

國立臺灣大學九十六學年度轉學生入學考試試題

題號：48

科目：經濟學

共 4 頁之第 1 頁

- 一
1. 國民生產毛額 (GNP) 與國內生產毛額 (GDP) 有何差別? (5%)
 2. 我國人民海外投資多於外國到我國的投資, 同時我國赴海外工作者也多於外國人在我國工作, 試問我國之 GDP 與 GNP 何者較高? (5%)

- 二
1. 最近民生物價有上漲的傾向, 試問其原因何在? (10%)
 2. 它是通貨膨脹嗎? (何謂通貨膨脹?) (10%)
 3. 有什麼方法可以抑制或防止? (10%)

- 三
- 何謂租稅轉嫁? (5%) 若提高消費稅是否可以轉嫁? (5%)

四 選擇題【每小題 2 分】※ 注意：請於試卷上「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

1. A rational person does not act unless
 - a. the action makes money for the person.
 - b. the action is ethical.
 - c. the action produces marginal costs that exceed marginal benefits.
 - d. the action produces marginal benefits that exceed marginal costs.
 - e. none of the above.
2. Which of the following is not part of the opportunity cost of going on vacation?
 - a. the money you could have made if you had stayed home and worked.
 - b. the money you spent on food.
 - c. the money you spent on airplane tickets.
 - d. the money you spent on a Broadway show.
3. Suppose two economists are arguing about policies that deal with unemployment. One economist says, "The government should fight unemployment because it is the greatest social evil." The other economist responds, "Hogwash. Inflation is the greatest social evil." These economists
 - a. disagree because they have different scientific judgments.
 - b. disagree because they have different values.
 - c. disagree because at least one of them is a charlatan or a crank.
 - d. really don't disagree at all. It just looks that way.
4. Which of the following statements about comparative advantage is true?
 - a. Australia has a comparative advantage in the production of food while Korea has a comparative advantage in the production of electronics.
 - b. Korea has a comparative advantage in the production of food while Australia has a comparative advantage in the production of electronics.
 - c. Australia has a comparative advantage in the production of both food and electronics.
 - d. Korea has a comparative advantage in the production of both food and electronics.
 - e. There is no comparative advantage for either country because the opportunity cost of producing each good is the same in each country.
5. The supply curve for a good or service shows the sellers'
 - a. target price.
 - b. minimum acceptable price.
 - c. maximum acceptable price.
 - d. average acceptable price.
 - e. inventories of finished products.

接背面

6. A freeze that destroys half of the water lily crop in Tainan would likely raise the price of water lily,
- reducing the demand for water lily and increasing the demand for tea.
 - reducing the quantity demanded for water lily and increasing the demand for tea.
 - reducing the demand for both water lily and tea.
 - reducing the quantity demanded for both water lily and tea.
 - reducing the demand for water lily and increasing the supply of water lily.
7. A horizontal demand curve has a price elasticity of:
- zero.
 - between zero and one.
 - one.
 - between one and infinity.
 - infinity.
8. All else equal, a binding price floor will cause less of a surplus if:
- both supply and demand are inelastic.
 - both supply and demand are elastic.
 - supply is elastic, but demand is inelastic.
 - supply is inelastic, but demand is elastic.
 - none of the above: A price floor won't cause a surplus.
9. Producing less than the market's equilibrium quantity of diet sodas means that:
- resources must have had a higher valued alternative use producing something else.
 - consumer surplus will higher than otherwise would be the case.
 - producer surplus will be higher than otherwise would be the case.
 - an additional unit of diet sodas would add more to society's benefit than to its cost.
 - all of the above.
10. Deadweight loss from taxation is likely to be the greatest if:
- supply is elastic and demand is inelastic.
 - both supply and demand is elastic.
 - supply is inelastic and demand is elastic.
 - both supply and demand are inelastic.
 - none of the above: Tax rates matter, but elasticity does not.
11. If Taiwan subsidizes its textiles, making it impossible for U.S. producers to compete, then:
- a high tariff on textiles would improve economic well-being in the U.S.
 - our most appropriate response would be to retaliate with an identical subsidy.
 - the ideal response would be to threaten retaliation without actually following through on the threat.
 - we would maximize our economic well-being by purchasing the subsidized textiles from Taiwan.
 - none of the above.
12. A deadweight loss from pollution cleanup occurs whenever:
- pollution cleanup imposes costs on society.
 - society puts a price tag on pollution, providing a "license to pollute."
 - government gets involved.
 - jobs are lost.
 - some units of pollution cleanup cost more than their marginal benefit to society.
13. A common resource has which of the following in common with a private good?
- rival consumption.
 - excludability.
 - efficient provision by the market.
 - nonrival consumption.
 - none of the above.

14. The best example of a tax justified under the benefits principle is:
- a gasoline tax used to pay for highways.
 - a sales tax used to build a sports arena.
 - a state lottery tax used for higher education.
 - an income tax used for defense spending.
 - all of the above.
15. Constant returns to scale occur when:
- increasing all inputs proportionately increases output by the same proportion, keeping long-run average total cost the same.
 - doubling output causes average total cost to double.
 - firms are able to increase labor input in the short run without a change in average total cost.
 - increasing all inputs proportionately results in constant output because of zero marginal product.
 - all of the above.
16. The long-run market supply curve is likely to slope upward if:
- additional firms are attracted into the industry in the long run.
 - not all firms have the same costs of production.
 - diminishing marginal product sets in.
 - economies of scale exist.
 - all of the above.
17. Compared with a perfectly competitive industry with the same cost structure, a monopolist would tend toward:
- lower price and output.
 - lower price and higher output.
 - higher price and lower output.
 - higher price and output.
 - lower price and output in the short run, with both rising in the long run.
18. Which of the following statements is true? Oligopolists:
- produce more and sell at a lower price than a monopolist when they act independently.
 - set marginal revenue equal to marginal cost.
 - tend to produce the monopoly output and sell at the monopoly price when they are able to collude.
 - behave interdependently.
 - all of the above.
19. In the short run, a monopolistic competitor that is losing money will:
- always shut down, at least until business improves.
 - continue to produce as long as it is covering its variable cost.
 - raise price to reduce its losses.
 - lower price in order to increase sales enough to end the losses.
 - keep price the same and increase output enough to end the losses.
20. An increase in the demand for labor means that:
- employers are willing to buy more capital and land as well.
 - the supply of labor will also increase.
 - the supply of labor must have decreased.
 - employers are willing to hire more workers at every wage.
 - none of the above.

接 背 面

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21. Which of the following is an example of human capital?

- a. basic education.
- b. on-the-job training.
- c. higher education.
- d. health care.
- e. all of the above.

22. A backward-bending labor supply curve would mean that:

- a. workers are behaving irrationally.
- b. the income effect dominates the substitution effect.
- c. the substitution effect dominates the income effect.
- d. both income and substitution effects are quite weak.
- e. none of the above.

五 如果 2010 年台灣地區盆栽的恩格爾曲線(Engel's curve) 和今年度台灣地區盆栽的恩格爾曲線(Engel's curve)形狀會有顯著差異，請問背後的原因會有哪些？(6%)



試題必須隨卷繳回