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本考試共有十九題單選選擇題與一題計算題，每題五分。請將您所有的答案，依下列格式，寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

1.	6.	11.	16.
2.	7.	12.	17.
3.	8.	13.	18.
4.	9.	14.	19.
5.	10.	15.	20.

- Which of the following is the most appropriate and modern definition of accounting?
 - The measurement, processing, and communication of financial information about an identifiable economic entity
 - A means of recording transactions and keeping records
 - The interconnected network of subsystems necessary to operate a business
 - Electronic collection, organization, and communication of vast amounts of information
- The purpose of the ledger is to
 - maintain a separate account for each asset, liability, etc.
 - keep a record of documentation to support each transaction.
 - chronologically record the day's transactions.
 - make sure that all assets, liabilities, etc., have normal balances at all times.
- The recording of an expense could result in a corresponding increase in
 - a liability.
 - owner's equity.
 - an asset.
 - revenue.
- An amount for Common Stock would NOT appear in which column of a work sheet
 - Income Statement
 - Balance Sheet
 - Trial Balance
 - Adjusted Trial Balance
- Which of the following accounts normally has a debit balance?
 - Sales Returns and Allowances
 - Purchases Discounts
 - Purchases Returns and Allowances
 - Sales
- A purchase return for credit is recorded in the
 - general journal.
 - cash receipts journal.
 - cash payments journal.
 - sales journal.
- When payment is received by mail, a detailed list of such cash receipts would NOT be retained by the
 - cashier.
 - receiving department.
 - accounting department.
 - person who opens the mail.

8. Which of the following does NOT include net income in its computation?
- Profit margin
 - Debt to equity ratio
 - Return on assets
 - Return on equity
9. The general ledger controlling account for Accounts Receivable shows a debit balance of \$100,000. The Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts has a credit balance of \$2,000. Net sales for the year were \$1,000,000. In the past, 2 percent of sales has proved uncollectible, and an aging of Accounts Receivable accounts results in an estimate of \$27,000 of uncollectible accounts receivable. Using the accounts receivable aging method, Uncollectible Accounts Expense would be debited for
- \$20,000.
 - \$25,000.
 - \$27,000.
 - \$29,000.
10. ABC Company uses a periodic inventory system and has the following information about its inventory for the second quarter of 1995.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Beginning inventory | 100 units @ \$2.00 |
| Purchase--May | 200 units @ \$1.50 |
| Purchase--June | 100 units @ \$3.00 |
| ending inventory | 150 units. |
- What is the cost of goods sold under LIFO?
- \$375
 - \$525
 - \$425
 - \$275
11. The account Discount on Notes Payable is eventually converted to
- Interest Expense.
 - Cash.
 - Interest Payable.
 - Notes Payable.
12. A truck was purchased for \$35,000. It had a five-year life and a \$5,000 residual value. Under the sum-of-the-years'-digits method, depreciation expense in year 4 is
- \$8,000.
 - \$4,667.
 - \$4,000.
 - \$9,333.
13. How is Accumulated Depletion disclosed in the financial statements?
- Expense account
 - Contra-revenue account
 - Contra-asset account
 - Contra-liability account
14. Partners M and N receive an interest allowance of \$10,000 and \$15,000, respectively, and divide the remaining profits and losses in a 3 to 1 ratio. If the company sustained a net loss of \$11,000 during the year, what is the effect on M's capital?
- \$10,500 decrease
 - \$8,250 decrease
 - \$17,000 decrease
 - \$12,000 decrease

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15. The journal entry to close the Dividends Declared account at the end of an accounting period will include a
- credit to Cash.
 - credit to Retained Earnings.
 - debit to Retained Earnings.
 - debit to Dividends Declared.
16. On March 1, 19x4, Exxon Corporation sold 100 of its 9 percent, \$1,000 bonds for a price of 96 plus accrued interest. The accrued interest amounted to \$1,000. If a balance sheet were to be prepared at the end of the day, March 1, 19x4, the carrying value reported for the bonds payable would be
- \$96,000.
 - \$97,000.
 - \$100,000.
 - \$95,000.
17. The following facts pertain to Mammoth Corporation:
- At December 31, 19x3, there were 150,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.
- On October 1, 19x4, an additional 20,000 shares of common stock were issued for cash.
- During 19x4, Mammoth declared and paid dividends of \$100,000 on its 10,000 shares of nonconvertible preferred stock.
- During 19x4, Mammoth declared and paid dividends of \$80,000 on its common stock.
- Net income for 19x4 amounted to \$500,000.
- The earnings per common share (rounded to the nearest cent) for 19x4 amount to
- \$1.88.
 - \$2.06.
 - \$3.23.
 - \$2.58.
18. How are transfers between cash and cash equivalents treated on a statement of cash flows?
- They are disclosed as an operating activity.
 - They are disclosed as an investing activity.
 - They are disclosed as a financing activity.
 - They are not shown as any type of cash flow.
19. A measure of liquidity is
- return on assets.
 - profit margin.
 - asset turnover.
 - receivable turnover.
20. XYZ Company has the following information. Calculate the debt to equity ratio. Round to two decimal places.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Current assets | |
| 2. total assets | \$150,000 |
| 3. Current liabilities | 210,000 |
| 4. owner's equity | 120,000 50,000 |
| 5. Net income | 120,000 |
| | 21,000 |
| 6. Net sales | 175,000 |

壹、單選題 (50%, 共25題)

1. A straight-line, downward-sloping demand curve indicates that
 - a. the coefficient of price elasticity is always equal to one.
 - b. demand is price inelastic throughout the range of prices.
 - c. demand is price elastic throughout the range of prices.
 - d. the coefficient of price elasticity is not constant; it varies over the range of prices.
 - e. the coefficient of price elasticity is constant over the range of prices, but the demand may be either price elastic or price inelastic.

2. In a perfectly competitive market, which statement is false?
 - a. The average revenue curve the firm faces is higher than the marginal revenue curve it faces.
 - b. The demand curve the firm faces is also its average revenue curve.
 - c. A representative firm is a typical, or "average," firm.
 - d. The firm's short-run supply curve is its marginal cost curve.
 - e. The firm maximizes profits by producing where marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue.

3. When a monopolist price discriminates,
 - a. the market with the higher price elasticity pays the higher price.
 - b. the market with the higher price elasticity pays the lower price.
 - c. output will always fall and therefore profits will increase.
 - d. resale of the good is always possible.
 - e. new firms will enter the market.

4. The shape of the short-run marginal cost curve is determined by
 - a. economies of scale.
 - b. diseconomies of scale.
 - c. the principle of diminishing returns.
 - d. the law of diminishing marginal utility.
 - e. the law of profit maximization.

5. If money demand is insensitive to interest rates, then
 - a. monetary policy is more effective.
 - b. fiscal policy is more effective.
 - c. increases in investment will be greater.
 - d. the exchange rate will be more likely to fall.
 - e. the price level will increase more.

6. When goods are substitutes in consumption, the coefficient of cross elasticity of demand is
 - a. positive.
 - b. negative.
 - c. equal to 0.
 - d. less than -1.
 - e. less than 0 and greater than -1.

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7. When the supply and demand for money are included in the Keynesian model, the spending multiplier is
- unaffected.
 - smaller than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates increase investment.
 - larger than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates increase investment.
 - larger than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates decrease investment.
 - smaller than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates decrease investment.
8. If a tax of 10 dollars per gallon is imposed on gasoline, all of the tax is paid by consumers if:
- the supply curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the supply curve is upward sloping.
 - the demand curve for gasoline is vertical.
 - the demand curve is downward sloping.
 - the demand curve is horizontal.
9. The major purpose of legal reserve requirements is to:
- control interest rates.
 - control the money supply.
 - avoid simultaneous contraction.
 - satisfy demands in case there is a "run" on the bank.
 - none of the above.
10. According to "supply-side" economists, the aggregate supply curve can be shifted to the right by:
- higher income taxes.
 - more regulation of industry.
 - a higher inflation rate.
 - lower income taxes.
 - a lower inflation rate.
11. Under a regime of fixed exchange rates, if the rate of inflation is higher in Japan than elsewhere:
- Japan's exports and imports will fall.
 - Japan's exports and imports will rise.
 - Japan's exports will rise and Japan's imports will fall.
 - Japan's exports will fall and Japan's imports will rise.
 - Japan's balance of payments surplus will become larger or its deficit will become smaller.
12. If the CPI increases from 125 to 150 between year 1 and year 2, then the inflation rate is
- 50 percent.
 - 25 percent.
 - 20 percent.
 - 120 percent.
 - 83 percent.

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13. Which of the following is not a weakness of fiscal policy?
- Implementation of policy is difficult.
 - Time lags in fiscal policy are long and variable.
 - Fiscal policy works only during periods of stagflation.
 - Fiscal policy often affects only current income, but many economic decisions are made on the basis of permanent income.
 - Final policy might have undesirable long-term effects on aggregate supply.
14. Externalities are examples of market failure.
- because all of the costs and benefits of producing a good are reflected in the market price.
 - only if they are negative; positive externalities are not market failures.
 - because profits are not maximized.
 - because losses are minimized.
 - because some of the costs and benefits of producing a good are not reflected in the market price.
15. The negative slope of an isoquant implies that output will
- remain constant if the quantity of both resources increases.
 - increase only if the quantity of both resources increase.
 - remain constant only if the quantity of one resource increases and the quantity of the other resource decreases.
 - increase only if the quantity of both resources decreases.
 - increase only if the quantity of one resource increases and the quantity of the other resource decreases.
16. Increase in investment spending and increases in consumer spending are subject to the same multiplier because:
- investors and consumers are equally powerful.
 - MPC is less than one and greater than zero.
 - all new dollars enter the same circular flow.
 - both increases are subject to the same MPC.
 - all of the above
17. Suppose $C = \$6000 + 0.75(Y - T)$, $I = \$4000$, $G = \$2000$, and $T = 0.2Y$. at the equilibrium level of real GNP demanded,
- the government's budget is balanced.
 - the government is running a deficit of \$2000.
 - the government is running a deficit of \$6000.
 - the government is running a surplus of \$2000.
 - the government is running a surplus of \$4000.
18. Suppose you have a choice of working during the summer or going to summer school. Summer tuition and books are \$1000. If you worked, you could make \$5000. Your rent is \$2000 for the summer, regardless of your choice. The opportunity cost of going to summer school is therefore
- \$1000
 - \$5000
 - \$6000
 - \$7000
 - \$8000

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19. Although some of the statements below are true of both normal goods and inferior goods, only one of the statements defines a normal good. Which one?

- (a) Normal goods are those for which the income effect is positive.
- (b) Normal goods are those for which the income effect is negative.
- (c) Normal goods are those for which the substitution effect overrides the income effect
- (d) Normal goods are those for which the income effect overrides the substitution effect.
- (e) Normal goods are those for which demand increases when price increases.

20. If the level of autonomous spending increases at a given price level,

- (a) the $C + I$ line shifts up; the economy moves along the aggregate demand curve.
- (b) the $C + I$ line shifts down; the economy moves along the aggregate demand curve.
- (c) the aggregate demand curve shifts to the right; the economy moves along the $C + I$ line.
- (d) the aggregate demand curve shifts to the left; the economy moves along the $C + I$ line.
- (e) the $C + I$ line shifts up; the aggregate demand curve shifts to the right.

21. What is always true at the quantity where average total cost equals average revenue?

- (a) Total cost equals total revenue.
- (b) Marginal cost equal marginal revenue.
- (c) Profit is maximized.
- (d) Revenue is maximized.
- (e) Cost is minimized.

22. Which oligopoly model was developed to explain price stability in an industry?

- (a) The kinked demand curve
- (b) Cartels
- (c) Price leadership
- (d) Game theory
- (e) Cost-plus theory

23. Which of the following makes economies of scale more likely?

- (a) Large variable costs
- (b) Large startup costs
- (c) Large marginal costs
- (d) Little technological development
- (e) Labor-intensive production methods

24. Which of the following is not a leading economic indicator?

- (a) Construction of new housing
- (b) Total consumer spending
- (c) Stock markets index.
- (d) Money supply M1
- (e) Number of new firms started

25. An increase in the supply of money will

- (a) increase the demand for money at each level of interest.
- (b) decrease the demand for money at each level of interest.
- (c) lead people to try to exchange money for interest-bearing assets.
- (d) lead people to try to exchange interest-bearing assets for money.
- (e) increase the interest rate.

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貳、個體經濟學部份 (25%)

一、何謂蛛網模型 (Cobweb Model)? 其動態均衡之穩定條件為何? 請簡要說明此條件之直覺經濟意義。 (10%)

二、近來黑道圍標公共工程事件頻傳, 受到國人高度的關切。試請從經濟學的觀點, 以經濟分析工具:

1. 解釋其不法利益何在?

2. 政府應如何有效因應, 以遏阻黑道經濟勢力的擴大?

(15%)

參、總體經濟學部份 (25%)

三、金融創新 (如信用卡的普遍使用或電子資金傳送等) 對於貨幣市場有顯著的影響, 試請利用圖型或函數說明其對於整體經濟之總需求函數的影響。 (10%)

四、今年初我國總統大選期間, 中共對我國進行一連串的導彈演習, 導致我國人民大量搶購民生必需品 (米糧, 麵粉...) 以及黃金和美元等外幣; 對我國經濟造成重大衝擊。唯針對上述人民搶購民生必需品的行為, 當時曾有我國經建會高級官員評論為「搶得好, 將有助於我國經濟柔氣的復甦」; 此外, 為因應變局, 當時中央銀行亦有大量釋出貨幣的動作。試請從總體經濟的觀點:

1. 評論經建會官員的看法, 其理論根據何在? 請建立模型說明之。

2. 人民搶購美元; 央行何以要釋出大量的貨幣來因應?

(15%)