

PART I

壹、作圖題 (10%)

黃葉地毯添購機器設備後，其每人工小時生產力大幅度提升。請以最多兩個圖形，以圖形讓讀者瞭解黃葉地毯

- (1) 添購機器設備前的總產量、邊際產量、平均產量 (自變數都是人工小時)；
- (2) 添購機器設備後的總產量、邊際產量、平均產量 (自變數都是人工小時)。

圖形的橫軸與縱軸應標示清楚，未標示者不予計分。

貳、選擇題 (40%) *請將選擇題作答於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」。

1. Which of the following statements is true about a market economy?
 - a. Market participants act as if guided by an “invisible hand” to produce outcomes that maximize social welfare.
 - b. Taxes help prices communicate costs and benefits to producers and consumers.
 - c. With a large enough computing system, central planners could guide production more efficiently than markets.
 - d. The strength of a market system is that it tends to distribute resources evenly across consumers.
2. According to the principle of comparative advantage,
 - a. countries with a comparative advantage in the production of every good need not specialize.
 - b. countries should specialize in the production of goods which they enjoy consuming more than other countries.
 - c. countries should specialize in the production of goods for which they use fewer resources in production than their trading partners.
 - d. countries should specialize in the production of goods for which they have a lower opportunity cost of production than their trading partners.
3. East Taipei bars frequently offer “free” snack during Happy Hour, because:
 - a. they feel charitable.
 - b. they get discounts on snack from wholesalers.
 - c. they can increase the demand for drinks this way, because snack and drinks are complementary goods.
 - d. snack and drinks are substitute goods, so lowering the price of snack increases the demand for drinks.
 - e. they don't always behave rationally.
4. Of the following, the main reason why OPEC used to be unable to keep oil prices high is that:
 - a. demand tends to become more elastic in the long run.
 - b. supply tends to be more inelastic in the long run.
 - c. government regulations have prevented it.

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- d. massive new petroleum discoveries have increased the supply.
- e. consumer boycotts have driven the price down.

5. Shortages result whenever:

- a. wants are unlimited and resources are limited.
- b. wants are limited and resources are unlimited.
- c. price is held above equilibrium.
- d. price is held below equilibrium.
- e. quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded.

6. Jim is shopping for furniture. He finds a new coffee table that he likes at a big furniture warehouse. The price is only \$200. He also has a friend who makes coffee tables in his spare time, charging \$500. Disregarding price, Jim is indifferent between the quality of the two tables. He is willing to pay up to \$500 for a table of this quality. He could also make one of the same quality himself for \$100 in materials, but he feels that his time is worth another \$600. If the quality really is the same, then social welfare (ignoring nonmonetary aspects of friendship) is maximized if he buys the coffee table from:

- a. his friend, as long as the price is no more than he is willing to pay.
- b. his friend, as long he will split the difference on the price.
- c. the warehouse, which can produce the table at the lower cost.
- d. neither; he should make it himself for \$100.
- e. uncertain without additional information.

7. A tariff on imported steel in the U.S. would:

- a. raise the total surplus in the U.S. market for steel.
- b. lower the total surplus in the U.S. market for steel.
- c. raise the total surplus of foreign exporters and consumers of steel.
- d. raise the U.S. standard of living at the expense of that of the exporting country.
- e. none of the above.

8. Relative to market-based pollution control policies, direct regulation:

- a. requires less detailed information to set the pollution limits.
- b. provides more of an incentive to develop better technology to clean up beyond the minimum.
- c. allows polluters to pollute at no charge up to the limits set by the government.
- d. makes it easier to fine-tune regulations for different situations.
- e. all of the above.

9. Mandating fringe benefits for all workers in a job would be most likely to:

- a. increase both labor supply and demand.
- b. decrease both labor supply and demand.
- c. increase labor supply and decrease labor demand.
- d. decrease labor supply and increase labor demand.

e. have no effect on labor supply or demand.

10. An efficient tax is one that:

- a. raises large amounts of money quickly.
- b. generates revenues at the least cost to the taxpayers.
- c. satisfies both vertical and horizontal equity.
- d. is easy to administer.
- e. imposes no costs on the taxpayer.

11. Which of the following is an example of an implicit cost?

- a. wages paid to part-time workers.
- b. wages that the sole proprietorship owner could have earned by going to work for someone else.
- c. interest paid on a business loan.
- d. costs of raw materials purchased now for use later.
- e. all of the above.

12. A rational entrepreneur should enter a competitive industry only if:

- a. price exceeds average variable cost.
- b. price exceeds average total cost.
- c. price exceeds marginal cost.
- d. price exceeds average fixed cost.
- e. profit is significantly greater than zero.

13. Suppose that demand increases for the output of a competitive industry, driving up price. Each of the 1,000 current firms is willing to increase quantity supplied by 2 units in response to the higher price. Assuming free entry and exit, the total quantity supplied by the industry eventually will increase by:

- a. less than 2,000.
- b. exactly 2,000.
- c. more than 2,000.
- d. 2,000 initially, then fall back to the original level in the long run.
- e. none of the above.

14. In the short run, a monopolist with a loss of \$50, along with marginal revenue of \$15 and marginal cost of \$ 10, should:

- a. shut down.
- b. expand output and cut price.
- c. expand output and raise price.
- d. cut output and raise price.
- e. cut output and price.

15. A price-discriminating monopolist would be likely to charge a:

- a. higher price to those with inelastic demand than to those whose demand is elastic.
- b. lower price to those with inelastic demand than to those whose demand is elastic.

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- c. high price to those with both elastic and inelastic demand.
- d. higher price than a nondiscriminating monopolist.
- e. higher price in the short run than in the long run.

16. Tying agreements are

- a. a form of price discrimination.
- b. a means for sellers to force buyers to pay for otherwise worthless products.
- c. clearly not in the best interest of the general public.
- d. irrational behavior by sellers who hope in vain to force people to buy products they do not want.
- e. always legal, unless they result from conspiracies between sellers.

17. Compared with perfect competition, oligopolists tend to:

- a. overproduce and overprice.
- b. underproduce and overprice.
- c. overproduce and underprice.
- d. underproduce and underprice.
- e. underproduce in the short run, then overproduce in the long run.

18. Which of the following statements is true regarding monopolistic competition?

- a. Monopolistic competitors produce at the socially efficient level of output, as evidenced by their inability to earn economic profit in the long run.
- b. Monopolistic competitors share entry restrictions with monopoly, although those restrictions are not quite as rigid.
- c. Unlike the oligopolist, the monopolistic competitor sells a product that is different from those of other firms.
- d. Like the perfect competitor, the monopolistic competitor must sell at the prevailing market price.
- e. Like the monopolist, the monopolistic competitor sells at a price that is greater than marginal cost and marginal revenue.

19. As the wage rate increases due to a decrease in labor supply,

- a. the value of the marginal product will fall.
- b. the value of the marginal product will rise.
- c. a shortage of labor will result.
- d. a surplus of labor will result.
- e. none of the above.

20. Which of the following is not an example of a factor of production?

- a. China Steel workers used to produce sheet metal.
- b. TSMC foundries used to produce wafer.
- c. iron ore used to produce steel.
- d. share of stock in China Steel Company.
- e. all of the above are examples of factors of production.

Part II. (50%)

一、簡答題，每題十分

1. 最近原油價格持續上升，其所帶動的通貨膨脹對總體經濟可能產生那些影響？美國聯邦理事會也在今春以來數度調高銀行貼現利率，預期對總體經濟會產生什麼樣的效果？試以總供給與總需求模型的變動做分析。
2. 何謂停滯性通貨膨脹？其推論的背後對於物價與失業率的對應變動有何假設性看法？與傳統經濟循環中的景氣衰退階段有何異同？
3. 對外投資(FDI)在國民所得的計算上要如何認列？分別就原有的設備進行整廠輸出，提供地主國廠商國內新生產的機器設備，以及單純提供資金向第三國購買投資設備。未來該項投資的孳息對國內生產毛額(GDP)，與國民所得有何影響？
4. 京都議定書所談論的方向為何？最近台灣政府對此一目標有何政策性的宣告？會不會有類似節儉矛盾性的發生？對於新投資形成與新興產業的發展各有何影響？
5. 在台灣所得的消費傾向(MPC)為何？每年的幾月份要申報綜合所得稅？請據此計算對消費者提前退稅的乘數效果；提前退稅與政府明確減稅，對消費與所得形成各有何影響？