

經濟學 (全球運籌管理研究所) 2005

一共有 25 題選擇題 (每題 4 分)

請使用電腦答案卡作答, 否則不予計分

- 1) The law of demand states that the quantity of a good demanded varies
 - A) inversely with its price.
 - B) inversely with the price of substitute goods.
 - C) directly with income.
 - D) directly with population.

- 2) Suppose people buy more of good 1 when the price of good 2 falls. These goods are
 - A) complements.
 - B) substitutes.
 - C) normal.
 - D) inferior.

- 3) The price elasticity of demand measures
 - A) how often the price of a good changes.
 - B) the slope of a budget curve.
 - C) how sensitive the quantity demanded is to changes in demand.
 - D) the responsiveness of the quantity demanded to changes in price.

- 4) The demand for a good is elastic if
 - A) an increase in its price results in an increase in total revenue.
 - B) a decrease in its price results in a decrease in total revenue.
 - C) an increase in its price results in a decrease in total revenue.
 - D) the good is a necessity.

- 5) Marginal benefit typically
 - A) increases as more is consumed.
 - B) remains constant as more is consumed.
 - C) decreases as more is consumed.
 - D) increases as marginal costs increase.

- 6) It is efficient to produce an additional shirt if
- A) the marginal benefit of producing the shirt is greater than zero.
 - B) the marginal benefit of producing the shirt is zero.
 - C) the marginal benefit of producing the shirt is greater than the marginal cost of producing it.
 - D) total benefits from producing shirts are maximized.
- 7) Diminishing marginal utility means that
- A) *John* will enjoy his second hamburger less than the first.
 - B) the total utility from one hamburger exceeds the total utility from two hamburgers.
 - C) the price of two hamburgers is twice the price of one.
 - D) beyond a certain point, total utility decreases as income rises.
- 8) Which of the following equations represents consumer equilibrium based on the principle of equalizing marginal utilities per dollar spent?
- A) Marginal utility from good *A* = marginal utility from good *B*
 - B) Price of good *A* = price of good *B*
 - C) Marginal utility from good *A*/price of good *A* = marginal utility of good *B*/price of good *B*
 - D) Total utility from good *A* = total utility from good *B*
- 9) In perfect competition, the elasticity of demand for the product of a single firm is
- A) 0.
 - B) between 0 and 1.
 - C) 1.
 - D) infinite.
- 10) Which of the following is true for BOTH monopoly and perfect competition?
- A) The demand for the individual firm's product is perfectly elastic.
 - B) Economic profits can be sustained indefinitely over time.
 - C) Marginal revenue is horizontal at the industry equilibrium price.
 - D) Profits are maximized by producing at the level of output where marginal revenue is equal to marginal cost.

- 11) Gross domestic product is the total ____ produced within a country in a given time period.
- A) market value of all final and intermediate goods and services
 - B) market value of all final and intermediate goods and services plus investment and depreciation
 - C) amount of final and intermediate goods and services
 - D) market value of all final goods and services
- 12) Let C represent consumption expenditure, S saving, I gross private domestic investment, G government purchases of goods and services, and NX net exports of goods and services. Then GDP equals
- A) $C + S + G + NX$.
 - B) $C + S + G - NX$.
 - C) $C + I + G + NX$.
 - D) $C + I + G - NX$.
- 13) A recession is a time with
- A) a decline in the price level.
 - B) a decline in interest rates.
 - C) a decrease in the level of total production.
 - D) a decrease in the unemployment rate.
- 14) The quantity of real GDP supplied ____ the amount of ____.
- A) increases as; labor input decreases
 - B) decreases as; capital input increases
 - C) decreases as; capital and labor input decreases
 - D) is unaffected by; technology
- 15) The aggregate demand curve shows that, if other factors are held constant, a
- A) higher price level will result in a decrease in the quantity of real GDP demanded.
 - B) higher price level will result in an increase in the quantity of real GDP demanded.
 - C) higher price level will result in a lower interest rate.
 - D) lower price level will result in inflationary conditions.

- 16) Consider the nation's production possibilities frontier between leisure and GDP. A decrease in leisure will cause
- I) an increase in labor input.
 - II) a movement along the production possibility frontier.
- A) I only.
 - B) II only.
 - C) Both I and II.
 - D) Neither I nor II.
- 17) If the price level for 2003 is 220 and for 2004 is 250, what is the rate of inflation between the two years?
- A) 30 percent
 - B) 13.6 percent
 - C) 12.0 percent
 - D) 20 percent
- 18) Which of the following could start a demand-pull inflation?
- A) There is an increase in the quantity of money.
 - B) There is an increase in government expenditures.
 - C) There is an increase in exports.
 - D) All of the above could be initial causes of demand-pull inflation.
- 19) A one-time increase in the price of oil followed by a one-time increase in aggregate demand produce
- A) continuing cost-push inflation.
 - B) continuing demand-pull inflation.
 - C) a one-time decrease in the price level.
 - D) a one-time increase in the price level.
- 20) Moving along the short-run Phillips curve indicates
- A) that higher inflation leads to a higher unemployment rate.
 - B) that higher unemployment leads to a higher inflation rate.
 - C) a tradeoff between inflation and unemployment so that high inflation is related to lower unemployment.
 - D) a natural rate of unemployment that does not vary with inflation.

- 21) The Keynesian model of aggregate expenditure assumes that
- A) individual prices are flexible but the price level is fixed.
 - B) both individual prices and the price level are flexible.
 - C) both individual prices and the price level are fixed.
 - D) individual prices are fixed but the price level is flexible.
- 22) The consumption function relates consumption expenditure to
- A) the interest rate.
 - B) disposable income.
 - C) saving.
 - D) the price level.
- 23) The nominal demand for money is
- A) inversely related to GDP.
 - B) measured in constant dollars.
 - C) inversely related to the price level.
 - D) proportional to the price level.
- 24) The law of diminishing returns implies that, with the use of capital fixed, as the use of labor rises,
- A) total product will fall eventually.
 - B) the marginal product of labor will fall eventually.
 - C) the total product of labor will fall below the marginal product of labor.
 - D) the production process will become technologically inefficient eventually.
- 25) Given the budget equation $5M + 10P = 100$, where M represents movies and P represents pizza, if income increases, this means that
- A) you have to give up more of good M to get good P .
 - B) you have to give up more of good P to get good M .
 - C) you can afford more of both goods.
 - D) the budget line shifts leftward.