

2022 第一屆成大商科比賽 - 經濟學

1st NCKU Business Studies Competition 2022 - Economics

1. 該表展示了馬來西亞生產可能性曲線的一些生產組合。從 A 到 D 的過程中，生產另一單位天然橡膠的機會成本是 ____。

The table exhibits some of the production combinations on Malaysia's production possibility frontier. The opportunity cost of producing another unit of natural rubber from A to D on the frontier is ____ as more rubber is produced.

	Coconuts	Rubber
A	100	0
B	75	30
C	50	50
D	25	60

- A. 增加 increasing
 B. 減少 decreasing
 C. 維持不變 constant
 D. 先減少，再增加 first decreasing then increasing
2. Bob 獲得四家不同公司之工作邀請，而各公司提供之月薪如表中所列。若他只能接受其中一家，則其接受公司 ____ 工作的機會成本為 ____。
- Bob got job offers from four different companies with the monthly salary of each company shown in the table. If he can only accept one of them, the opportunity cost of taking the offer from Company ____ is ____.

	salary
Company A	RM100
Company B	RM90
Company C	RM70
Company D	RM40

- A. A, RM200
 B. B, RM10
 C. B, RM90
 D. C, RM100
3. 如果火龍果價格下降，火龍果冰淇淋的供給將
- If the price of dragon fruit goes down, the supply of dragon fruit ice cream will
- A. 向右平移。shift to its right.
 B. 向左平移。shift to its left.
 C. 沿著原供給線往上變動。move up along the supply curve.
 D. 維持不變。remain unchanged.

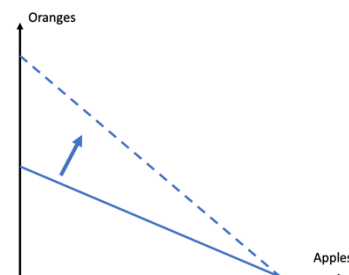
4. 與青椒相比，紅色甜椒較貴且在市場上交易數量相對較少，因為
- Red bell peppers are more expensive and less sold in markets compared to green ones because
- A. 紅色甜椒更有營養。Red bell peppers are more nutritious.
 B. 紅色甜椒更缺乏營養。Red bell peppers are less nutritious.
 C. 紅色甜椒的生產成本較高。Red bell peppers cost more to produce.
 D. 紅色甜椒的生產成本較低。Red bell peppers cost less to produce.

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5. 如果電動汽車變得更便宜，燃油車的價格將_____，而其交易數量將_____
- If the electric car becomes cheaper, the price of the fossil fuel vehicle will ___ while its transaction amount will _____
- A. 下降；增加。go down; go up.
B. 增加；下降。go up; go down.
C. 增加；增加。go up; go up.
D. 下降；下降。go down; go down.
6. 某咖啡店為完全競爭賣家，且當前供應 50 杯之平均成本為 10 令吉。如果供應下一杯的邊際成本為 8 令吉，而每一杯的售價為每杯 9 令吉，當其供應下一杯時，其平均成本將
- Consider a coffee shop which is a competitive seller with its average cost as RM10 when currently 50 cups are served. Suppose its marginal cost of serving the next cup is RM8 while the selling price for each cup is RM9. When the next cup is served, its average cost will
- A. 增加。increase.
B. 不變。remain the same.
C. 減少。decrease.
D. 可能增加或減少。either increase or decrease.
7. 某咖啡店為完全競爭賣家，且當前供應 50 杯之平均成本為 10 令吉。如果供應下一杯的邊際成本為 8 令吉，而每一杯的售價為每杯 9 令吉，當其供應下一杯時，
- Consider a coffee shop which is a competitive seller with its average cost as RM10 when currently 50 cups are served. Suppose its marginal cost of serving the next cup is RM8 while the selling price for each cup is RM9. When the next cup is served,
- A. 其利潤會增加，且其利潤為正。its profit will increase and is positive.
B. 其利潤會增加，但其利潤為負。its profit will increase but is negative.
C. 其利潤會減少，但其利潤為正。its profit will decrease but is positive.
D. 其利潤會減少，且其利潤為負。its profit will decrease and is negative.
8. 需求法則說，隨著香蕉的市場價格上漲，
- The law of demand says that as the market price of banana goes up,
- A. 香蕉的消費金額會減少。the spending on banana will decrease.
B. 香蕉的消費金額會增加。the spending on banana will increase.
C. 香蕉的消費數量會減少。the quantity demanded of banana will decrease.
D. 香蕉的需求曲線會左移。the demand curve of banana will move to its left.

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9. 導致圖中所示預算線變化的可能原因是



The likely reason causing the change in budget line as shown in the graph is

- A. 僅消費者收入增加而兩商品價格保持不變。an increase in the consumer's income alone while both prices remain unchanged.
- B. 僅甜橙價格增加而其他保持不變。an increase in the price of oranges alone.
- C. 甜橙的價格和消費者的收入都下降，但蘋果的價格不變。decreases in both the prices of oranges and the consumer's income but not the price of apples.
- D. 蘋果的價格和消費者的收入都上升，但甜橙的價格不變。increases in both the price of apples and the consumer's income but not the price of oranges.

10. 如果冰淇淋和餅乾的價格分別是 RM10 和 RM1，而冰淇淋和餅乾的邊際效用分別是 25 和 2。當所有收入都用於此兩項消費時，消費者仍可以受益於

If the price of ice cream and cookie are RM 10 and RM 1 respectively while the marginal utility from additional ice cream and cookie are 25 and 2 separately. While all income is spent, the consumer can benefit from

- A. 用冰淇淋 (↓) 換餅乾 (↑) exchanging ice cream (↓) for cookie (↑)
- B. 用餅乾 (↓) 換冰淇淋 (↑) exchanging cookie (↓) for ice cream (↑).
- C. 同時增加冰淇淋和餅乾的消費量。increasing consumption for both ice cream and cookie.
- D. 同時減少冰淇淋和餅乾的消費量。decreasing consumption for both ice cream and cookie.

11. 所得越高之人越少乘坐公共交通服務，因為它被認為是

People earning a higher income take less public transportation service because it is considered as

- A. 正常財 a normal good.
- B. 劣等財 an inferior good.
- C. 必需品 a necessity.
- D. 不良品 a bad.

12. 當獨佔廠商在面臨有彈性的需求情況下降低其價格時，它的

When the monopoly lowers its price while facing an elastic demand, its

- A. 收入會下降。revenue will go down.
- B. 收入會上升。revenue will go up.
- C. 利潤會下降。profit will go down.
- D. 利潤會上升。profit will go up.

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13. Jeremy 在銀行工作，月薪 RM5,000。他正考慮辭去工作，並利用他父親原先以月租金 RM2,000 出租給其他人的房產來開一家咖啡店。要經營咖啡店，他每個月必須支付 RM7,000 的員工工資，以及 RM3,000 的水電和其他費用。假設 Jeremy 預期每月可以每杯 RM20 的價格銷售 800 杯咖啡。經營咖啡店能讓他得到

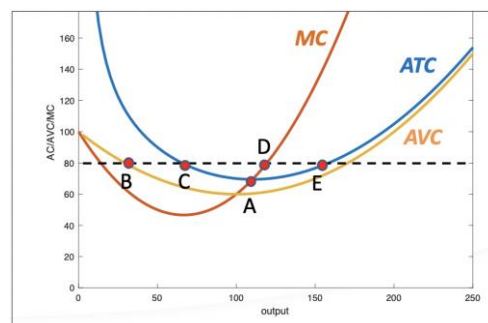
Jeremy works at a bank with a monthly salary of RM5,000. He is considering quitting the job to open a coffee shop at his father's property which was originally leased to others with a monthly rent of RM2,000. To run the coffee shop, every month he must pay RM7,000 for employee's wages, and RM3,000 for utilities and other expenses. Suppose Jeremy expects a monthly sale of 800 cups of coffee at the price of RM20 per cup. Running the coffee shop will reward him

- A. RM1,000 的經濟利潤，而他應該開咖啡店。
economic profit of RM1,000 and he should open the coffee shop.
- B. RM1,000 的經濟損失，但他應該開咖啡店。
economic loss of RM1,000 but he should open the coffee shop.
- C. RM6,000 的會計利潤，但他應該持續在銀行上班。
accounting profit of RM6,000 but he should still work at the bank.
- D. RM4,000 的會計利潤，而他應該開咖啡店。
accounting profit of RM4,000 and he should open the coffee shop.

14. 某完全競爭企業之邊際成本、平均總成本和平均變動成本如圖中所描繪。假設其產品之價格為每單位 80 令吉，則其於下列何處生產點時可獲致較高利潤？

A competitive firm's marginal cost (MC), average total cost (ATC), and average variable cost (AVC) are depicted in the figure. If the price for its product is RM80 per unit, which of the following levels of output will the firm's profit be the highest?

- A. B.
- B. C.
- C. D.
- D. E.



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15. 在衛生組織對電子煙與無菸煙草發布癌症警告後，若這些商品為完全競爭市場，長期而言，與警告發布前的水平相比，其價格將____，而該市場上的賣家數量將____。

After several health organizations issue cancer warning on e-cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, if the market of these products is competitive, the price in the long run will ____, and the number of sellers in the market will ____ compared to the levels before these warnings are issued.

- A. 下降；維持不變。decrease; remain unchanged.
B. 下降；減少。decrease; decrease.
C. 維持不變；維持不變。remain unchanged; remain unchanged.
D. 維持不變；減少。remain unchanged; decrease.
16. 在有外部性的情況下，完全競爭市場_____。

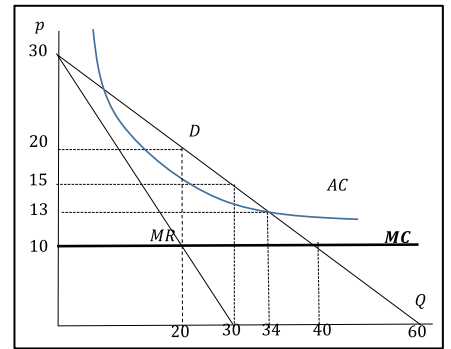
In case of externality, the competitive market produces _____.

- A. 無論負或正的外部性下，皆能達成有效產出水平
an efficient output level under both negative and positive externality
B. 在正的外部性下能達成有效產出水平，但在負的外部性下不行
an efficient output level only under positive but not under negative externality
C. 僅在負的外部性下能達成有效產出水平，但在正的外部性下不行
an efficient output level only under negative but not under positive externality
D. 無論負或正的外部性下，皆無法達成有效產出水平
an inefficient output level under both negative and positive externality
17. 最低工資率的提高，長遠來看，將導致嚴重依賴臨時工的快餐店的產品價格，較工資提高前__，而這些餐廳的數量將____。
- The increase in the minimum hourly wage rate, in the long-run, will cause the prices of the products in fast-food restaurants that heavily rely on hourly-paid workers to ____, and the number of these restaurants to ____ compared to their levels before the change.
- A. 上升；維持不變。increase; remain unchanged.
B. 上升；減少。increase; decrease.
C. 維持不變；維持不變。remain unchanged; remain unchanged.
D. 維持不變；減少。remain unchanged; decrease.

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18. 某壟斷企業面臨之市場需求 (D)、邊際收入 (MR)、平均成本 (AC) 和邊際成本 (MC) 如圖所示。為追求利潤最大化，壟斷者將每單位收取 __

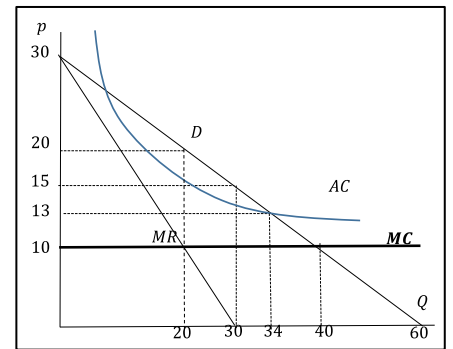
The monopoly faces the market demand (D), marginal revenue (MR) average cost (AC) and marginal cost (MC) as in the figure. The monopoly's profit is maximized when charging __ per unit.



- A. RM10.
- B. RM13.
- C. RM15.
- D. RM20

19. 某壟斷企業面臨之市場需求 (D)、邊際收入 (MR)、平均成本 (AC) 和邊際成本 (MC) 如圖所示。此壟斷者將造成__之無謂損失。

The monopoly faces the market demand (D), marginal revenue (MR) average cost (AC) and marginal cost (MC) as in the figure. The monopoly causes a deadweight loss of ____.



- A. RM25.
- B. RM49.
- C. RM100
- D. RM200

20. 下表描述某廠商雇用不同勞動小時所能製造之總產量。假設其產品在完全競爭市場上販售，且每單位價格為 RM3。此廠商從雇用第 6 單位勞動小時可獲得之勞動邊際收益生產量為 RM_____。

The table summarizes the total output of a firm when hiring different labor hours. Suppose it is a competitive seller with the price of its products as RM3. Its value of the marginal revenue product of labor from the 6th hour of labor input is RM_____.

Labor hours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Output	12	22	30	36	41	45	49	52

- A. 4
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 135

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21. 下表描述某廠商雇用不同勞動小時所能製造之總產量。假設其產品在完全競爭市場上販售，且每單位價格為 RM3。若此廠商從完全競爭之勞動市場以每小時 RM17 雇用勞工，其應當雇用____小時之勞動力。

The table summarizes the total output of a firm when hiring different labor hours. Suppose it is a competitive seller with the price of its products as RM3. Suppose the firm hires from a competitive labor market with the wage rate as RM17 per hour, it will hire ____ hours of labors.

Labor hours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Output	12	22	30	36	41	45	49	52

- A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 7
22. 若某商品_____，則其需求將更有彈性。
 The demand for a good will be more elastic if _____.
- A. 替代品較少。it has fewer substitutes.
 B. 佔買家預算份額較大。it accounts a larger budget share for the buyers.
 C. 在較短的時間來衡量其彈性。its elasticity is evaluated in a shorter period of time.
 D. 較貴。it is more expensive.
23. 下列哪種生產技術，較不可能導致完全競爭產業？
 Which of the following production technologies, is **less** likely to induce an industry of perfect competition?
- A. 規模經濟 Economies of scale
 B. 固定規模報酬 Constant returns to scale
 C. 規模不經濟 Diseconomies of scale
 D. U 型平均成本曲線 U-shaped AC
24. 若你在獲得大專文憑後便繼續攻讀研究所，
 When you continue to pursue a graduate study after earning your college diploma,
- A. 失業率與勞動力參與率皆會增加。
 the unemployment rate will increase while the labor force participation rate decreases.
 B. 失業率會減少而勞動力參與率亦減少。
 the unemployment rate remains unchanged and the labor force participation rate decreases.
 C. 失業率會增加而勞動力參與率則不變。
 the unemployment rate will increase while the labor force participation rate remains unchanged.
 D. 失業率與勞動力參與率皆維持不變。
 both the unemployment rate and the labor force participation rate remain unchanged.

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25. Jeff 去年以 200 萬令吉買下了一座已有 5 年歷史的房子。當他今年稍早以 300 萬令吉賣掉該房子時，以下哪項包括在 GDP 中？

Jeff bought a 5-year-old house for RM 2 million last year. When he sold the house for RM 3 million earlier this year, which of the following is included in GDP?

- A. 300 萬令吉，房子的售價。RM 3 million, the price at which the house was sold.
- B. 100 萬令吉，賣房子的利潤。RM 1 million, the profit he earned from selling the house.
- C. 對 100 萬令吉利潤徵收的稅。the tax imposed on the RM 1 million profit.
- D. 銷售代理賺取的佣金。commission earned by the sales agent.

26. 當 2020 年馬來西亞國家銀行降低法定準備金率時，

When the Bank Negara Malaysia lowered its Statutory Reserve Requirement (SRR) ratio in year 2020,

- A. 存款貨幣將增加。more deposit money would be created.
- B. 政府財政更充裕。the government would have more money to spend.
- C. 家計單位更容易取得收支平衡。the households were more able to reach a balanced budget.
- D. 企業還債能力改善。the corporations' capability of paying back their debts would be improved.

27. 當經濟被認為過度繁榮時，馬來西亞國家銀行可能會

When the economy is considered over-booming, the Bank Negara Malaysia will likely

- A. 減少貨幣供應量以降低利率。decrease the money supply to decrease interest rate.
- B. 減少貨幣供應量以提高利率。decrease the money supply to increase interest rate.
- C. 增加貨幣供應量以降低利率。increase the money supply to decrease interest rate
- D. 增加貨幣供應量以提高利率。increase the money supply to increase interest rate.

28. 令吉兌美元的相對升值將導致

The relative appreciation of the ringgit against the U.S. dollar will cause

- A. 馬來西亞對美國的出口減少。the decrease in Malaysia's exports to the United States.
- B. 美國從馬來西亞進口的增加。the increase in U.S. imports from Malaysia.
- C. 美國至馬來西亞觀光客的增加。the increase in the number of US visitors to Malaysia.
- D. 馬來西亞經常帳的改善。the improvement of Malaysia's current account.

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29. 若一經濟之消費為 $800+0.75Y_d$ 、投資為 600、政府支出為 500、稅收為 400、出口為 700、進口為 500，工資為 200，則此經濟之均衡所得(Y)應為
- If the consumption of an economy is $800+0.75Y_d$, investment is 600, government expenditure is 500, tax is 400, wage is 200, export is 700, and import is 500, the equilibrium income (Y) of this economy is
- A. 7200
B. 8,000
C. 11,200
D. 12,000
30. 假設馬來西亞只生產 coconut 與 rubber 兩種商品。2019 年各生產 200 與 100 個單位，而其價格分別為 10 與 5 令吉；而 2020 年各生產 150 與 80 個單位，其價格則分別為 12 與 10 令吉。若 2019 年為基期，則其兩年間之實質 GDP 成長率為
- Assume Malaysia produces only coconuts and rubber. Suppose the production levels of two in year 2019 are 200 and 100 units separately with their prices as RM10 and RM5. The production levels of two in year 2020 are 150 and 80 units separately with their prices as RM12 and RM10. If year 2019 is the base year, the real GDP growth rate between the two years is ____.
- A. -32%
B. -24%
C. 4%
D. 37%
31. 假設馬來西亞只生產 coconut 與 rubber 兩種商品。2019 年各生產 200 與 100 個單位，而其價格分別為 10 與 5 令吉；而 2020 年各生產 150 與 80 個單位，其價格則分別為 12 與 10 令吉。若 2019 年為基期，則其 2020 年之 GDP 平減指數為____
- Assume Malaysia produces only coconuts and rubber. Suppose the production levels of two in year 2019 are 200 and 100 units separately with their prices as RM10 and RM5. The production levels of two in year 2020 are 150 and 80 units separately with their prices as RM12 and RM10. If year 2019 is the base year, the real GDP deflator of year 2020 is ____.
- A. 68
B. 76
C. 104
D. 137

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32. 下列何者不會造成需求拉動的通貨膨脹？

Which of the following will not cause demand-pull inflation?

- A. 過於寬鬆的貨幣政策。overly easy monetary policy.
- B. 政府的過度支出。excessive government spending.
- C. 廠商的成本增加。increasing production cost.
- D. 過低的利率。inordinately low interest rate.

33. 美國聯邦準備銀行的量化寬鬆(QE)政策可能造成政府債券價格_____以及美元_____。

The quantitative easing (QE) of the U.S. Federal Reserve will likely cause the price of government securities to _____ and U.S. Dollars to _____.

- A. 下降；升值。go down; appreciate.
- B. 下降；貶值。go down; depreciate.
- C. 上升；升值。go up; appreciate.
- D. 上升；貶值。go up; depreciate.

34. 下列何者可能會造成貨幣需求的右移？

Which of the following will likely cause a rightward shift in the demand for money?

- A. 政府支出增加。increasing government spending.
- B. 經濟衰退。economic recession.
- C. 失業增加。rising unemployment.
- D. 利率下降。a lower interest rate.

35. 如果_____，擴張性財政政策將較不會導致私人投資的排擠效果。

An expansionary fiscal policy will less likely crowd out private investment if _____.

- A. 私人投資對利率變化極為敏感。private investment is very sensitive to the variation in interest rate
- B. 所得已在充分就業之水準。the economy is operating at its full potential.
- C. 貨幣供給同時增加。the money supply is increased at the same time.
- D. 以上皆是。All of the above.

36. 以下哪項不是全球化與貿易自由化對發展中國家所帶來的負面影響？

Which of the following is not one of the negative impacts to the developing countries brought by the globalization and free trade?

- A. 較易受世界經濟波動所影響。More prone to the worldwide business cycle swings.
- B. 國內傳統產業之失業與衰退。Unemployment and recession of domestic traditional industries.
- C. 關稅收入減少造成的社會福利損失。The loss in social welfare due to lower tariff revenue.
- D. 國內自然環境的破壞。The deterioration of domestic natural environment.

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37. 以下何者可能造成令吉貶值？

Which of the following would cause the depreciation of ringgit?

- A. 馬來西亞的經常帳赤字。Deficit in Malaysia's current account.
- B. 馬來西亞國家銀行提高存款準備率。Bank Negara Malaysia raises the overnight policy rate.
- C. 外國企業大舉投資馬來西亞。Mass foreign investment into Malaysia.
- D. 馬來西亞國內企業賣出美元。Sale of U.S. Dollars from Malaysian corporations.

38. 當馬來西亞國家銀行透過公開市場操作向銀行買入一百萬的債券時，

When the Bank Negara Malaysia purchases government securities of RM 1 million from the bank through open market operation,

- A. 銀行資產總額增加一百萬。the bank's total assets increase by RM 1 million.
- B. 貨幣供給維持不變。the money supply remains unchanged.
- C. 銀行準備金維持不變。the bank's reserves remain unchanged.
- D. 以上皆非。none of the above.

39. 當馬來西亞國家銀行提高貼現率，將導致私人投資_____和消費_____。

When the Bank Negara Malaysia raises the discount rate, private investment will _____ and consumption will _____.

- A. 下降；下降。go down; go down.
- B. 下降；增加。go down; go up.
- C. 增加；下降。go up; go down.
- D. 增加；增加。go up; go up.

40. 如果 GNP 為 600 令吉，而從世界其他地方獲得的要素收入為 50 令吉，支付給世界其他地方的要素收入為 30 令吉，那麼 GDP 為_____令吉。

If GNP is RM600, receipts of factor income from the rest of the world are RM50, and payments of factor income to the rest of the world are RM30, then GDP is RM_____.

- A. 520
- B. 580
- C. 620
- D. 680