

經濟學 試題

(限用答案本作答)

一、選擇題 (一題 3 分，共 60 分)：

1. If the price of a substitute to good Y increases, then
 - (A) the demand for good Y will increase.
 - (B) the demand for good Y will decrease.
 - (C) the market price of good Y will decrease.
 - (D) the demand for good Y will not change.

2. If the government raises the per gallon tax on , thus the price of, gasoline to increase tax revenue,
 - (A) they are assuming that the demand for gasoline is price unit-elastic.
 - (B) they are assuming that the demand for gasoline is price inelastic.
 - (C) they are assuming that the demand for gasoline is price elastic.
 - (D) they are making a mistake because raising the tax on gasoline will necessarily reduce tax revenue.

3. If a tax is imposed on a market with elastic demand and inelastic supply,
 - (A) buyers will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - (B) sellers will bear most of the burden of the tax.
 - (C) it is impossible to determine how the burden of the tax will be shared.
 - (D) the burden of the tax will be shared equally between buyers and sellers.

4. A tariff _____ the quantity of _____ and moves the domestic market _____ its equilibrium without trade.
 - (A) increases, exports, further away from
 - (B) reduces, imports, closer to
 - (C) reduces, exports, closer to
 - (D) reduces, imports, further away from

5. An increase in the price of domestically produced industrial robots will be reflected in
 - (A) neither the GDP deflator nor the consumer price index.
 - (B) both the GDP deflator and the consumer price index.
 - (C) the GDP deflator but not in the consumer price index.
 - (D) the consumer price index but not in the GDP deflator.

6. The catch-up effect is the idea that
 - (A) it is easier for a country to grow fast if it starts out relatively poor.
 - (B) savings will always "catch-up" with investment spending.
 - (C) other countries aid relatively poor countries so as to "catch them up."
 - (D) if investment spending is low, increased saving will help investment to "catch-up."

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7. If a change in the tax laws encouraged greater investment, the result would be
 - (A) higher interest rates.
 - (B) greater growth.
 - (C) greater savings.
 - (D) All of the above are correct.

8. Which of the following contributes to the natural rate of unemployment?
 - (A) unions
 - (B) job search
 - (C) efficiency wages
 - (D) all of the above.

9. If reserve requirements are decreased, the reserve ratio will _____, the money multiplier will _____, and the money supply will _____.
 - (A) decrease, decrease, decrease
 - (B) increase, increase, increase
 - (C) increase, decrease, decrease
 - (D) decrease, increase, increase

10. When a firm has a natural monopoly, the firm's
 - (A) marginal cost always exceeds its average total cost.
 - (B) total cost curve is horizontal.
 - (C) average total cost curve is downward sloping.
 - (D) All of the above are correct.

11. Paying for a government program by printing money
 - (A) reduces the opportunity cost of the program.
 - (B) imposes an inflation tax to pay for the program.
 - (C) is exactly like imposing an income tax to pay for the project.
 - (D) all of the above are correct.

12. Purchasing power parity implies which of the following about exchange rates?
 - (A) real exchange rates between the currencies of two countries depend on the price levels in those countries.
 - (B) nominal exchange rates between the currencies of two countries depend on the price levels in those countries.
 - (C) real exchange rates between the currencies of two countries depend on the nominal exchange rate between those countries.
 - (D) prices do not affect nominal exchange rates.

13. In an open economy, a government budget deficit _____ the real interest rate, _____ net foreign investment, and _____ the real exchange rate.
 - (A) raises, raises, appreciates
 - (B) lowers, lowers, depreciates
 - (C) raises, lowers, appreciates
 - (D) lowers, raises, depreciates.

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14. When the output is decreasing and prices are going up, the economy is experiencing
- (A) inflation.
 - (B) stagflation.
 - (C) recession.
 - (D) depression.
15. According to the crowding-out effect, a(n) _____ in government purchases will drive interest rates _____, which tends to _____ aggregate demand.
- (A) increase, up, increase
 - (B) decrease, up, decrease
 - (C) increase, up, decrease
 - (D) decrease, down, decrease
16. Demand for a good would tend to be more price sensitive, or elastic,
- (A) the greater the availability of complements.
 - (B) the longer the period of time there is at hand.
 - (C) the fewer substitutes there are.
 - (D) the broader the definition of the market.
17. A price floor is not binding if
- (A) the price floor is higher than the equilibrium market price.
 - (B) the price floor is lower than the equilibrium market price.
 - (C) people are not willing to buy as much when the price floor is imposed.
 - (D) the government sets it.
18. When a market is in equilibrium,
- (A) the price determines which buyers and sellers participate in the market.
 - (B) those buyers who value the good more than the price choose to buy the good.
 - (C) those sellers whose costs are less than the price choose to produce and sell the good.
 - (D) All of the above are correct.
19. The gains from trade are
- (A) higher from trade between a rich nation and a poor nation.
 - (B) based on different wage rates between nations.
 - (C) a result of more efficient resource allocation.
 - (D) based on the principle of absolute advantage.
20. A market with only a few producer sellers would be
- (A) a monopoly market structure.
 - (B) a very competitive market structure.
 - (C) an oligopoly market structure.
 - (D) a monopolistically competitive market structure.

二、問答與計算題 (共 40 分)：

1. 假設台灣地區民國 93 年 2 月 15 歲以上民間人口有 17,697 千人，非勞動力人口有 7,544 千人，就業人口有 9,686 千人，想工作而未找工作者有 244 千人，則台灣地區民國 93 年 2 月的失業率為多少？勞動參與率為多少？ (10 分)
2. 假設某一獨佔廠商之成本函數為 $C(Q) = Q^2 + 1$ ，所面對之需求函數為 $P = 20 - Q$ ，則
 - (A) 廠商利潤極大時之價格及產出水準分別為多少？
 - (B) 利潤為多少？
 - (C) 若廠商由獨佔廠商變成完全競爭廠商，則均衡價格及產量和利潤水準又分別為多少？ (15 分)
3. 假設住在銘傳王國的居民將所有的收入用來買高麗菜、西瓜和蕃茄。2002 年，他們花 \$100 買 100 個高麗菜、\$150 買 50 個西瓜、\$100 買 500 個蕃茄。而 2003 年，他們花 \$225 買 75 個高麗菜、\$240 買 120 個西瓜、\$100 買 400 個蕃茄，試以 2002 年為基期年，計算 2003 年的消費者物價指數是多少？2003 年的通貨膨脹率是多少？又臺灣地區消費者物價指數基本分類，總共有幾大類？目前此指數是以民國幾年為基期？ (15 分)

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試題完