

# 銘傳大學八十九學年度轉學生招生考試

八月一日 第三節

國、會、企、風、財、經、統 轉二

經濟學 試題

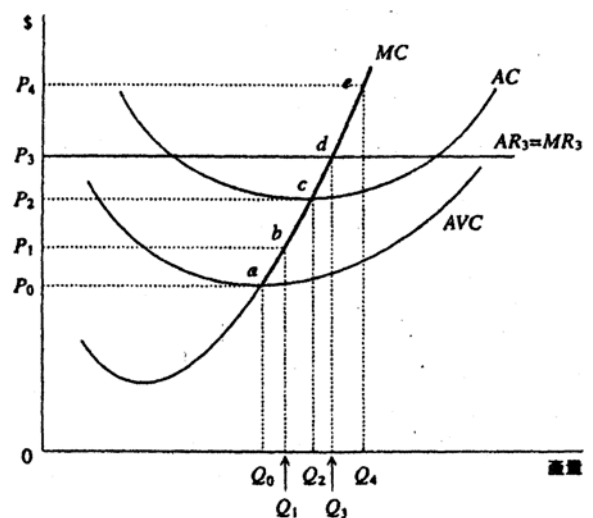
## 一、選擇題 (30%)

1. The division of a resource's earnings between economic rent and opportunity cost depends on the resource owner's
  - a. elasticity of supply
  - b. price elasticity of demand
  - c. income elasticity of demand
  - d. cross-price elasticity of demand
  - e. marginal revenue product
2. For a firm hiring resources in a perfectly competitive resource market, its demand curve for a resource is its
  - a. marginal product curve
  - b. marginal revenue product curve
  - c. marginal revenue cost curve
  - d. marginal revenue curve
  - e. total revenue curve
3. Saving is necessary for production because
  - a. more roundabout production is better
  - b. less roundabout production is better
  - c. production takes time
  - d. production is expensive
  - e. production requires labor
4. An externality is
  - a. an additional cost of a transaction that is borne by a third party
  - b. an additional benefit of a transaction that is enjoyed by a third party
  - c. a cost or benefit that arises when market price changes
  - d. any additional cost or benefit of a transaction that is not accounted for in the market price
  - e. the external revenue generated by a firm
5. Property rights can be defined and enforced
  - a. only by the government
  - b. only by ethical norms
  - c. by the government and by ethical norms
  - d. only through constant renegotiation
  - e. by government, by informal social actions, and by ethical norms
6. In a market economy, income depends mostly on
  - a. productivity
  - b. luck

- c. age
  - d. sex
  - e. discrimination
7. Market fail when externalities are present
- a. because all of the costs and benefits of producing a good are reflected in the market price
  - b. because some of the costs and benefits of producing a good are not reflected in the market price
  - c. only if they are negative; positive externalities are not market failures
  - d. because profits are not maximized
  - e. if the positive externalities are less than the negative externalities
8. In an economy with perfect income equality, the Lorenz curve is a
- a. vertical line
  - b. horizontal line
  - c. line with a slope of 1
  - d. line with a slope of -1
  - e. downward-sloping line
9. As defined by economists, interest is
- a. only the amount earned by productive capital as a resource
  - b. only the amount earned by land as a resource
  - c. only the amount earned by lending money
  - d. both the amount earned by productive capital as a resource and the amount earned by lending money
  - e. both the amount earned by land as a resource and the amount earned by lending money
10. Which of the following would lead to price-inelastic resource demand?
- a. price-elastic product demand
  - b. the fact that there are many substitutes for the resource
  - c. the fact that payments for the resource represent a large share of total production costs
  - d. a final product that has many substitutes
  - e. a final product that has few substitutes

二、在短期，完全競爭的廠商，其平均成本 AC、邊際成本 MC、平均變動成本 AVC、邊際收益 AR 及價格 P 如圖所示，試求：

1. 廠商利潤最大時的產量及價格。(5 分)
2. 廠商短期的停業點如何。(5 分)
3. 廠商的短期供給線為何。(5 分)



三、何謂市場失靈？導致市場失靈的主要原因為何？(15 分)

四、設有一包含政府部門的簡單凱因斯模型如下：

- $$Y = C + I + G$$
- $$Y = C + S + T$$
- $$C = 50 + 0.75(Y - T)$$
- $$I = 100$$
- $$G = 60$$
- $$T = 60, \text{ 試求：}$$
1. 均衡國民生產淨額 Y。(5 分)

2. 投資乘數。(5分)

3. 若充分就業所得水準為  $Y_f = 800$ ，請問此時有緊縮缺口還是膨脹缺口？此缺口有多大？(5分)

4. 若欲消除此缺口，請問政府消費支出應調整為多少？(5分)

五、何謂排擠效果？所謂政府支出若以貨幣通融，是否仍然會產生排擠效果？(20分)

〈試題完〉