

本試題是否可以使用計算機： 可使用， 不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

Part I Multiple choice (choose the best one)

Please arrange your answers in the following format (2% for each, totally 60%)

1. ( )	6. ( )	11. ( )	16. ( )	21. ( )	26. ( )
2. ( )	7. ( )	12. ( )	17. ( )	22. ( )	27. ( )
3. ( )	8. ( )	13. ( )	18. ( )	23. ( )	28. ( )
4. ( )	9. ( )	14. ( )	19. ( )	24. ( )	29. ( )
5. ( )	10. ( )	15. ( )	20. ( )	25. ( )	30. ( )

- A drop in the price of a compact disc shifts the demand curve for prerecorded tapes leftward. From that you know compact discs and prerecorded tapes are
  - complements.
  - substitutes.
  - inferior goods.
  - normal goods.
- Inferior goods are those for which demand increases as
  - the price of a substitute falls.
  - the price of a substitute rises.
  - income decreases.
  - income increases.
- When the price is below the equilibrium price, the quantity demanded
  - is less than the equilibrium quantity. So is the quantity supplied.
  - is less than the equilibrium quantity. The quantity supplied exceeds the equilibrium quantity.
  - exceeds the equilibrium quantity. So does the quantity supplied.
  - exceeds the equilibrium quantity. The quantity supplied is less than the equilibrium quantity.
- Let  $Q_d$  stand for the quantity demanded,  $Q_s$  stand for the quantity supplied, and  $P$  stand for price.
 

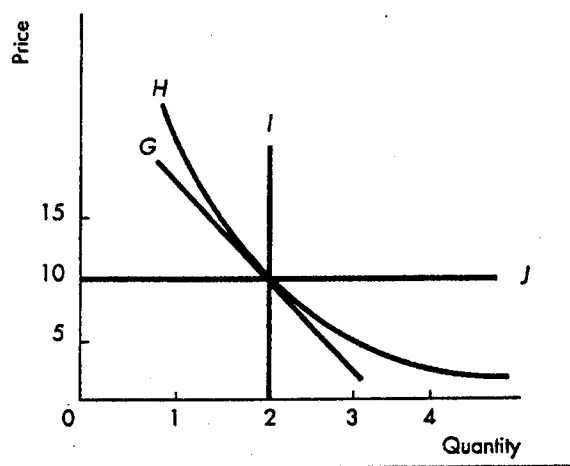
If  $Q_d = 20 - 2P$  and  $Q_s = 5 + 3P$ , then the equilibrium quantity is

  - 3.
  - 5.
  - 14.
  - 20.
- The price elasticity of demand for cigarettes is 0.4. If government wants to reduce smoking by 10 percent, by how much should it raise the price of cigarettes?
  - By 10 percent.
  - By 20 percent.
  - By 25 percent.
  - By 50 percent.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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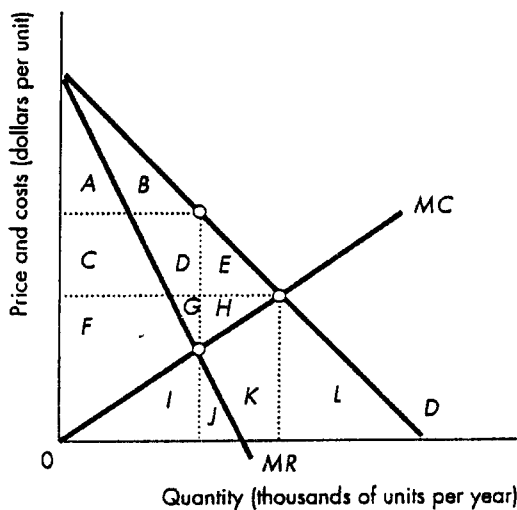
6. A price ceiling set below the equilibrium price \_\_\_\_\_ search activity and \_\_\_\_\_ the use of black markets.
- A) increases; increases  
 B) increases; decreases  
 C) decreases; increases  
 D) decreases; decreases



7. In the above figure, which demand curve illustrates perfectly elastic demand?
- A) G  
 B) H  
 C) I  
 D) J
8. The demand and the supply for a good are each neither perfectly elastic nor perfectly inelastic. Imposing a sales tax on sellers of the good is
- A) paid by only buyers.  
 B) paid by only sellers.  
 C) paid by both buyers and sellers.  
 D) paid by neither buyers nor sellers.
9. As Sean's consumption of rice goes up, his
- A) average utility from consuming rice increases.  
 B) total utility from consuming rice increases.  
 C) marginal utility from consuming rice increases.  
 D) elasticity of utility from consuming rice increases.

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10. Suppose the price of a soda is \$2 each, the price of a hot dog is \$3 each and the budget is \$20. If the marginal utility of the fourth soda is 100 and the marginal utility of the fourth hot dog is 150, to maximize utility, a person will buy
- A) 4 sodas and 4 hot dogs.
  - B) more hotdogs than 4 and fewer sodas than 4 because hot dogs provide more utility.
  - C) buy more sodas than 4 to increase their utility.
  - D) fewer sodas than 4 and more hot dogs than 4.
11. If Bill thinks tacos and turkey sandwiches are perfect substitutes, then his indifference curves for these two goods
- A) are L-shaped.
  - B) are negatively sloped and linear.
  - C) are positively sloped and linear.
  - D) have slopes equal to 1.



12. In the above figure, if the market was a single-price monopoly rather than perfectly competitive, which area shows the transfer from consumers to producers?
- A)  $A + B$
  - B)  $C + D$
  - C)  $C + D + E$
  - D)  $E + H$
13. 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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14. Within a monopolistically competitive industry,
- A) firms can freely enter and exit and economic profits are zero in the long run.
  - B) firms can freely enter and exit and economic profits are greater than zero in the long run.
  - C) there are some barriers to entry and exit but economic profits are zero in the long run.
  - D) there are some barriers to entry and exit and economic profits are greater than zero in the long run.
15. Excess capacity and high advertising expenditures are encountered in
- A) perfect competition.
  - B) monopolistic competition.
  - C) monopoly.
  - D) non-profit competition.
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- A) perfect competition.
  - B) monopolistic competition.
  - C) monopoly.
  - D) non-profit competition.
17. A fall in the expected future inflation rate
- A) increases aggregate demand.
  - B) increases the aggregate quantity demanded.
  - C) decreases the aggregate quantity demanded.
  - D) decreases aggregate demand.
18. Suppose the economy is experiencing a recessionary gap. In the long run, the money wage rate \_\_\_\_\_, unemployment \_\_\_\_\_, and the price level \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) falls; rises; falls
  - B) falls; falls; falls
  - C) rises; rises; rises
  - D) rises; falls; rises
19. The productivity curve shows that an increase in technological progress results in
- A) an increase in the level of real GDP per hour of labor at any level of capital per hour of labor.
  - B) no change in the level of real GDP per hour of labor at any level of capital per hour of labor.
  - C) a decrease in the level of real GDP per hour of labor at any level of capital per hour of labor.
  - D) an increase in the quantity of labor.

編號： 360 系所：財務金融研究所

科目：經濟學

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20. Suppose that capital per hour of labor rises by 10 units, increasing output per hour of labor by 1 unit. Then a further 10 unit increase in capital per hour of labor will
- A) increase output per hour of labor by more than 1 unit.
  - B) increase output per hour of labor by 1 unit.
  - C) increase output per hour of labor by less than 1 unit.
  - D) decrease output per hour of labor by less than 1 unit.
21. You deposit \$4,000 in currency in your checking account. The bank holds 20 percent of all deposits as reserves. As a direct result of your deposit, your bank will create
- A) \$200 of new money.
  - B) \$800 of new money.
  - C) \$1,600 of new money.
  - D) \$3,200 of new money.
22. If the Fed carries out an open market operation and buys U.S. government securities, the interest rate
- A) falls and the quantity of money increases.
  - B) rises and the quantity of money increases.
  - C) falls and the quantity of money decreases.
  - D) rises and the quantity of money decreases.
23. In the long run, an increase in the quantity of money \_\_\_\_\_ real GDP and \_\_\_\_\_ the price level.
- A) increases; raises
  - B) does not change; raises
  - C) decreases; raises
  - D) decreases; lowers
24. An increase in the interest rate creates a \_\_\_\_\_ the money demand curve, and an increase in real GDP creates a \_\_\_\_\_ the money demand curve.
- A) movement down along; leftward shift of
  - B) rightward shift of; movement up along
  - C) movement up along; rightward shift of
  - D) leftward shift of; rightward shift of

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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25. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A) Actual aggregate expenditures does not always equal real GDP.
  - B) Planned investment exceeds actual investment when real GDP is greater than aggregate planned expenditures.
  - C) Actual investment exceeds planned investment when real GDP is less than aggregate planned expenditures.
  - D) None of the above are correct.
26. If real GDP is \$2 billion and planned aggregate expenditure is \$2.25 billion, inventories will
- A) be depleted and output will increase.
  - B) be depleted and output will decrease.
  - C) pile up and output will decrease.
  - D) pile up and output will increase.
27. In a simple economy in which prices are constant and with no income taxes or imports, the marginal propensity to save is 0.2. If exports increase \$50, what impact will that have on aggregate expenditure?
- A) increase by \$250
  - B) increase by \$100
  - C) decrease by \$250
  - D) decrease by \$100
28. The term "crowding out" relates to
- A) an effect of government dissaving.
  - B) increases in the real interest rate due to government budget deficit.
  - C) decreases in private investment because of government dissaving.
  - D) All of the above answers are correct.
29. An increase in government purchases shifts the *AD* curve \_\_\_\_ and an increase in taxes shifts the *AD* curve \_\_\_\_.
- A) rightward; rightward
  - B) rightward; leftward
  - C) leftward; rightward
  - D) leftward; leftward

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30. If potential real GDP decreases, a fixed rule results in actual real GDP \_\_\_\_\_ and the price level \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) increasing; rising
- B) increasing; falling
- C) decreasing; rising
- D) decreasing; falling

Part II Problem: 40%(4X10%) (please list answers for each question first and then show how the answers are obtained such as Q1 (a) (1)( ) (2)( ) (3)( ),  
(b) your statement about the procedure for (1), (2), (3))

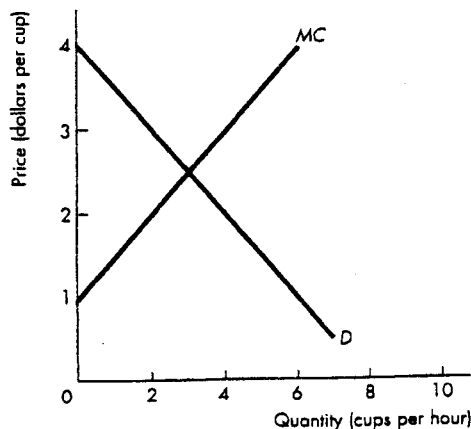
1. Suppose that in the United States in 2004, investment is \$1,600 billion, saving is \$1,400 billion, government purchases are \$1,500 billion, exports are \$2,000 billion, and imports are \$2,500 billion.

- (1) What is the amount of tax revenue?
- (2) What is the government budget balance?
- (3) What fiscal policy action might increase investment and speed economic growth?  
Explain how the policy action would work.

2. You are given the following information about the economy of Zeeland: Autonomous consumption expenditure is \$100 billion, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.9. Investment is \$460 billion, government purchase of goods and services are \$400 billion, and net taxes are a constant \$400 billion—they do not vary with income.

- (1) What is the consumption function?
- (2) What is the equation that describes the aggregate expenditure curve?
- (3) Calculate equilibrium expenditure.

3. The figure below illustrates the situation facing the only coffee shop in an isolated community.



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- (1) What are the profit-maximizing quantity of coffee and price?
- (2) What is consumer surplus and deadweight loss?
- (3) What is the efficient quantity? Explain

4. The demand and supply schedules for rice are as below:

Price (dollars per box)	Quantity demanded (boxes per week)	Quantity supplied
1.00	3,500	500
1.10	3,250	1,000
1.20	3,000	1,500
1.30	2,750	2,000
1.40	2,500	2,500
1.50	2,250	3,000
1.60	2,000	3,500

If the government introduces a subsidy of \$0.30 a box on rice,

- (1) What is the price of rice?
- (2) What is the marginal cost of producing rice?
- (3) What is the quantity produced?