

2023 第二屆成大商科比賽--經濟學
2nd NCKU Business Studies Competition 2023 – Economics

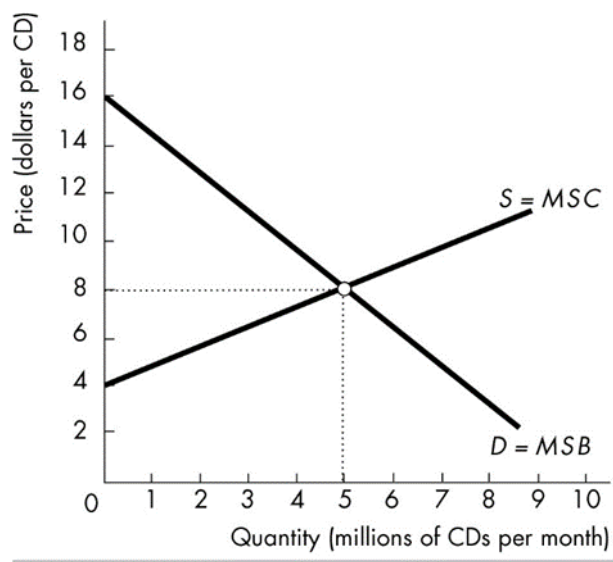
- 1) 如果所得_____或者預期價格_____，則正常財的需求曲線會左移。
The demand curve for a normal good shift leftward if income _____ or the expected future price _____.
- A) 減少；降低 decreases; falls
 - B) 減少；升高 decreases; rises
 - C) 增加；降低 increases; falls
 - D) 增加；升高 increases; rises
- 2) 假如雞肉的價格下降，則造成牛肉。
If the price of chicken falls, then the market for beef
- A) 牛肉的需求曲線右移 the demand curve for beef shifts rightward.
 - B) 牛肉的需求曲線左移 the demand curve for beef shifts leftward.
 - C) 會沿著牛肉的需求曲線上往下移動 there is a movement downward along the demand curve for beef.
 - D) 會沿著牛肉的需求曲線上往上移動 there is a movement upward along the demand curve for beef.
- 3) 假如鹽的價格上升，但需求量並不會改變，則鹽的
If the price of salt increases and the quantity demanded does NOT change, then
- A) 價格需求彈性等於 0 the price elasticity of demand is equal to zero.
 - B) 需求是完全無彈性 demand is perfectly inelastic.
 - C) 需求曲線是水平線 the demand curve for salt is horizontal.
 - D) A 與 B 答案都是正確 Both answers A and B are correct.
- 4) 如果茶與咖啡是替代品，咖啡相對茶價格的交叉彈性是_____；如果茶價格上升則_____咖啡的需求。
If tea and coffee are substitutes, the cross elasticity of coffee with respect to the price of tea will be _____ and an increase in the price of tea will _____ the demand for coffee.
- A) positive; increase
 - B) negative; decrease
 - C) negative; increase
 - D) positive; decrease

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5) 奶昔的價格是\$2，尼克願意用\$4購買第一個奶昔；願意用\$3購買第二個奶昔；願意用\$2購買第三個奶昔；願意用\$1購買第四個奶昔，請問尼克買奶昔的消費者剩餘是多少？

Nick can purchase each milkshake for \$2. For the first milkshake purchased Nick is willing to pay \$4, for the second milkshake \$3, for the third milkshake \$2 and for the fourth milkshake \$1. What is the value of Nick's consumer surplus for the milkshakes he buys?

- A) \$2
- B) \$9
- C) \$3
- D) \$10



6) 從上圖，如果 CD 的價格是\$8，則購買到均衡的 CD 數量的總生產者剩餘是多少？

In the figure above, when the price of a CD is \$8.00, the total producer surplus from all the CDs (the equilibrium) will be

- A) 零 zero.
- B) 每個 CD 比\$10 多 greater than \$10.00 per CD.
- C) \$20 million.
- D) \$10 million.

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7) 小麥的價格彈性是 0.42，如果乾旱造成小麥供給減少，則農夫的總收入。

The price elasticity of demand for wheat is 0.42. A drought cuts the supply of wheat. What will happen to the farmers' total revenue?

- A) 總收入增加 The total revenue will increase.
- B) 總收入減少 The total revenue will decrease.
- C) 總收入不變 The total revenue will not change.
- D) 無法判斷 There is not enough information to determine what happens to the total revenue.

8) A 產品與 B 產品是生產的替代品；A 產品的需求增加導致 A 產品價格上升，A 產品價格上升會移動。

Good A and good B are substitutes in production. The demand for good A increases so that the price of good A rises. The increase in the price of good A shifts the

- A) B 產品的需求曲線左移 demand curve for good B leftward.
- B) B 產品的需求曲線右移 demand curve for good B rightward.
- C) B 產品的供給曲線左移 supply curve of good B leftward.
- D) B 產品的供給曲線右移 supply curve of good B rightward.

Quantity	Total utility	Marginal utility
0	0	
1	250	
2		180
3	580	
4	700	
5		100

9) 從上表知道湯米對於消費蘋果的總效用與邊際效用的敘述，哪一項是正確？

The above table gives some of Tammy's total and marginal utilities from apples. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) 湯米消費第三個蘋果的邊際效用是 580/3 Tammy's marginal utility from the third apple is equal to 580/3.
- B) 湯米消費 5 個蘋果的總效用是 800 Tammy's total utility from five apples is 800.
- C) 湯米消費第一個蘋果的邊際效用小於消費第三個蘋果的邊際效用 Tammy's marginal utility from the first apple is less than her marginal utility from the third apple.
- D) 上述答案無一正確 None of the above answers are correct.

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Quantity of DVDs	Marginal utility from DVDs	Quantity of pizza	Marginal utility from pizza
1	150	1	200
2	120	2	180
3	100	3	150
4	90	4	120
5	60	5	100
6	40	6	60

10) 麗莎將她的所有所得花在披薩與DVDs上。上表顯示麗莎消費披薩與DVDs的邊際效用，如果披薩的價格是\$10；DVD價格是\$5，麗莎總所得是\$40，則極大化麗莎效用在披薩與DVDs上的數量分別是？

Lisa spends all her income on pizzas and DVDs. The above table shows Lisa's marginal utility for pizza and marginal utility for DVDs. If the price of a pizza is \$10, the price of a DVD is \$5, and Lisa has \$40 to spend on the two goods, what combination of pizza and DVDs will maximize her utility?

- A) 6 DVDs and 1 pizza
- B) 4 DVDs and 2 pizzas
- C) 2 DVDs and 3 pizzas
- D) 5 DVDs and 4 pizzas

11) 完全競爭廠商在短期，

In the short run a perfectly competitive firm will

- A) 從不會關閉 never shut down.
- B) 如果 $P < ATC$ 則會關閉 shut down if $P < ATC$.
- C) 如果 $P < AVC$ 則會關閉 shut down if $P < AVC$.
- D) 如果 $P > AFC$ 則會關閉 shut down if $P > AFC$.

12) 水有_____邊際效用，並且有_____消費者剩餘；鑽石有_____邊際效用，並且有_____消費者剩餘。

Water has a _____ marginal utility and brings a _____ consumer surplus; diamonds have a _____ marginal utility and bring a _____ consumer surplus.

- A) small; small; large; large
- B) large; large; small; small

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C) small; large; large; small

D) large; small; small; large

13) 水與鑽石的矛盾可以解釋，是在於能夠區別。

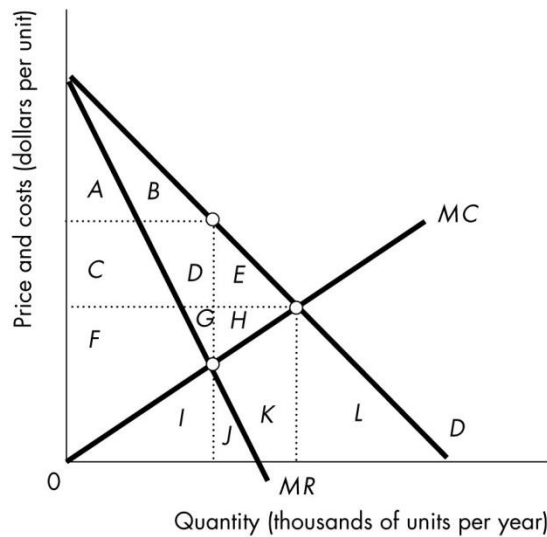
The paradox of value can be resolved by distinguishing between

A) 需求量與供給量 quantity demanded and quantity supplied.

B) 供給與供給量 supply and quantity supplied.

C) 需求與需求量 demand and quantity demanded.

D) 總效用與邊際效用 total utility and marginal utility.



14) 從上圖了解，如果是完全競爭產業，消費者剩餘是哪些區域？

Which area in the above figure shows the consumer surplus at the price and quantity that would be attained if the industry were perfectly competitive?

A) $A + B + C + D$

B) $A + B + C + D + E$

C) $F + G + H$

D) $A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H$

15) 從上圖了解，如果是完全競爭產業，生產者剩餘是哪些區域？

Which area in the above figure shows the producer surplus at the price and quantity that would be attained if the industry were perfectly competitive?

A) $A + B + C + D + E$

B) $C + D + E + F + G + H$

C) $F + G + H$

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D) $F + G + H + I + J + K$

16) 從上圖了解，如果是單一定價的獨佔產業，消費者剩餘是哪些區域？

Which area in the above figure shows the consumer surplus at the price and quantity that would be set by a single-price monopoly?

A) $A + B$

B) $A + B + C + D + E$

C) $C + D$

D) $C + D + E + F + G + H$

17) 從上圖了解，如果是單一定價的獨佔產業，生產者剩餘是是哪些區域？

Which area in the above figure shows the producer surplus at the price and quantity that would be set by a single-price monopoly?

A) $C + D$

B) $C + D + E$

C) $C + D + F + G$

D) $C + D + F + G + I$

18) 從上圖了解，如果市場是單一定價的獨佔產業，而不是完全競爭產業，哪些區域是由從消費者剩餘移到生產者剩餘？

In the above figure, if the market was a single-price monopoly rather than perfectly competitive, which area shows the transfer of consumer surplus from consumers to producers?

A) $A + B$

B) $C + D$

C) $C + D + E$

D) $E + H$

19) 從上圖了解，如果市場是單一定價的獨佔產業，則無謂的損失是哪些區域？

In the above figure, which area is the deadweight loss from a single-price monopoly?

A) E

B) $E + H$

C) $E + H + K$

D) $E + H + K + J$

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20) 如果獨佔市場是採完全差別價格取價，則

When a monopoly perfectly price discriminates, there is

- A) 沒有生產者剩餘no producer surplus.
- B) 供給增加 an increase in supply.
- C) 沒有消費者剩餘no consumer surplus.
- D) 有較大的消費者剩餘 a large consumer surplus.

Component	Amount (billions of dollars)
Net taxes(淨稅額)	1,635
Personal consumption expenditure (消費)	5,566
Depreciation (折舊)	622
Government expenditure (政府支出)	1,784
Gross investment (毛投資)	1,234
Exports(出口)	957
Imports(進口)	1,138
Household saving (儲蓄)	1,202

21) 如上表，GDP是多少？

Using the data in the table above, what is the value of GDP?

- A) \$13,516 billion
- B) \$10,679 billion
- C) \$9,541 billion
- D) \$8,403 billion

22) 如上表，淨出口值是多少？

Using the data in the above table, what is the value of net exports?

- A) -\$181 billion
- B) \$181 billion
- C) \$957 billion
- D) -\$957 billion

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23) 如上表，國家淨儲蓄是多少？

Using the data in the above table, what is the value of national saving?

- A) \$1,202 billion
- B) \$2,837 billion
- C) \$1,053 billion
- D) -\$85 billion

24) 經濟衰退會造成哪一種失業增加？

Which type of unemployment increases during a recession?

- A) 循環性失業 cyclical unemployment
- B) 摩擦性失業 frictional unemployment
- C) 結構性失業 structural unemployment
- D) 自然性失業率 the natural unemployment rate

25) 去年年底的CPI是122.3，今年年底的CPI是124.5，則這兩年間的通貨膨脹率是多少？

If the CPI was 122.3 at the end of last year and 124.5 at the end of this year, the inflation rate over these two years was

- A) 1.8 percent.
- B) 2.5 percent.
- C) 22.5 percent.
- D) 18.0 percent.

26) 如果法定存款準備率是3%，銀行總存款是\$575 billion，則銀行需握有

If the desired reserve ratio is 3 percent and deposits totaled \$575 billion, banks would hold

- A) \$534.75 billion 存款 \$534.75 billion in reserves.
- B) \$17.25 billion 未計畫存款 \$17.25 billion in unplanned reserves.
- C) \$1,725 billion 通貨 \$1,725 billion in currency.
- D) \$17.25 billion 存款 \$17.25 billion in reserves.

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27) 美國2022年因持續性通貨膨脹，故實施

In the year 2022, U.S faces persistent inflation, so implement

- A) 擴張性財政政策 expansionary fiscal policy
- B) 緊縮性財政政策 contractionary fiscal policy
- C) 擴張性貨幣政策 expansionary monetary policy
- D) 緊縮性貨幣政策 contractionary monetary policy

28) 量化寬鬆貨幣政策

Quantitative easing...

- A) 對外國產品課稅 places a tax on foreign goods
- B) 限制某國家外國產品的銷售量 limits the number of foreign products sold in a country
- C) 使用中央銀行的貨幣購買資產 involves purchasing assets using central bank money
- D) 在某國家增加稅 involves increasing the quantity of tax in a country

Real GDP	<i>C</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>M</i>
100	75	25	95	10	1
200	150	25	95	10	2
300	225	25	95	10	3
400	300	25	95	10	4
500	375	25	95	10	5
600	450	25	95	10	6
700	525	25	95	10	7
800	600	25	95	10	8
900	675	25	95	10	9
1000	750	25	95	10	10

29) 如上表，*C*是消費支出；*I*是投資，*G*政府支出，*X*出口，*M*是進口，單位是美元，邊際消費傾向是多少？

In the above table, *C* is consumption expenditure, *I* is investment, *G* is government expenditure, *X* is exports, and *M* is imports. All entries are in dollars. What is the marginal propensity to consume?

- A) 0.20

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B) 0.25

C) 0.75

D) 0.80

30) 當Fed賣政府證券給商業銀行，則Fed的政府資產如受影響？

When the Fed sells government securities to a bank, how are the Fed's *assets* affected?

A) Fed的政府資產數量減少 The amount of the Fed's government securities decreases.

B) Fed的政府資產數量增加 The amount of the Fed's government securities increases.

C) Fed握有的負債數量增加 The amount of liquidity held at the Fed increases.

D) Fed握有的負債數量減少 The amount of liquidity held at the Fed decreases.

31) Fed公開市場操作購買，則Fed_____政府證券；會_____銀行存款。

In an open market purchase, the Fed _____ government securities, which _____ bank reserves.

A) buys; increases

B) buys; decreases

C) sells; increases

D) sells; decreases

32) 乘數會愈大，如果

The multiplier is larger if the

A) 邊際消費傾向愈大 marginal propensity to consume is larger.

B) 邊際儲蓄傾向愈大 marginal propensity to save is larger.

C) 所得稅率愈高 income tax rate is higher.

D) 邊際進口傾向愈大 marginal propensity to import is larger.

33) 因為COVID-19流行疾病，美國的聯邦目標利率在2021年是多少？

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, how much was the federal funds rate target in the year 2021 in the US?

A). 0

B). 1.

C). -1

D). 1.5

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34) 貨幣需求曲線右移，如果

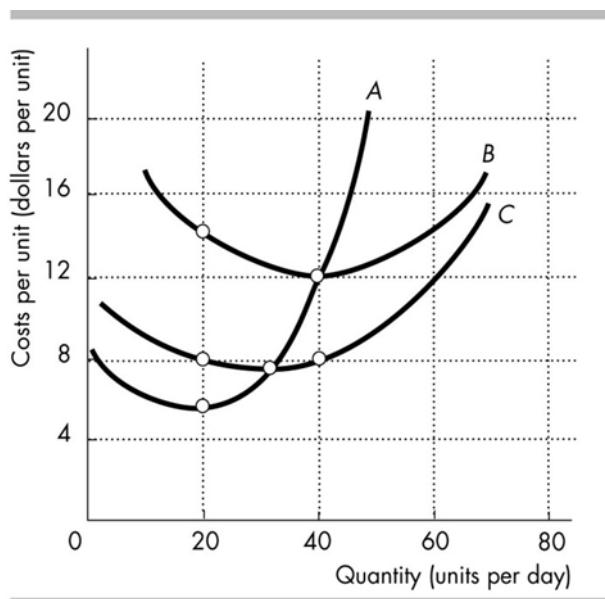
The demand for money curve shifts rightward if

- A) 名目利率降低 the nominal interest rate falls.
- B) 金融科技創造現金的替代品 financial innovation creates new substitutes for cash.
- C) 實質所得增加 real GDP increases.
- D) 物價水準下跌 the price level falls.

35) 名目利率降低_____握有貨幣的機會成本。

A decrease in the nominal interest rate _____ the opportunity cost of holding money.

- A) 增加 increases
- B) 減少 decreases
- C) 可增加或減少 can increase or decrease
- D) 以上答案無一正確 None of the above answers is correct



36) 如上圖，C曲線是_____。

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In the figure above, curve *C* is the _____ curve.

- A) 平均固定成本 average fixed cost
- B) 平均變動成本 average variable cost
- C) 平均總成本 average total cost
- D) 邊際成本 marginal cost

37) 如上圖，A 曲線是_____。

In the figure above, curve *A* is the _____ curve.

- A) 平均固定成本 average fixed cost
- B) 平均變動成本 average variable cost
- C) 平均總成本 average total cost
- D) 邊際成本 marginal cost

38) 如上圖，B 曲線是_____。

In the figure above, curve *B* is the _____ curve.

- A) 平均固定成本 average fixed cost
- B) 平均變動成本 average variable cost
- C) 平均總成本 average total cost
- D) 邊際成本 marginal cost

39) 如上圖，生產20單位的邊際成本，

In the figure above, when 20 units are produced the marginal cost is

- A) 小於\$8 less than \$8.
- B) \$8.
- C) 介於\$8與\$16元間 more than \$8 and less than \$16.
- D) 上述答案無一正確 None of the above answers is correct.

40) 如上圖，生產40單位的平均固定成本是，

In the figure above, when 40 units are produced the average fixed cost is

- A) \$4.
- B) \$8.
- C) \$12.
- D) \$40