

# 中國文化大學 101 學年度暑假轉學招生考試

系組：國際企業管理學系二、三年級

日期節次：7 月 25 日第 2 節 10:50-12:10

科目：經濟學

題目分為單選題及複選題，

請在答案卷上標上題號空格

(如右圖所示)，然後

寫入你的答案。

## 一. 單選題

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_  
11. \_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_  
16. \_\_\_\_

## 二. 複選題

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_

一. 單一選擇題：(共 16 題  $\times$  每題 5% = 80%)

1. 瓦拉斯法則(Walras' Law)的真正涵意是 (A)所有市場均必須結清 (B)任何價格之下，超額需求的總價值為零 (C)若有  $n$  個市場，有  $n-1$  個市場結清則第  $n$  個市場也必須結清 (D)供給等於需求，達到均衡。
2. 有關獨佔廠商下列何者為非？(A) 會定價在市場需求彈性小於一之區域(B) 產業具有完全進入障礙 (C) 只有一家賣方且是價格的制定者 (D)第三級差別定價時，市場需求彈性越大則定價越低 (E)不存在供給曲線。
3. 有關完全競爭廠商下列何者為非？(A)長期退出產業條件為  $P < LAC$  (B)長期之下利潤為零 (C) 產量決定法則為  $P=MR=MC$ ，但  $MR < AR$  (D)是價格的接受者 (E) 短期的停業條件為  $P < AVC$ 。
4. 具有自然獨佔特性的公營事業，在回收成本的考慮下，其定價原則是(A)  $MR=MC$  (B)  $P=AC$  (C)  $MR=AC$  (D)  $P=MC$ 。
5. Comparative advantage means that one country can produce (A) more of a good than another country can. (B) a good at lower marginal cost than another country can. (C) a good at lower long-run average total cost than another country can. (D) a good at higher opportunity cost than another country can. (E) a good at lower opportunity cost than another country can.
6. Excess capacity occurs (A) in perfect competition. (B) in monopolistic competition. (C) in monopoly. (D) in oligopoly.
7. If it is true that I, as an oligopolist, am faced by a "kinked" demand curve, it is because: (A) my competitors will match any price cut I might make, but not any price increase. (B) my position is sufficiently close to monopoly that I do not have to worry over the reaction of any competitors to any price change I might make. (C) my competitors will match any price increase I might make, but not any price cut. (D) my competitors will match any price cut or increase I might make.
8. 甲乙二人走在路上看到一堆牛糞，甲說乙你把它吃下我給你 500 萬元，乙心想為了賺這 500 萬，就痛苦吃下。兩人又走了一段路又看到一堆牛糞，乙此時心有不甘，就說甲你把它吃下我也給你 500 萬元，甲想剛剛他吃了牛糞我就賠掉 500 萬也想把它賺回來，果然就痛苦吃下。請問這樣對國內生產毛額(GDP)增加了幾萬元？(A) 1000 (B) 500 (C) 0 (D)以上皆非。
9. With perfect price discrimination, (A) the marginal revenue curve becomes steeper. (B) the demand curve also becomes the marginal revenue. (C) the demand curve is steeper than the marginal revenue. (D) the demand curve is not as steep as the marginal revenue. (E) there is no way to define marginal revenue.

10. Which of the following is true of a perfectly competitive firm that operates in the short run at the profit-maximizing quantity but not true of a monopolist that does not practice price discrimination? (A) Marginal revenue is less than marginal cost. (B) Price is greater than marginal cost. (C) Marginal revenue equals marginal cost. (D) Price equals marginal cost. (E) Marginal revenue is greater than average revenue.
11. The notion that money supply changes will not affect real variable is called (A) quantity theory of money. (B) the classical dichotomy. (C) monetary neutrality. (D) fisher effect. (E) monetary policy.

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12. Which of the following statements in relation to monetary targets is correct? (A) The Keynesian approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply; the monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about interest rates. (B) Both the Keynesian approach and the monetarist approach suggest that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply. (C) Both the Keynesian approach and the monetarist approach suggest that monetary authorities should worry about the interest rates. (D) The Keynesian approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the interest rates; the monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply. (E) Neither the Keynesian approach nor the monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the interest rates.
13. Which of the following will shift a short-run Phillips curve? (A) Change in the expected inflation rate. (B) Unanticipated inflation. (C) The real interest rate. (D) The nominal interest rate. (E) The long-run Phillips curve.
14. If people expect inflation to be higher, then the (A) Phillips curve is vertical in the short run. (B) short-run Phillips curve shifts to the right. (C) short-run Phillips curve shifts to the left. (D) Phillips curve does not shift because it assumes that expectations are rational. (E) Phillips curve is horizontal in the long run.
15. 費雪效果(Fisher effect)乃指 (A)通膨率與利率之間的關係 (B)政府稅收與稅率之間的關係 (C)通膨率與失業率之間的關係 (D)經濟成長率與失業率之間的關係。
16. If the money is neutral, (A) an increase in the money supply does nothing. (B) the money supply cannot be changed because it is tied to a commodity such as gold. (C) a change in the money supply only affects real variables such as real output. (D) a change in the money supply only affects nominal variables such as prices and dollar wages. (E) a change in the money supply reduces velocity proportionately; therefore there is no effect on either prices or real output.

二. 複選題 (共 4 題 x 每題 5 % = 20 %)

1. Which of the following are characteristics of monopolistic competition? (A) Each firm has a small degree of market power. (B) There are no barriers to entry. (C) Firms charge the same price for their products. (D) There are a large number of sellers. (E) Products are differentiated.
2. 亞洲金融風暴，起因於泰國外資流出資本逃避，則泰國會發生 (A)實質利率上升 (B)可貸資金需求增加 (C)淨國外投資增加 (D)泰銖貶值。
3. Which of the following are not examples of "adverse selection"? (A) At a low wage, a worker quits to find a better job. (B) At a low wage, a worker sleeps when the boss is not looking because the worker is not deeply concerned about being fired. (C) At a low wage, a worker cannot afford a healthy diet so he falls asleep at work due to a lack of energy. (D) At a low wage, only poorly qualified workers ever apply for this job.
4. 一個國家實行預算赤字，會導致 (A)淨國外投資減少 (B)可貸資金供給減少 (C)實質利率上升 (D)貿易赤字 (E)實質匯率上升。

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