

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. 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)  $P=MC$ 。
2. A profit-maximizing competitive firm will produce up to the point at which : (A) total revenue is maximized. (B) marginal revenue is maximized. (C) total cost is minimized. (D) marginal revenue = marginal cost. (E) all of the above.
3. 經濟成長率 5% ，貨幣需求所得彈性 1.3 ，央行設定的物價上漲率 3% ，則央行會設定貨幣供給增加率為 (A) 8% (B) 8.9% (C) 9.5% (D) 16.3% 。
4. 瓦拉斯法則(Walras' Law)的真正涵意是 (A) 任何價格之下，超額需求的總價值為零(B) 所有市場均必須結清 (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。
5. A consumer maximizes utility by choosing consumption bundles that (A) maximize the marginal rate of substitution (MRS). (B) maximize the gap between the MRS and the relative price. (C) sets the MRS equal to the relative price. (D) maximize consumption of the lower-priced good. (E) maximize consumption of the higher-valued good.
6. Which of the following would increase (shift to the right) the demand for a factor of production ? (A) an increase in its supply, causing a decrease in its price. (B) a decrease in the demand for the product. (C) a reduction in the price of a substitute factor of production. (D) an increase in the price of a substitute product. (E) an increase in the price of a complementary factor of production.
7. An increase in the supply of labor in a competitive market will : (A) increase labor productivity. (B) increase the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (C) increase the wage rate and decrease the value of the marginal product. (D) decrease the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (E) decrease the wage rate and increase the value of the marginal product.
8. Diseconomies of scale result when (A) diminishing marginal product occurs. (B) falling average total cost occurs. (C) output increases more than proportionately to change inputs. (D) increasing all inputs proportionately results in increasing ATC. (E) modern production techniques require larger numbers of workers, in order to

## 中國文化大學 100 學年度轉學招生考試

系組：經濟學系二年級

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科目：經濟學原理 (76-150)

take advantage of specialization.

9. 在開放經濟體系中，如果政府支出為 480 億，租稅收入為 220 億，且投資與儲蓄相等，則該經濟體系面臨 (A) 對外貿易赤字 260 億 (B) 政府財政赤字 160 億 (C) 對外貿易盈餘 260 億 (D) 政府財政盈餘 260 億。
10. 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  $P < AVC$ 。
11. 購買力平價說可隱涵實質匯率為 (A) 大於 1 (B) 等於 1 (C) 小於 1 (D) 不一定。
12. An inflation tax (A) is an explicit tax paid quarterly by business based on the amount of increase in the prices of their products. (B) is usually employed by governments with balanced budgets. (C) is a tax on people who hold interest bearing savings accounts. (D) is a tax on people who hold money. (E) none of the above.
13. When an increase in government spending raises incomes, shifts money demand to the right, raises the interest rate and lowers investment, we haven seen a demonstration of (A) the multiplier effect. (B) the investment accelerator. (C) the crowing out effect. (D) supply-side economics. (E) None of the above.
14. 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。
15. In the long run, inflation is caused by (A) banks that have market power and refuse to lend money. (B) governments that raise taxes so high that it increases the cost of doing business and hence raises prices. (C) governments that print too much money. (D) increases in the price of inputs, such as labor and oil. (E) none of the above.
16. 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) 可貸資金需求減少 (B) 實質利率上升 (C) 淨國外投資減少 (D) 泰銖升值。

二. 複選題 (共 4 題  $\times$  每題 5% = 20%)

1. If the money is neutral, which of the following are not true? (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.
2. If an increase in the nominal money supply results in no change in the level of money income, which of the following are not true? (A) The price level must

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have risen. (B) The real income must have declined. (C) The interest rates must have increased. (D) Government expenditure must have risen. (E) The velocity of money must have fallen.

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。