

國立嘉義大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：經濟學

(請將答案依序橫寫在答案卷上)

壹、選擇題(每題3分，共60分)

- In the market for oil, the development of a new deep sea drilling technology ___ the demand curve for oil and ___ the supply curve of oil.
 - shifts rightward; shifts rightward
 - does not shift; shifts rightward
 - shifts leftward; shifts leftward
 - does not shift; shifts leftward
- Moving along a linear demand curve, as the price falls and the quantity demanded increases, the price elasticity of demand
 - falls
 - does not change.
 - rises.
 - first rises and then falls.
- If the marginal cost of the sixth slice of pizza is greater than the marginal benefit, then the output level is
 - efficient and more pizza should be produced.
 - efficient and less pizza should be produced.
 - inefficient and more pizza should be produced.
 - inefficient and less pizza should be produced.
- Suppose that firms in a perfectly competitive industry are earning economic profits. Over time,
 - other firms enter the industry so that the price rises and economic profits fall.
 - some firms leave the industry so that the price rises and economic profits fall.
 - other firms enter the industry so that both price and economic profits fall.
 - nothing happens because there are no incentives for change.
- In the case of a perfectly competitive firm, as the firm sells more output, the price of the product ____ and the marginal revenue ____.
 - falls; falls
 - falls; does not change
 - does not change; falls
 - does not change; does not change
- Economic rent is the
 - price paid for the use of an acre of land.
 - price paid for the use of a unit of capital.
 - income required to induce the supply of a given quantity of a resource
 - income received above the amount required to induce the supply of a given quantity of a resource.
- If a single-price monopoly is broken up so that it becomes a perfectly competitive industry and costs do not change, which of the following statements describing the costs and benefits is correct?
 - The producer benefits; demanders and society are harmed.
 - The producer and society are harmed; demanders benefit.
 - The producer, demanders, and society benefit.
 - The producer is harmed; demanders and society benefit.
- A monopolistically competitive firm is like a *perfectly competitive* firm insofar as
 - both face perfectly elastic demand and hence both have horizontal demand curves.
 - both can earn an economic profit in the long run.
 - both have *MR* curves that lie below their demand curves.
 - neither is protected by high barriers to entry because both industries are characterized by low or no barriers to entry.
- A monopolistically competitive firm has excess capacity because in the
 - short run $MR = MC$.
 - short run the firm's average total cost does not equal the minimum average total cost possible.
 - long run the firm's average total cost does not equal the minimum average total cost possible.
 - long run the firm cannot earn an economic profit.
- Products with elastic demands often are lightly taxed because
 - they usually are goods consumed largely by the poor.
 - the amount of the deadweight loss created is large.
 - free riders ensure that the government's tax revenue is small.
 - The premise of the question is wrong because products with elastic demands usually are taxed heavily.

11. Which of the following is NOT an example of investment in the expenditure approach to measuring GDP? General Motors
- buys a new auto stamping machine
 - adds 500 new cars to inventories
 - buys government bonds
 - replaces some worn-out stamping machines
12. The aggregate expenditure, AE , curve shows the relationship between aggregate planned expenditure and
- government purchases.
 - real GDP.
 - the interest rate.
 - the price level.
13. Autonomous expenditure is NOT influenced by
- the interest rate.
 - taxes.
 - real GDP.
 - any variable.
14. If prices are fixed and the MPC is 0.80, a \$5 billion increase in investment increases equilibrium expenditure by
- \$25 billion.
 - \$15 billion.
 - \$10 billion.
 - None of the above.
15. Included in aggregate expenditure are
- consumption, saving, and government purchases.
 - consumption, investment, and government purchases.
 - investment, saving, and net exports.
 - investment, government purchases, and disposable income.
16. Suppose $X - M =$ net exports; $T - G =$ government sector surplus or deficit; and $S - I =$ private sector surplus or deficit. What relationship exists among these variables?
- $(X - M) + (T - G) + (S - I) = 0$.
 - $(X - M) = (T - G) + (S - I)$.
 - $(T - G) + (X - M) = (S - I)$.
 - $(T - G) = (X - M) + (S - I)$.
17. Which of the following are tools available to policy makers as they try to achieve macroeconomic goals?
- I. Government purchases and taxes. II. International trade. III. Changes in the money supply.
- I and II.
 - I only.
 - I and III.
 - I, II and III.
18. Fiscal policy can be defined as
- use of the federal budget to reach macroeconomic objectives.
 - government policy with respect to transfer payments such as unemployment compensation and welfare.
 - government policy to retire the federal government debt.
 - government spending and tax decisions accomplished using automatic stabilizers.
19. Suppose the economy is at an equilibrium on the LAS curve and the government increases its purchases. In the short run one would expect real GDP to _____ and the price level to _____.
- increase; increase
 - constant; increase
 - increase; remain constant
 - remain constant; remain constant
20. In the short run, an increase in the price level causes firms to expand production because
- the money wage rate remains constant so the higher prices for their product makes it profitable for firms to expand production.
 - each firm must keep its production level up to the level of its rivals, and some firms will expand production as the price level increases.
 - the higher prices allow the firm to hire more workers by offering higher wages, thereby increasing productivity and profits.
 - firms can increase their profits by increasing their maintenance.

貳、問答題(每題 10 分，共 40 分)

- 如果 X 物品是介於正常物品與劣等物品之間的中性物品，請利用無異曲線圖導出其必定是負斜率的需求線。
- 何謂市場失靈？導致市場失靈的主要原因有哪些？
- 請繪圖說明如何推導出總合需求曲線 (aggregate demand curve, AD curve)。
- 請分別說明何種效果造成一種商品的需求曲線為負斜率，總合需求曲線為負斜率以及外匯需求線為負斜率以及其理由。