

I. 單選題 (每題 4 分，共 80 分)

1. When the price of a good increases,
 - A) The demand for its substitute will increase.
 - B) The demand for its complement will increase.
 - C) The supply of its substitute will increase.
 - D) The supply of its complement will increase.

2. An inferior good
 - A) is a subset of Giffen goods.
 - B) has its substitution effect dominating its income effect.
 - C) has its income effect dominating its substitution effect.
 - D) has a downward-sloping demand curve.

3. If a consumer's price elasticity of demand for a good is a constant, 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) This consumer does not maximize his utility.
 - D) None of the above.

4. Suppose that Country A can produce 500 airplanes or 4 million cars a year, while Country B can produce 300 airplanes or 3 million cars a year.
 - A) Country A has absolute advantages in both productions.
 - B) Country A has comparative advantages in both productions.
 - C) Country A has a comparative advantage in producing cars, while Country B has a comparative advantage in producing airplanes.
 - D) None of the above.

5. Suppose you have won a ticket to a Taylor Swift concert for tomorrow night (assuming that the ticket cannot be resold). You find out that on the same evening, Beyonce has a concert. You value attending the Beyonce concert at \$600. The ticket to Beyonce concert costs \$500. Which of the following is your opportunity cost of going to the concert by Taylor Swift?
 - A) \$1100.
 - B) \$600.
 - C) \$500.
 - D) \$100.

6. Restricting imports tends to
 - A) increase the quantity supplied of a product.
 - B) change the shape of the supply curve.
 - C) shift the demand curve for the product to the right.
 - D) shift the demand curve for the product to the left.

7. Firms that exhibit price-taking behavior
 - A) wait for other firms to set price, take it as given, and charge a higher price.
 - B) have outputs that are too small to influence market price and thus take it as given.
 - C) take pricing behavior in their own hands.
 - D) are independently capable of setting price.

國立臺北大學 106 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 2 年級(進修學士班)

考試時間：80 分鐘

科目：經濟學

第 2 頁，共 3 頁

可 不可使用計算機

8. Regardless of market structure, all firms
- A) consider the actions of rivals.
 - B) maximize profit by setting marginal revenue equal to marginal cost.
 - C) produce a differentiated product.
 - D) have the ability to set price.
9. Perfect competition and monopolistic competition are similar in that firms in both types of market structure will
- A) act as price takers.
 - B) produce a level of output where price equals marginal cost.
 - C) earn zero profit in the long run.
 - D) act as price setters.
10. Adverse selection occurs when
- A) all persons involved in a transaction have full information.
 - B) one person has information not available to others.
 - C) post-agreement incentives result in workers shirking.
 - D) nobody has any information about a particular product.
11. GDP is defined as the market value of
- A) all new goods and services produced in a country in a given time period.
 - B) final goods and services produced by citizens of a particular country in a given time period.
 - C) final goods and services produced by citizens within the country in a given time period
 - D) final goods and services produced in a country in a given time period.
12. Which of the following best fits the definition of unemployed?
- A) Retired and not working.
 - B) Working less 5 days per week.
 - C) Not working but looking for a job.
 - D) Students and housewives.
13. GDP does not directly include intermediate goods because
- A) that would count the intermediate goods twice
 - B) intermediate goods are not useful to consumers.
 - C) intermediate goods are not valuable.
 - D) intermediate goods are counted in the GDP last year.
14. All people in the working-age population can be divided into
- A) employers or employees.
 - B) students or non-students.
 - C) either employed or unemployed.
 - D) employed, unemployed or not in the labor force.
15. If a nation's population decreases, then
- A) growth in real GDP per person will be more than the growth of real GDP.
 - B) there will be no economic growth.
 - C) there should be a decrease in economic growth.
 - D) growth in real GDP per person will be less than the growth of real GDP.

16. The functions of money are

- A) M1, M2 and currency.
- B) investment, stocks and bonds.
- C) medium of exchange, unit of account, and store of value.
- D) interest rate, price and output.

17. When the value of one currency falls relative to another currency, the exchange rate for the first currency has ?

- A) revalued.
- B) devalued.
- C) appreciated.
- D) remained the same.

18. In the long-run

- A) aggregate supply curve depends on the price level.
- B) real GDP equals potential GDP.
- C) aggregate supply curve is horizontal.
- D) aggregate supply curve is upward sloping.

19. The components of aggregate expenditure include

- I. consumption.
- II. imports.
- III. government transfer payments.
- IV. saving

- A) I, II, III and IV.
- B) I, II and III.
- C) I and II.
- D) I.

20. Fiscal policy involves

- A) the use of money supply to influence the level of interest rates.
- B) decreasing the role of the Central Bank.
- C) the use of tax and spending policies by the government.
- D) the use of interest rates to influence the level of GDP.

II. 問答題 (每大題 10 分，共 20 分)

1. Consider the government imposes a tax on the consumers of gasoline (the tax is collected from the consumers). For each of the following cases, use a graph to show the effects of a tax on the quantity and price of gasoline, how much of the tax is paid by each side of the market, and the deadweight loss (if there is any).
 - (a) The demand for gasoline is relatively inelastic while the supply curve is relatively elastic.
 - (b) The supply of gasoline is perfectly inelastic and the demand curve is downward sloping.
2. Explain how to use Consumer Price Index (CPI) and GDP deflator to measure inflation.