

國立臺北科技大學九十七學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：4220 商業自動化與管理研究所乙組

第二節 經濟學 試題

填准考證號碼

第一頁 共五頁

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注意事項：

1. 本試題共 50 題，每題 2 分，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

1. When a society cannot produce all the goods and services people wish to have it is said that the economy is experiencing
A) scarcity.
B) communism.
C) externalities.
D) market failure.
2. According to cost-benefit principle,
A) the lowest cost activity usually gives the lowest benefit.
B) a person should always choose the activity with the lowest cost.
C) a person should always choose the activity with the greatest benefit.
D) the extra costs and benefits of an activity are more important considerations than the total costs and benefits.
E) the activity with greatest total benefit always provides the greatest extra benefit.
3. In the markets for factors of production,
A) households provide firms with labor, land, and capital.
B) households provide firms with savings for investment.
C) firms provide households with goods and services.
D) the government provides firms with inputs for the production process.

Use the following to answer questions 4-6:

Dent'nScratch Used Cars and Trucks employs 3 salesmen. Data for their sales last month are shown in this table:

	Cars Sold	Trucks Sold
Larry	10	5
Joe	9	9
Ralph	3	12

4. _____ has an absolute advantage for selling cars and _____ has an absolute advantage for selling trucks.
A) Joe; Joe
B) Larry; Ralph
C) Ralph; Larry
D) Joe; Ralph
E) Larry; Joe
5. Joe's opportunity cost of selling a car is _____ than Ralph's, and Joe's opportunity cost of selling a car is _____ than Larry's.
A) less; more
B) more; less
C) less; less
D) more; more
E) None of the above
6. _____ should specialize in truck sales and _____ should specialize in car sales.
A) Joe; Ralph
B) Ralph; Larry
C) Larry; Ralph
D) Larry; Joe
E) Joe; Ralph
7. A country's consumption possibilities frontier can be outside its production possibilities frontier if
A) additional resources become available.
B) there is an increase in the level of technology.
C) the country engages in trade.
D) All of the above are correct.
E) Both a and b are correct.
8. The shape, slope, and position of a demand curve is determined by
A) competition in the marketplace. D) by (A), (B), and (C).
B) consumers' preferences. E) by (B) and (C).
C) consumers' wealth.

注意：背面尚有試題

9. A competitive market is one in which
- there is only one seller of the product.
 - each seller of the product is free to set the price of his product.
 - each seller attempts to compete with other sellers, causing fewer sellers in the market.
 - there are so many buyers and many sellers that each has a negligible impact on price.
10. The price elasticity of demand measures how responsive
- buyers are to a change in income.
 - sellers are to a change in price.
 - buyers are to a change in price.
 - sellers are to a change in buyers' incomes.
11. If a product or service requires a unique input, elasticity of supply will be _____ relative to the elasticity of supply of a product or service that does not require a unique input
- less elastic in the short run, but more elastic in the long run
 - more elastic in both the short run and in the long run.
 - less elastic in both the short run and in the long run.
 - more elastic in the short run and less elastic in the long run.
 - equally elastic in the short run and more elastic in the long run.
12. JoJo is shopping for a new computer. A mail-order computer can be delivered to JoJo's home for \$1,200. JoJo could pick up the same computer at the warehouse for \$1,000. How should JoJo decide?
- JoJo should definitely drive to the warehouse because the monetary cost is \$200 lower.
 - JoJo should drive to the warehouse if the value of his travel time plus wear and tear on his car is less than \$200.
 - JoJo should drive to the warehouse if the value of his travel time is less than \$200.
 - JoJo should definitely have the computer delivered, because the \$200 saving is less than 20% of the purchase price.
 - JoJo should definitely drive to the warehouse because the \$200 saving is more than 10% of the purchase price.
13. A price ceiling
- is a legal maximum on the price at which a good can be sold.
 - is a legal minimum on the price at which a good can be sold.
 - occurs when the price in the market is temporarily above equilibrium.
 - will usually result in a market surplus.

14. A rational seller will sell another unit if
- the profit earned from the sale of the next unit is greater than the profit earned on the sale of the last unit.
 - the cost of making the next unit is less than the revenue gained by selling the next unit.
 - the quantity demanded of the seller's output is greater than zero.
 - the price that could be charged is greater than the equilibrium price.
 - All of the above must be true to justify selling an additional unit.
15. Consumer surplus is the
- quantity of a good consumers get free.
 - amount a consumer has to pay less the amount the consumer was willing to pay.
 - amount a consumer is willing to pay less the amount the consumer actually pays.
 - total value of a good to a consumer.
16. Suppose a tax is imposed on the buyers of a product. The burden of the tax will fall
- entirely on the buyers.
 - entirely on the sellers.
 - entirely on the government.
 - on both the buyers and the sellers.
17. If a firm is earning zero economic profits
- its revenues are sufficient to pay explicit costs, but not implicit costs.
 - the owner will not be able to pay himself or herself a salary.
 - it will shut down in the long run, but will continue to operate in the short run.
 - the owners are earning a return on their time and investment that is equal to the opportunity costs of that time and investment.
 - its revenues are sufficient to pay variable costs, but not fixed costs.

Use the following to answer questions 18-19:

The demand for cars in a certain country is given by: $D = 20,000 - P$, where P is the price of a car. Supply by domestic car producers is: $S = 5,000 + 0.5P$

18. If this economy opens to trade while the world price of a car is \$6,000, the domestic quantity demanded will be _____ and quantity supplied will be _____.
- 14,000; 8,000
 - 12,000; 8,000
 - 12,000; 10,000
 - 10,000; 12,000
 - 8,000; 14,000

19. If this economy opens to trade while the world price of a car is \$6,000, how many cars will be imported?
- 2,000
 - 3,000
 - 4,000
 - 5,000
 - 6,000
20. A monopolistically competitive firm is one
- that behaves like a monopolist.
 - of many firms that produce slightly different but very similar goods.
 - of many firms that produce goods with no close substitutes.
 - that behaves like a perfect competitor.
 - that is competitive but wants to be a monopolist.
21. A dominant strategy occurs when
- one player has a strategy that yields the highest payoff independent of the other player's choice.
 - both players have a strategy that yields the highest payoff independent of the other's choice.
 - both players make the same choice.
 - the payoff to a strategy depends on the choice made by the other player.
 - each player has a single strategy.
22. Suppose coal mining produces a negative externality in the form of polluted streams. One can deduce that the unregulated
- price of coal is too high.
 - quantity of coal produced is too small.
 - quantity of coal produced is too high.
 - supply curve lies to the left of the regulated supply curve.
 - demand curve lies above the regulated demand curve.
23. Technological advances shift the demand for labor
- to the left.
 - to the right.
 - to the left if technology is a complement of labor, but to the right if it is a substitute.
 - to the right if technology is a complement of labor, but to the left if it is a substitute.
 - not at all, but they may shift the supply of labor.
24. Assume that larger firms can reduce pollution emissions more cheaply than smaller firms. A fixed percent reduction in pollution emissions would therefore
- penalize large and small firms equally.
 - penalize large firms more.
 - ensure the reduction in pollution was achieved at the lowest cost.
 - penalize smaller firms more.
 - ensure that for the costs expended, the largest reduction in pollution was gained.
25. The slope of the budget constraint is determined by the
- relative price of commodities represented on the axes.
 - level of income of the consumer.
 - endowment of productive resources.
 - preferences of a consumer.
26. Over the last few decades Americans have chosen to cook less at home and eat more at restaurants. This change in behavior, by itself,
- increased measured GDP.
 - reduced measured GDP.
 - did not affect measured GDP.
 - affected measured GDP only to the extent that people eat more at restaurants than at home.
27. If an automobile manufacturer pays \$200 for a car windshield, \$400 for four car tires, \$100 for a car CD player, and sells cars made with these parts for \$20,000, then each car the automobile manufacturer sells contributes how much to GDP?
- \$19,300
 - \$20,000
 - \$20,200
 - \$20,400
 - \$20,700
28. The GDP deflator reflects the
- level of prices in the base year relative to the current level of prices.
 - current level of prices relative to the level of prices in the base year.
 - level of real output in the base year relative to the current level of real output.
 - current level of real output relative to the level of real output in the base year.

注意：背面尚有試題

29. The consumer price index for Planet Econ consists of only two items: books and hamburgers. In 2000, the base year, the typical consumer purchased 10 books for \$25 each and 25 hamburgers for \$2 each. In 2005, the typical consumer purchased 15 books for \$30 each and 30 hamburgers for \$3 each. The consumer price index for 2005 on Planet Econ equals:
- 1.00
 - 1.08
 - 1.15
 - 1.25
 - 1.80
30. If the production function for an economy had constant returns to scale, the labor force doubled, and all other inputs stayed the same, then real GDP would
- stay the same.
 - increase by 50 percent.
 - increase, but by something less than double.
 - double.
31. If average labor productivity in two countries is the same, average living standards will be higher in the country with:
- the smaller population.
 - the larger population.
 - the higher share of population employed
 - the lower share of population employed.
32. If there is surplus of loanable funds, then
- the supply for loanable funds shifts right and the demand shifts left.
 - the supply for loanable funds shifts left and the demand shifts right.
 - neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied increases and the quantity demanded decreases as the interest rate rises to equilibrium.
 - neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied decreases and the quantity demanded increases as the interest rate falls to equilibrium.
33. Assume the minimum wage exceeds the market-clearing wage. If there is a decrease in the labor supply, then current number of unemployed will _____ and the number of employed will _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) increase; increase | D) decrease; increase |
| B) increase; decrease | E) decrease; not change |
| C) increase; not change | |
34. Investment rises and interest rates fall. Which of the following could explain these changes?
- The government went from surplus to deficit.
 - The government instituted an investment tax credit.
 - The government reduced the tax rate on savings.
 - None of the above are correct.
35. Where Y is GDP, C is consumption, T is net taxes, and G is government spending, if there is no international trade, then the government budget deficit equals:
- $T - G$
 - $Y - G$
 - $Y + T - G$
 - $Y - T$
 - $G - T$
36. Which of the following is adverse selection?
- the risk associated with selecting stocks in only a few specific companies
 - the risk that a person will become overconfident in his ability to select stocks
 - a high-risk person being more likely to apply for insurance
 - after obtaining insurance a person having less incentive to be careful
37. Banks hold reserves:
- to earn interest.
 - to increase profits.
 - to escape the double coincidence of wants.
 - to meet depositor withdrawals and payments.
 - only because the government requires them to hold reserves.
38. The natural rate of unemployment is the
- unemployment rate that would prevail with zero inflation.
 - rate associated with the highest possible level of GDP.
 - difference between the long-run and short-run unemployment rates.
 - amount of unemployment that the economy normally experiences.
39. In an open economy, if domestic citizens decide to save more, then the domestic real interest rate will _____ and the level of capital investment in the country will _____, holding other factors constant.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) increase; increase | D) decrease; decrease |
| B) increase; decrease | E) decrease; increase |
| C) increase; not change | |

40. 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.
41. The end of a recession is called the:
 A) depression. B) expansion. C) peak. D) boom. E) trough.
42. Assuming that V is constant, the quantity equation implies that an increase in M could result in
 A) an increase in the price level.
 B) an increase in real GDP.
 C) an increase in nominal GDP.
 D) any of the above.
43. In the Keynesian model, fluctuations in aggregate spending cause:
 A) recessions and expansions. D) enhanced labor market mobility.
 B) changes in average labor productivity. E) changes in potential output.
 C) skill-biased technological change.
44. Which of the following will shift the aggregate demand curve to the right?
 A) Income taxes are raised.
 B) The government increases spending on education.
 C) Consumers become pessimistic about the future.
 D) Business managers become pessimistic about the future.
 E) Foreign economies fall into recession, reducing their demand for domestic exports.
45. A decrease in the nominal exchange rate, e , defined as the number of units of the foreign currency that the domestic currency will buy, indicates that the domestic currency has _____ relative to the foreign currency.
 A) appreciated D) become undervalued
 B) depreciated E) been devalued
 C) become overvalued
46. Liquidity preference refers directly to Keynes' theory concerning
 A) the effects of changes in money demand and supply on interest rates.
 B) the effects of changes in money demand and supply on exchange rates.
 C) the effects of wealth on expenditures.
 D) the difference between temporary and permanent changes in income.
47. If the short-run Phillips curve were stable, which of the following would be unusual?
 A) an increase in inflation and an increase in output
 B) a decrease in inflation and an increase in unemployment
 C) an increase in both inflation and unemployment
 D) an increase in output and a decrease in unemployment
48. A vertical long-run Phillips curve
 A) is consistent with the principle of monetary neutrality.
 B) is inconsistent with real world data.
 C) implies that the natural rate of unemployment depends on the inflation rate.
 D) All of the above are correct.
49. Which of the following is accurate?
 A) Monetary policy is neutral in both the short run and the long run.
 B) Though monetary policy is neutral in the long run, it may have effects on real variables in the short run.
 C) Monetary policy has profound effects on real variables in both the short run and the long run.
 D) Monetary policy has profound effects on real variables in the long run, but is neutral in the short run.
50. The theory of efficiency wages explains why
 A) setting wages at the equilibrium level may increase unemployment.
 B) it may be in the best interest of firms to offer wages that are above the equilibrium level.
 C) the most efficient way to pay workers is to pay them according to their skills.
 D) it is efficient for firms to set wages at the equilibrium level.