

# 東海大學 101 學年度碩士班招生入學考試試題

考試科目 經濟學 C 應考系所：國貿系

本試題共 3 頁：第 1 頁 (如有缺損或印刷不清者，應即舉手請監試人員處理)

## 一、選擇題(30%)

1. Economics is primarily the study of
  - a. how people use limited resources to produce, trade, and consume goods and service.
  - b. how to operate a profitable business.
  - c. the allocation of nonscarce resources in society.
  - d. how households decide to spend after-tax income.
2. If there is an excess supply of good, we can generally expect
  - a. the price of the good to rise.
  - b. the price of the good to fall.
  - c. the demand curve to shift rightward.
  - d. the supply curve to shift leftward.
  - e. both c and d.
3. If marginal cost is above average cost, then
  - a. average cost is rising.
  - b. marginal cost is zero.
  - c. marginal cost is at its minimum.
  - d. marginal cost equals marginal revenue.
4. In equilibrium in a perfectly competitive market in the short run
  - a.  $P = ATC$ .
  - b.  $P = MR = AVC$ .
  - c.  $P = MR = MC$ .
  - d.  $MR = ATC$ .
5. Nonprice competition is
  - a. competition on the basis of product features such as quality, design or other aspects of the product besides price.
  - b. important in monopolistic competition as a form of product differentiation.
  - c. designed to raise the demand for the firm's product.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
6. The "free rider" problem arises when
  - a. a public transport worker cannot properly check for tickets because he is distracted by traffic or other conditions.
  - b. fleas or other parasites travel from person to undetected.
  - c. a good is nonexcludable.
  - d. a good is nonrival.
  - e. a good is pure private good.

7. John Maynard Keynes, author of *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, argued that
  - a. economists should develop policies to encourage employment
  - b. the government should follow the policy of laissez faire
  - c. the critiques of classical economics were flawed
  - d. the economy does not perform well in the absence of government guidance
  - e. instead of focusing on money, the government should control interest rates
8. Exhaustible natural resources
  - a. cannot be replenished but are not depleted in production.
  - b. can be replenished.
  - c. cannot be replenished and are depleted in production.
  - d. none of the above.
9. The Fed's open market operations involve
  - a. buying and selling of government bonds
  - b. changes of the discount rate
  - c. setting the required reserve ratio
  - d. collection of tax revenues
  - e. a policy of last resort used to avert a financial crisis
10. The Maastricht treaty was the first step toward
  - a. having free trade between Russia and China
  - b. European monetary union
  - c. gaining credibility for monetary policy
  - d. reducing the costs of disinflation

## 二、解釋名詞(25%)

1. 市場 VS. 市場機能 VS. 市場失敗
2. 供給 VS. 供給量改變 VS. 供給改變
3. 所得分配 VS. Lorenz 曲線 VS. Gini 係數
4. 失業 VS. 物價膨脹 VS. 痛苦指數
5. 價值矛盾 VS. 節儉矛盾 VS. 投票矛盾

三、請分別利用無異曲線分析法與簡單凱因斯模型，分析每人發放 NT\$3600 消費卷之個體與總體經濟效果。(10%)

四、何謂 PIIGS(拼出全名)?何謂 BRICS(拼出全名)?何謂 TPP(拼出全名)?並分別解析其內涵。(15%)

五、設某產品市場的供需分別為：

需求： $P=700-2Q$ ；

供給： $P=100+Q$ 。求：

1. 繪圖並計算均衡價格與數量。(5%)
2. 計算福利效果(生產者剩餘及消費者剩餘)。(5%)
3. 需求價格彈性與供給價格彈性各多少?(5%)
4. 若政府每單位課徵 30 元消費稅，請計算其經濟效果。(5%)