整除，可用分數表示，或四捨五入至小數點後第二位)