

國立嘉義大學九十七學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：經濟學(選擇題每題 2 分)

<請將答案寫在答案卷上>

- All economic questions arise because we
 - want more than we can get.
 - want more than we need.
 - have an abundance of resources.
 - have limited wants that need to be satisfied.
- Increasing opportunity costs suggests that
 - there is no difference between inputs used in a production process.
 - all labor and capital are costlessly interchangeable.
 - various types of labor are perfect substitutes for one another.
 - various types of labor are not perfect substitutes for one another.
- The relative price of a good is
 - an opportunity cost.
 - equal to the money price of a good.
 - equal to the price of that good divided by the quantity demanded of the good.
 - what you get paid for babysitting your cousin.
- Joe pays \$8,000.00 in tuition. The 8,000 dollar tuition Joe pays is an example of what economists call
 - a relative price.
 - a money price.
 - an indexed price.
 - an opportunity price.
- The price of a video tape rental is currently \$1.50 and the price of a DVD rental is \$2.50. If the price of a video tape rental increases by \$0.50, the relative price a DVD rental
 - rises. B. falls. C. does not change.
 - might change but more information is needed.
- When the price of a movie ticket increases from \$5 to \$7, the quantity of tickets demanded decreases from 600 to 400 a day. What is the price elasticity of demand for movie tickets?
 - 0.83 B. 1.20 C. 1.00 D. 2.32
- If the price of a movie ticket increases by 4 percent and the quantity of movies demanded falls by 2 percent, the price elasticity of demand is
 - 2.0. B. 4.0. C. 0.5.
 - some amount that cannot be determined without more information.
- Marginal benefit is the
 - opportunity cost of producing one more unit of a good and increases as production increases.
 - opportunity cost of producing one more unit of a good and decreases as production increases.
 - benefit from consuming one more unit of a good and increases as consumption increases.
 - benefit from consuming one more unit of a good and decreases as consumption increases.
- Consumer surplus is the _____ summed over the quantity bought.
 - difference between the marginal social benefit and the marginal social cost
 - number of dollars' worth of other goods and services forgone to obtain one more unit of a good or service
 - difference between the value of a good or service and the price paid for the good or service
 - difference between the total value of a good or service and the marginal cost
- Joe is willing to pay \$4 for his first slice of pizza and \$3 for his second slice of pizza. If the market price is \$2, on his two slices of pizza Joe receives a total consumer surplus of
 - \$4. B. \$3. C. \$2. D. \$1.
- Which of the following statements best describes a consumer equilibrium using the marginal utility approach to consumer choice? The consumer allocates all of his or her income in say as to
 - maximize total utility. B. maximize marginal utility.
 - minimize marginal utility. D. minimize total utility.
- Joe wants to allocate his income between pizza and movies. To maximize his utility, he will choose a bundle where the
 - marginal utility of both goods is maximized.
 - total utility from both goods is equal.
 - marginal utility of both goods is equal.
 - marginal utility per dollar of both goods is equal.
- Bobby spends \$100 per month on pizza and CDs. His utility from these goods is shown in the table above. The price of a pizza is \$10 and the price of a CD is \$20. Bobby currently buys 6 pizzas and 2 CDs. To maximize his utility, he should
 - buy more pizza and fewer CDs.
 - buy more CDs and fewer pizza.
 - buy more of both goods.
 - stay with the current combination of goods.
- A consumer's budget line depicts
 - production possibilities given income and prices.
 - consumption possibilities given income and prices.
 - production possibilities given preferences and income.
 - consumption possibilities given preferences and income.
- A firm's basic goal is best described as
 - maximizing total revenue.
 - maximizing sales.
 - maximizing profit.
 - minimizing total cost.

16. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of perfect competition?
- There are many firms, each selling an identical product.
 - There are many buyers.
 - Firms in the industry have an advantage over potential new entrants.
 - Firms and buyers are well informed about the prices of the products of each firm in the industry.
17. If the minimum efficient scale of a firm is small relative to the demand for the good, then
- many small firms can compete in the market.
 - several large firms will enter the market thereby reducing competition.
 - there will be no economic profits for any small firms, so no new firms will ever enter the market.
 - the firms already in the market have lower average total cost than any new firm entering the market.
18. If a firm is in a perfectly competitive industry, then
- it cannot earn an economic profit in the short run.
 - it will have no fixed costs in the short run.
 - the demand for its product is perfectly elastic.
 - it cannot survive in the long run.
19. A monopoly is best defined as a firm that
- produces a good or service for which no close substitute exists and which is protected by a barrier that prevents other firms from selling that good or service.
 - purchases its resources from only one supplier because of a barrier preventing it from buying from other suppliers.
 - produces a good or service for which no close substitute exists and that sells all its output to one buyer because there is barrier preventing other buyers from purchasing the good or service.
 - cannot control the price it sets for its good or service because there is barrier that prevents the firm from changing the price.
20. A legal monopoly is defined as a market where
- only one lawyer operates.
 - a legal barrier to entry exists.
 - only one firm could earn a profit.
 - entry and exit are legal.
21. The marginal revenue curve for a single-price monopoly
- is horizontal.
 - is upward sloping.
 - lies above the market demand curve.
 - lies below the market demand curve.
22. Monopolistic competition is a market structure in which
- a small number of firms compete.
 - each firm produces an identical product.
 - firms only compete on product price.
 - firms are free to enter or exit.
23. A public good is a good
- produced by the public sector.
 - that is provided at a low price so that everyone can consume it.
 - that can be consumed by everyone simultaneously so that no one is excluded.
 - that no one can consume unless they pay taxes for the production of the good.
24. Which of the following does NOT contain an externality?
- I sell you an ice cream and you drip it all over the person sitting next to you.
 - I sell you an ice cream and it gives you a headache.
 - I sell you an ice cream and you share it with your friend.
 - I give you an ice cream and you share it with a friend.
25. In the political marketplace bureaucrats are _____ and politicians are _____.
- entrepreneurs; producers
 - producers; consumers
 - consumers; producers
 - producers; entrepreneurs
26. In the nation of Nirvana, depreciation is \$22 billion, GDP is \$260.4 billion, and national income is \$215.2 billion. Net domestic product is
- smaller than national income.
 - \$215.2 billion.
 - \$238.4 billion.
 - \$445.2 billion.
27. Suppose that nominal GDP per person is \$18,000 in 2004, the 1998 GDP deflator is 100, and the 2004 GDP deflator is 110. The approximate real per person GDP in 2004 is
- \$16,364.
 - \$16,634.
 - \$18,000.
 - \$19,800.

Component	Number of People
Total population	2600
Working-age population	2000
Not in labor force	500
Employed	1300

28. Using the information in the table above, calculate the number of people in the labor force.
- 2500.
 - 2100.
 - 1500.
 - 800.
29. The CPI basket contains 400 oranges and 800 pens. In the base year, the price of an orange is \$1.00 and the price of a pen is \$0.75. This year, urban consumers each buy 300 oranges at \$2.00 each and 850 pens at \$1.00 each. The CPI this year is _____.
- 1.60
 - 62.5
 - 160
 - 140
30. Higher resource prices shift the
- long-run aggregate supply curve leftward, decreasing real GDP and increasing potential GDP.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve leftward, raising the price level and decreasing potential GDP.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve leftward, raising the price level and decreasing real GDP so it is less than potential GDP.
 - short-run aggregate supply curve rightward, raising the price level and decreasing real GDP so it is less than potential GDP.

31. As the price level falls and other things remain the same, real wealth ___ and ___.
- decreases; short-run aggregate supply decreases
 - decreases; the quantity of real GDP demanded decreases
 - increases; aggregate demand increases
 - increases; the quantity of real GDP demanded increases
32. According to the neoclassical growth theory,
- increases in labor productivity are only temporary.
 - technological change depends on people's choices.
 - Forces other than GDP growth determine population growth.
 - Higher saving rates generate permanently faster growth in GDP per person.
33. Which one of the following statements about growth theories is correct?
- In the new growth theory, knowledge is not subject to diminishing returns.
 - In neoclassical growth theory, technological progress is the result of rapid increases in saving and investment in capital per person.
 - In classical growth theory, real GDP per person is unrelated to the subsistence wage rate.
 - In classical growth theory physical resources are unlimited.
34. You deposit \$4,000 in currency in your checking account. The bank holds 20 percent of all deposits as reserves. As a direct result of your deposit, your bank will create
- \$200 of new money.
 - \$800 of new money.
 - \$1,600 of new money.
 - \$3,200 of new money.
35. When the central bank buys government securities, it leads to
- an increase in interest rates.
 - an increase in lending by banks.
 - a decrease in demand deposits.
 - a decrease in the quantity of money.
36. In order to combat inflation, the Fed will ___ the quantity of money and ___ the interest rate.
- increase; raise
 - increase; lower
 - decrease; raise
 - decrease; lower
37. To stop a demand-pull inflation using monetary policy, you would
- recommend that the Fed increase the quantity of money.
 - recommend that the Fed not increase the quantity of money.
 - recommend that the Fed increase tax rates.
 - recommend that the Fed purchase government bonds in the open market.
38. Suppose that the money prices of raw materials increase so that short-run aggregate supply decreases. If the Federal Reserve does not respond, the higher money price of raw materials will
- repeatedly shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and raise the price level.
 - shift the aggregate demand curve rightward and the aggregate supply curve leftward, raising prices.
 - result initially in lower employment and a higher price level.
- I only.
 - both I and II.
 - both II and III.
 - III only.
39. An increase in the price level decreases planned expenditure because
- real wealth decreases, thus decreasing consumption expenditure.
 - current prices rise relative to future prices, increasing consumption expenditure.
 - domestic prices rise relative to foreign prices, increasing net exports.
 - the real interest rate rises, increasing consumption expenditure.
40. Given an *MPC* of 0.80, if there are no income taxes or imports and prices are constant, then when investment increases by \$50 million, equilibrium GDP would
- increase by \$50 million.
 - increase by \$250 million.
 - increase by \$400 million.
 - To answer the question more information on income is needed.
41. According to the real business cycle theory, the immediate effects from a change in productivity include which of the following?
- Investment demand changes.
 - Demand for labor changes.
 - Government purchases changes.
- I. B. I and II. C. I and III. D. II and III.
42. Which of the following is the most accurate characterization of the U.S. economic expansion during the 1990s?
- Although it lasted a long time, real GDP grew very little during this expansion
 - Expansionary monetary and fiscal policies were the main factors leading to the expansion
 - A high pace of technological progress shifted both the *AS* and *AD* curves rightward
 - U.S. exports declined and slowed the pace of the expansion
43. The government budget deficit tends to decline during the expansion phase of a business cycle because tax revenues ___ and government transfer payments ___.
- increase; increase
 - increase; decrease
 - decrease; increase
 - decrease; decrease
44. Economists who advocate fixed rules might suggest that
- the Fed should automatically adjust growth in the quantity of money to offset changes in the business cycle.
 - the economy is inherently unstable.
 - the quantity of money should expand at a constant rate.
 - Congress should delegate its money-creation powers to the president.

45. If the price of oil rises and the Fed uses a feedback rule that targets real GDP, the result will be
- a higher price level and a decrease in aggregate demand when the Fed's actions take effect.
 - no change in the price level but a decrease in real GDP when the Fed's actions take effect.
 - a higher price level as real GDP returns to its original level when the Fed's actions take effect.
 - a higher price level and a leftward shift in the *AD* curve when the Fed's actions take effect.
46. Country A and country B both consume and produce only food and clothing. Both countries use only labor to produce these two products. A worker in country A can produce 6 units of clothing or 10 units of food each day while a worker in country B can produce 4 units of clothing or 8 units of food. Which of the following is correct if there is free trade between these two countries?
- Country A will produce food.
 - Country B will produce food.
 - Country B will produce clothing.
 - Both answers A and C are correct.
47. Suppose the world has only two countries, the United States and Japan, and each has only two products, cars and grain. The United States imports cars from Japan and exports grain to Japan. If the United States imposes a tariff on cars imported from Japan, American
- consumers will lose and Japanese producers will gain.
 - tariff revenue will equal the loss of American consumer surplus.
 - exports of grain will decrease.
 - car manufacturers will gain revenue equal to the revenue lost by Japanese car manufacturers.
48. An increase in the Japanese interest rate will ___ the demand for dollars and lead the dollar to ___.
- increase; appreciate
 - increase; depreciate
 - decrease; appreciate
 - decrease; depreciate
49. Suppose the United States initially has a trade deficit. Then U.S. firms increase their imports from Canada, financing that increase by borrowing from Canada. The current account deficit is now ___ and the capital account surplus is now ___.
- larger; larger
 - larger; smaller
 - smaller; larger
 - smaller; smaller
50. Epsilon is a country whose unit of currency is the omega. New information leads people to expect that the omega will appreciate next year. To keep the foreign exchange value of the omega fairly steady, the Bank of Epsilon will ___ enough omegas on the foreign exchange market so that the ___ omegas will ___.
- buy; demand for; increase
 - sell; supply of; increase
 - buy; demand for; decrease
 - buy; supply of; decrease