

第一部分：個體經濟學 單選 考題，請作答於 答案卡；每題兩分，答錯倒扣一分。

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) In a world of efficiently used scarce resources, more of one good necessarily means less of some other good.
- (b) The law of increasing opportunity costs assumes that all people have the same ability to produce goods.
- (c) Efficiency implies that it is impossible to get more of one good without getting less of another.
- (d) Even if a country has unemployed resources, it can still be operating on its production possibilities frontier (PPF).
- (e) a and c

2. Which of the following statements is consistent with the Coase theorem?

- (a) In the case of zero transaction costs, a property rights assignment (made by a court) will be undone if it benefits the relevant parties to undo it.
- (b) In the case of zero transaction costs, the resource allocative outcome will be the same no matter who is assigned the property right.
- (c) Taxes can do what property rights assignments cannot.
- (d) The market can solve all negative externality problems.
- (e) a and b

3. Michael can produce the following combinations of X and Y: 10X and 10Y, 5X and 15Y, and 0X and 20Y. Vernon can produce the following combinations of X and Y: 100X and 20Y, 50X and 30Y, or 0X and 40Y. It follows that

- (a) Michael has the comparative advantage in producing X and Vernon has the comparative advantage in producing Y.
- (b) Michael has the comparative advantage in producing Y and Vernon has the comparative advantage in producing X.
- (c) Neither Michael nor Vernon has a comparative advantage in producing X.
- (d) Neither Michael nor Vernon has a comparative advantage in producing Y.
- (e) There is not enough information to answer the question.

4. Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) Five factors can directly change quantity demanded: income, preferences, prices of related goods, the number of buyers, and expectations of future price.
- (b) A change in (own) price changes the quantity demanded of a good.
- (c) A change in demand is graphically represented by a shift in the demand curve.
- (d) A change in quantity demanded is represented by a movement along a given demand curve.
- (e) Orange juice and apple juice are substitute goods if as the price of orange juice rises, the demand for apple juice rises.

5. Which of the following statements represents a correct and sequentially accurate economic explanation?

- (a) X is an inferior good and Y is a substitute for X. Income rises, the demand for X falls, the price of X falls, and the demand for Y rises.
- (b) X is an inferior good and Y is a substitute for X. Income rises, the demand for X falls, the price of X falls, and the demand for Y falls.

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- (c) X is an inferior good and Y is a substitute for X. Income falls, the demand for X rises, the price of X rises, and the demand for Y falls.
- (d) X is an inferior good and Y is a substitute for X. Income rises, the quantity demanded of X rises, the price of X rises, and the demand for Y falls.
- (e) none of the above
6. Labor is a resource that is necessary to produce many goods. "If the price of labor falls," says the economist, "the prices of goods will soon follow." How does this work?
- (a) If the price of labor falls, the supply of goods rises, and the prices of those goods fall.
- (b) If the price of labor falls, the quantity supplied of goods rises, and the prices of those goods fall.
- (c) If the price of labor falls, the demand for goods falls, and the prices of those goods fall.
- (d) If the price of labor falls, the demand for goods rises, and the prices of those goods fall.
- (e) If the price of labor falls, the supply of goods falls, and the prices of those goods fall.
7. If the price of good X rises and the demand for good X is elastic, then the percentage \_\_\_\_\_ in quantity demanded is \_\_\_\_\_ the percentage rise in price, and total revenue \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) fall; greater than; rises
- (b) fall; less than; falls
- (c) fall; equal to; remains constant
- (d) rise; greater than; falls
- (e) fall; greater than; falls
8. Joe is currently in consumer equilibrium by consuming cheese and crackers, such that the last cracker consumed yielded 8 utils and the last piece of cheese consumed yielded 12 utils. Assume the price of crackers is two cents per cracker and the price of cheese is three cents per piece. If the price of crackers increases to four cents, Joe should \_\_\_\_\_ his consumption of crackers and his marginal utility from crackers will \_\_\_\_\_ and also \_\_\_\_\_ his consumption of cheese and his marginal utility from cheese will \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) increase; increase; increase; increase
- (b) increase; increase; decrease; decrease
- (c) increase; decrease; increase; decrease
- (d) decrease; increase; decrease; increase
- (e) decrease; increase; increase; decrease
9. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) An extra dollar earned by a millionaire necessarily brings him or her less utility than an extra dollar earned by a poor person.
- (b) If marginal utility is constant, then total utility for two units of a good is equal to the marginal utility of the second unit of the good.
- (c) The marginal and total utility of a good are the same for the first unit of the good.
- (d) Total utility will rise if marginal utility is negative.

(e) a and c

10. Consumer equilibrium exists when the

- (a) slope of the indifference curve is greater than the slope of the budget constraint.
- (b) consumer is on his highest indifference curve.
- (c) marginal rate of substitution equals the slope of the budget constraint.
- (d) slope of the indifference curve equals the slope of the budget constraint.
- (e) c and d

11. QRS Corporation has earned \$4 million profit this year. QRS decides to distribute half of its after-tax profits as dividends. The corporate income tax rate is 25 percent and the personal income tax rate is 20 percent. Government tax revenues that result are

- (a) \$0.3 million.
- (b) \$1.0 million.
- (c) \$1.2 million.
- (d) \$1.6 million.
- (e) \$1.3 million.

12. If explicit costs equal \$30,000, implicit costs equal \$45,000, and accounting profit equals \$23,000, it follows that total revenue equals \_\_\_\_\_ and economic profit equals \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) \$75,000; \$17,000
- (b) \$53,000; -\$22,000
- (c) \$68,000; \$25,000
- (d) \$22,000; -\$68,000
- (e) There is not enough information given to answer this question.

13. Assume the following for a certain industry: (1) there is no incentive for firms to enter or exit the industry; (2) for some firms in the industry, short-run average total cost is greater than long-run average total cost at the level of output where marginal revenue equals marginal cost; (3) all firms in the industry are currently producing the quantity of output at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost. Is the industry in long-run competitive equilibrium?

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No, because of number 2.
- (c) No, because of numbers 2 and 3.
- (d) No, because of numbers 1 and 2.
- (e) No, because of numbers 1, 2, and 3.

14. A perfectly-competitive firm produces 2,000 units of a good during some period of time. For the 2,000th unit, marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue. The difference between marginal revenue and marginal cost is greater for the first unit the firm produces than the second, and greater for the second than the third, and so on. Furthermore, marginal revenue is greater than marginal cost for every unit from the first to the 1,999th. It follows that the

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- (a) marginal cost curve for the firm has a downward-sloping portion and an upward-sloping portion.  
(b) marginal cost curve for the firm is downward-sloping.  
(c) marginal cost curve for the firm is upward-sloping.  
(d) marginal revenue curve is downward-sloping.  
(e) c and d
15. In a perfectly competitive market, if a resource that one firm utilizes is superior to resources used by other firms, and, as a result, lowers unit costs for the firm, that firm is likely to earn \_\_\_\_\_ in the short run. In time, however, the firm's \_\_\_\_\_ curve will rise to reflect the superior-quality of the resource it employs and the firm will then earn \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) normal profit; ATC; positive economic profit  
(b) positive economic profit; ATC; normal profit  
(c) positive economic profit; marginal revenue; zero profit  
(d) losses; ATC; positive economic profit  
(e) none of the above
16. Which of the following statements is false?
- (a) A perfectly price-discriminating monopolist does not lower price on all previous units in order to sell an additional unit of its product.  
(b) Second-degree price discrimination is when the seller charges a uniform price per unit for one specific quantity, a lower price of an additional quantity, and so on.  
(c) Charging senior citizens less for medicine is an act of third-degree price discrimination.  
(d) Charging women less for a car wash is an act of second-degree price discrimination.  
(e) A price taker cannot practice price discrimination.
17. According to the kinked demand curve theory, if a firm \_\_\_\_\_ its price, other firms will \_\_\_\_\_, but if the firm \_\_\_\_\_ its price, the other firms will \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) raises; also raise their prices; lowers; also lower their prices  
(b) raises; lower their prices; lowers; lower their prices further  
(c) raises; lower their prices; lowers; raise their prices  
(d) lowers; also lower their prices; raises; not change their prices  
(e) lowers; not change their prices; raises; also raise their prices
18. A "residual demand curve" is the demand curve
- (a) faced by a firm that supplies a good that no other firm wishes to produce.  
(b) faced by the remaining (or residual) firms in an industry dominated by a price leader.  
(c) a firm faces for its product after it has sold all that the buyers initially desire.  
(d) a firm would normally face if it were to produce at full capacity, that is, it is a result of the excess capacity problem of monopolistic competitors.  
(e) none of the above

19. A French firm sells its good at a lower price in England than in France. It follows that the French firm is necessarily
- (a) dumping.
  - (b) saving domestic jobs.
  - (c) being subsidized by the French government.
  - (d) part of an infant industry.
  - (e) none of the above
20. For wage rates to be the same in various labor markets, four conditions must exist: (1) demand for every type of labor must be \_\_\_\_\_; (2) no special \_\_\_\_\_ aspects to any job; (3) all labor is ultimately \_\_\_\_\_ and can \_\_\_\_\_ be trained for different types of employment; and (4) all labor is mobile at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) heterogeneous; money; homogeneous; costlessly; minimum cost
  - (b) the same; nonpecuniary; homogeneous; costlessly; zero cost
  - (c) high; training; homogeneous; costlessly; zero cost
  - (d) high; nonpecuniary; heterogeneous; costlessly; minimum cost
  - (e) none of the above
21. Proponents of the fixed exchange rate system argue that
- (a) flexible exchange rates may promote international trade, but under a fixed exchange rate system at least we know what the rates will be from day to day.
  - (b) under a flexible exchange rate system, there is too great a chance that the exchange rate will diverge from the equilibrium exchange rate.
  - (c) under a flexible exchange rate system, there is no way of knowing what the exchange rate is at any particular point in time.
  - (d) under a fixed exchange rate system, there would be only one currency.
  - (e) none of the above
22. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) The fewer the substitute factors for union labor, the higher the elasticity of demand for union labor, and the smaller the cutback in union labor for any given wage increase.
  - (b) The fewer the substitute factors for union labor, the lower the elasticity of demand for union labor, and the larger the cutback in union labor for any given wage increase.
  - (c) The more the substitute factors for union labor, the higher the elasticity of demand for union labor, and the smaller the cutback in union labor for any given wage increase.
  - (d) The more the substitute factors for union labor, the higher the elasticity of demand for union labor, and the larger the cutback in union labor for any given wage increase.
  - (e) none of the above
23. Which of the following would *not* be recorded as a debit on the current account of the U.S. balance of payments?
- (a) Paul Hogan, a U.S. citizen of Australian origin, flies on Quantas (the Australian airline) to visit his relatives in Sydney.

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- (b) Pierre Le Blanc, from Paris, France, receives his monthly pension check from a U.S. company he used to work for.
- (c) The White House orders a case of expensive French champagne from a French supplier.
- (d) The U.S. government pays interest on U.S. bonds held by a German investor.
- (e) None of the above; all are current account debits.

24. Consider the area between the line of perfect income equality and the Lorenz curve. In country A this area is larger than in country B. It follows that

- (a) the bottom 20 percent income group receives a lower percentage of total income in country A than in country B.
- (b) the bottom 20 percent income group receives a lower percentage of total income in country B than in country A.
- (c) the top 20 percent income group receives a higher percentage of total income in country B than in country A.
- (d) the top 20 percent income group receives a higher percentage of total income in country A than in country B.
- (e) none of the above

25. What is the difference between uncertainty and risk?

- (a) Risk deals with people, uncertainty with events.
- (b) Uncertainty deals with people, risk deals with events.
- (c) Risk exists when the probability of a given event cannot be estimated, whereas uncertainty exists when the probability of a given event can be estimated.
- (d) Uncertainty exists when the probability of a given event cannot be estimated, whereas risk exists when the probability of a given event can be estimated.
- (e) b and d



## 第二部分：總體經濟學考題

※ 注意：請於試卷上依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

- 1.(10%)說明 deflation 與 disinflation 的差別。
- 2.(10%)說明央行最後貸款者角色之含義？在台灣，啟動此角色，央行的利率有那三種？
- 3.(10%)請計算 T 國 2009 年的 GDP 成長率。(計算至小數點第一位即可)  
假設 T 國

$$\dot{C} = \text{消費成長率}$$

$$\dot{I}_P = \text{私部門投資成長率}$$

$$\dot{I}_G = \text{公部門投資成長率}$$

$$\dot{G} = \text{政府支出成長率}$$

$$\dot{X} = \text{出口成長率}$$

$$\dot{M} = \text{進口成長率}$$

而

$$w_C = \text{消費佔 GDP 的比例} \times 100$$

$$w_{IP} = \text{私部門投資佔 GDP 的比例} \times 100$$

$$w_{IG} = \text{公部門投資佔 GDP 的比例} \times 100$$

$$w_G = \text{政府支出佔 GDP 的比例} \times 100$$

$$w_{X-M} = \text{淨出口佔 GDP 的比例} \times 100$$

$$\text{令} \quad \dot{C} = 0.1935\%、\dot{I}_P = -44\%、\dot{I}_G = 8.83\%、\dot{G} = 2.85\%、(X-M) = -7.4\%$$

$$w_C = 62、w_{IP} = 10、w_{IG} = 6、w_G = 13、w_{X-M} = 9$$

- 4.(20%)金融海嘯末期，有人說台灣是「沒有就業的復甦」，這可能指的是 GDP 上升，失業率卻未減少，但這現象似乎違反我們的傳統總體知識，請你分析：

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(a)違反總體經濟的何種知識？

(b)這現象背景(或成因)？

(c)可能的貨幣政策及財政政策以解決此困難？

你可以用數學圖型或文字分析，這些均可以被接受，你也可以自創想法，或根本不同意上述對此句話的解釋。但請注意回答一定要有 logic、有合理性及一致性，而回答結構最好清晰易讀。

