

# 東吳大學 114 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 5 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 60 分)。**

**【注意】**請先於答案紙上畫出以下表格，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.

1. A local playground equipment company plans to operate out of its current factory, which is estimated to last 20 years. All cost decisions it makes during the 20-year period
  - A) are short-run decisions.
  - B) are long-run decisions.
  - C) involve only maintenance of the factory.
  
2. If a country allows trade and, for a certain good, the domestic price without trade is lower than the world price
  - A) the country will be an exporter of the good.
  - B) the country will be an importer of the good.
  - C) the country will be neither an exporter nor an importer of the good.
  
3. For a good that is a necessity, demand
  - A) tends to be elastic.
  - B) tends to be inelastic.
  - C) has unit elasticity.
  - D) cannot be represented by a demand curve in the usual way.

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4. The gross domestic product (GDP) of IBSU in 2024 was \$120,000. The expenditure on consumption was \$50,000, investment was \$20,000, government expenditure was \$15,000, and exports totaled \$85,000. Calculate the value of imports.
  - A) \$37,500
  - B) \$40,000
  - C) \$50,000
  - D) \$75,500
  
5. If government regulation sets the maximum price for a natural monopoly equal to its marginal cost, then the natural monopolist will
  - A) earn zero economic profits.
  - B) earn economic profits.
  - C) earn economic losses.
  - D) produce a lower quantity of output than is socially optimal.
  
6. Net capital outflow
  - A) is always greater than net exports.
  - B) is always less than net exports.
  - C) is always equal to net exports.
  - D) could be greater than, less than, or equal to net exports.
  
7. If coffee and black tea are substitutes, a higher price for black tea would result in
  - A) an increase in the demand for coffee.
  - B) an increase in the quantity demand for coffee.
  - C) a decrease in the demand for black tea.
  - D) a decrease in the quantity demand for tea.
  
8. When negative externalities are present in a market
  - A) social costs will be greater than private costs.
  - B) private costs will be greater than social costs.
  - C) the market will not be able to reach any equilibrium.
  
9. When a good is taxed, the burden of the tax
  - A) is distributed independently of relative elasticities of supply and demand.
  - B) falls more heavily on the side of the market that is more elastic.
  - C) falls more heavily on the side of the market that is more inelastic.
  - D) falls more heavily on the side of the market that is closer to unit elastic.

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第 3 頁，共 5 頁

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10. An increase in the interest rate on reserves tends to
  - A) decrease the reserve ratio, increase the money multiplier, and increase the money supply.
  - B) decrease the reserve ratio, decrease the money multiplier, and decrease the money supply.
  - C) rise the reserve ratio, increase the money multiplier, and decrease the money supply.
  - D) rise the reserve ratio, decrease the money multiplier, and decrease the money supply.
  
11. 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.
  
12. If a decrease in income increases 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.
  
13. In a closed economy, the source of the supply of loanable funds
  - A) is investment and the source of demand for loanable funds is saving.
  - B) is saving and the source of demand for loanable funds is investment.
  - C) and the demand for loanable funds is saving.
  - D) and the demand for loanable funds is investment.
  
14. The bowed-outward shape of the production possibilities frontier can be explained by the fact that
  - A) all resources are scarce.
  - B) economic growth is always occurring.
  - C) the only way to get more of one good is to get less of the other.
  - D) the opportunity cost of one good in terms of the other depends on how much of each good the economy is producing.
  
15. Which of the following policies can the central bank follow to increase the money supply?
  - A) Increase the interest rate on reserves.
  - B) Increase reserve requirements for banks.
  - C) Decrease the discount rate.
  - D) Sell government bonds.

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16. Which of the following is *not* correct?
- A) The producer who requires a smaller quantity of inputs to produce a good is said to have an absolute advantage in producing that good.
  - B) The producer who gives up less of other goods to produce Good X has the smaller opportunity cost of producing Good X.
  - C) The producer who has the smaller opportunity cost of producing a good is said to have a comparative advantage in producing that good.
  - D) The gains from specialization and trade are based not on comparative advantage but on absolute advantage.
17. If long-run average total cost decreases as the quantity of output increases, the firm is experiencing
- A) economies of scale.
  - B) diseconomies of scale.
  - C) constant returns to scale.
18. If the price of Italian shoes imported into the Taiwan increases, then
- A) both the GDP deflator and the consumer price index (CPI) will increase.
  - B) neither the GDP deflator nor the consumer price index (CPI) will increase.
  - C) the consumer price index (CPI) will increase, but the GDP deflator will not increase.
  - D) the GDP deflator will increase, but the consumer price index (CPI) will not increase.
19. The quantity demanded of a good is the amount that buyers are
- A) willing to purchase.
  - B) willing and able to purchase.
  - C) willing, able, and need to purchase.
  - D) able to purchase.
20. If the consumer price index was 100 in the base year and 108 in the following year, then the inflation rate was
- A) -8 percent.
  - B) 8 percent.
  - C) 1.08 percent.
  - D) 0.8 percent.

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## 二、問答計算題（共 40%，可用中英文回答）。

1. Economists in SCU, a closed economy, have gathered the following data for a particular year:

$$\text{GDP (Y)} = 8,000$$

$$\text{Consumption (C)} = 3,000$$

$$\text{Taxes (T)} = 2,500$$

$$\text{Government Purchases (G)} = 2,900$$

They have also estimated the investment function as:

$$I = 2,400 - 100r, \text{ where } r \text{ is the real interest rate (\%).}$$

Based on this information, calculate the following:

- (1) Private saving. (2%)
- (2) Public saving. (2%)
- (3) National saving. (2%)
- (4) Investment. (2%)
- (5) The equilibrium real interest rate. (2%)

2. 請以詳細文字、方程式或圖形解釋下列名詞：

- (1) 貨幣中立性 Neutrality of money (5%)
- (2) 公開市場操作 Open market operations (5%)
- (3) 循環性失業 Cyclical unemployment (5%)

3. 假設阿里山只有一家便利商店販售蛋捲冰淇淋，其對附近居民而言是獨占，居民們對蛋捲冰淇淋的需求為  $P = 8 - 0.5Q$ ； $Q$  為需求量， $P$  為價格。假設每一支蛋捲冰淇淋的成本為 6 元，且無固定成本。試求：

- (1) 蛋捲冰淇淋的最適定價及均衡數量、便利商店之利潤、消費者剩餘、生產者剩餘、總剩餘。(6%)
- (2) 若為完全競爭市場，蛋捲冰淇淋之產量及價格、消費者剩餘、生產者剩餘、總剩餘應為多少？(5%)
- (3) 請比較以上兩小題之社會福利，並解釋獨佔是否存在無謂損失(deadweight loss)? (4%)