

一、單選題（共50分，每小題2分）※ 本大題請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

1. Which of the followings is *not* the criterion for a commodity to function effectively as money?
 - a. It must be easily standardized.
 - b. It must be widely accepted.
 - c. It must be divisible.
 - d. It must not deteriorate quickly.
 - e. It must be shining.
2. When pure silver quarters are driven out of circulation by hoarding so that only less valuable, bimetallic quarters are used, it is an example of
 - a. the law of diminishing returns.
 - b. the law of comparative advantage.
 - c. Friedman's Law.
 - d. hyperinflation.
 - e. Gresham's Law.
3. Fiat money is
 - a. earned by selling Italian cars.
 - b. valuable as a commodity.
 - c. not valuable.
 - d. valuable because the government say it is.
 - e. valuable both as a commodity and as money..
4. Which of the following financial intermediaries does not fall into the categories of bank?
 - a. commercial banks
 - b. savings and loans associations
 - c. mutual funds
 - d. mutual saving banks
 - e. credit unions,
5. If you suspect that a company will go bankrupt next year, you would rather hold
 - a. bonds issued by the company
 - b. stocks issued by the company.
 - c. both bonds and stocks.
 - d. more stocks than bonds.
 - e. more bonds than stocks.
6. A tax is progressive if rich people pay
 - a. more taxes than poor people.
 - b. less taxes than poor people.
 - c. the same amount of taxes as poor people.
 - d. a higher percentage of income in taxes than poor people.
 - e. a smaller percentage of income in taxes than poor people.
7. A recently graduated systems analyst who is weighing alternative job offers would be considered to be
 - a. employed.
 - b. not in the labor force.
 - c. frictionally unemployed.
 - d. cyclically unemployed.
 - e. structurally unemployed.

見背面

8. If the total adult population is 220 million, 99 million workers are employed and 11 million unemployed, then the total labor force is
- 220 million.
 - 110 million.
 - 99 million.
 - 11 million
 - Impossible to determine from the data given.
9. The solution to unemployment in the classical model is
- to wait for wages to fall.
 - direct government intervention to labor markets.
 - increasing government expenditures.
 - increasing money supply.
 - decreasing taxes.
10. Classical macroeconomics lost most of its popularity because of
- poor writing.
 - unpopular politicians.
 - internal inconsistencies.
 - the rise of union power.
 - the Great depression.
11. If twenty cents out of each additional dollar of income is saved, then the simple multiplier is
- one.
 - two.
 - one-fifth.
 - five.
 - twenty.
12. Which of the following products would *not* enter GDP?
- maid service
 - the services of homemaker.
 - the services of a house painter.
 - a newly built house.
 - the salary of the President of Taiwan.

13. Automatic stabilizers, if they work well,
- eliminate business cycles.
 - reduce fluctuations in prices.
 - reduce fluctuations in output.
 - hold interest rates steady.
 - hold the unemployment rate steady.
14. The assets of commercial banks include all of the following except
- government bonds.
 - saving accounts.
 - loans to firms.
 - vault cash.
 - deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank.
15. The money multiplier is
- smaller than the deposit multiplier because of required reserves.
 - larger than the deposit multiplier because of required reserves.
 - smaller than the deposit multiplier because of cash leakages.
 - larger than the deposit multiplier because of cash leakages.
 - smaller than the deposit multiplier because of excess reserves.
16. Beginning in October of 1979, the Fed
- increased its emphasis on interest-rate targets.
 - committed itself more strongly to countercyclical policy.
 - abandoned countercyclical policy completely.
 - increased its emphasis on money-growth targets.
 - committed itself to using monetary policy to remedy deflationary but not inflationary gaps.
17. Which of the following is *not* an argument favoring the independence of the Fed?
- Inflationary bias is less severe.
 - The political business cycle is less severe.
 - Congress can reduce independence if the Fed gets too contrary.
 - Monetary and fiscal policies are more easily coordinated.
 - It is harder for the government to run fiscal-policy deficits.

18. Supply-side inflation can be caused by
- an increase in the money supply.
 - an increase in government spending.
 - a tax reduction.
 - an increase in labor productivity.
 - a poor harvest.
19. Which of the following is *not* an activist policy?
- Increasing the money supply when a recession hits.
 - A tax cut to help increase output during a recession.
 - Increasing unemployment benefits to help stabilize the economy.
 - Monetary contraction during periods where inflation accelerates.
 - A steady rate on monetary growth to stabilize long-run inflation.
20. The best measure of how quickly the standard of living in an economy is improving is the growth in
- total real GDP.
 - labor productivity.
 - labor-force participation.
 - average hours worked.
 - per-capita real GDP.
21. The government gains the most revenue from an import quota if import licenses are distributed
- to wealthy taxpayers.
 - to the most efficient firms.
 - by auction.
 - to supporters of the current government.
 - in any manner—government revenues are independent of how licenses are distributed.
22. One of the principal reasons for the rise in the value of the United States dollar in the early 1980s was
- the existence of U.S. trade surpluses.
 - large sales of reserves by the United States.
 - high inflation in the United States.
 - loss confidence in the United States.
 - high interest rates in the United States.

接次頁

23. Under the gold standard, exchange rates were determined by
- governments, which would buy or sell gold at the posted price.
 - the free market.
 - international capital flows.
 - movements of international reserves.
 - speculation in foreign exchange.
24. Which of the following statements is false?
- Under the gold standard, a country's monetary policy is dictated by conditions in foreign-exchange markets.
 - Other countries could convert dollars into gold at a fixed rate set by the U.S. government until 1971.
 - The gold standard was replaced by the Bretton Woods system in 1976.
 - Under the gold standard, a trade deficit was eliminated by deflation through gold outflows.
 - All fixed-rate systems operate in a way that is essentially similar to the gold standard.
25. Which of the following is *not* an example of trade barrier?
- Dumping.
 - Voluntary export restrictions.
 - Tariffs.
 - Import quotas.
 - Safety regulations on imports.

見背面

二、簡答題，五題，每題四分

請就下列各題的陳述是否正確，先回答「是」、「非」或「不一定」，再依經濟學理說明你據以判斷的理由。若未先回答「是」、「非」或「不一定」，或未附說明，概不予計分。

1. 如果無異曲線是負斜率，則一定凸向原點。
2. 只要開放市場競爭，就可以提高國公營事業的經營效率。
3. 處在完全競爭市場，每一家廠商都必須追求最大利潤。
4. 目前在台外勞人數超過 40 萬人，若將這些外勞遣送回國，就可以讓等量的本國勞工就業。
5. 有錢人家小孩若不去上學，會把時間拿去玩，而窮人家小孩不去上學，則會把時間拿去工作賺錢。所以，窮人家小孩上學所花時間的機會成本比有錢人家小孩高。

三、申論題，二題，每題十五分

1. 何謂「市場失靈」與「政府失靈」？有哪些原因會造成市場失靈與政府失靈？
2. 為發放勞保年金，勞委會已將勞保費率提高，試分析此一政策對勞動供需的影響。

試題隨卷繳回