

國立臺北大學 104 學年度學士班暨進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系 別：財政學系學士班暨進修學士班 2 年級 考試時間：80 分鐘

科 目：經濟學

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I. 單選題 (每題 4 分, 共 80 分)

1. If a consumer's the demand for a good has unitary price elasticity, what does this imply about this consumer's behavior?
 - A) This consumer has no response to a price change.
 - B) This consumer's total expenditure is constant.
 - C) The consumer does not follow the Law of Demand.
 - D) This consumer does not maximize his utility.
2. A Giffen good
 - A) is always the same as an inferior good.
 - B) is a subset of inferior goods in which the substitution effect dominates the income effect.
 - C) is the subset of inferior goods in which the income effect dominates the substitution effect.
 - D) is neither a normal good nor an inferior good.
3. If an individual spends 30% of his salary on renting an apartment every month, what is his income elasticity of demand for the apartment?
 - A) 0.3
 - B) 1
 - C) 3
 - D) Too little information to know.
4. Suppose a consumer's demand function for pizza is $Q = 90 - 5P$, where P is the price of pizza and Q is his quantity demanded for pizza. The market price for pizza is \$10 per unit. If now he has an opportunity to purchase pizza at \$8 per unit, how much at most would the consumer be willing to pay for the right to purchase pizza at \$8 rather than at the market price of \$10?
 - A) \$80
 - B) \$90
 - C) \$160
 - D) \$250
5. If the government imposes a minimum wage that is below the equilibrium wage in a labor market,
 - A) the equilibrium will remain the same.
 - B) the number of workers supplied will be greater than the number of workers demanded, resulting in unemployment of some workers.
 - C) the number of workers demanded will be greater than the number of workers supplied, resulting in a shortage of labor.
 - D) Laborers will benefit from this policy.
6. A deadweight loss exists under a monopoly because
 - A) consumers are willing to pay more for the last unit of output than the firm's cost to produce it.
 - B) the firm's cost to produce the last unit is higher than the amount consumers are willing to pay for it.
 - C) the producer surplus is larger than in a competitive market.
 - D) none of the above.
7. A monopolistically competitive firm _____ earn short-run economic profits and _____ earn long-run economic profits.
 - A) can; can.
 - B) can; cannot.
 - C) cannot; can.
 - D) cannot; cannot.

試題隨卷繳交

接背面

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8. An economy is at a Pareto efficient allocation of resources when
- A) no one can be made better off.
 - B) no one can be made better off without making someone else worse off.
 - C) everyone is better off.
 - D) all goods are produced at lowest costs.
9. Which of the following methods can deal with the externality problem?
- A) Well-defined property rights and bargaining.
 - B) Tax.
 - C) Social convention.
 - D) All of the above.
10. Adverse selection occurs when
- A) A person visits his dentist more often after purchasing health insurance.
 - B) A person becomes careless in maintaining his health after purchasing health insurance.
 - C) A person is more likely to purchase health insurance when he has worse health.
 - D) A person likes to participate in risky activities
11. Natural Rate of Unemployment is
- A) seasonal unemployment rate.
 - B) the unemployment rate associated with the highest possible level of GDP.
 - C) the difference between the long-run and short-run unemployment rates.
 - D) the amount of unemployment that an economy normally experiences.
12. Who is not included in the labor force?
- A) Alice is a graduate student and works at a book store on weekends.
 - B) Joyce does not have a job, but is looking for work.
 - C) Kate has retired and is not looking for work.
 - D) Maria is a homemaker and works part time at a convenience store.
13. Which of the following items is included in the calculation of GDP?
- A) the sale of services such as those performed by a physician.
 - B) the sale of used cars.
 - C) the sale of stocks and bonds.
 - D) the sale of old houses.
14. Income is the most unequally distributed when Gini ratio is ?
- A) 0.1
 - B) 0.25
 - C) 0.5
 - D) 1
15. A decrease in _____ will shift the supply of loanable funds curve _____.
- A) default risk; rightward
 - B) wealth; rightward
 - C) disposable income; rightward
 - D) income taxes; leftward

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16. According to Liquidity Preference Theory, if income level increases and money supply remains the same,
- A) population would increase.
 - B) investment would increase.
 - C) interest rate would increase.
 - D) savings would decrease.
17. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?
- A) The idea that the expenditure on the same good must be the same in different countries when accounted for exchange rates is known as purchasing power parity.
 - B) Money can be used as a hedge against inflation.
 - C) Suppose that the exchange rate between the US dollar (USD) and the New Taiwan dollar (NTD) changes from 30 NTDs per USD to 31 NTDs per dollar. This change means that the NTD depreciated.
 - D) It will be more difficult for Japanese to travel to other countries if Japanese yen keeps depreciating.
18. If government expenditures decrease and other things remain the same,
- A) AD curve will shift to the right.
 - B) AD curve will shift to the left.
 - C) AS curve will shift to the right.
 - D) AS curve will shift to the left.
19. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Real GDP does not include the underground economy and therefore understates the economic development of a nation.
 - B) If a Lorenz curve moves rightward and becomes more bowed out over time, then income is being more unequally distributed.
 - C) GDP deflator is the ratio of real GDP to nominal GDP.
 - D) Disposable personal income is calculated by subtracting income taxes from personal income.
20. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) The long-run aggregate supply curve is upward sloping.
 - B) The long-run aggregate demand curve is upward sloping.
 - C) The long-run aggregate supply curve is vertical.
 - D) The long-run aggregate demand curve is vertical.

II. 問答題 (每大題 10 分，共 20 分)

1. Suppose that the U.S. can produce 500 airplanes or 4 million cars a year, while Japan can produce 300 airplanes or 3 million cars a year.
- (A) Which country has an absolute advantage in airplane production and which country has an absolute advantage in car production? Explain.
 - (B) Which country has a comparative advantage in airplane production and which country has a comparative advantage in car production? Explain.
 - (C) If the U.S. and Japan agree to trade their goods, explain how they can both be better off.
 - (D) Suppose that another country, China, can produce 200 airplanes or 4M cars a year. If the U.S. could decide whether China is allowed to enter the global trading market, would you expect the U.S. to allow this? Explain.
2. What is Consumer Price Index (CPI) and how to use it to measure inflation? CPI might overstate the inflation rate, what could be the main sources of bias?

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