

國立嘉義大學九十一學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：經濟分析

(請將答案寫在答案卷上)

一、選擇題：80分(每題2.5分)

- Which of the following will result in an increased price of milk?
A. A shift to the right of the supply curve for milk. B. A shift to the right of the demand curve for milk
C. An increased in the number of milk suppliers. D. A decrease in the number of milk buyers.
- If people demand more of product A when the price of B falls, then A and B are:
A. not related. B. substitutes. C. complements. D. inferior.
- If the price mozzarella cheese (an ingredient in pizzas) declines due to a major technological breakthrough in the dairy industry, there would be:
A. a decrease in the supply of pizza. B. an increase in the supply of pizza.
C. an increase in the quantity of pizza supplied. D. no change in the supply of pizza.
- A market price support policy establishes price _____ the market equilibrium.
A. floors below B. floors above C. ceilings below D. ceilings above
- A linear demand curve will have absolute values of the coefficient of price elasticity that:
A. exist only for a portion of the curve; on some portions elasticity cannot be measured.
B. are all less than 1. C. are all equal to 1. D. range from less than 1 to greater than 1.
- If the marginal benefit received from a good is equal to the marginal cost of production, then:
A. society's well-being cannot be improved by changing production.
B. society's well-being can be improved if production decreases.
C. society's well-being can be improved if production increases.
D. the market is producing too much of the good.
- If a consumer purchases a combination of commodities x and y such that $MU_x / P_x = 20$ and $MU_y / P_y = 5$, to maximize utility, the consumers should buy.
A. more of x and less of y. B. less of x and less of y.
C. more of both x and y. D. less of both x and y.
- At 47 units of labor, a firm finds that average product of labor equals 39.6 and marginal product of labor equals 32.9. We can conclude that the average product curve at 47 units of labor is:
A. upward-sloping. B. horizontal.
C. vertical. D. downward-sloping.
- If firm uses two factors, labor (L) and capital (K), and $MP_L / P_L > MP_K / P_K$, the firm should use more _____ and _____ .
A. capital ; less labor B. labor; less capital
C. labor; more capital D. capital; more labor
- Which of following is not an assumption economists make when using the model of perfect competition?
A. Firms seek to maximize profits.
B. The products of each firm in a particular market are identical.
C. Each firm sets its price equal to its average total cost.
D. There is easy entry and exit.
- A natural monopoly exists whenever a single firm:
A. is owned and operated by the federal or local government.
B. is investor owned but granted the exclusive right by the government to operate in a market.
C. confronts economies of scale over the entire range of production that is relevant to its market.
D. has gained control over a strategic input of an important production process.
- The profit-maximizing rule $MC=P$ is followed by firms under:
A. monopolistic competition, but not perfect competition.
B. perfect competition, but not monopolistic competition.
C. both monopolistic competition and perfect competition.
D. either monopolistic competition or perfect competition, depending on the costs of production.
- A firm's demand curve for an input in a perfectly competitive market is the downward sloping portion of its:
A. marginal revenue curve. B. average total cost curve.
C. marginal revenue product curve. D. total revenue curve.
- The trade off between work and leisure underlying the supply of labor involves the substitution effect and the:
A. production effect. B. elasticity effect.
C. income effect. D. complementary effect.
- All other things unchanged, a monopolistic firm, as compared with the situation where the monopsony firm was broken up into a large number of firms buying inputs in a perfectly competitive factor market, pays a:
A. higher wage and hires less labor. B. higher wage and hires more labor.
C. lower wage and hires less labor. D. lower wage and hires more labor.
- Which of the following statements is true?
A. Unlike other marginal cost curves, the marginal cost curve for pollution emissions is downward sloping.
B. Command control is the favored approach of economists for eliminating pollution.
C. To be effective, emission taxes need to exceed the marginal cost of emissions.
D. Emissions taxes are an effective way to reduce pollution.

17. The implicit price deflator:
- uses all final goods and services produced in a given year to derive the price index.
 - is not based on a fixed market basket of goods and services.
 - is found by dividing nominal GDP by real GDP.
 - is described by all of the above.
18. The combination of frictional and structural rates of unemployment is the:
- cyclical rate of unemployment.
 - cyclical rate of employment.
 - natural rate of unemployment
 - natural rate of employment.
19. Which of the following is not a part of private investment?
- stock purchases.
 - bond purchases
 - shares purchased in a savings and loan association.
 - None of the above are part of investment.
20. GDP includes _____ expenditures but does not include _____ expenditures.
- education, national defense
 - Social Security payments to retired persons; education
 - Social Security payments to retired persons; national defense
 - national defense; transfer payment
21. Real GDP eventually moves to its potential output level because in the long run all:
- wages and prices are assumed to be flexible.
 - wages, but not prices, are assumed to be flexible.
 - prices, but not wages, are assumed to be flexible.
 - wages and prices are assumed to be inflexible.
22. Changes in short-run aggregate supply can be caused by changes in:
- wages.
 - net exports.
 - government spending.
 - consumption spending.
23. A recessionary gap occurs if:
- actual real output is greater than potential output.
 - actual real output is equal to potential output.
 - unemployment is less than the natural rate.
 - unemployment is greater than the natural rate.
24. Economic growth can be shown by:
- shifts to the right in the production possibilities curve for the economy.
 - shifts to the right in the aggregate production function.
 - shifts to the left of the LRAS curve.
 - changes in nominal GDP.
25. M1 includes:
- currency only.
 - currency plus checkable deposits.
 - currency in circulation plus checkable deposits.
 - currency in circulation plus checkable deposits plus travelers checks.
26. If banks were required to keep 100 percent of deposits in reserves, they could:
- make more loans.
 - make no loans.
 - create more deposits.
 - use excess reserves for loans.
27. An increase in the supply of money will lead to _____ in equilibrium real GDP and _____ in equilibrium price level.
- an increase; an increase
 - an increase; a decrease
 - a decrease; an increase
 - a decrease; a decrease
28. A liquidity trap is said to exist when a change in monetary policy has no effect on:
- the money supply.
 - the natural level of employment.
 - aggregate supply.
 - interest rates.
29. If the velocity of money is constant, then a change in:
- nominal GDP can be caused only by a change in the money supply.
 - the money supply can be caused only by a change in the price level.
 - the money supply is negatively related to a change in nominal GDP
 - the money supply would result in no change in nominal GDP.
30. If there is an inflationary gap, discretionary fiscal policy would likely involve action to:
- shift aggregate demand to the right.
 - leave aggregate demand alone.
 - shift aggregate demand to the left.
 - shift both aggregate demand and aggregate supply the left.
31. A change in government purchases has _____ impact on the aggregate demand curve than does an equal change in transfer payments or in taxes (in the opposite direction).
- a smaller
 - the same
 - a larger
 - in the short-run, the same
32. A contractionary fiscal policy is likely to _____ a government budget deficit and _____ The quantity of bonds the government must sell.
- increase ; increase
 - decrease; decrease
 - decrease; increase
 - increase; decrease

二、簡答題：20分(每題5分)

- 請說明為何水在日常生活中非常重要，但價格卻很低，而鑽石在日常生活中並不重要，但價格卻很貴？
- 請畫圖說明為何獨占廠商沒有供給線？
- 請比較說明造成個體經濟學單一產品的需求線與總體經濟學總合需求線呈負斜率的原因。
- 請畫圖說明為何貨幣工資率的僵固性造成凱因斯總合供需模型中之總合供給線出現正斜率的線段。