

# 東吳大學 111 學年度暑假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二年級	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。

**一、單選題 (每題3分，共75分)。**

請注意：先在答案卷上畫出以下之表格，再將各題答案填入對應空格內。

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

1. Comparative advantage is found by comparing different producers'
  - A. unit input requirements.
  - B. payments to labor.
  - C. opportunity costs.
  - D. payments to capital.
  
2. Good X and good Y are substitutes. If the price of good Y increases, then the
  - A. demand for good X will decrease.
  - B. quantity demanded of good X will decrease.
  - C. demand for good X will increase.
  - D. quantity demanded of good X will increase.
  
3. In a market, the marginal buyer is the buyer
  - A. whose willingness to pay is higher than that of all other buyers and potential buyers.
  - B. whose willingness to pay is lower than that of all other buyers and potential buyers.
  - C. who is willing to buy exactly one unit of the good.
  - D. who would be the first to leave the market if the price were any higher.
  
4. The real interest rate is the
  - A. interest rate corrected for inflation.
  - B. interest rate as usually reported by banks
  - C. difference between the interest rate charged by banks on the loans they make and the interest rate paid by banks to their depositors.
  - D. difference between the average dividend yield on stocks and the average interest rate on bonds.

背面尚有試題

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5. How does total revenue change as one moves downward and to the right along a linear demand curve?
  - A. It always increases.
  - B. It always decreases.
  - C. It first increases, then decreases.
  - D. It is always constant.
  
6. In a 100-percent reserve banking system, if people decided to decrease the amount of currency they held by increasing the amount they held in checkable deposits
  - A. M1 would increase.
  - B. M1 would decrease.
  - C. M1 would not change.
  - D. M1 might rise or fall.
  
7. Efficiency wages, minimum-wage laws, and unions all keep wages
  - A. below the equilibrium level, causing a shortage of labor.
  - B. below the equilibrium level, causing a surplus of labor.
  - C. above the equilibrium level, causing a shortage of labor.
  - D. above the equilibrium level, causing a surplus of labor.
  
8. Other things the same, if reserve requirements are decreased, the reserve ratio
  - A. increases, the money multiplier increases, and the money supply increases.
  - B. increases, the money multiplier decreases, and the money supply decreases.
  - C. decreases, the money multiplier increases, and the money supply increases.
  - D. decreases, the money multiplier decreases, and the money supply increases.
  
9. According to the assumptions of the quantity theory of money, if the money supply rises by 10 percent, then
  - A. nominal and real GDP would fall by less than 10 percent.
  - B. nominal GDP would rise by 10 percent; real GDP would be unchanged.
  - C. nominal GDP would be unchanged; real GDP would rise by 10 percent.
  - D. nominal and real GDP would rise by more than 10 percent.
  
10. In the relevant price range a demand curve for a Giffen good would be
  - A. upward sloping.
  - B. horizontal.
  - C. downward sloping.
  - D. vertical.
  
11. Suppose Lisa spends all of her money on books and coffee. When the price of coffee decreases, the
  - A. substitution effect on coffee is ambiguous, and the income effect on coffee is ambiguous.
  - B. substitution effect on coffee is positive, and the income effect on coffee is ambiguous.
  - C. substitution effect on coffee is ambiguous, and the income effect on coffee is positive.
  - D. substitution effect on coffee is positive, and the income effect on coffee is positive.
  
12. Economic costs of an input include
  - A. only explicit costs.
  - B. both implicit and explicit costs.
  - C. only implicit costs.
  - D. whatever management wishes to report to the shareholders.

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13. If there are diseconomies of scale within a given range of output, which of following is(are) TRUE?
- A. The short-run average cost curve must be upward sloping within that range of output.
  - B. Long-run average cost must equal short-run average cost.
  - C. The long-run average cost curve must be upward sloping within that range of output.
  - D. All of the above.
14. During the Iraq War, the U.S. government continued to borrow funds and yet the interest rate was slightly declined. What could explain this?
- A. The supply of loanable funds increased by a smaller proportion than demand increased.
  - B. The supply of loanable funds increased by a greater proportion than demand increased.
  - C. The U.S. crowded out private saving.
  - D. The U.S. crowded out private borrowing.
15. Adverse selection can occur when
- A. one person has information not available to others.
  - B. nobody has any information about a particular product.
  - C. post-agreement incentives result in workers shirking.
  - D. all persons involved in a transaction have full information.
16. With asymmetric information among consumers and positive search costs, a firm may
- A. raise its price above the monopoly price.
  - B. price at the full information competitive level.
  - C. price at the monopoly level.
  - D. None of the above.
17. If the labor market is competitive, a monopoly output market will result in
- A. a higher wage than that of a competitive output market.
  - B. more labor hired than in a competitive output market.
  - C. a lower wage than that of a competitive output market.
  - D. less labor hired than in a competitive output market.
18. Under monopsony, the wage rate
- A. is less than the marginal revenue product of labor.
  - B. equals the marginal product of labor.
  - C. is greater than it would be under perfect competition.
  - D. equals the marginal revenue product of labor.

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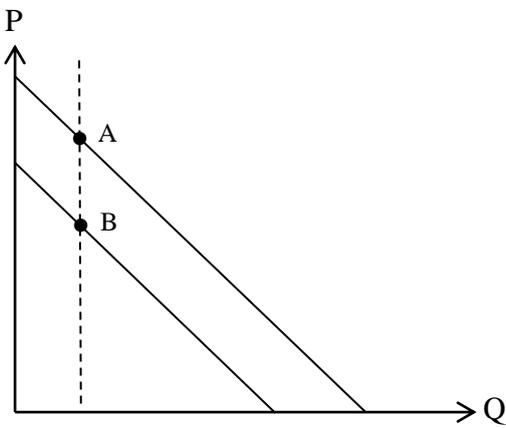
19. Perfect competition and monopolistic competition are similar in that both market structures include
- A. no barriers to entry.                      B. a homogeneous product.  
 C. very few firms.                              D. firms act as price takers.
20. A cartel is a group of firms that attempts to
- A. maximize joint revenue.                      B. increase consumer surplus.  
 C. behave independently.                      D. maximize joint profit.
21. What is the aspect of imperfect competition that is most distinct from perfect competition?
- A. Perfect information                              B. Differentiated Products  
 C. Free entry/exit                                  D. Zero profits.
22. Monopolistic competition and monopoly have all of the following in common EXCEPT
- A.  $MR = MC$ .                                      B. firms are price setters.  
 C. barriers to entry.                                  D.  $P > MC$ .
23. If a market is controlled by a perfect-price-discriminating monopoly, then
- A. a deadweight loss is generated.  
 B. there is no consumer surplus.  
 C. output is less than that of a single-price monopoly.  
 D. consumer surplus is the same as under perfect competition.
24. A firm that generates zero economic profit usually has
- A. negative accounting profit.  
 B. accounting profit equal to half the total revenue.  
 C. zero accounting profit.  
 D. positive accounting profit.
25. Assume government policy increases the demand for corn.
- A. The producer surplus of corn growers will decrease.  
 B. The producer surplus of corn growers will not change.  
 C. The producer surplus of corn growers will increase.  
 D. The consumer surplus of corn buyers will increase.

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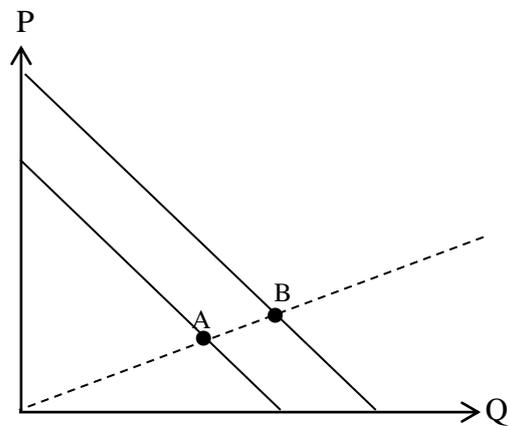
二、問答題。(可用中英文回答)

1. (9分) Each of the three figures below presents two parallel linear demand or supply curves. In each figure, what is the relationship between price elasticities at points A and B? Explain.

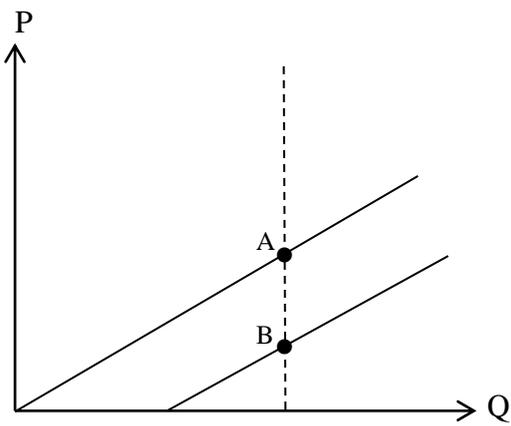
(1).



(2).



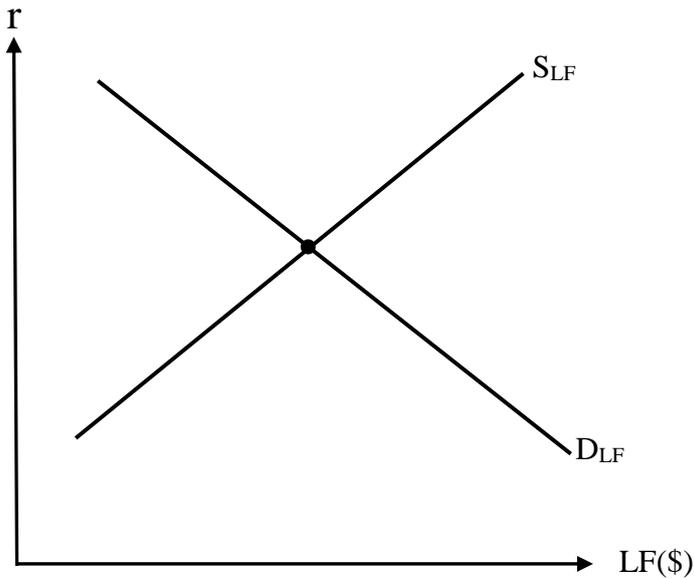
(3).



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2. (16分) Consider the loanable fund market for a closed economy. The market is in its long-run equilibrium as follows:



In the figure,  $r$  stands for the real interest rate and  $LF$  represents the amount of loanable funds. If the government now runs a budget surplus, use the loanable-fund-market diagram to demonstrate what happens to the amounts of private saving and investment in the long run under either case below.

- (1). The term loanable fund ( $LF$ ) is defined to mean the flow of resources available to fund private investment.
- (2). The term loanable fund ( $LF$ ) is defined to mean the flow of resources available from private saving.