

注意：各題一律橫式作答，順序不可顛倒，並須按照第三頁列式的格式，標明題號，依序作答於答案紙上。

一. 選擇題 (單選，按格式寫在答案紙上，每題 2 分，20 題共 40 分)

1. The highest unemployment rate ever recorded in the United States was
 (1) 40 percent in the 1930s. (2) 25 percent in the 1930s.
 (3) 15 percent in the 1930s. (4) 10 percent in the 1980s.
 (5) 15 percent in the 1910s.
2. If a given market basket of goods and services that cost \$40 in the base year now costs \$120, then the current value of the price index is
 (1) 120. (2) 300. (3) 33.3. (4) 3.0. (5) 0.33.
3. In an indifference-curve diagram, when the price of a product increases, the decline in quantity demanded that results if consumer utility or welfare is kept constant is referred to as the
 (1) substitution effect. (2) budget-line effect.
 (3) utility effect. (4) income effect.
4. Each of the following is one of the main functions of money except
 (1) standard of deferred payment. (2) instrument of credit.
 (3) store of value. (4) medium of exchange.
 (5) unit of value.
5. When the Federal Reserve purchases a \$10,000 government bond, the money supply
 (1) increases by \$10,000. (2) increases by more than \$10,000.
 (3) increases by less than \$10,000. (4) decreases by \$10,000.
 (5) decreases by more than \$10,000.
6. If the money supply grows from \$600 billion to \$630 billion in 1988, then the growth rate of the money supply is
 (1) 30 percent. (2) 10 percent. (3) 6 percent. (4) 5 percent.
 (5) 3 percent.
7. The IS curve shifts to the right
 (1) only if government spending increases.
 (2) only if taxes decrease.
 (3) only if the money supply increases.
 (4) if either government spending rises or taxes fall.
 (5) if either government spending or the money supply increases.
8. Which of the following decades was characterized by stagflation?
 (1) The 1930s. (2) The 1940s. (3) The 1950s. (4) The 1960s.
 (5) The 1970s.
9. The slope of the indifference curve at any point reflects
 (1) income level. (2) prices. (3) utility level.
 (4) marginal rate of substitution. (5) demand.

Questions 10-11 refer to a firm whose production is described by Table 1.

10. The marginal revenue product of the fifth worker in Table 1 is
 (1) \$356.40. (2) \$149.82.
 (3) \$54.00. (4) \$15.84.
 (5) \$18.16.

Table 1			
Number of Workers	Price of Workers	Amount of Output	Price of Output
1	\$10.00	10	\$5.00
2	10.20	18	4.84
3	10.40	24	4.72
4	10.60	29	4.62
5	10.80	33	4.54
6	11.00	36	4.48
7	11.20	38	4.44
8	11.40	39	4.42

11. The marginal factor cost of the sixth worker in Table 1 is
 (1) \$11.00. (2) \$0.20.
 (3) \$12.00. (4) \$3.00.
 (5) \$10.80.

12. The kinked-demand model of oligopoly results when
 (1) the firm is a price leader.
 (2) other firms follow price increases but not decreases.
 (3) other firms follow price decreases but not increases.
 (4) firms collude to maximize joint profits.
 (5) other firms do not follow price changes.

13. Compared to perfect competition, a monopoly will
 (1) charge a higher price. (2) produce more output.
 (3) have lower average costs. (4) have higher marginal revenue.
 (5) increase economic efficiency.
14. Which of the following does not affect the position of the market demand curve for a good?
 (1) The price of the good.
 (2) Prices of other good.
 (3) The preferences of individual households.
 (4) Incomes of households.
 (5) The number of households participating in the market.
15. If the price of a good falls from \$0.90 to \$0.70 per unit and quantity demanded increases from 35 units to 45 units, then the coefficient of the price elasticity of demand is
 (1) 1. (2) 9/7. (3) 1/2. (4) 7/9. (5) 0.
16. The cross-price elasticity of the demand for orange juice with respect to the price of apple juice is probably
 (1) negative. (2) near infinity. (3) zero.
 (4) insignificant. (5) positive.
17. Which of the following would be appropriate fiscal policy to combat an inflationary gap?
 (1) Increasing government spending. (2) Decreasing the money supply.
 (3) Increasing the money supply. (4) Decreasing taxes.
 (5) Increasing taxes.
18. When marginal cost is decreasing,
 (1) average cost is below marginal cost.
 (2) diminishing returns are occurring.
 (3) average cost is flat.
 (4) total cost is falling.
 (5) marginal physical product is increasing.
19. If the marginal rate of substitution of capital for labor is 2 and the price of capital is \$6 per machine hour, then if firms are maximizing profits, the price of labor is
 (1) \$12. (2) \$6. (3) \$3. (4) \$2.
 (5) impossible to determine from the data given.
20. If the reserve ratio that banks desire to maintain is 0.12, then the deposit multiplier is
 (1) 12. (2) 10. (3) 8.3. (4) 0.83.
 (5) impossible to determine from the data given.

二 (10%)

- Suppose that the demand curve for the product of a monopolist is given by
 $Q = 200 - 10P$
 that the monopolist's average total cost is
 $ATC = 0.05Q + 5 + 225/Q$
- (1) Determine how much output the monopolist will produce if it maximizes its profits.
 (2) What price will it charge?
 (3) What are its total profits (or Losses)?

三 假設 $Y = C + I + G$, $I = 100$, $G = 80$, $C = 20 + 0.8Y$ (10%)

試求 (1) 均衡國民所得若干?

(2) 若充分就業的所得水準為 900, 則 (1) 題中的國民所得有何種缺口? 缺口有多大?

四 設 A 財貨之需求函數及供給函數分別為 $Q^D = 36 - 1/3P$ $Q^S = -9 + 1/2P$

(1) 試求 A 財貨之均衡價格及均衡數量. (5%)

(2) 若政府對 A 財貨每單位課征 10 元之從量稅, 試求 A 財貨稅後之均衡價格及均衡數量. (5%)

五. 假設在一完全競爭市場中甲廠商的成本函數為 $AC = Q^2/3 - 6Q + 15 + 750/Q$ 若市場的均衡價格為60元，試求甲廠商最適當的產量為若干？短期盈虧若干？ (10%)

六. 試根據下列資料計算GNP, NNP, NI, PI, DI: (單位:億元)
民間消費1500, 折舊200, 投資淨額400, 間接稅500, 政府補貼100,
未分配盈餘150, 個人直接稅300, 公司所得稅180, 政府支出400,
出口800, 進口600, 社會保險支出120. (10%)

七. 我國最近幾年連續出現大幅貿易順差, 中央銀行一方面買進外匯, 並且大幅放寬外匯流出之管制, 另一方面又大量發行定期存單、國庫券與儲蓄券, 試問這些措施對我國的貨幣供給及匯率之影響為何? (10%)

答案格式如下: (答案必須依此格式寫在試卷上, 否則不予計分)

一. 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.()
6.() 7.() 8.() 9.() 10.()
11.() 12.() 13.() 14.() 15.()
16.() 17.() 18.() 19.() 20.()

二.

三.

四.

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