

系所組別	考試科目
經濟學系三年級	經濟學

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

一、選擇題（每題 3 分，共 60 分）

- ( ) 1、Which of the following is a positive statement?
- A) The government should fight inflation at the expense of unemployment.  
 B) What to do with health care is the most important economic issue today.  
 C) A 5 percent increase in income leads to a 3 percent increase in the consumption of orange juice.  
 D) Because they have negative impact on productivity, labor unions should be eliminated.
- ( ) 2、Individuals A and B both produce good X. A has a comparative advantage in the production of good X if A
- A) has a lower opportunity cost of producing good X than has B.  
 B) has a lower opportunity cost of producing good X than of producing good Y.  
 C) can produce more units of X in a given time period than can B.  
 D) can produce X using newer technology than can B.
- ( ) 3、Which of the following would cause a movement along, but no shift in the demand curve for spinach?
- A) A newly discovered increase in the nutritional value of spinach.  
 B) Disastrous weather that destroys about half of this year's spinach crop.  
 C) An increase in the price of broccoli, a substitute for spinach.  
 D) An increase in income for all spinach lovers.
- ( ) 4、When OPEC raises the price of petroleum, Taiwan's expenditure on oil increases because
- A) Taiwan's price elasticity of demand for oil is less than one.  
 B) the long-run elasticity of oil exceeds the short-run elasticity.  
 C) Taiwan's price elasticity of demand for oil is greater than one.  
 D) the short-run elasticity of oil exceeds the long-run elasticity.
- ( ) 5、If the price of one good increases by 3 percent and the quantity demanded of another good decreases by 2 percent, the cross elasticity is \_\_\_\_\_ and the two goods are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) -2/3, complements  
 B) -2/3, substitutes  
 C) -3/2, complements  
 D) -3/2, substitutes
- ( ) 6、If the quantity of textbooks supplied is 12,000 per year and the quantity of textbooks demanded is 10,000 per year, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the market and the price will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) shortage; fall  
 B) shortage; rise  
 C) surplus; fall  
 D) surplus; rise

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- ( ) 7. A technological change that increases productivity \_\_\_\_\_ marginal product and \_\_\_\_\_ marginal cost.
- A) increases; increases  
B) decreases; increases  
C) increases; decreases  
D) decreases; decreases
- ( ) 8. An indifference curve is a line that shows
- A) combinations of goods among which a consumer is indifferent.  
B) different combinations of goods a consumer is able to buy.  
C) the indifference of consumers for the budget constraint.  
D) Both answers B and C are correct.
- ( ) 9. If a firm is in a perfectly competitive market, which of the following is **false** ?
- A) it can earn an economic profit, a normal profit, or an economic loss in the short run.  
B) its short-run supply curve is the *MC* curve above the minimum of the *ATC* curve.  
C) it produces where average total cost is minimized in the long run.  
D) the demand for its product is perfectly elastic.
- ( ) 10. The key feature of monopolistic competition that distinguishes it from perfect competition is
- A) many sellers.  
B) barriers to entry.  
C) interdependency.  
D) product differentiation.
- ( ) 11. Dumping occurs when a foreign firm \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pollutes international waters  
B) disposes of waste material internationally  
C) sells inferior output to foreigners  
D) sells its exports at a lower price than its cost of production
- ( ) 12. GDP equals net domestic product plus
- A) transfer payments and business transfers.  
B) indirect business taxes and personal taxes.  
C) depreciation.  
D) retained earnings.
- ( ) 13. Potential GDP is
- A) another name for real GDP.  
B) always different from real GDP.  
C) the level of GDP not adjusted for price changes.  
D) achieved when all factors of production are fully employed.

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- ( ) 14 · When the monetary base increases by \$2 billion, the quantity of money increases by \$10 billion. Thus, the money multiplier equals
- A) 0.2                      B) 2.5                      C) 5                      D) 20
- ( ) 15 · Money is created by
- A) government taxation.                      C) banks taking in deposits.  
B) banks making loans.                      D) banks paying for depositor's insurance.
- ( ) 16 · According to the Ricardo-Barro effect,
- A) government deficits raise the real interest rate.  
B) taxpayers fail to foresee that government deficits imply higher future taxes.  
C) households increase their personal saving when governments run budget deficits.  
D) government budget deficits increase households expected future disposable income.
- ( ) 17 · Which of the following would lower the interest rate?
- A) A decrease in the quantity of money.  
B) The Fed lowering the required reserve ratio.  
C) An increase in the price level.  
D) An increase in real GDP.
- ( ) 18 · When disposable income increases from \$7 trillion to \$7.5 trillion, consumption expenditure increase from \$6.5 trillion to \$6.9 trillion. The MPS is equal to \_\_\_\_.
- A) 0.2.                      B) 0.76.                      C) 0.75.                      D) 0.8.
- ( ) 19 · Which of the following does NOT occur as the economy moves from an expansion to a recession?
- A) The change in planned spending exceeds the change in real GDP.  
B) An initial decrease in autonomous spending is the trigger that creates the business cycle turning point.  
C) The multiplier process reinforces any decrease in spending and pushes the economy into recession.  
D) Incomes fall during recessions as firms cut production in response to unplanned increases in inventories.
- ( ) 20 · All of the following shift the short-run aggregate supply curve EXCEPT
- A) technological progress.  
B) a change in the price level.  
C) a change in the money wage rate.  
D) a change in the price of a needed raw material.

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二、問答題（共 40 分）

1、(25 分) 假設米酒市場中，需求函數皆為  $P=150-15Q$ ，供給函數為  $P=50+10Q$ ，其中  $P$  為米酒每瓶的價格， $Q$  為米酒的數量(以萬瓶計)。請回答下列問題，並詳列計算過程：

- (1) 此市場均衡價格和產量為何?生產者剩餘和消費者剩餘為多少?(10 分)
- (2) 若政府對米酒課徵每瓶 10 元的稅額，則稅後的均衡價格和產量為何? 稅後的絕對損失(Dead-weight loss)為多少? (8 分)
- (3) 此稅消費者和生產者各自承擔多少比例? 為什麼消費者和生產者的稅負承擔比例不相同?(7 分)

2、(15 分) 下表是美麗島總體經濟的相關數據，請依下表回答問題，並詳列計算過程：

Real GDP (trillions of 2000 dollars)	Aggregate expenditure (trillions of 2000 dollars)
0	0.3
1.0	1.2
2.0	2.1
3.0	3.0
4.0	3.9
5.0	4.8

- (1) 自發性支出等於\_\_\_\_\_trillion。
- (2) 均衡支出或實質 GDP 等於\_\_\_\_\_trillion。
- (3) 總支出曲線斜率等於\_\_\_\_\_。
- (4) 若投資增加\$0.2 trillion 所引發的支出乘數等於\_\_\_\_\_，將引起均衡實質 GDP 變動\_\_\_\_\_trillion。