

國立勤益科技大學九十八學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試試題卷

所別：工業工程與管理系

組別：

科目：經濟學

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ (考生自填)

考生注意事項：

一、考試時間 100 分鐘。

二、

三、

試題一：〈每題 3 分，共 30 分〉

1. The opportunity cost of holding money
  - a decreases when the interest rate increases, so people desire to hold more of it.
  - b decreases when the interest rate increases, so people desire to hold less of it.
  - c increases when the interest rate increases, so people desire to hold more of it.
  - d increases when the interest rate increases, so people desire to hold less of it.
2. Which of the following is not included in aggregate demand?
  - a purchases of stock and bonds
  - b purchases of services such as visits to the doctor
  - c purchases of capital goods such as equipment in a factory
  - d purchases by foreigners of consumer goods produced in the United States
3. Below are pairs of GDP growth rates and unemployment rates. Economists would be shocked to see most of these pairs. Which pair of GDP growth rates and unemployment rates is realistic?
  - a 6 percent, 0 percent
  - b 3 percent, 10 percent
  - c -1 percent, 6 percent
  - d -3 percent, 2 percent
4. If U.S. imports total \$100 billion and U.S. exports total \$150 billion, which of the following is correct?
  - a The U.S. has a trade surplus of \$100 billion.
  - b The U.S. has a trade surplus of \$50 billion.
  - c The U.S. has a trade deficit of \$100 billion.
  - d The U.S. has a trade deficit of \$50 billion.

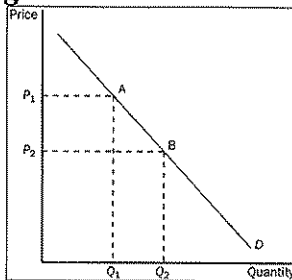
5. Tyler and Camille both live in Oklahoma. A new-car dealer in Oklahoma bought a new car from the manufacturer for \$17,000 and sold it to Tyler for \$20,000. Later that year, Tyler sold the car to Camille for \$15,000. By how much did these transactions contribute to U.S. GDP for the year?
  - a \$17,000
  - b \$20,000
  - c \$35,000
  - d \$52,000
6. Greg, a U.S. citizen, works only in Canada. The value that his labor contributes to U.S. output is
  - a included in both U.S. GDP and U.S. GNP.
  - b included in U.S. GDP, but it is not included in U.S. GNP.
  - c included in U.S. GNP, but it is not included in U.S. GDP.
  - d included in neither U.S. GDP nor U.S. GNP.
7. Which of the following would be counted as unemployed according to official statistics?
  - a George, a full-time student who is not looking for work
  - b Jenna, who is on temporary layoff
  - c Larry, who has retired and is not looking for work
  - d All of the above would be counted as unemployed.
8. Cyclical unemployment refers to
  - a the relation between the probability of unemployment and a worker's changing level of experience.
  - b how often a worker is likely to be employed during her lifetime.
  - c year-to-year fluctuations of unemployment around its natural rate.
  - d long-term trends in unemployment.
9. 假設 A 君購買第一個蘋果，願付 20 元，購買第二個蘋果願付 15 元，購買第三個蘋果願付 10 元，如果蘋果的市價為每個 10 元，則 A 君購買三個蘋果的消費者剩餘為
  - a 0 元
  - b 55 元
  - c 25 元
  - d 15 元
10. 聯合壟斷組織如卡特爾 (Cartel)，無法長期維持之最重要原因為
  - a 組織內之廠商有相互欺騙的誘因存在
  - b 消費者抵制
  - c 利潤反而降低
  - d 其他廠商無法加入

試題二：〈每題 2 分，共 50 分〉

1. Which of the following terms are most closely associated with the study of economics?
  - a. force and acceleration
  - b. torts and venues
  - c. ego and cognitive dissonance
  - d. comparative advantage and deadweight loss
2. Which of the following statements is (are) correct?
  - a. Relative to other scientists, economists find it more difficult to generate useful data.
  - b. Theory and observation are important in economics as well as in other sciences.
  - c. To obtain data, economists often rely upon the natural experiments offered by history.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
3. The art in scientific thinking -- whether in chemistry, economics, or psychology -- is
  - a. the design and implementation of laboratory experiments.
  - b. knowing when to stop collecting data and when to start analyzing the data.
  - c. deciding which assumptions to make.
  - d. being able to mathematically model natural phenomena.
4. The forces that make market economies work are
  - a. work and leisure.
  - b. demand and supply.
  - c. regulation and restraint.
  - d. taxes and government spending.
5. For each good produced in a market economy, the interaction of demand and supply determines
  - a. the price of the good, but not the quantity.
  - b. the quantity of the good, but not the price.
  - c. both the price of the good and the quantity of the good.
  - d. neither price nor quantity, because prices and quantities are determined by the sellers of the goods alone.
6. 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.
7. To say that the quantity demanded of a good is negatively related to the price of the good is to say that
  - a. an increase in the quantity demanded of the good leads to a decrease in the price of the good.
  - b. an increase in the price of the good leads to a decrease in the quantity demanded of the good.
  - c. there is a weak relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and the price of the good.
  - d. there is no relationship between the quantity demanded of a good and the price of the good.

8. Two goods are substitutes if a decrease in the price of one good
  - a. decreases the demand for the other good.
  - b. decreases the quantity demanded of the other good.
  - c. increases the demand for the other good.
  - d. increases the quantity demanded of the other good.
9. A likely example of complementary goods for most people would be
  - a. hamburgers and hot dogs.
  - b. lawnmowers and automobiles.
  - c. hamburgers and French fries.
  - d. Dr. Pepper and Pepsi.
10. What will happen in the rice market if buyers are expecting higher rice prices in the near future?
  - a. The demand for rice will increase.
  - b. The demand for rice will decrease.
  - c. The demand for rice will be unaffected.
  - d. The supply of rice will increase.

**Figure 1**



11. **Refer to Figure 1.** The movement from point A to point B on the graph would be caused by
  - a. an increase in price.
  - b. a decrease in price.
  - c. a decrease in the price of a substitute good.
  - d. an increase in income.
12. **Refer to Figure 1.** The movement from point A to point B on the graph shows
  - a. a decrease in demand.
  - b. an increase in demand.
  - c. a decrease in quantity demanded.
  - d. an increase in quantity demanded.
13. **Refer to Figure 1.** It is apparent from the figure that
  - a. the good is inferior.
  - b. the demand for the good decreases as income increases.
  - c. the demand for the good conforms to the law of demand.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
14. In general, *elasticity* is a measure of
  - a. the extent to which advances in technology are adopted by producers.
  - b. the extent to which a market is competitive.
  - c. how fast the price of a good responds to a shift of the supply curve or demand curve.
  - d. how much buyers and sellers respond to changes in market conditions.

15. Demand is said to be elastic if
- the price of the good responds substantially to changes in demand.
  - demand shifts substantially when income or the expected future price of the good changes.
  - buyers do not respond much to changes in the price of the good.
  - buyers respond substantially to changes in the price of the good.
16. If demand is inelastic, then
- buyers do not respond much to a change in price.
  - buyers respond substantially to a change in price, but the response is very slow.
  - buyers do not alter their quantities demanded much in response to advertising, fads, or general changes in tastes.
  - the demand curve is very flat.
17. When quantity demanded responds strongly to changes in price, demand is said to be
- fluid.
  - elastic.
  - dynamic.
  - highly variable.
18. A good will have a more inelastic demand,
- the greater the availability of close substitutes.
  - the broader the definition of the market.
  - the longer the period of time.
  - the more it is regarded as a luxury.
19. The term market failure refers to
- a market that fails to allocate resources efficiently.
  - an unsuccessful advertising campaign which reduces demand.
  - ruthless competition among firms.
  - a firm that is forced out of business because of losses.
20. An externality is the impact of
- society's decisions on the well-being of society.
  - a person's actions on that person's well-being.
  - one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander.
  - society's decisions on the poorest person in the society.
21. Economists normally assume that the goal of a firm is to
- sell as much of their product as possible.
  - set the price of their product as high as possible.
  - maximize profit.
- (i) and (ii) are true.
  - (ii) and (iii) are true.
  - (iii) is true.
  - (i) and (iii) are true.
22. Those things that must be forgone to acquire a good are called
- substitutes.
  - opportunity costs.
  - explicit costs.
  - competitors.

23. Which of the following would be categorized as an implicit cost?
- (i) forgone investment opportunities
  - (ii) wages of workers
  - (iii) raw materials costs
- a. (i)
  - b. (ii)
  - c. (ii) and (iii)
  - d. (i) and (iii).
24. A monopoly's marginal cost will
- a. be less than its average fixed cost.
  - b. be less than the price per unit of its product.
  - c. exceed its marginal revenue.
  - d. equal its average total cost.
25. One characteristic of an oligopoly market structure is:
- a. firms in the industry are typically characterized by very diverse product lines.
  - b. firms in the industry have some degree of market power.
  - c. products typically sell at a price that reflects their marginal cost of production.
  - d. the actions of one seller have no impact on the profitability of other sellers.

試題三：〈每格 4 分，共 20 分〉

1. 若完全競爭廠商均衡時，每天的產出能有 2500 元的總收益，平均成本為 20 元，平均變動成本為 10 元，邊際成本為 25 元，則其每天的產出為 \_\_\_\_\_ 單位。
2. 假若消費者對 X 商品的需求函數為：

$$Q_x = 12 - P_x + 0.3P_y + 0.1I$$

$Q_x$  及  $P_x$  為其對 X 商品的需求量與價格水準， $P_y$  為 Y 商品的價格水準， $I$  為其支出預算。若原本的  $P_x^0 = 10$ ， $P_y^0 = 10$ ， $I^0 = 100$ 。

- a 現若 X 商品的價格上漲為  $P_x^1 = 20$ ，則其需求彈性揭露了何種商品屬性？ \_\_\_\_\_。
  - b 現若 Y 商品的價格上漲為  $P_y^1 = 20$ ，則其交叉彈性揭露了何種商品屬性？ \_\_\_\_\_。
  - c 現若支出預算增加為  $I^1 = 150$ ，則其所得彈性揭露了何種商品屬性？ \_\_\_\_\_。
3. 假設價格 (P) 與需求量 ( $Q^D$ ) 及供給量 ( $Q^S$ ) 之間的關係是：
- $$Q^D = 20 - 3P \quad Q^S = -4 + 5P$$
- 請問政府若訂定價格下限  $P=4$  時，市場交易量為多少？ \_\_\_\_\_。