

系所組別	考試科目
經濟學系二年級	經濟學

★本考題可使用簡易型電子計算機 ★考生請於答案卷內作答

一、選擇題：共計 15 題，每題 2 分，合計 30 分

- 1) When an economist talks of scarcity, the economist is referring to the
 - A) ability of society to employ all of its resources.
 - B) ability of society to consume all that it produces.
 - C) inability of society to satisfy all human wants because of limited resources.
 - D) ability of society to continually make technological breakthroughs and increase production.

- 2) The "law of demand" states that, other thing remaining the same, the higher
 - A) the price of a good, the lower is the demand for this good.
 - B) consumers' incomes, the greater is the demand.
 - C) the price of a good, the higher is the quantity demanded.
 - D) the price of a good, the smaller is the quantity demanded.

- 3) Which goods have more elastic demands?
 - A) goods with many substitutes
 - B) goods which are necessities
 - C) goods with few substitutes
 - D) goods whose purchase represents a small percentage of income

- 4) Your marginal utility from a hamburger
 - A) is always greater than your total utility from hamburgers.
 - B) is always greater than your average utility from a hamburger.
 - C) is always greater than the price of a hamburger.
 - D) depends on how many hamburgers you've already eaten.

- 5) In monopolistic competition, there are _____.
 - A) many firms selling products for which no good substitutes exist
 - B) many firms selling similar but slightly different products
 - C) many firms, each selling an identical product
 - D) a small number of firms, each selling an identical product

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- 6) Economists define the short run as a period of time so short that
- A) the amount of output cannot be changed except under diminishing marginal returns.
 - B) the amount of output cannot be changed at all.
 - C) only one factor of production can be varied.
 - D) at least one factor of production cannot be varied.
- 7) Which of the following is NOT an assumption of perfect competition?
- A) There are many firms, each selling an identical product.
 - B) There are many buyers.
 - C) The price each firm sets differs from the prices set by the other firms.
 - D) There are no restrictions on entry into the market.
- 8) If the price elasticity of demand is greater than 1, a monopoly's
- A) total revenue increases when the firm lowers its price.
 - B) total revenue decreases when the firm lowers its price.
 - C) marginal revenue is negative.
 - D) marginal revenue is zero.
- 9) GDP counts only final goods and services because this
- A) method avoids including any goods that are produced this year and sold next year.
 - B) method avoids double counting of goods going through several stages of production.
 - C) amount can be more easily determined in the marketplace.
 - D) method avoids understating the value of GDP produced during a given year.
- 10) The labor force participation rate shows the percentage of
- A) people not working, but who want to work.
 - B) people who are not actively participating in meaningful economic activity.
 - C) new entrants into the labor force.
 - D) non-institutionalized working-age people who are actually working or seeking employment.

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- 11) The labor demand curve slopes downward because
- A) the firm maximizes profits by hiring more labor when the real wage rate rises.
 - B) workers supply more hours of work when the real wage rate rises.
 - C) the firm maximizes profits by hiring more labor when the real wage rate falls.
 - D) workers supply fewer hours of work when the real wage rate rises.
- 12) A rise in the real interest rate
- A) decreases the demand for loanable funds.
 - B) increases the demand for loanable funds.
 - C) decreases the quantity of loanable funds demanded.
 - D) increases the quantity of loanable funds demanded.
- 13) If real GDP decreases, the demand for money curve will shift
- A) leftward and the interest rate will rise.
 - B) leftward and the interest rate will fall.
 - C) rightward and the interest rate will rise.
 - D) rightward and the interest rate will fall.
- 14) The private sector surplus or deficit equals
- A) saving minus investment.
 - B) net taxes minus government purchases.
 - C) investment minus saving.
 - D) government purchases minus net taxes.
- 15) The slope of the consumption function is
- A) less than the slope of the 45-degree line but not equal to zero.
 - B) greater than the slope of the 45-degree line.
 - C) equal to the slope of the 45-degree line.
 - D) equal to zero.

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二、問答與計算題：以下共 6 大題，合計 70 分。

1、解釋名詞：(本大題 20 分，每小題 4 分)

- (1) 機會成本與比較利益 (2) 所得效果與替代效果 (3) 規模經濟與範疇經濟
 (4) 摩擦性失業與結構性失業 (5) 公開市場操作與法定存款準備率

2、(本大題 12 分，每小題 4 分)

The demand and supply schedules for gum are in the table.

- (1) Draw a graph of the gum market and mark in the equilibrium price and quantity.

Price (cents per pack)	Quantity demanded	Quantity supplied
(millions of packs a week)		
20	180	60
40	140	100
60	100	140
80	60	180

- (2) Suppose that the price of gum is 70¢ a pack. Describe the situation in the gum market and explain how the price adjusts.
- (3) Suppose that the price of gum is 30¢ a pack. Describe the situation in the gum market and explain how the price adjusts.

3、(本大題 12 分，每小題 4 分)

A typical family on Sandy Island consumes only juice and cloth.

Last year, which was the base year, the family spent \$40 on juice and \$25 on cloth.

In the base year, juice was \$4 a bottle and cloth was \$5 a length.

This year, juice is \$4 a bottle and cloth is \$6 a length. Calculate:

- (1) The CPI basket.
 (2) The CPI in the current year.
 (3) The inflation rate in the current year.

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■ Use the Figure to work Problems 4 to 6.
Initially, the short-run aggregate supply curve is SAS_0 and the aggregate demand curve is AD_0 .

4、 (本大題12分，每小題4分)

Some events change aggregate demand from AD_0 to AD_1 .

- (1) Describe two events that could have created this change in aggregate demand.
- (2) What is the equilibrium after aggregate demand changed?
- (3) If potential GDP is \$1 trillion, does the economy have an inflationary gap, a recessionary gap, or no output gap?

5、 (本大題12分，每小題4分)

Some events change aggregate supply from SAS_0 to SAS_1 .

- (1) Describe two events that could have created this change in aggregate supply.
- (2) What is the equilibrium after aggregate supply changed?
- (3) If potential GDP is \$1 trillion, does the economy have an inflationary gap, a recessionary gap, or no output gap?

6、 (本大題2分，每小題2分)

Some events change aggregate demand from AD_0 to AD_1 and aggregate supply from SAS_0 to SAS_1 .

- (1) What is the new macroeconomic equilibrium price level and real GDP?

FIGURE
Problems 4 to 6

