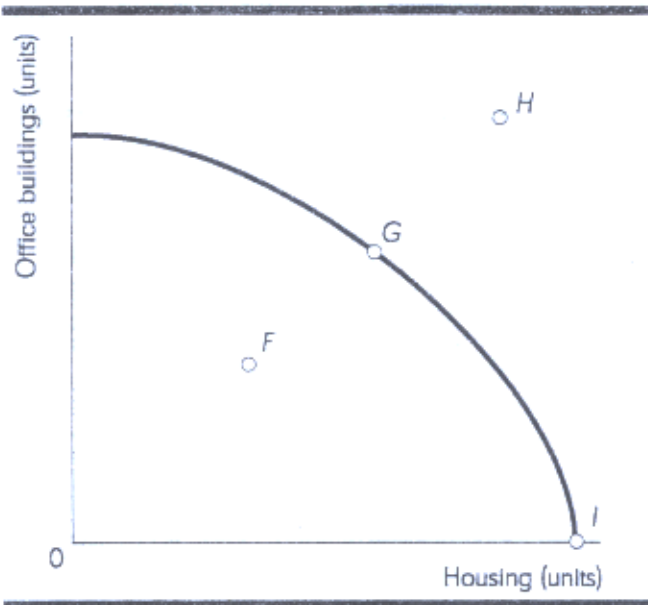


單選題 (每題 2.5 分, 共 40 題, 不倒扣)



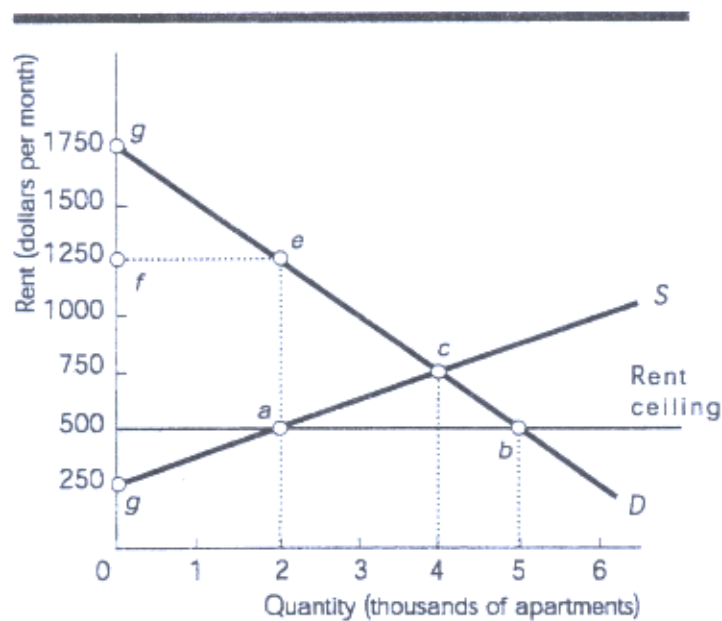
- 1) Consider the PPF for office buildings and housing shown in the figure above. Which point in the diagram shows that resources to produce office buildings and housing are being misallocated, unused, or both?
 - A) Point F
 - B) Point I
 - C) Point H
 - D) Point G
- 2) Opportunity cost is represented on the production possibilities frontier by
 - A) attainable and unattainable points.
 - B) the amount of good Y forgone when more of good X is produced.
 - C) technological progress.
 - D) efficient and inefficient points.

Price (dollars per disk)	Quantity demanded	Price (dollars per disk)	Quantity supplied
4	36,000	4	4,000
8	32,000	8	8,000
12	28,000	12	12,000
16	24,000	16	16,000
20	20,000	20	20,000
24	16,000	24	24,000
28	12,000	28	28,000
32	8,000	32	32,000
36	4,000	36	36,000

- 3) The above table gives the demand and supply schedules for compact discs. If the price of a compact disc is \$8, there is a _____ and the price of a compact disc will _____.
 - A) shortage; fall
 - B) surplus; fall
 - C) shortage; rise
 - D) surplus; rise

(背面仍有題目, 請繼續作答)

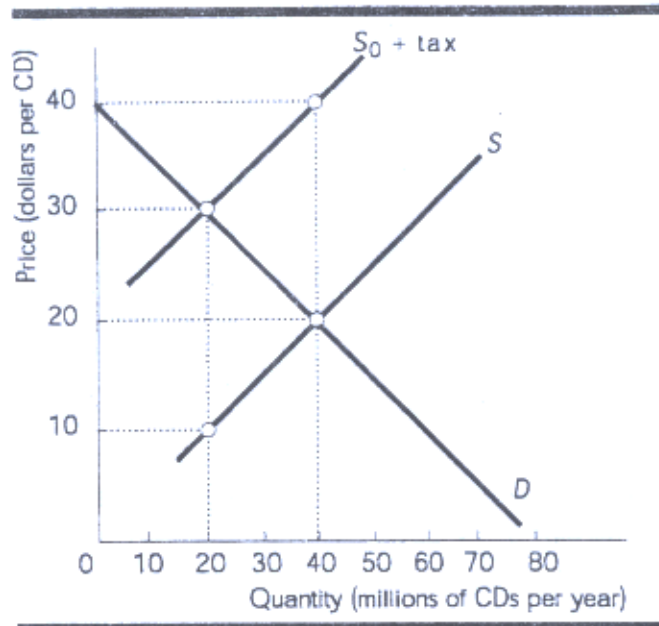
- 4) The above table gives the demand and supply schedules for compact discs. Suppose that the price of a compact disc player increases, resulting in the demand for compact discs decreasing by 8,000 units at all prices. What are the new equilibrium quantity and equilibrium price of compact discs?
- A) 8,000 and \$8 B) 28,000 and \$28 C) 20,000 and \$20 D) 16,000 and \$16
- 5) If the price elasticity of demand for clothing is 0.64, this implies that:
- A) If there is an increase in the price of clothing there would be a decrease in total expenditures on clothing.
- B) A 6.4 percent increase in price the price of clothing yields a 10 percent decrease in the quantity demanded of clothing.
- C) A 10 percent increase in the price of clothing yields a 6.4 percent decrease in the quantity demanded of clothing.
- D) Both answers A and C are correct.
- 6) Demand is elastic when a price _____ results in total revenue _____.
- A) rise, decreasing B) rise, increasing
- C) fall; remaining constant D) fall, decreasing
- 7) Which of the following is NOT an obstacle to the achievement of an efficient allocation of resources in a market economy?
- A) price ceilings and price floors B) rapid technological change
- C) monopoly D) taxes, subsidies, and quotas



- 8) The above figure shows the demand and supply curves for housing in City A. What would be the effects of a rent ceiling equal to \$500 per month?
- A) a shortage equal to 250 apartments.
- B) a surplus equal to 3000 apartments.
- C) a shortage equal to 3000 apartments.
- D) nothing because the rent ceiling has no effect on the equilibrium price and quantity.

9) The above figure shows the demand and supply curves for housing in City A. As a result of a rent ceiling at \$500, the deadweight loss is represented by the area

- A) triangle *gfe*. B) triangle *eca*. C) rectangle *feag*. D) triangle *acb*.



10) In the above figure, the price paid by the buyer before the tax is _____ per compact disc, and the price paid by the buyer after the tax is _____ per compact disc.

- A) \$30; \$20 B) \$20; \$20 C) \$30; \$30 D) \$20; \$30

11) In the above figure, the price received by the seller before the tax is _____ per compact disc, and the price received and kept by the seller after the tax is _____ per compact disc.

- A) \$20; \$10 B) \$30; \$20 C) \$20; \$20 D) \$30; \$10

12) In the above figure., what is the amount of the total tax revenue collected by the government?

- A) \$200 million B) \$400 million C) \$40 million D) \$20 million

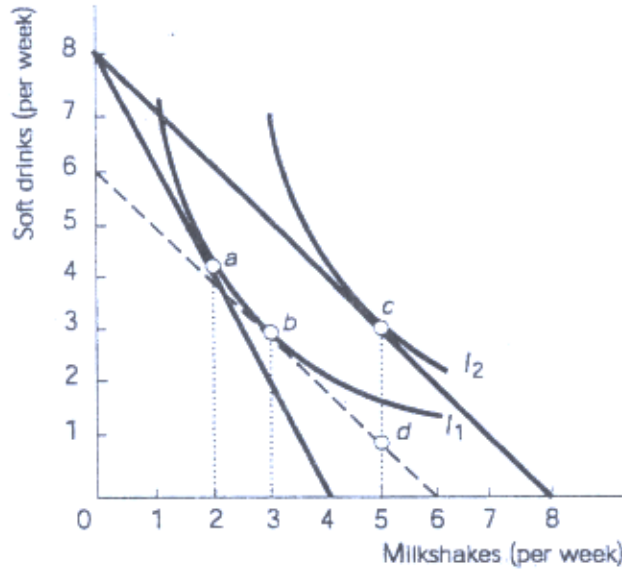
13) If the quantity of labor supplied increases when wages increase, then it must be the case that the

- A) income effect and the substitution effect of the wage increase both cause the quantity of labor supplied to decrease.
B) substitution effect of the wage increase must be larger in magnitude than the income effect of the wage increase.
C) income effect of the wage increase must be larger in magnitude than the substitution effect of the wage increase.
D) None of the above answers is correct.

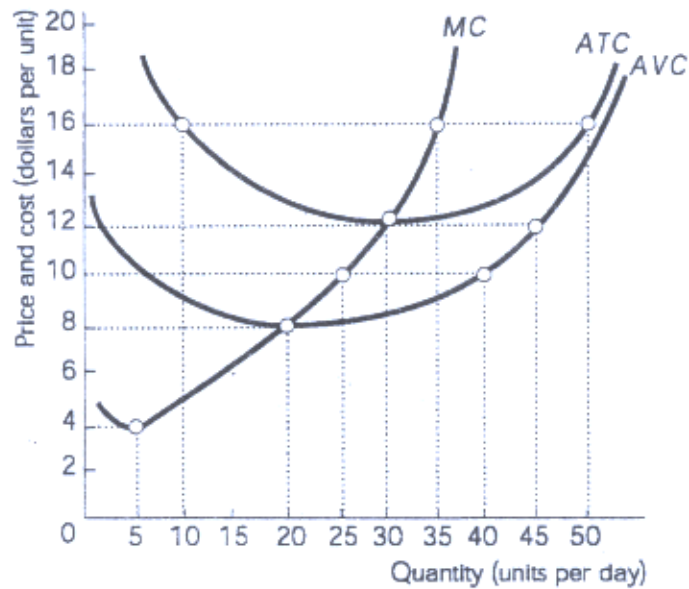
14) There are six firms in an industry, with market shares of 50 percent, 25 percent, 10 percent, 10 percent, 3 percent and 2 percent. The four firm concentration ratio is _____, and the HHI is _____.

- A) 100, 100 B) 95, 3338 C) 100, 3338 D) 95, 10,000

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

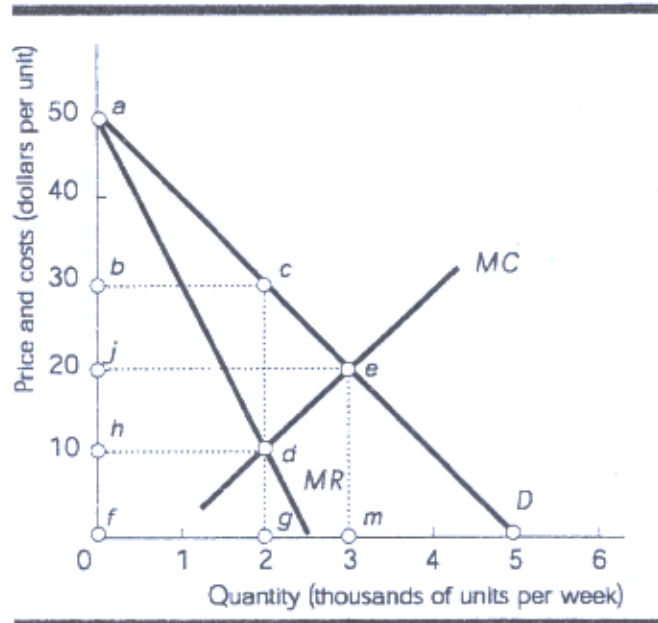


- 15) In the above figure, income is \$8, the price of a soft drink is \$1, and the initial price of a milkshake is \$2. If the price of a milkshake decreases to \$1, the income effect is the movement from point _____ to point _____.
- A) $b; c$ B) $a; c$ C) $b; d$ D) $a; b$
- 16) In the above figure, income is \$8, the price of a soft drink is \$1, and the initial price of a milkshake is \$2. If the price of a milkshake decreases to \$1, the substitution effect is the movement from point _____ to point _____.
- A) $b; d$ B) $b; c$ C) $a; c$ D) $a; b$



- 17) In the above figure, the vertical distance between the ATC and AVC curves is
- A) the total cost. B) the average fixed costs.
- C) the marginal cost. D) None of the above answers are correct.

- 18) In the above figure, given a market price of \$16, the profit maximizing firm will
 A) produce 10 units. B) produce 35 units.
 C) produce 50 units. D) choose not to produce.
- 19) In the above figure, at any price between \$8 per unit to \$12 per unit, how many units will the profit maximizing firm produce?
 A) More than 30, because variable costs are covered so that the producer can earn economic profits.
 B) Between 20 and 30, because variable costs are covered so the firm's losses will be minimized by producing rather than shutting down.
 C) None, because the producer will never choose to operate at a loss.
 D) Less than 20 because this will reduce marginal cost.
- 20) In the above figure, below what minimum price will the firm shutdown rather than produce?
 A) for any price less than \$8 per unit B) for any price less than \$16 per unit
 C) for any price less than \$4 per unit D) for any price less than \$12 per unit

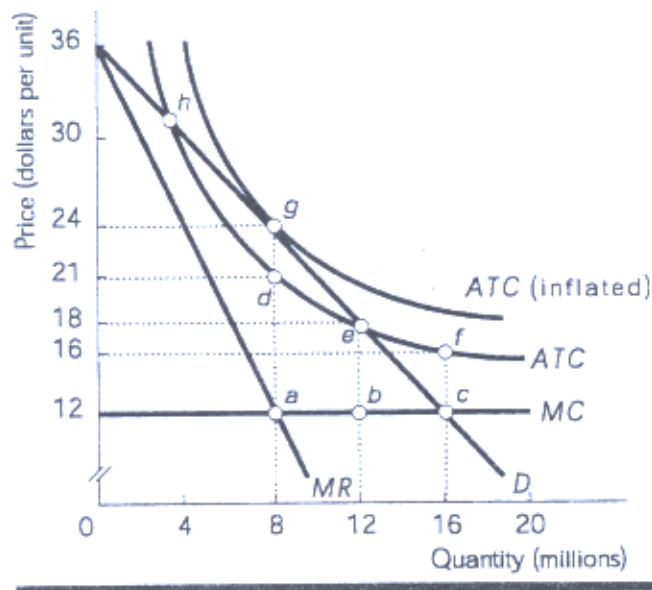


- 21) In the above figure, a single-price monopolist charges a price of _____, resulting in total revenue equal to area _____.
 A) \$20; *fjem* B) \$10; *fbcg* C) \$10; *hbcd* D) \$30; *fbcg*
- 22) In the above figure, a single-price monopolist charges a price of _____, but the equilibrium competitive price is _____.
 A) \$10; \$20 B) \$30; \$10 C) \$30; \$20 D) \$20; \$30
- 23) In the above figure, if the single-price monopolist charges a price that maximizes its profits, consumer surplus is
 A) area *hacd*. B) area *jbce*. C) area *jae*. D) area *bac*.
- 24) In the long-run equilibrium, a firm in monopolistic competition produces at an output level where
 A) $P > ATC$ and $MR > MC$. B) $P = ATC$ but $MR > MC$.
 C) $P > ATC$ but $MR = MC$. D) $P = ATC$ and $MR = MC$.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

		Firm 1			
		Sell		Give away	
Firm 2	Sell	1:	\$3	1:	\$4
		2:	\$3	2:	-\$1
	Give away	1:	-\$1	1:	\$2
		2:	\$4	2:	\$2

- 25) Two software firms have developed an identical new software application. They are debating whether to give the new application away free and then sell add-ons or sell the application at \$30 a copy. The payoff matrix is above and the payoffs are profits in millions of dollars. What is Firm 1's best strategy?
- Give away the application only if Firm 2 sells the application.
 - Sell the application at \$30 a copy regardless of what Firm 2 does.
 - Give away the application only if Firm 2 gives away the application.
 - Give away the application regardless of what Firm 2 does.
- 26) Two software firms have developed an identical new software application. They are debating whether to give the new application away free and then sell add-ons or sell the application at \$30 a copy. The payoff matrix is above and the payoffs are profits in millions of dollars. What is the Nash equilibrium of the game?
- Firm 1 will give the application away free and Firm 2 will sell it at \$30.
 - Both Firm 1 and 2 will give the software application away free.
 - Both Firm 1 and 2 will sell the software application at \$30 a copy.
 - There is no Nash equilibrium to this game.
- 27) A free rider is someone who
- pays less than the maximum amount that he or she is willing to pay for one more unit of the good.
 - pays for a good and then does not consume the good.
 - pays the dollar value that she places on a given level of provision of a public good.
 - consumes a good without paying for it.
- 28) A free-rider problem exists if
- those consuming the good pay more than the cost of providing the good so that the firm's profits increase ("free ride") as a result of the overpayment.
 - those consuming the good pay nothing for it.
 - a firm can obtain technology at a fair price.
 - two consumers can jointly consume a good, which lowers the price per person.



- 29) In the above figure, if this natural monopoly is not regulated the deadweight loss to society is
 A) *gac*. B) *ebc*. C) *gae*. D) *ecf*.
- 30) In the above figure, if regulators intervene in this natural monopoly market and a marginal cost pricing rule is followed, then the firm will
 A) produce 12 million units and breakeven with a normal profit.
 B) produce 8 million units and earn an economic profit of \$24 million.
 C) produce 16 million units and incur an economic loss of \$64 million.
 D) produce 16 million units and breakeven with a normal profit.

Component	Amount (dollars)
Net taxes	10
Personal consumption expenditure	50
Depreciation	8
Government purchases	20
Gross investment	26
Net exports	-10
Compensation of employees	65

- 31) Using the information in the table above, calculate gross domestic product.
 A) \$108 B) \$118 C) \$78 D) \$86
- 32) Using the information in the table above, calculate the government's budget deficit or surplus.
 A) \$4 B) -\$10 C) \$2 D) -\$4
- 33) In the 1990s, video recordings were made primarily on tapes. However, in 2000 DVDs became increasingly popular, leading to a sharp decline in video tapes. As a result, many people who manufactured tapes lost their jobs and didn't have the skills necessary to work making DVDs. This occurrence is best consider an example of
 A) structural unemployment. B) underemployment.
 C) frictional unemployment. D) cyclical unemployment.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- 34) Which type of unemployment increases during a recession?
- A) cyclical unemployment B) structural unemployment
C) frictional unemployment D) the natural rate of unemployment
- 35) Which of the following is true?
- A) $MPS - MPC = 1$ B) $MPS + MPC = 1$ C) $MPS = MPC$ D) $MPS + MPC = 0$
- 36) Fiscal policy includes
- A) only decisions related to the purchase of government goods and services and the value of transfer payments.
B) decisions related to the purchase of government goods and services, the value of transfer payments, and tax revenue.
C) only decisions related to the value of transfer payments and tax revenue.
D) only decisions related to the purchase of government goods and services.
- 37) The budget deficit
- A) is the total outstanding borrowing by the government.
B) reached its peak during the Vietnam War.
C) decreased during the Reagan Administration.
D) is the difference between government expenditures and revenues.
- 38) Suppose an economy has no imports. In the short run, the value of the lump-sum tax multiplier is given by
- A) $-MPC/(1 - MPC)$. B) $1/(1 - MPC)$. C) $-MPC/MPC$. D) $MPC(1 + MPC)$.
- 39) If the required reserve ratio is 20 percent and the Fed buys \$100,000 in U.S. government securities from commercial banks, the quantity of money supply increases by a maximum of
- A) \$100,000. B) \$400,000. C) \$500,000. D) \$80,000.
- 40) A currency drain
- A) results in an increase in deposits.
B) results in an increase in required reserves.
C) decreases the effect an open market operation has on changing the quantity of money.
D) leads to an increase in excess reserves.