

國立嘉義大學九十三年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：經濟學

(請將答案寫在答案卷上)

選擇題：共 50 題，每題 2 分。

- Some sales managers are talking shop. Which of the following quotations refers to a movement along the demand curve?
 - “Since our competitors raised their prices our sales have doubled.”
 - “It has been an unusually mild winter; our sales of wool scarves are down from last year.”
 - “We decided to cut our prices, and the increase in our sales has been remarkable.”
 - None of the above.
- The number of firms producing computer memory chips decreases. As a result, the price of a memory chip ____ and the quantity of memory chips _____.
 - rises; increases
 - rises; decreases
 - falls; increases
 - falls; decreases
- Moving upward along a linear demand curve, as the price rises and the quantity demanded decreases, the price elasticity of demand
 - falls.
 - does not change.
 - rises.
 - first rises and then falls.
- If a 4 percent rise in the price of peanut butter causes total revenue from sales of peanut butter to fall by 8 percent, then peanut butter has a(n)
 - elastic demand.
 - inelastic demand.
 - unit elastic demand.
 - There is not enough information given to determine whether the demand for peanut butter is elastic, unit elastic, or inelastic.
- The supply curve shows the
 - minimum price suppliers must receive in order to produce another unit of the good.
 - maximum price suppliers must receive in order to produce another unit of the good.
 - amount of producer surplus suppliers receive.
 - profit that suppliers receive from producing another unit of the good.
- Suppose the marginal cost of producing a product rises. Then, the efficient quantity to produce of that product _____.
 - increases.
 - does not change.
 - decreases.
 - perhaps changes, but without more information.
- Suppose the government imposes a minimum wage *above* the equilibrium wage rate for low-skilled workers. When will more workers be employed?
 - When the minimum wage is in effect.
 - When the minimum wage is NOT in effect.
 - Employment is the same regardless of the presence or absence of this minimum wage.
 - The question cannot be answered without knowledge of the actual amounts of the minimum wage and equilibrium wage rate.
- If sanctions are imposed on sellers but not users of an illegal good, the
 - price falls and the quantity decreases.
 - price rises and the quantity increases.
 - price rises and the quantity decreases.
 - price falls and the quantity increases.
- Andrew finds that the marginal utility from a BMW exceeds that from a slice of pizza. Andrew is spending all of his income. These conditions mean that Andrew
 - is not maximizing his utility.
 - is maximizing his utility.
 - must increase his income in order to maximize his utility.
 - might be maximizing his utility, but we cannot tell without more information.
- The fact that rubies are more expensive than milk reflects the fact that for most consumers
 - the total utility from rubies exceeds that from milk.
 - the marginal utility from rubies equals that from milk.
 - more milk is consumed than rubies.
 - a quart of rubies is prettier than a quart of milk.
- Sue consumes apples and bananas. Suppose that Sue’s income doubles *and* that the prices of apples and bananas also double. Sue’s budget line will
 - shift leftward but not change slope.
 - remain unchanged.
 - shift rightward but not change slope.
 - shift rightward and become steeper.
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - The law of diminishing marginal rate of substitution means that indifference curves are convex (bowed out).
 - A demand curve can be derived from the indifference curve/budget line analysis.
 - Demand curves and indifference curves measure the same things.
 - Demand curves and indifference curves have negative slopes for the same reason.
- Which of the following constraints limits a firm’s profit?
 - Technology constraints.
 - Information constraints.
 - Market constraints.
 - All of the above limit a firm’s profit.
- Taco Bell can use its equipment and staff to produce and sell tacos, burritos, and drinks less expensively than would be the case if each had to be purchased separately in a market. This situation demonstrates
 - economies of scale.
 - economies of scope.
 - long-term contracts.
 - none of the above.

背面尚有試題

15. A technological advance
- shifts the firm's total product curve upward.
 - does not shift the firm's total product curve.
 - shifts the firm's total product curve downward.
 - cannot occur without raising the firm's average total costs and hence shifts the average total cost curve upward.
16. The *LRAC* curve
- equals the minimum points on all the short-run *ATC* curves.
 - equals the lowest possible marginal cost of producing the different levels of output.
 - equals the lowest attainable average total cost for all levels of output when all inputs can be varied.
 - generally lies above the short-run *ATC* curves.
17. Which of the following is necessarily true when a perfectly competitive firm is in short-run equilibrium?
- $MR = MC$.
 - $P = \text{minimum } LRAC$.
 - $P = ATC$.
 - All of the above are true at short-run equilibrium.
18. A perfectly competitive firm is definitely suffering an economic loss when
- $MR < MC$.
 - $P > ATC$.
 - $P < ATC$.
 - $P > AVC$.
19. If a monopoly is producing a level of output such that marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue, to increase its profits the firm
- should raise its price and decrease its output.
 - should lower its price and increase its output.
 - should lower its price and decrease its output.
 - none of the above because the firm is incurring
20. A monopoly might be able to earn an economic profit
- only in the short run.
 - only in the long run.
 - indefinitely, that is, in both the short run and the long run.
 - The premise of the question is wrong because a monopoly can never earn an economic profit.
21. In the long run, a monopolistically competitive firm's economic profits are zero because of
- product differentiation.
 - the lack of barriers to entry.
 - excess capacity.
 - the downward-sloping demand curve of each firm.
22. In the prisoners' dilemma game with a Nash equilibrium,
- only one prisoner confesses.
 - neither prisoner confesses.
 - both prisoners confess.
 - any confession is thrown out of court.
23. The economy's marginal benefit curve for a public good is obtained by
- summing the individual marginal cost curves horizontally.
 - summing the individual marginal cost curves vertically.
 - summing the individual marginal benefit curves horizontally.
 - summing the individual marginal benefit curves vertically.
24. Public choice theory predicts that
- the government conducts policies that move the economy toward an efficient use of resources.
 - politicians and bureaucrats tend to be more concerned about the public interest than individuals in the private sector.
 - the choices of government maximize net benefits.
 - the choices of government can create inefficiency.
25. The deadweight loss triangle from an excise tax is the loss of
- only consumer surplus.
 - only producer surplus.
 - consumer surplus plus the loss of producer surplus.
 - consumer surplus plus the loss of producer surplus minus the tax revenue collected.
26. The public interest theory of regulation predicts that the political process seeks to maximize
- producer surplus.
 - consumer surplus.
 - deadweight loss.
 - total surplus.
27. A natural monopoly under rate of return regulation has an incentive to
- inflate its costs.
 - produce more than the efficient quantity of output.
 - charge a price equal to marginal cost.
 - maximize consumer surplus.
28. Regulation that sets a price cap and then requires that the regulated firm share with its customers any profit above a target level is called
- rate of return regulation.
 - average cost pricing regulation.
 - marginal cost pricing regulation.
 - earnings sharing regulation.
29. Which of the following illustrates the concept of external cost?
- Bad weather decreases the size of the wheat crop.
 - An increase in the demand for cheese raises the price paid by consumers of pizza, thereby harming these consumers.
 - Smoking harms the health of the smoker.
 - Smoking harms the health of nearby nonsmokers.
30. Suppose that the government allows firms to emit sulfur dioxide and pollute the air as long as the firms pay the government \$70 per ton of sulfur dioxide emitted. This approach to handling pollution is an example of
- the Coase theorem.
 - an emission charge.
 - a marketable permit.
 - None of the above answers are correct.
31. Which of the following is a possible government solution to the problem posed by a good

- with an external benefit?
- (a) Subsidize the production of the good.
 - (b) Tax the production of the good.
 - (c) Tax the consumption of the good.
 - (d) All of the above are possible solutions.
32. GDP equals
- (a) aggregate expenditure.
 - (b) aggregate income.
 - (c) the value of the aggregate production in a country during a given time period.
 - (d) all of the above.
33. Gross private domestic investment is a component of which approach to measuring GDP?
- (a) Incomes approach
 - (b) Expenditure approach
 - (c) Linking approach
 - (d) Output approach
34. Currently, real GDP is calculated using
- (a) the quantities only method.
 - (b) base year prices method.
 - (c) current year prices method.
 - (d) chain-weighted output index method.
35. In a country with a working-age population of 200 million, 130 million workers are employed and 10 million are unemployed. The unemployment rate is
- (a) 5.0 percent.
 - (b) 7.1 percent.
 - (c) 7.7 percent.
 - (d) 65.0 percent.
36. Who of the following is a discouraged worker?
- (a) Cara, who lost her job because of foreign competition and is unemployed until retrained.
 - (b) Omar, a fishery worker who is searching for a better job closer to home.
 - (c) Eugene, a steelworker who was laid off but has stopped looking for a new job because the economy is in a recession and he thinks he won't be able to find a job.
 - (d) Amanda, an office worker who lost her job because of a slowdown in economic activity.
37. Autonomous expenditure is NOT influenced by
- (a) the interest rate.
 - (b) taxes.
 - (c) real GDP.
 - (d) any variable.
38. When the marginal propensity to consume is 0.50 and there are no income taxes or imports, the multiplier equals
- (a) 10.0.
 - (b) 5.0.
 - (c) 2.0.
 - (d) 0.5.
39. The multiplier is 2.0 and, owing to an increase in expected future profit, investment increases by \$10 billion. If potential real GDP is unaffected, in the long run, equilibrium real GDP will
- (a) increase by \$20 billion.
 - (b) increase by more than \$20 billion.
 - (c) increase by less than \$20 billion.
 - (d) be unaffected.
40. An increase in productivity from new technology shifts the production function ____ and shifts the demand for labor curve ____.
- (a) upward; rightward
 - (b) upward; leftward
 - (c) downward; rightward
 - (d) downward; leftward
41. An efficiency wage refers to
- (a) workers being paid wages below the equilibrium wage rate in order to increase the economy's efficiency.
 - (b) wages being set to generate the efficient level of unemployment.
 - (c) workers being paid wages above the equilibrium wage rate in order to increase their productivity.
 - (d) None of the above.
42. How do induced taxes, such as the income tax, affect the size of the government purchases multiplier?
- (a) Income taxes increase the size of the multiplier.
 - (b) Income taxes have no effect on the size of the multiplier.
 - (c) Income taxes reduce the size of the multiplier.
 - (d) The answer depends on the presence or absence of lump-sum taxes in the economy in addition to income taxes.
43. An income tax cut increases real GDP by more when it
- (a) increases aggregate supply.
 - (b) decreases aggregate supply.
 - (c) has no effect on aggregate demand.
 - (d) has no effect on aggregate supply.
44. Suppose that banks hold no excess reserves and that people keep no currency outside the banking system. If the required reserve ratio is 10 percent, the deposit multiplier equals
- (a) 10.0.
 - (b) 1.0.
 - (c) 0.1.
 - (d) none of the above.
45. In the long run, an increase in the quantity of money ____ the price level and ____ real GDP.
- (a) raises; increases
 - (b) raises; does not change
 - (c) raises; decreases
 - (d) does not change; increases

46. Which of the following changes the size of the monetary base?
- (a) A bank withdraws currency from the deposits it keeps at the Fed.
 - (b) A bank uses some of its reserves to make a loan.
 - (c) The Fed buys government securities from a bank.
 - (d) A firm deposits currency in its checking account at its bank.
47. If the Fed increases the interest rate, then
- (a) investment and consumption expenditure decrease.
 - (b) the price of the dollar rises on the foreign exchange market and so net exports decrease.
 - (c) a multiplier process that affects aggregate demand occurs.
 - (d) All of the above answers are correct.
48. As far as redistribution is concerned, if the inflation rate is lower than anticipated,
- (a) lenders gain at the expense of borrowers and some workers gain at the expense of employers.
 - (b) borrowers gain at the expense of lenders and some workers gain at the expense of employers.
 - (c) lenders gain at the expense of borrowers and some employers gain at the expense of workers.
 - (d) borrowers gain at the expense of lenders and some employers gain at the expense of workers.
49. An increase in the expected future exchange rate shifts the demand curve for U.S. dollars _____ and the supply curve of U.S. dollars _____.
- (a) rightward; rightward
 - (b) rightward; leftward
 - (c) leftward; rightward
 - (d) leftward; leftward
50. Interest rate parity means that
- (a) interest rates in two nations must be equal.
 - (b) interest rates in two nations can never be equal.
 - (c) a nation with a high interest rate has an exchange rate that is expected to depreciate.
 - (d) a nation with a high interest rate has an exchange rate that is expected to appreciate.