

所別：產業經濟研究所碩士班 甲組科目：經濟學原理

請回答下列單選題，每題 4 分，共 25 題。

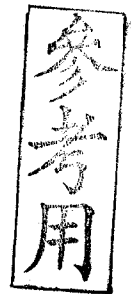
1. Suppose that the demand for yogurt increases because consumer tastes change. At the same time, technology lowers the costs of producing yogurt. What can we conclude about the price and quantity of yogurt sold as a result of these two changes?
 - a. price decreases and quantity increases
 - b. price increases and quantity increases
 - c. price decreases, but we don't have enough information to know how quantity changes.
 - d. quantity increases, but we don't have enough information to know how price changes.
2. Which of the following occurrences illustrates economic growth?
 - a. a reduction in the unemployment rate.
 - b. an outward shift of the economy's production possibilities frontier.
 - c. an increase in inflation.
 - d. a shift from one point to another point on the economy's production possibilities frontier.
3. Suppose that peanut butter and jelly are viewed as complementary goods in consumption. If the price of peanut butter rises, we could expect that a new equilibrium would occur in the jelly market such that
 - a. the price of jelly would rise and the quantity of jelly would fall.
 - b. the price of jelly would fall and the quantity of jelly would rise.
 - c. the price of jelly would fall and the quantity of jelly would fall.
 - d. the price of jelly would rise and the quantity of jelly would rise.
4. If the production possibilities are in a straight line
 - a. opportunity costs rise as output of either commodity is expanded.
 - b. resources are not equally productive in the production of both goods.
 - c. opportunity costs are negative.
 - d. resources can be moved from the production of one good to production of others with no loss of productivity.
5. For an inferior good we know that
 - a. demand curve will have a positive slope.
 - b. income and substitution effects of a price change work in opposite directions.
 - c. income and substitution effects of a price change work in the same direction.
 - d. consumer demand will increase following a price increase.
6. If both buyers and sellers of soybeans expect the price of soybeans to increase in the very near future, how will this affect the equilibrium price and quantity of soybeans?
 - a. price will be lower and quantity will be greater.
 - b. price will be higher and quantity will be less.
 - c. price will be higher, but we don't know whether the quantity will be greater or less.
 - d. quantity will be greater, but we don't know whether the price will be higher

參考用

注意：背面有試題

所別：產業經濟研究所碩士班 甲組科目：經濟學原理

- or lower.
7. If the price of good A changes from \$4.00 to \$3.00 and if this price change leads to a change in quantity demanded from 60 units to 80 units the elasticity of demand for good A in this range is (ignoring the negative sign)
 - a. 0.75
 - b. 1.00
 - c. 1.33
 - d. 2.00
 8. Along the inelastic portion of a demand curve
 - a. the change in price will be less than the change in quantity demanded.
 - b. the percentage change in price will be less than the percentage change in quantity demanded.
 - c. the change in price will be more than the change in quantity demanded.
 - d. the percentage change in price will be more than the percentage change in quantity demanded.
 - e. the slope is always positive.
 9. The substitution effect can be analyzed by examining changes in
 - a. relative prices among goods.
 - b. real incomes of consumers.
 - c. quantities demanded.
 - d. marginal utilities associated with different quantities of goods and services.
 10. The fact that resources are scarce implies that the production possibilities frontier will
 - a. have a negative slope.
 - b. be a straight line.
 - c. shift out over time.
 - d. bow out from the origin.
 11. The term "elastic demand" is used to describe a situation in which a rise in price is accompanied by
 - a. a fall in total expenditure.
 - b. a rise in total expenditure.
 - c. constant total expenditure.
 - d. none of the above.
 12. For which of the following pairs is the cross-elasticity negative?
 - a. college and text books.
 - b. air travel and train travel.
 - c. natural gas and coal.
 - d. theatre tickets and movie tickets.
 13. As output increases, the vertical distance between the total cost curve and the total variable cost curve
 - a. decrease.
 - b. increase.



所別：產業經濟研究所碩士班 甲組科目：經濟學原理

- c. remains constant.
d. varies with the particular firm's short-term production function.
14. Consider the short-run cost curves for the wheat. Suppose there is an increase in the price of fertilizer. As a result, which of the following cost curve will shift up?
a. MC, AC, AVC and AFC
b. MC, AC, AVC only
c. MC and AC only
d. MC only
15. At 15 units of output, the marginal cost is \$15 and the total variable cost is \$300. Assuming that cost curve have their usual shapes, we can tell that
a. marginal cost is rising.
b. marginal cost is falling.
c. average variable cost is rising.
d. average variable is falling.
16. If a firm decides that the extra revenue it would receive from selling an extra unit of output is significantly less than the price at which it can sell its present output, then
a. marginal cost must be significantly below marginal revenue.
b. the firm is a competitor.
c. the firm is a monopolist.
d. the firm produces an inferior good.
17. If a firm is a monopolist that seeks to maximize its profits, it will sell its output at a price
a. at which the elasticity of demand is less than one.
b. at which the elasticity of demand is greater than one.
c. that equals the marginal cost of the desired level of output
d. at which marginal revenue is negative
18. In industries where the technology of production leads to economies of scales for a firm over the entire range of output covered by the industry demand curve
a. short-run fixed costs will tend to be low.
b. the typical firm will be small.
c. perfect competition is likely to prevail.
d. the long-run average cost curve for a single firm will fall over this range.
19. Suppose an unregulated monopolist faces a straight-line demand curve, which has unitary elasticity at an output level of 8,000 units, which sell for \$50 each. The marginal revenue of the firm at this level of output is
a. \$50
b. 0
c. \$25
d. indeterminate
20. Suppose the profit-maximizing monopolist experiences an increase in the demand for its product. Also, suppose that property taxes (a fixed cost) are increased. In the short run, we may conclude that

參考用

注意：背面有試題

所別：產業經濟研究所碩士班 甲組科目：經濟學原理

- a. both price and output will increase
 - b. price will increase, but output will remain the same
 - c. price will increase, but the effect on output is unknown
 - d. neither price nor quantity will change because the firm will continue to produce where $MR=MC$
21. Suppose price equals marginal cost for a monopolist. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a. the monopolist will maintain its current price since $MR=MC$
 - b. the monopolist will find it more profitable to produce a greater output so that price does not equal MC
 - c. the firm is producing where $MR=MC$ and thus is maximizing profits
 - d. the firm could increase its profits by lowering output and raising price
22. Suppose that the wage rate of workers in a monopolistic firm has increased. Labor is variable factor of production. Also suppose that there has been a decrease in demand for the monopolist's product. These two factors will cause profit-maximizing price and output to change in which of the following way?
- a. the effect on price is unknown, output will decrease
 - b. the effect on output is unknown, price will increase
 - c. price and output will increase to cover the higher labor costs
 - d. price and output are unchanged.
23. A perfectly competitive firm sells its output for \$40 per unit. At its current output of 1000 units, its marginal cost is \$50 and increasing, its average fixed cost is \$25 while its average total cost is \$60. To maximize short-run profits, the firm should:
- a. increase output
 - b. decrease output but not shut down
 - c. shut down
 - d. maintain its current rate of output
24. Mr. T retails motor homes that he buys for a sum that does not vary with the number he purchases from the manufacturer. He can sell six per week at \$20,000 each. If he limits sales to five, he can charge \$21,000 each. He will sell six per week if the cost of each vehicle is no more than
- a. \$20,000
 - b. \$10,000
 - c. \$15,000
 - d. \$21,000
25. Suppose that you purchase a \$1000 bond that bears an interest rate of 10 percent. What will happen if the interest rate goes to 20 percent?
- a. the value of the bond will increase to \$2000.
 - b. the value of the bond will drop to \$500.
 - c. the return on the bond will double.
 - d. the return on the bond will halve.

參考用