

# 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。

一、單選題(60%，每題 3 分)

1. Making rational decisions at the margin means that people
  - a. make those decisions that do not impose a marginal cost.
  - b. evaluate how easily a decision can be reversed if problems arise.
  - c. compare the marginal costs and marginal benefits of each decision.
  - d. always calculate the dollar costs for each decision.
  
2. Which is the most accurate statement about trade?
  - a. Trade can make every nation better off.
  - b. Trade makes some nations better off and others worse off.
  - c. Trading for a good can make a nation better off only if the nation cannot produce that good itself.
  - d. Trade helps rich nations and hurts poor nations.
  
3. A monopoly is a market with one
  - a. seller, and that seller is a price taker.
  - b. seller, and that seller sets the price.
  - c. buyer, and that buyer is a price taker.
  - d. buyer, and that buyer sets the price.
  
4. If an increase in income decreases the demand for a good, then the good is
  - a. a substitute good.
  - b. a complementary good.
  - c. a normal good.
  - d. an inferior good.
  
5. Which of the following illustrates the concept of a negative externality?
  - a. A college professor plays a vigorous game of racquet ball with the racquet she recently purchased.
  - b. You experience a decrease in your property value from neglecting your lawn and garden.
  - c. Your neighbor plays loud music that you dislike through stereo speakers set up on his deck.
  - d. A drought causes a poor crop for farmer's blueberry fields.
  
6. Which of the following is an example of an implicit cost?
  - a. Interest paid on the firm's debt
  - b. Rent paid by the firm to lease office space
  - c. The owner of a firm forgoing an opportunity to earn a large salary working for a Wall Street brokerage firm
  - d. Wages paid to workers
  
7. Marginal cost is equal to average total cost when
  - a. average variable cost is falling.
  - b. average fixed cost is rising.
  - c. marginal cost is at its minimum.
  - d. average total cost is at its minimum.

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8. The most likely explanation for economies of scale is
  - a. coordination problems.
  - b. specialization of labor.
  - c. increasing marginal cost.
  - d. decreasing marginal cost.
9. A key characteristic of a competitive market is that
  - a. government antitrust laws regulate competition.
  - b. producers sell nearly identical products.
  - c. firms minimize total costs.
  - d. firms have price setting power.
10. When profit-maximizing firms in competitive markets are earning profits,
  - a. market demand must exceed market supply at the market equilibrium price.
  - b. market supply must exceed market demand at the market equilibrium price.
  - c. new firms will enter the market.
  - d. the most inefficient firms will be encouraged to leave the market.
11. When a firm has a natural monopoly, the firm's
  - a. marginal cost always exceeds its average total cost.
  - b. total cost curve is horizontal.
  - c. average total cost curve is downward sloping.
  - d. marginal cost curve must lie above the firm's average total cost curve.
12. When the buyer knows less than the seller about the characteristics of the good being sold, there is
  - a. a principal-agent problem.
  - b. a moral hazard problem.
  - c. an adverse selection problem.
  - d. a signaling problem.
13. The inflation rate is defined as the
  - a. price level in an economy.
  - b. change in the price level from one period to the next.
  - c. percentage change in the price level from the previous period.
  - d. price level minus the price level from the previous period.
14. 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
15. The natural rate of unemployment includes
  - a. both frictional and structural unemployment.
  - b. neither frictional nor structural unemployment.
  - c. structural but not frictional unemployment.
  - d. frictional but not structural unemployment.

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16. The measure of the money stock called M1 includes
  - a. wealth held by people in currency.
  - b. wealth held by people in their savings accounts.
  - c. wealth held by people in money market mutual funds.
  - d. everything that is included in M2 plus some additional items.
17. Inflation can be measured by the
  - a. change in the consumer price index.
  - b. change in money demand.
  - c. percentage change in the consumer price index.
  - d. change in the money supply.
18. Purchasing-power parity describes the forces that determine
  - a. prices in the short run.
  - b. prices in the long run.
  - c. exchange rates in the short run.
  - d. exchange rates in the long run.
19. 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.
20. Fiscal policy refers to the idea that aggregate demand is affected by changes in
  - a. the money supply.
  - b. government spending and taxes.
  - c. trade policy.
  - d. interest rates.

## 二、解釋名詞(40%，每題 8 分)

1. 生產者剩餘 (producer surplus)
2. 價格機能 (price mechanism)
3. 自然失業率 (natural rate of unemployment)
4. 納許均衡 (Nash equilibrium)
5. 節儉的矛盾 (paradox of thrift)