

系所組別：企業管理學系甲、乙、丙組

考試科目：經濟學

考試日期：0223，節次：2

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## 一、選擇題（每題2分）

Point	Production chocolate bars	Production cans of cola
A	0	100
B	10	90
C	20	70
D	30	40
E	40	0

1) The above table shows production points on Sweet-Tooth Land's production possibilities frontier. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Producing 0 chocolate bars and 100 cans of cola is both attainable and efficient.
- B) Producing 20 chocolate bars and 80 cans of cola is attainable, but inefficient.
- C) Producing 30 chocolate bars and 38 cans of cola is only attainable with an increase in technology.
- D) Producing 40 chocolate bars and 0 cans of cola is unattainable and inefficient.

2) When the price of an inferior good falls, the substitution effect leads to \_\_\_\_\_ in the quantity purchased and the income effect leads to \_\_\_\_\_ in the quantity purchased.

- A) an increase; an increase
- B) an increase; a decrease
- C) a decrease; an increase
- D) a decrease; a decrease

Corporate profits	\$200
Net interest	150
Indirect taxes less subsidies	230
Depreciation	250
Compensation of employees	1,350
Proprietor's income	150
Rental income	70
Personal consumption expenditures	1,400
Government expenditure on goods and services	500
Net exports of goods and services	40

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

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3) Using the data in the table above, gross domestic product equals (圖表在第1頁下方)

- A) \$1,920.
- B) \$1,940.
- C) \$2,150.
- D) \$2,400.

4) If the number of people unemployed is 100, the number of people employed is 1000, and the working-age population is 1400, then the unemployment rate is

- A) 6.6 percent.
- B) 10 percent.
- C) 9.1 percent.
- D) 7.1 percent.

5) Which of the following describes the one-third rule?

- A) A 1/3 percent increase in capital per hour of labor leads to a 1 percent increase in real GDP per hour.
- B) A 1/3 percent increase in capital per hour of labor leads to a 1/3 percent increase in labor per hour of capital.
- C) If capital per hour of labor increases by 3 percent, real GDP per hour of labor will increase by 1 percent.
- D) If capital per hour of labor increases by 3 percent, labor will increase by 1 percent.

6) If the government has a budget deficit and the Ricardo-Barro effect does not apply,

- A) the real interest rate rises.
- B) investment increases
- C) investment decreases
- D) Both answers A and C are correct.

7) Suppose you cash in a Certificate of Deposit (a small time deposit) to acquire the traveler's checks you'll need for your vacation. What happens to M1 and M2?

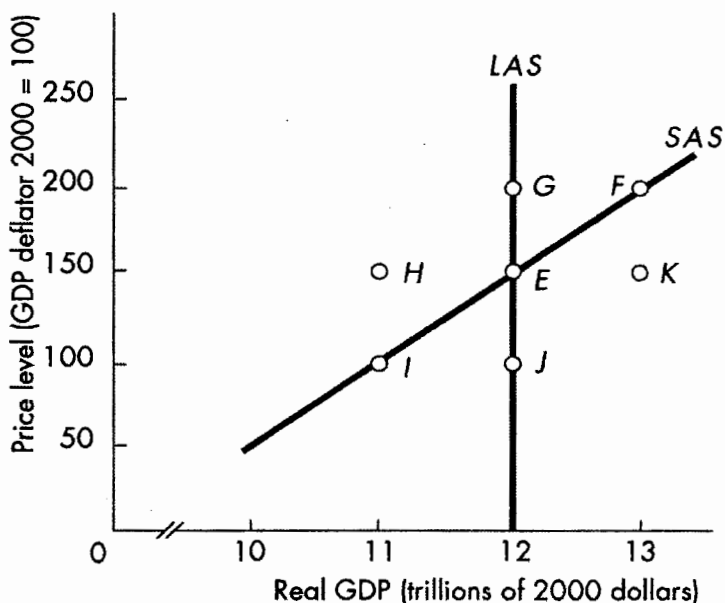
- A) M1 and M2 both increase.
- B) M1 stays the same and M2 increases.
- C) M1 increases and M2 decreases.
- D) M1 increases and M2 stays the same.

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Investor	Expected future value of a dollar (francs per dollar)
Investor A	120
Investor B	100
Investor C	85

8) Using the table above, if the current market value of the dollar is 125 francs per dollar,

- A) investor A expects dollar appreciation, but B and C expect depreciation.
- B) investor A expects dollar depreciation, but B and C expect appreciation.
- C) all three investors expect the dollar to appreciate.
- D) all three investors expect the dollar to depreciate.



9) In the above figure, which movement illustrates the impact of a falling price level and a constant money wage rate?

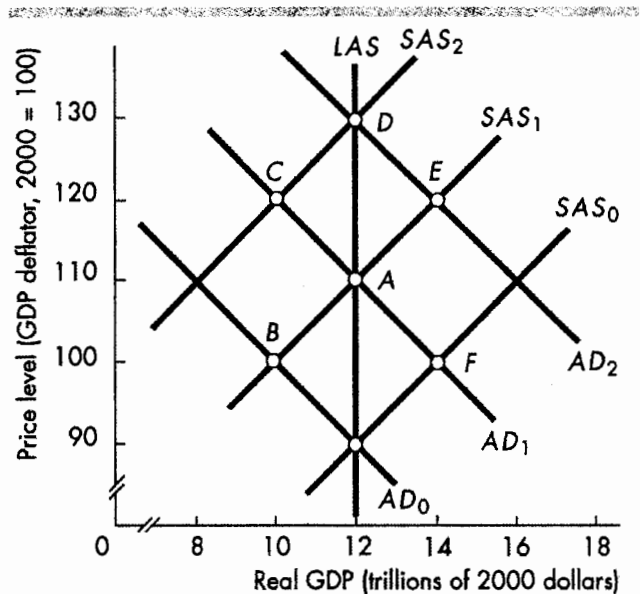
- A) E to I
- B) E to F
- C) E to J
- D) E to H

10) When there is unplanned inventory investment, aggregate planned expenditure is \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and actual investment is \_\_\_\_\_ planned investment.

- A) greater than; greater than
- B) greater than; less than
- C) less than; greater than
- D) less than; less than

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

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11) The figure above shows the aggregate demand, short-run aggregate supply, and long-run aggregate supply curves for the economy of Tomorrowland. The economy is currently at point *A*. A demand-pull rise in the price level will initially move the economy to point \_\_\_\_\_ and to point \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) *E* when aggregate demand increases; *D* when the wage rate rises
- B) *B* when aggregate demand decreases; *C* when the wage rate rises
- C) *E*; *A* when aggregate demand changes
- D) *C* when the wage rate rises; *D* when aggregate demand increases

12) Between 2000 and 2008, the price of a PC fell and the quantity of PCs sold increased. Which of the explanations below is consistent with these facts?

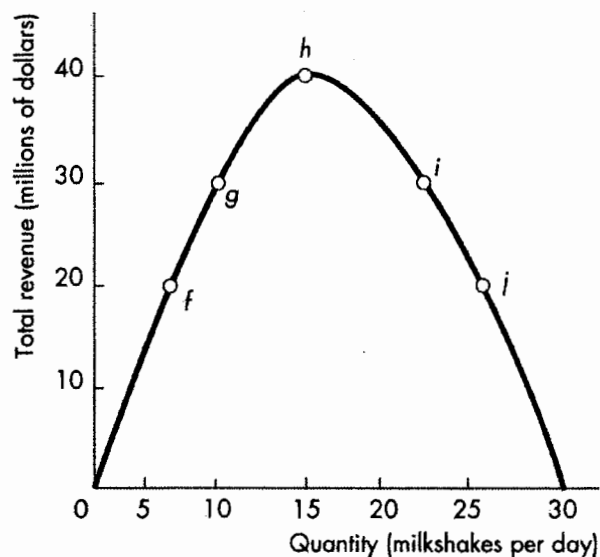
- A) The demand for PCs increased by more than the supply of PCs increased.
- B) The supply of PCs increased by more than the demand for PCs increased.
- C) The demand for PCs decreased by more than the supply of PCs increased.
- D) Both the supply of PCs and the demand for PCs decreased.

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13) The figure above represents the behavior of total revenue as price falls along a straight-line demand curve. What is the price elasticity of demand if total revenue is given by point *f*?

- A) Demand is inelastic.
- B) Demand is unit elastic.
- C) Demand is elastic.
- D) It is impossible to determine.

14) 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?

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

15) When a rent ceiling is imposed in a housing market, the opportunity cost of housing equals the

- A) rent.
- B) market equilibrium rent that would prevail in the absence of a rent ceiling.
- C) value of the time and resources spent searching plus the rent.
- D) consumer surplus.

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

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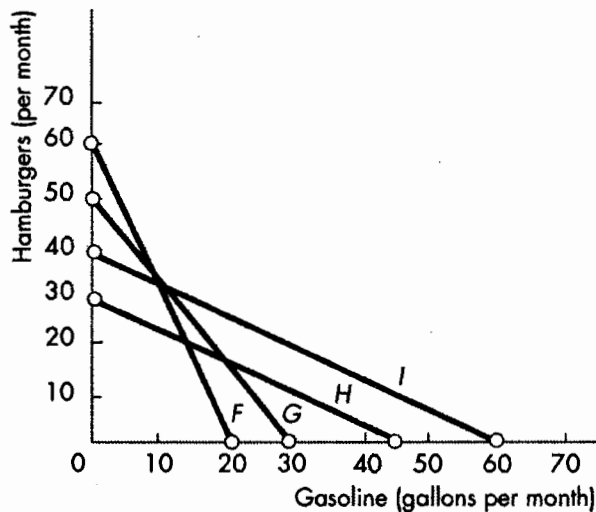
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16) A country opens up to trade and becomes an exporter of some good. Consumer surplus will \_\_\_\_\_, producer surplus will \_\_\_\_\_, and total surplus will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) decrease; increase; increase
- B) increase; decrease; increase
- C) decrease; increase; decrease
- D) remain unchanged; increase; increase

17) Jake has already bought his hockey gear for the season, but when he is in the sports store, he falls in love with a different hockey stick and buys it even though it means he can't go out to dinner later with his friends. This example illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of behavioral economics.

- A) Bounded rationality
- B) Bounded self-interest
- C) The empowerment effect
- D) Bounded will-power



18) In the above figure, if income is \$45.00, the price of hamburgers is \$1.50, and the price of gasoline is \$1.00, then which is the correct budget line?

- A) F
- B) G
- C) H
- D) I

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19) Suppose Angelo Sessa, owner of Sezz Medi Brick Oven Pizza in NYC, earns \$350,000 in revenue per year. He spends \$800 a month on ash wood for his stove, \$2000 a month on rent, and \$1500 a month on ingredients. He used to be a lawyer and earned \$240,000 a year before he opened up Sezz Medi. Normal profit for a pizza business is \$30,000. If Angelo switches to oak wood to fire his stove and oak costs an extra \$2500 each month, but this change causes his revenues to increase to \$351,000. What is Angelo's economic profit?

- A) -\$1,600
- B) -\$600
- C) \$9,000
- D) \$8,000

20) A monopolistically competitive firm will end up selling its output for a price such that

- A) price is greater than marginal cost.
- B) price is equal to marginal cost.
- C) price is equal to marginal revenue.
- D) price is equal to average total cost.

二、 注意：(1) 請依題號順序作答  
(2) 作答時不需重抄題目

(20 分) 1. 問答申論題

何謂「量化寬鬆政策 (QE)」？美國實施 QE 及 QE 的減碼分別會對全球及台灣的重要經濟變數產生哪些影響？原因何在？

(20 分) 2. 解釋下列名詞

- (a) Coase Theorem
- (b) Monopoly power
- (c) Sunk cost
- (d) WTO
- (e) Dumping

(20 分) 3. 問答申論題

- (a) 請說明造成「規模經濟」與「規模不經濟」的主要原因。
- (b) 何謂「外部性」？一國政府面對外部性有哪些解決的方法？請說明之。