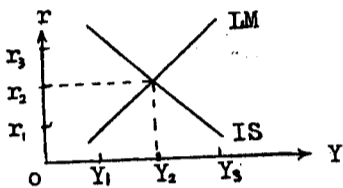注意：各題一律橫式作答，順序不可顛倒，並須按第三頁列示的格式作答於答案紙上．

一．選擇題（由a，b，c，d中任選一個，按格式填在答案紙上，每題2分，25題共50分）

1. Which of the following is a positive statement?
   (a) The grass is pink. (b) People shouldn't be greedy.
   (c) Justice requires ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
   (d) Men shouldn't be nurses.

2. Increasing the output of one good
   (a) Always requires the reduction of output of another good.
   (b) is impossible in a fully employed economy.
   (c) requires a reduction of the output of another good in a fully employed economy. (d) none of the above.

3. The slope of an indifference curve is
   (a) negative. (b) the marginal rate of substitution.
   (c) the ratio of the marginal utilities of goods. (d) all of the above.

4. The slope of the household's income constraint is
   (a) determined by the household's tastes.
   (b) the marginal rate of substitution.
   (c) determined by the household's money income.
   (d) the ratio of the prices of goods consumed.

5. The cross-elasticity of demand between any pair of goods is generally
   (a) positive. (b) positive, if the goods are necessities.
   (c) positive, if the goods are complements.
   (d) positive, if the goods are substitutes.

6. If an increase in the price of y from $15 to $20 causes the demand for x to fall from 100 to 50, the coefficient of cross-elasticity of demand between x and y is
   (a) 1/10. (b) 10. (c) 7/3. (d) 3/7.

7. A firm experiencing constant returns to scale increases its labor input from 50 to 75 units and its capital input from 20 to 30 units. Its output will increase from
   (a) 200 to 500. (b) 200 to 250. (c) 200 to 300.
   (d) inadequate information to answer.

8. If a firm can sell any output at a price of $20 and sells 50 more units, its marginal revenue from the additional units is
   (a) $50. (b) $1000. (c) $20. (d) $ 10.

9. The change in profit from producing an additional unit of a good is
   (a) MR. (b) MR-MC. (c) MR=MC. (d) none of the above.

10. If a firm is a price taker in the labor market and the wage is $50 per day, the marginal factor cost of hiring 20 more workers per day is
    (a) $50 (b) $1000 (c) $5 (d) $2.50

11. If a monopolist raises price, this
    (a) always increases its revenue. (b) always reduces its revenue.
    (c) doesn't affect its revenue.
    (d) may increase, decrease, or not change total revenue.

12. If new firms enter an imperfectly competitive market, the demand curves of the firms already in the market will
    (a) shift to the left. (b) shift to the right.
    (c) become vertical. (d) become horizontal.

13. With freedom of entry in an imperfectly competitive market, long-run equilibrium is reached with firms
    (a) earning zero economic profit. (d) all of the above.
    (b) producing where price equals marginal cost.
    (c) producing their most efficient output.

14. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an example of a(n)
    (a) monopoly. (b) oligopoly. (c) cartel. (d) none of the above.

15. Which of the following is a stock?
    (a) consumption expenditure. (b) the supply of money.
    (c) investment. (d) depreciation.

16. In the Keynesian income determination model, equilibrium GNP
    (a) is determined by aggregate demand.
    (b) is determined by the economy's capacity to produce.
    (c) is impossible if there are unemployed workers.
    (d) none of the above.

17. In the income determination model, expenditures are
    (a) ex ante expenditures.   (b) ex post expenditures.
    (c) unintended expenditures. (d) none of the above.

18. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.9 and all other expenditures are autonomous, what change in autonomous taxes would raise equilibrium GNP by 90?
    (a) 10   (b) -10   (c) -9   (d) 9

Questions 19-21 refer to the following diagram:
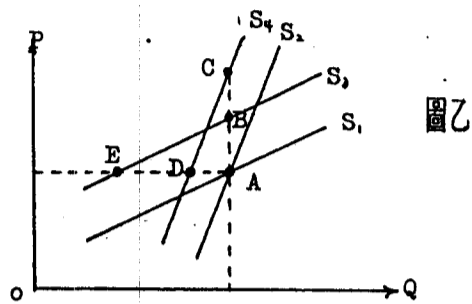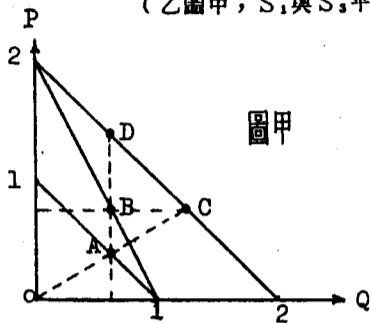

19. In the diagram, the LM curve is the
    (a) aggregate supply function.   (b) supply of money.
    (c) liquidity preference function. (d) none of the above.

20. The goods sector of the economy is in equilibrium
    (a) only at r_2 and Y_2.   (b) at any point on IS.
    (c) at any point on LM.   (d) none of the above.

21. Restrictive fiscal policies will shift
    (a) IS to the right.   (b) IS to the left.
    (c) LM to the right.   (d) LM to the left.

22. Inflation hurts
    (a) everybody.
    (b) only persons whose incomes are adjusted by escalator clauses.
    (c) only persons whose incomes are fixed.
    (d) everybody whose money income doesn't rise as fast as prices.

23. Which of the following is likely to gain in a period of inflation?
    (a) persons who pay income taxes.   (b) the government.
    (c) owners of large savings deposits. (d) a and c.

24. If real GNP increases as the economy recovers from a recession, this
    (a) represents economic growth.   (b) requires capacity to increase.
    (c) is not economic growth.   (d) none of the above.

25. Which of the following is not a source of economic growth?
    (a) technological change.   (b) discovery of new resources.
    (c) rising aggregate demand. (d) a and b.

二. (10%) Listed below are various categories of expenditures and income used in GNP accounting. Use the numbers for these categories to specify formulas that will answer the following questions.

1. wages and salaries
2. rental income
3. interest
4. indirect business taxes
5. capital consumption allowance
6. personal consumption expenditures
7. Gross Private Domestic Investment
8. corporate profits
9. noncorporate income
10. government expenditures on goods

11. personal income tax
12. government transfer payments
13. Social Security taxes
14. corporate profits tax
15. exports
16. imports
17. retained earnings
18. personal savings
19. consumer interest payments plus personal transfers to foreigners

A. Compute GNP using the expenditure approach.

B. Compute GNP using the income approach.

C. Compute National Income.

（題目將用本張謄印譬版請以黑色正楷書寫由打字並接切起小此紙）

三.解釋名詞（每題5分，四題共20分）

1. frictional unemployment:

2. paradox of thrift:

3. crowding-out effect:

4. stagflation:

四.（5%）（甲）試就下圖甲，比較 A，B，C，D 四點的需求彈性大小順序.

（5%）（乙）試就下圖乙，比較 A_{S_1}，A_{S_2}，B，C，D，E 六點的供給彈性大小順序.
（乙圖中，S_1 與 S_3 平行；S_2 與 S_4 平行）

圖甲

圖乙

五.設一獨占廠商所面對的需求函數為 P＝100－2Q，而被隔離的兩個市場之需求函數分別為

$P_1＝80－2.5Q_1$， $P_2＝180－10Q_2$ （其中 $Q＝Q_1+Q_2$），

成本函數為 TC＝50＋40Q 試求：

（a）兩個市場的價格與銷售量各為若干？（4%）

（b）兩個市場的需求彈性各為若干？（4%）

（c）該獨占者的利潤若干？（2%）

答案格式如下：

一. 1.（ ） 2.（ ） 3.（ ） 4.（ ） 5.（ ）

6.（ ） 7.（ ） 8.（ ） 9.（ ） 10.（ ）

11.（ ） 12.（ ） 13.（ ） 14.（ ） 15.（ ）

16.（ ） 17.（ ） 18.（ ） 19.（ ） 20.（ ）

21.（ ） 22.（ ） 23.（ ） 24.（ ） 25.（ ）

二. A.
B.
C.

三. 1.
2.
3.
4.

四. 甲.
乙.

五.（a）
（b）
（c）