

# 東吳大學 112 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 3 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 (60%，每題 3 分)

1. The opportunity cost of an item is
  - a. the number of hours needed to earn money to buy the item.
  - b. what you give up to get that item.
  - c. usually less than the dollar value of the item.
  - d. the dollar value of the item.
2. In a market economy, economic activity is guided by
  - a. the government.
  - b. public-interest groups.
  - c. central planners.
  - d. self-interest and prices.
3. A competitive market is a market in which
  - a. an auctioneer helps set prices and arrange sales.
  - b. there are only a few sellers.
  - c. the forces of supply and demand do not apply.
  - d. no individual buyer or seller has any significant impact on the market price.
4. A decrease in the price of a good will
  - a. increase demand.
  - b. decrease demand.
  - c. decrease quantity demanded.
  - d. increase quantity demanded.
5. The phenomenon of free riding is most closely associated with which type of good?
 

a. Private goods	b. Club goods
c. Inferior goods	d. Public goods
6. Total revenue equals
  - a. price  $\times$  quantity.
  - b. price/quantity.
  - c. (price  $\times$  quantity) – total cost.
  - d. output – input.
7. The fundamental source of monopoly power is
  - a. barriers to entry.
  - b. profit.
  - c. increasing average total cost.
  - d. a product without close substitutes.

背面尚有試題

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第 2 頁，共 3 頁

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8. The classic example of adverse selection is the
- a. market for used cars.
  - b. market for new cars.
  - c. relationship between shareholders and managers.
  - d. relationship between a coach and an athlete.
9. GDP is defined as the
- a. value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
  - b. value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, regardless of where they are living, in a given period of time.
  - c. value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
  - d. value of all final goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, regardless of where they are living, in a given period of time.
10. The consumer price index is used to
- a. monitor changes in the level of wholesale prices in the economy.
  - b. monitor changes in the cost of living over time.
  - c. monitor changes in the level of real GDP over time.
  - d. monitor changes in the stock market.
11. The consumer price index is calculated
- a. weekly.
  - b. monthly.
  - c. quarterly.
  - d. yearly.
12. The price index was 105 in Year 1 and 108 in Year 2. What was the inflation rate?
- a. 2.9 percent
  - b. 0.029 percent
  - c. -2.9 percent
  - d. 102.9 percent
13. Other things the same, which of the following would increase productivity?
- a. An increase in either human or physical capital
  - b. An increase in human capital but not an increase in physical capital
  - c. An increase in physical capital but not an increase in human capital
  - d. Neither an increase in human capital nor an increase in physical capital
14. Which of the following is not a function of money?
- a. Unit of account
  - b. Store of value
  - c. Medium of exchange
  - d. Protection against inflation
15. The nominal exchange rate is the
- a. nominal interest rate in one country divided by the nominal interest rate in the other country.
  - b. ratio of a foreign country's interest rate to the domestic interest rate.
  - c. rate at which a person can trade the currency of one country for another.
  - d. real exchange rate minus the inflation rate.

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第 3 頁，共 3 頁

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16. When the interest rate decrease, the opportunity cost of holding money
- a. decreases, so the quantity of money demanded decreases.
  - b. decreases, so the quantity of money demanded increases.
  - c. increases, so the quantity of money demanded decreases.
  - d. increases, so the quantity of money demanded increases.
17. According to the Phillips curve, policymakers would reduce inflation but raise unemployment if they
- a. decreased the money supply.
  - b. increased government expenditures.
  - c. decreased taxes.
  - d. increased the money supply.
18. Other things constant, which of the following would reduce unemployment and raise inflation?
- a. The government lowers government spending.
  - b. Because of low growth abroad, net exports falls.
  - c. The government raises taxes.
  - d. Businesses become more optimistic about the future of the economy.
19. Which of the following policies can increase the money supply?
- a. Reduce the interest rate on reserves
  - b. Increase reserve requirements for banks
  - c. Reduce the quantity of funds available through the Term Auction Facility
  - d. Sell government bonds
20. A tax on an imported good is called a
- a. quota.
  - b. tariff.
  - c. supply tax.
  - d. trade tax.

## 二、解釋名詞 (40%, 每題 8 分)

1. 消費者剩餘 (consumer surplus)
2. 絕對利益法則 (principle of absolute advantage)
3. 通貨膨脹 (inflation)
4. 季芬財 (Giffen's goods)
5. 流動性陷阱 (liquidity trap)