

逢甲大學

109 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

經濟學

適用組群學系：(二)組群

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

- 各科答案卷除製圖或繪圖外，限用藍色或黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫，有關「試場規則及違規處理準則」詳載於應考證正面，請各考生詳閱並遵守。
- 考生應考時僅限攜帶非程式型及非記憶型計算機[限於四則運算(+、-、×、÷、%、√、M)、三角函數、指數及對數等基本功能，不具儲存程式功能 Non-Programable 者為限]。
- ◎【凡是計算機上有「Prog.」鍵，表示具有儲存程式的功能，此類計算機一律不得使用。】

逢甲大學109學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

編號：轉003-1

科目	經濟學	適用 系別	二年級(二)組群 國貿、財稅、合經、統計、經 濟、企管、財金、風保、財算 學程	時間	80分鐘
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※ 請務必在答案卷作答區內作答 ※

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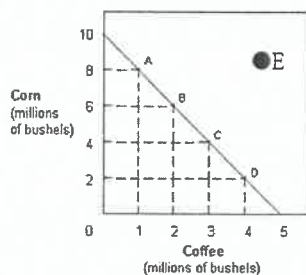
一、單選題(每題2分，共80分)

1. GDP is not a perfect measure of well-being; for example,
 - A) GDP excludes the value of volunteer work.
 - B) GDP does not address the distribution of income.
 - C) GDP does not address environmental quality.
 - D) All of the above are correct.
2. In 1951 the price of a movie ticket was \$0.50. The consumer price index was 25.2 in 1951, and 210 in 2008. Using 2008 prices, the real price of a movie in 1951 was
 - A) \$13.82 B) \$52.50 C) \$4.17 D) None of the above.
3. If national saving in a closed economy is greater than zero, which of the following must be true?
 - A) Either public saving or private saving must be greater than zero.
 - B) Investment is positive.
 - C) Y (Output) – C (Consumption expenditure) – G (Government purchase) > 0 .
 - D) All of the above are correct.
4. If the price of domestically produced sport sweaters increases, then
 - A) the consumer price index and the GDP deflator will both increase.
 - B) the consumer price index will increase, and the GDP deflator will be unaffected.
 - C) the consumer price index will be unaffected, and the GDP deflator will increase.
 - D) the consumer price index and the GDP deflator will both be unaffected.
5. Who would be included in the labor force?
 - A) Maggie, who plans to work at the newspaper next year when she turns 16 years old.
 - B) Lisa, who is unhappy with her current job.
 - C) Bart, who is a full-time student and uninterested in finding employment.
 - D) None of the above is correct.
6. Minimum-wage laws
 - A) create unemployment.
 - B) do not apply in states with right-to-work laws.
 - C) affect highly-educated workers more than high school dropouts.
 - D) cause labor shortages, which further raise wages above equilibrium.
7. Suppose the banking system currently has \$400 billion in reserves, the reserve requirement is 8 percent, and excess reserves amount to \$5 billion. What is the level of deposits?
 - A) \$5,000 billion B) \$4,937.5 billion C) \$5,062.5 billion D) \$4,995 billion
8. The Fed can decrease the money supply by conducting open-market
 - A) sales or by raising the discount rate.
 - B) sales or by lowering the discount rate.
 - C) purchases or by raising the discount rate.
 - D) purchases or by lowering the discount rate.

9. In a system of fractional-reserve banking, given that the bank does not hold excess reserves and the public does not hold any currency in their pockets. If the reserve ratio increased from 10 percent to 20 percent, the money multiplier would
- A) rise from 10 to 20. B) rise from 5 to 10. C) fall from 10 to 5. D) not change.
10. The classical dichotomy refers to the idea that the supply of money
- A) is irrelevant for understanding the determinants of nominal and real variables.
 B) determines nominal variables, but not real variables.
 C) determines real variables, but not nominal variables.
 D) is a determinant of both real and nominal variables.
11. Which one of the following is inflation cost?
- A) Menu cost. B) Shoeleather cost.
 C) Real tax distortion under the progressive tax system. D) All of the above.
12. Most economists use the aggregate demand and aggregate supply model primarily to analyze
- A) short-run fluctuations in the economy.
 B) the effects of macroeconomic policy on the prices of individual goods.
 C) the long-run effects of international trade policies.
 D) productivity and economic growth.
13. 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.
14. The long-run aggregate supply curve shifts right if
- A) immigration from abroad increases.
 B) the capital stock increases.
 C) technology advances.
 D) All of the above are correct.
15. The sticky-wage theory of the short-run aggregate supply curve says that when the price level rises more than expected,
- A) production is more profitable and employment rises.
 B) production is more profitable and employment falls.
 C) production is less profitable and employment rises.
 D) production is less profitable and employment falls.
16. 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) All of the above are correct.
17. Suppose households attempt to increase their money holdings. To stabilize output by countering this increase in money demand, the Federal Reserve would
- A) increase government spending. B) increase the money supply.
 C) decrease government spending. D) decrease the money supply.
18. According to the Phillips curve, policymakers would reduce inflation but raise unemployment if they
- A) decreased the money supply. B) increased government expenditures.
 C) decreased taxes. D) None of the above is correct.

19. How would a decrease in the natural rate of unemployment affect the long-run Phillips curve?
- It would shift the long-run Phillips curve right.
 - It would shift the long-run Phillips curve left.
 - There would be an upward movement along a given long-run Phillips curve.
 - There would be a downward movement along a given long-run Phillips curve.
20. Which of the following correctly explains the crowding-out effect?
- An increase in government expenditures decreases the interest rate and so increases investment spending.
 - An increase in government expenditures increases the interest rate and so reduces investment spending.
 - A decrease in government expenditures increases the interest rate and so increases investment spending.
 - A decrease in government expenditures decreases the interest rate and so reduces investment spending.
21. Suppose that Starbucks reduces the price of its coffee from \$110 to \$90 per cup, and as a result, the quantity sold per day increased from 350 to 450. Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand for Starbucks coffee is:
- 0.40.
 - 0.80.
 - 1.25.
 - 2.50.
22. If the income elasticity of demand is $-1/2$ and the cross price elasticity of demand is -1 , the good is
- a luxury and complement to another.
 - a normal good (but not a luxury) and substitute to another.
 - an inferior good and complement to another.
 - a Giffen good and substitute to another.
23. If the price elasticity of demand is elastic, then:
- there are likely a large number of substitute products available.
 - consumers are relatively not very responsive to a price increase.
 - an increase in the price will increase total revenue.
 - $E_d < 1$.
24. When economists say scarcity, they mean:
- there are only a limited number of consumers who are interested in purchasing goods.
 - the human desire for goods exceeds the available supply of time, goods and resources.
 - most people in poorer countries do not have enough goods.
 - consumers are unwilling to buy goods unless they have very low prices.

Exhibit 1.



25. In Exhibit 1, the opportunity cost of coffee when moving from A to B is:
- 2 million bushels of corn.
 - 6 million bushels of corn.
 - 8 million bushels of corn.
 - 14 million bushels of corn.
26. In Exhibit 1, If an economy is operating at the Point E, which is *outside* the production possibilities curve,
- its resources are not being fully used.
 - its resources are not being used efficiently.
 - it is beyond the economy's current production capabilities.
 - opportunity costs are decreasing as more of one good is traded for the other.

27. Which of these statements best represents the law of demand?
 A) When buyers' tastes for a good increase, they purchase more of the good.
 B) When income levels increase, buyers purchase more of most goods.
 C) When the price of a good decreases, buyers purchase more of the good.
 D) When buyers' demands for a good increase, the price of the good increases.
28. Which of the following would shift the demand curve for gasoline to the right?
 A) a decrease in the price of gasoline
 B) an increase in consumer income, assuming gasoline is a normal good
 C) an increase in the price of cars, a complement for gasoline
 D) a decrease in the expected future price of gasoline
29. If a increase in income decreases the demand for a good, then the good is a(n)
 A) substitute good. B) complementary good.
 C) normal good. D) inferior good.
30. An increase in both supply and demand causes which of the following?
 A) Equilibrium quantity change could increase, decrease, or remain the same.
 B) Equilibrium price change could increase, decrease, or remain the same.
 C) Equilibrium price rises.
 D) Equilibrium price falls.
31. Variable inputs are defined as any resource that;
 A) varies with the size of the firm's plant. B) cannot be changed as output changes.
 C) can be changed as output changes. D) can be increased or decreased hourly.

Table 1: Measures of Cost for Factory X

Output of Widgets	Total Variable Costs	Total Costs	Total Fixed Costs
0			\$10
1	\$ 1		
2	\$ 3	\$13	
3	\$ 6	\$16	
4	\$10		
5		\$25	
6	\$21		\$10

32. Refer to Table 1. The average fixed cost of producing five widgets is
 A) \$1.00. B) \$2.00. C) \$3.00. D) \$5.00.
33. Refer to Table 1. The marginal cost of producing the sixth widget is
 A) \$1.00. B) \$3.50. C) \$5.00. D) \$6.00.
34. Economic profit is:
 A) total revenues minus variable costs.
 B) total revenues minus implicit costs.
 C) total revenues minus explicit costs.
 D) total revenues minus explicit costs minus implicit costs.
35. If price falls below the minimum point on the AVC curve, the best a competitive firm can do is to
 A) keep producing and take a loss equal to its total variable cost.
 B) keep producing and take a loss equal to its total fixed cost.
 C) shut down and take a loss equal to its total variable cost.
 D) shut down and take a loss equal to its total fixed cost.
36. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of a perfectly competitive market?
 A) Many firms in this market.
 B) Differentiated product.
 C) Perfect information.
 D) Equal access to resources.

37. Under both perfect competition and monopoly, a firm:
- faces a perfectly elastic demand curve.
 - maximizes profit by setting marginal cost equal to marginal revenue.
 - sells at a price equal to the minimum average total cost.
 - sells at a price equal to marginal cost.
38. If pizza used to be produced in a perfectly competitive market, and now the pizza market has become a monopoly, we can expect:
- less pizza to be sold at a higher price.
 - more pizza to be sold at a higher price.
 - less pizza to be sold at a lower price.
 - more pizza to be sold at a lower price.
39. Which of the following statements best describes firms under monopolistic competition?
- There is little price or quality competition.
 - There are only a few firms so there is little competition.
 - Firms are able to collude to increase profit.
 - The firms compete, using quality, advertising, and price.
40. A picture frame company operates in a monopolistically competitive market. Its short-run equilibrium price is \$80 and its ATC is \$65. It sells 100 picture frames a week. From this we can tell:
- this firm is making a normal profit.
 - other picture frame companies will want to exit the market.
 - there are no other picture frame companies in the area.
 - economic profits are \$1,500.

二、問答題：總體經濟學部分 (10分)

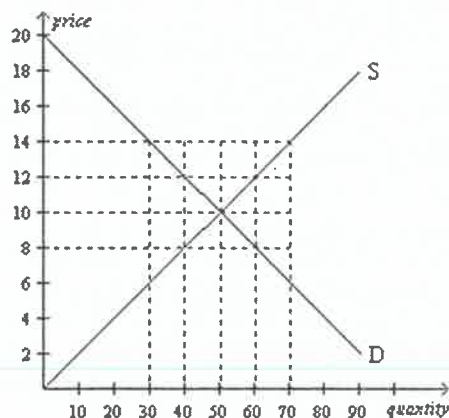
The table below pertains to Iowan, an economy in which the typical consumer's basket consists of 4 pounds of pork and 3 bushels of corn.

Year	Price of Pork	Price of Corn
2012	\$20 per pound	\$12 per bushel
2013	\$25 per pound	\$18 per bushel

Refer to the table above. If the year of 2012 is the base year, what is the CPI for the year of 2013? Moreover, what is the inflation rate between years of 2012 and 2013?

三、問答題：個體經濟學部分(10分)

According to the figure, please answer the following questions:



- At the equilibrium price, what is the amount of total surplus?
- If the government controlled for the price at $P=\$8$, it would result in an increase or decrease in the total surplus? In the economics class, we call this regulation as the Price Ceiling or Price Floor?