

一、是非題 (21%) 請回答“是”或“非”，並加以解釋，得分視解釋而定。

1. For inferior goods, a decrease in price causes a negative income and substitution effects.
2. Suppose that the $MPC=0.5$ and the income tax rate, $t=0.4$. In the first round of new consumption spending resulting from a \$1000 increase in government purchases, consumption increases by \$600.
3. As a result of international trade, the gain to producers in the exporting country is greater than the loss to consumers in that country caused by the increase in the price at home.
4. An increase in the U.S. demand for foreign exchange will cause an decrease in the price of foreign exchange, which is a appreciation of the U.S. dollar, making foreign goods more cheaper to U.S. residents.
5. Since the industry supply curve in perfect competition is horizontal summation of individual firm supply curves, individual firm supply curves must be horizontal.
6. When the Central Bank buys government securities from a commercial bank, the commercial bank's excess reserves and required reserves increase but total reserves decrease.
7. Whenever demand is elastic, an increase in price leads to a decrease in total revenue.

二、單選題 (50%)

1. Which of the following is not a weakness of fiscal policy?
 - (a) Implementation of policy is difficult.
 - (b) Time lags in fiscal policy are long and variable.
 - (c) Fiscal policy works only during periods of stagflation.
 - (d) Fiscal policy often affects only current income, but many economic decisions are made on the basis of permanent income.
 - (e) Fiscal policy might have undesirable long-term effects on aggregate supply.
2. The substitution effect of a change in the price of good A refers to the way in which
 - (a) a change in the price of a substitute affects the demand for good A.
 - (b) a change in the price of good A affects the demand for a substitute.
 - (c) a change in the relative price of good A changes demand for it.
 - (d) a change in the relative price of good A change the quantity demanded of good A.
 - (e) a change in the price of good A affects the demand for good A.
3. In determining the exchange rate between U.S. dollars and British pound, if income in the United States increases, then
 - (a) the supply of pounds will shift to the left, causing appreciation of the dollar, assuming exchange rates are fixed.
 - (b) the demand for pounds will increase, leading to depreciation of the dollar, assuming exchange rates are fixed.
 - (c) the demand for pounds will increase, leading to appreciation of the dollar, assuming exchange rates are allowed to float.
 - (d) the demand for pounds will increase, leading to appreciation of the dollar, assuming exchange rates are fixed.
 - (e) the demand for pounds will increase, leading to depreciation of the dollar, assuming exchange rates are allowed to float.

參考用書
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4. If the CPI for last year was 140 and in the preceding year it was 131. What do we know about the inflation rate?
- (a) It was positive.
 - (b) It was negative.
 - (c) It has decreased since the previous year.
 - (d) It has increased since the previous year.
 - (e) It is the same as in the previous year.
5. Externalities are examples of market failure.
- (a) because all of the costs and benefits of producing a good are reflected in the market price.
 - (b) only if they are negative; positive externalities are not market failures.
 - (c) because profits are not maximized.
 - (d) because losses are minimized.
 - (e) because some of the costs and benefits of producing a good are not reflected in the market price.
6. As price falls along a given demand curve,
- (a) quantity demanded, total utility, marginal utility, and consumer surplus increase; consumer expenditure decreases.
 - (b) quantity demanded, total utility, and consumer surplus increase; marginal utility and consumer expenditure decrease.
 - (c) quantity demanded, total utility, consumer surplus, and consumer expenditure increase; marginal utility decreases.
 - (d) quantity demanded, total utility, and consumer surplus increase; marginal utility decreases; consumer expenditure might increase, decrease, or remain constant.
 - (e) quantity demanded, total utility, marginal utility, consumer surplus, and consumer expenditure all increase.
7. Suppose equilibrium $p = \$10$ and equilibrium $Q = 40$ before a \$2 per unit tax is imposed on the producer. Which of the following could be true of the new equilibrium P and Q , assuming the demand curve is vertical and the supply curve slopes upward?
- (a) $\$10 < P < \12 and $Q = 40$.
 - (b) $\$10 < P < \12 and $Q < 40$.
 - (c) $P = \$12$ and $Q < 40$.
 - (d) $P = \$12$ and $Q > 40$.
 - (e) $P = \$12$ and $Q = 40$.
8. The negative slope of an isoquant implies that output will
- (a) remain constant if the quantity of both resources increases.
 - (b) increase only if the quantity of both resources increase.
 - (c) remain constant only if the quantity of one resource increases and the quantity of the other resource decreases.
 - (d) increase only if the quantity of both resources decreases.
 - (e) increase only if the quantity of one resource increases and the quantity of the other resource decreases.
9. If a sales tax on cigarettes is imposed, and demand for cigarettes is inelastic but supply is elastic, then
- (a) cigarette manufacturers will increase cigarette prices by the full amount of the tax.
 - (b) cigarette smokers will not have to pay any of the tax; the manufacturers will have to pay all of it.
 - (c) cigarette smokers will have to pay more of the tax than cigarette manufacturers will.
 - (d) cigarette smokers will not have to pay as much of the tax as cigarette manufacturers will.
 - (e) the government will use that information in deciding whether the demanders or the suppliers should pay the tax.

10. Suppose a monopolist operates at an output level where marginal revenue is \$5 and marginal cost is \$4.10. Which of the following is true?
- (a) The monopolist is earning negative profits and should increase production to increase profits.
 - (b) The monopolist is earning negative profits and should decrease production to increase profits.
 - (c) The monopolist is earning the maximum possible profit.
 - (d) Profits would probably increase if output were increased, but it is impossible to determine the current level of profit.
 - (e) Profits would probably increase if output were decreased, but it is impossible to determine the current level of profit.
11. On a graph of production costs, the vertical distance between the average total cost curve and the average variable cost curve at each quantity is
- (a) increasing as output expands because marginal cost is increasing.
 - (b) constant as output expands because fixed cost is constant.
 - (c) constant as output expands because average fixed cost is constant.
 - (d) increasing as output expands because total cost is increasing.
 - (e) decreasing as output expands because average fixed cost is decreasing.
12. For a monopolist
- (a) the supply curve is the marginal cost curve.
 - (b) there is no supply curve, because the monopolist does not maximize profit.
 - (c) there is no supply curve, because the quantity supplied is independent of marginal cost.
 - (d) there is no supply curve, because the quantity supplied is independent of demand.
 - (e) there is no supply curve, because price does not equal marginal revenue.
13. Suppose that a firm in monopolistic competition is in long-run equilibrium. The firm's demand curve is tangent to its average cost curve at $Q=50$. Average cost is minimized at $Q=70$, where average cost is \$100. Which of the following is true?
- (a) This firm maximizes profit at an output level of 50 units.
 - (b) This firm maximizes profit at an output level of 70 units.
 - (c) This firm maximizes profit at an output level less than 50 units.
 - (d) This firm maximizes profit at an output level greater than 70 units.
 - (e) There is not enough information to find the firm's profit-maximizing level of output.
14. The law of diminishing returns says that
- (a) because firms hire the best individuals first, the quality of new employees declines as the employment rate increases.
 - (b) because of structural unemployment, it is more difficult to decrease unemployment from 4 percent to 3 percent than it is to decrease it from 10 percent to 9 percent.
 - (c) because the supply curve for labor slopes upward, each new employee will be less profitable to the firm.
 - (d) because a new employee must share existing plant and equipment with other employees, each worker's ability to increase production is diminished.
 - (e) because a new employee will be less experienced than existing workers, her or his output will be less than theirs.
15. A key difference between perfect competition and all other types of market structure is that
- (a) in a perfectly competitive industry, firms are smaller.
 - (b) only firms that are not in perfect competition can maximize profit.
 - (c) a perfectly competitive firm faces a horizontal demand curve; all other firms face downward-sloping demand curves.
 - (d) perfectly competitive firms will produce where price equals marginal cost, not where marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
 - (e) only perfectly competitive firms are held to zero long-run profit.

16. 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
- (a) \$1000
 - (b) \$5000
 - (c) \$6000
 - (d) \$7000
 - (e) \$8000
17. Suppose the government reduces its budget deficit at the same time that energy prices rise sharply. Which of the following must happen?
- (a) The price level must rise, since higher energy prices increase the cost of production.
 - (b) The level of aggregate output must fall, since both events will tend to cause an economic contraction.
 - (c) The price level must fall, because aggregate demand has moved leftward.
 - (d) The level of aggregate output rises; with less government spending, there are more opportunities for the private sector.
 - (e) Both the price level and the level of aggregate output fall.
18. Which of the following is a difference between John M. Keynes and the classical economists?
- (a) Keynes did not believe that unemployment was a serious problem; the classical economists did.
 - (b) Keynes did not believe that the economy was always in equilibrium; the classical economists did.
 - (c) Keynes believed that saving and investment were done for the same reasons by largely the same groups of people; the classical economists did not.
 - (d) Keynes did not believe that the economy necessarily settled at full employment; the classical economists did.
 - (e) Keynes believed that general glut of output was a good thing for the economy; the classical economists did not believe a glut was possible in an economy in equilibrium.
19. Which of the following is true about the consumption function and the 45-degree line?
- (a) The consumption function has a steeper slope.
 - (b) They intersect when saving is zero.
 - (c) When the consumption function is below the 45-degree line, dissaving occurs.
 - (d) The consumption function has no intercept on the vertical axis.
 - (e) The vertical distance between the consumption function and the 45-degree line tends to narrow at very high levels of disposable income.
20. How does expansionary fiscal policy differ from expansionary monetary policy in terms of its effect on aggregate demand?
- (a) Only expansionary monetary policy shifts the aggregate demand curve rightward.
 - (b) Only expansionary fiscal policy shifts the aggregate demand curve rightward.
 - (c) Both shift aggregate demand leftward, but the composition of aggregate demand would differ depending on whether fiscal or monetary policy were used.
 - (d) Both shift aggregate demand rightward, but the composition of aggregate demand would differ depending on whether fiscal or monetary policy were used.
 - (e) Using monetary or fiscal policy would make no difference in the composition of aggregate demand.

21. When foreign citizens increase their ownership of U.S. assets, this contributes to
- (a) a deficit in the U.S. current account.
 - (b) a deficit in the U.S. capital account.
 - (c) a surplus in the U.S. current account.
 - (d) a surplus in the U.S. capital account.
 - (e) a deficit in the total balance of payments.
22. Suppose $C = \$6000 + 0.75(Y - T)$, $I = \$4000$, $G = \$2000$, and $T = 0.2Y$. at the equilibrium level of real GNP demanded,
- (a) the government's budget is balanced.
 - (b) the government is running a deficit of \$2000.
 - (c) the government is running a deficit of \$6000.
 - (d) the government is running a surplus of \$2000.
 - (e) the government is running a surplus of \$4000.
23. Which of the following statements about monetary targets is correct?
- (a) The monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about interest rates; the Keynesian approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply.
 - (b) Both the Keynesian approach and the monetarist approach suggest that monetary authorities should worry about interest rates.
 - (c) Both the Keynesian approach and the monetarist approach suggest that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply.
 - (d) The Keynesian approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about interest rates; the monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about the money supply.
 - (e) Neither the Keynesian approach nor the monetarist approach suggests that monetary authorities should worry about interest rates.
24. When the supply and demand for money are included in the Keynesian model, the spending multiplier is
- (a) unaffected.
 - (b) smaller than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates increase investment.
 - (c) larger than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates increase investment.
 - (d) larger than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates decrease investment.
 - (e) smaller than when the money market is not included, because rising interest rates decrease investment.
25. Crowding-out effect refers to which of the following situations?
- (a) Investment falls when increased government spending raises the demand for money.
 - (b) Investment rises when increase government spending raises the demand for money.
 - (c) Investment falls when increased government spending raises the supply of money.
 - (d) Investment rises when increased government spending raises the supply of money.
 - (e) Investment falls when increased government spending lowers the supply of money.

三、計算及問答 (29%)

1. 假設某一完全競爭廠商其生產函數如下， $Q = AK^{\frac{1}{2}}L^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ，其中A為常數，Q為產量，K為資本量，L為勞動量；若資本及勞動的價格分別為 r, w 。
 - (a) 求最低成本下，資本量及勞動量之投入比例？
 - (b) 此生產函數是規模報酬遞增？遞減？或固定？為什麼？(7%)

2. (a) 何謂古典的貨幣數量學說？
(b) 如果已知去年的通貨膨脹率為4%，貨幣的所得流通速度增加率為2%，貨幣供給增加率為10%，那麼理論上實質產出之成長率，應該為多少呢？(7%)

3. (a) 何謂 GATT？
(b) 這次烏拉圭回合談判，有何重要決議？
(c) 你認為台灣加入 GATT 後，對台灣產業及金融環境可能造成那些正面及負面的影響？(7%)

4. (a) 你認為廠商(如日本廠商)到先進國家(如美、英等國)投資，以及到較落後國家(如大陸、東南亞)投資設廠，各是基於那些考慮因素？
(b) 你認為台商到大陸及東南亞投資對台灣產業及金融情勢會造成那些正面或負面的影響？(8%)