

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第1頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 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、 選擇題(單選題，共 25 題，每題 2 分)(50%)**

1、 The principle of comparative advantage asserts that

- A. not all countries can benefit from trade with other countries.
- B. the world price of a good will prevail in all countries, regardless of whether those countries allow international trade in that good.
- C. countries can become better off by exporting goods, but they cannot become better off by importing goods.
- D. countries can become better off by specializing in what they do best.

2. A tariff is a

- A. limit on how much of a good can be exported.
- B. limit on how much of a good can be imported.
- C. tax on an exported good.
- D. tax on an imported good.

3. When the Fed decreases the discount rate, banks will

- A. borrow more from the Fed and lend more to the public. The money supply increases.
- B. borrow more from the Fed and lend less to the public. The money supply decreases.
- C. borrow less from the Fed and lend more to the public. The money supply increases.
- D. borrow less from the Fed and lend less to the public. The money supply decreases.

4. Which one will cause the demand curve of tires to shift out(right), assuming tires is a normal good?

- A. price of cars goes down.
- B. income level increases.
- C. interest rate goes up.
- D. both (A)and (B).

5. A restaurant that has market power can

- A. minimize costs more efficiently than its competitors.
- B. influence the market price for the meals it sells.
- C. reduce its marketing budget more than its competitors.
- D. ignore profit-maximizing strategies when setting the price for its meals.

6. A market is competitive if

- I. firms have the flexibility to price their own product.
  - II. each buyer is small compared to the market.
  - III. each seller is small compared to the market.
- A. I and II only
  - B. I and III only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II, and III.

背面尚有試題

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第2頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 經濟學       | 本科總分 | 100 分  |

7. To avoid double counting in the calculation of GDP, which types of goods are typically excluded from the calculation?

- A. intermediate goods
- B. capital goods
- C. nonmarket goods
- D. value-added goods

8. The least effective approach to reduce cost-push inflation is:

- A. to reduce the market power of unions and firms.
- B. government controls of prices and wages.
- C. an income policy.
- D. cutting taxes.

9. A consumer chooses an optimal consumption point where the

- A. marginal rate of substitution equals the relative price ratio.
- B. slope of the indifference curve exceeds the slope of the budget constraint.
- C. ratios of all the marginal utilities are equal.
- D. All of the above are correct.

10. The reason only newly produced goods and services are counted in GDP is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is very difficult to impute a value to used goods
- B. most expenditures on used goods and services take place outside the market
- C. it does not help economists make better economic predictions because second-hand goods rarely have any residual value
- D. it allows economists to avoid double counting the production of goods and services

11. A technology shock could have a different impact than a natural catastrophe because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the former would likely lower TFP and the latter raise labor productivity
- B. the former would likely lower output and the latter raise production
- C. the former would likely raise output and the latter would raise TFP
- D. the former would likely raise TFP and the latter would curtail production

12. Which of the following would help explain why the aggregate demand curve slopes downward?

- A. An unexpectedly low price level raises the real wage, which causes firms to hire fewer workers and produce a smaller quantity of goods and services.
- B. A lower price level causes domestic interest rates to rise and the real exchange rate to appreciate, which stimulates spending on net exports.
- C. A higher price level increases real wealth, which stimulates spending on consumption.
- D. A lower price level reduces the interest rate, which encourages greater spending on investment goods

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第3頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 經濟學       | 本科總分 | 100 分  |

13. Which of the following statement is true?  
 A. Diseconomies of scale is a short-run concept  
 B. Diminishing marginal product is a short-run concept  
 C. Diminishing marginal product results when the firm doubles in size without doubling output  
 D. Diminishing of scale result when only one input increases and output fails to keep up
14. The Federal Funds Rate is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the rate charged on overnight loans between banks  
 B. the rate charged on corporate bank loans to healthy "prime" borrowers  
 C. the rate charged on U.S. Treasury bonds by the Federal Reserve  
 D. the rate charged on U.S securities with maturities of less than a year
15. 台灣有多家航空公司競爭航線，某家航空公司在生存不易下仍決定降低票價，可能為以下哪個原因？  
 A. 需求彈性很小  
 B. 供給彈性很大  
 C. 需求彈性很大  
 D. 供給彈性很小
16. 有關貨幣乘數(Money Multiplier)之敘述，下列何者正確？  
 A. 中央銀行經由公開市場操作賣出政府債券，透過貨幣乘數會使貨幣供給額增加數倍  
 B. 不論供給貨幣額數量之多寡，一國金融市場中的貨幣乘數為一固定之常數  
 C. 貨幣乘數的大小由市場供需決定，與中央銀行之貨幣政策無關  
 D. 銀行持有超額準備金的多寡，會影響貨幣乘數的大小
17. 設效用函數為  $U(X_1, X_2) = X_1 X_2$ ，以下何者不代表相同的偏好順序？  
 A.  $X_1 + X_2$   
 B.  $(X_1 X_2)^2$   
 C.  $X_1 X_2 - 1,000$   
 D.  $X_1 X_2 + 15$
18. 若法定準備率是25%，銀行有超額準備\$1,000，活期存款負債\$80,000。若法定準備率下降到20%，那麼銀行的超額準備將有\_\_\_\_\_。  
 A. \$1,000  
 B. \$5,000  
 C. \$8,000  
 D. \$9,000
19. 某獨占廠商其面對的市場需求曲線為  $Q = 10 - 0.5P$ ，若此廠商的邊際成本固定為4，請問其能賺到的最大利潤為何？  
 A. 12  
 B. 16  
 C. 32  
 D. 482

背面尚有試題

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第4頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 經濟學       | 本科總分 | 100 分  |

20. 下列哪些因素會使總合需求曲線移動？

- I. 民眾預期未來的薪水收入會增加
  - II. 預期未來物價上漲
  - III. 貨幣政策改變
  - IV. 失業率改變
- A. I. II. III.  
 B. I. II. IV  
 C. II. III. IV  
 D. I. II

21. 美國在 2007 年次貸風暴後，採取一連串的「量化寬鬆 (Quantitative Easing)」政策，主要作法是透過：

- A. 公開市場買進長期債券
- B. 調低各類存款準備率
- C. 調低聯邦基金利率
- D. 調低重貼現率

22. 在無異曲線中(indifference curve)上的一點，假如是位於預算線的右方，則：

- A. 代表消費者剩餘
- B. 表示消費者無法達成之預算集合
- C. 表示消費者均衡
- D. 表示總效用極大

23. 請問下列有關利率之制定，下列何者敘述正確？

- I. 美國每次公告升(或降)息，這當中的「息」相當於台灣的重貼現率(re-discount rate)
  - II. 台灣央行是透過調整重貼現率來達到調控利率的效果
  - III. 銀行與銀行彼此間借款的利率，在美國稱為貼現率(discount rate)
  - IV. 美國 Fed 利率調整的最小的單位是「碼」，1 碼等同於 0.25%，1 個基點(basis points, bps)等於 0.001%，也就是 250 個基點(bps)
- A. I  
 B. II  
 C. III  
 D. IV

24. 假設某廠商的成本函數為  $C(y) = 10y^2 + 1,000$ ，請問產量為多少時，平均成本為最小？

- A. 20
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 5

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第5頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 經濟學       | 本科總分 | 100 分  |

25. 有關下列縮減購債(QE Tapering)與縮表(shrink the balance sheet)之敘述，請問有幾項正確?

- I. 縮減購債是聯準會準備將已購入的債券售出
  - II. 縮減購債會使資產負債表的規模減少(變小)
  - III. 縮表會使資產負債表規模膨脹速度變慢
  - IV. 若 Fed 將之前購買的債券，在到期後所收到的本金進行購買債券，但購買的金額比先前少，則表示 Fed 已進行縮表
- A. 0 項  
B. 1 項  
C. 2 項  
D. 3 項

## 二、計算題(50%)

(一) 假設財貨 X 的市場為完全競爭市場，其市場需求曲線為  $P=200-Q$ ，供給曲線為  $P=20+2Q$ ，其中 P 是價格(單位為元/個)，Q 為產量(單位為萬個)；

- 1、請問市場均衡的價格及產量各是多少(3%)?
- 2、承上題，若政府對廠商課稅，廠商每賣一個財貨 X 就要繳給政府 \$ 的稅；請問與沒有繳稅時的情況相比，政府徵稅後消費者剩餘與生產者剩餘的變化為何(7%)?

(二) 根據台灣中央銀行於 2025 年 6 月 6 日對「美國財政部匯率政策報告」之說明提及，美國財政部(Department of Treasury)公布半年度匯率政策報告(檢視期間為 113 年全年)，未將任何貿易對手國列為匯率操縱國，惟觀察名單續列入中國大陸、德國、新加坡、越南、日本、南韓及台灣，並新增瑞士及愛爾蘭。請問台灣因僅觸及美方三項檢視標準之「哪兩項」，爰被列為觀察名單(Monitoring List)?(8%)

(三) 假設 X 財貨的需求量( $Q_x$ )決定於其價格( $P_x$ )，消費者所得(I)及 Y 財貨的價格( $P_y$ )，如下式：

$$Q_x = 100 - 3P_x - 0.01I + 0.5P_y$$

以下回答請務必詳細列出計算過程及理由！未列出計算過程或理由者，恕不給分！

1. 請問 X 是正常財還是劣等財？為什麼(4%)?
2. X 與 Y 是替代品還是互補品？為什麼(4%)?

(四) Let the national-income model be:

$$Y = C + I_0 + G$$

$$C = a + b(Y - T_0) \quad (a > 0, 0 < b < 1)$$

$$G = gY \quad (0 < b < 1)$$

1. Identify the endogenous variables. (3%).
2. Give the economic meaning of the parameter g. (3%).
3. Find the equilibrium national income. (4%).

背面尚有試題

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第6頁，共6頁

|    |           |      |        |
|----|-----------|------|--------|
| 系級 | 企業管理學系二年級 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 經濟學       | 本科總分 | 100 分  |

(五) 假設台灣民眾持有之通貨為 100 億元，活期存款為 1,000 億元，而定期存款為 500 億元，若活期存款與定期存款的法定準備率皆為 20%；

1、請問貨幣乘數(money multiplier)是多少? (4%)

2、承上題，若央行為了刺激景氣，須增加 640 億元的貨幣供給，請問央行須要買入國庫券多少? (4%)  
請務必列出詳細計算過程，若沒有列出計算過程或計算過程錯誤者，恕不給分!

(六) 考慮以下的簡單凱因斯模型:

$$Y = C + I + G + X - M$$

$$Y = C + S + T$$

$$C = 60 + 0.8(Y - T)$$

$$T = 15 + 0.125Y$$

$$I = 30$$

$$G = 20$$

$$X = 20$$

$$M = 10$$

其中，Y 為國民生產淨額、C 為消費、I 為投資、G 為政府支出、X 為出口、M 為進口、S 為儲蓄、T 為政府稅收；

1. 請問此模型的均衡國民生產淨額為多少(4%)?

2. 若政府支出(G)由 20 增加到 30，則與第(1)小題的答案相比，均衡國民生產淨額的變化是多少(2%)?