

請依題號順序於“選擇題作答區”內作答  
單選題，共 25 題，每題 4 分。

1. Mike always spends 15% of his monthly income on books. What is his income elasticity of demand for books?  
(A) 0  
(B) 0.15  
(C) 1  
(D) None of the above
  
2. The equilibrium price of bubble tea raised a lot last week, but the equilibrium quantities remained the same. The following explanations are given by five econ-major students.  
Joe: It's because the supply drops and the demand is unit elasticity.  
Rick: It's because the supply drops and the demand is perfect inelasticity.  
Summer: It's because the demand increases and the supply is perfect inelasticity.  
Jerry: It's because the demand increases and the demand is perfect inelasticity.  
Beth: It's because the demand increases and the supply decreases in the same time.  
Whose explanation may be right?  
(A) Summer, Jerry, and Beth.  
(B) Rick, Summer, and Jerry.  
(C) Rick, Summer, and Beth.  
(D) Joe, Jerry, and Beth.
  
3. The market for product X is perfectly competitive; the slope of the supply curve is positive and the slope of the demand curve is negative. Suppose that at the original equilibrium point, the point elasticity of supply is smaller than that of demand. Which side pays more tax when the government imposes taxes on consumers?  
(A) Producers  
(B) Consumers  
(C) Both sides pay the same amount of taxes.  
(D) Unable to judge because of insufficient information.
  
4. Jason consumes strawberries and cream but only in the fixed ratio of three boxes of strawberries to two cartons of cream. At any other ratio, the excess goods are totally useless to him. The cost of a box of strawberries is \$10 and the cost of a carton of cream is \$10. Walt's income is \$200.  
(A) Jason demands 10 cartons of cream  
(B) Jason demands 10 boxes of strawberries.  
(C) Jason demands 12 boxes of strawberries.  
(D) None of the above

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5. A hotel holds a monopoly at a scenic spot and caters to two types of customers: business persons and tourists. An event is scheduled for this month, and the hotel expects 150 guests in total: 50 business persons willing to pay \$200 each for a room, and 100 tourists willing to pay \$400 each for a room. Currently, the hotel has exactly 150 rooms available, with a maintenance cost of \$150 per room. The hotel can accurately distinguish between businesspersons and tourists. Which of the following pricing strategies would be MOST beneficial for this hotel?
- (A) It charges each business person \$200, and each tourist \$400.
  - (B) It charges each business person \$100, and each tourist \$500.
  - (C) It charges a uniform price of \$200 for all the guests.
  - (D) It charges a uniform price of \$400 for all the guests.
6. What can you say about the returns to scale of the Leontief production function of capital  $K$  and labor  $L$ :  $Output = \min(2K, L)$ ?
- (A) Constant Return to Scale
  - (B) Decreasing Return to Scale
  - (C) Increasing Return to Scale
  - (D) Cannot determine
7. A firm's long-run total cost curve is  $TC(Q) = 800Q^2$ . Derive the equation for the corresponding long-run average cost curve,  $AC(Q)$ . Given the equation of the long-run average cost curve, which of the following statements is true:
- (A) The long-run marginal cost curve  $MC(Q)$  lies below  $AC(Q)$  for all positive quantities  $Q$ .
  - (B) The long-run marginal cost curve  $MC(Q)$  is the same as the  $AC(Q)$  for all positive quantities  $Q$ .
  - (C) The long-run marginal cost curve  $MC(Q)$  lies above the  $AC(Q)$  for all positive quantities  $Q$ .
  - (D) The long-run marginal cost curve  $MC(Q)$  lies below  $AC(Q)$  for some positive quantities  $Q$  and above the  $AC(Q)$  for some positive quantities  $Q$ .
8. King Steel Corp., the shoe company, is so popular that it has monopoly power. The marginal cost of making extra shoes is quite low, and it doesn't change much if they produce more shoes. A marketing expert tells the CEO of King Steel Corp. that if it decreased prices by 15%, it would sell so many more shoes that profits would rise. If the expert is correct, at its current output, is  $MC=MR$ , is  $MC > MR$ , or is  $MC < MR$ ?
- (A)  $MC=MR$
  - (B)  $MC > MR$
  - (C)  $MC < MR$
  - (D) Cannot determine

9. A perfectly competitive industry consists of two types of firms: 100 firms of type A and 30 firms of type B. Each type A firm has a short-run supply curve  $SA(P) = 2P$ . Each type B firm has a short-run supply curve  $SB(P) = 10P$ . The market demand curve is  $D(P) = 5000 - 500P$ . What is the short-run equilibrium price in this market?
- (A)  $P = 4$   
(B)  $P = 5$   
(C)  $P = 10$   
(D)  $P = 12$
10. Suppose that the domestic demand for television sets is described by  $Q = 40,000 - 180P$  and that the supply is given by  $Q = 20P$ . Televisions can currently be freely imported at the world price of \$160. Suppose the government bans the import of television sets. How much would domestic producer surplus increase?
- (A) 144,000  
(B) 72,000  
(C) 36,000  
(D) 96,000
11. Continue from question 10. How much would deadweight loss change?
- (A) 80,000  
(B) 12,000  
(C) 21,000  
(D) 160,000
12. Mark works as a business development officer for a leading electronics company. His main task is to meet potential clients at their offices and set up business deals with them. Mark earns a fixed salary every month irrespective of the number of clients approached and deals made. As his boss does not cross-check the number of clients he meets in a day, Mark often does not meet all the clients that he is supposed to. His behavior is an example of
- (A) Moral hazard  
(B) Adverse selection  
(C) A positive externality  
(D) A pecuniary externality
13. Improvements in a country's standard of living are brought about in the long run by
- (A) technological progress.  
(B) growth in the population.  
(C) constructing more machines and buildings.  
(D) immigration (monetary) policy.

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14. Which of the following is not a correct characterization of the business cycle?
- (A) Investment is procyclical.
  - (B) Consumption is procyclical.
  - (C) Investment is highly variable.
  - (D) Consumption is highly variable.
15. Which of the following topics is NOT a primary concern of macroeconomists?
- (A) fluctuations in the level of economic activity
  - (B) differences in standards of living across countries
  - (C) Why does the steel industry want tariffs?
  - (D) unemployment
16. In the long run, inflation is caused by
- (A) aggressive labor unions.
  - (B) greedy monopolists.
  - (C) growth in the money supply.
  - (D) global warming.
17. Suppose the BLS conducted a monthly survey of 1,000 individuals and found that 100 are unemployed, and 500 are not in the labor force. Which of the following statement is false?
- (A) The labor force consists of 500 people.
  - (B) The unemployment rate is 10 percent
  - (C) Discouraged workers are included in the category of not in the labor force.
  - (D) The employment rate is 80 percent.
18. Real investment tends to be
- (A) procyclical and less variable than real GDP.
  - (B) procyclical and more variable than real GDP.
  - (C) countercyclical and less variable than real GDP.
  - (D) countercyclical and more variable than real GDP.
19. GDP and GNP may differ
- (A) because some income generated by domestic production may be received as income by foreign residents.
  - (B) because some intermediate good inputs are imported.
  - (C) because some workers are illegal aliens.
  - (D) whenever tariff rates become excessively high.

20. Additions to inventory are
- (A) not counted as an expenditure in GDP accounting.
  - (B) counted as an intermediate input.
  - (C) counted as a component of investment spending.
  - (D) subtracted from sales revenue in calculating profit income.
21. All of the following are examples of contractionary fiscal policy except
- (A) a reduction in government expenditures
  - (B) a reduction in transfer payments
  - (C) an increase in the discount rate
  - (D) an increase in tax rate
22. The Laffer curve describes the relationship between
- (A) inflation and tax rate.
  - (B) tax revenue and tax rate.
  - (C) government expenses and output.
  - (D) tax rate and government expenses.
23. According to the Lucas critique, changes in economic policy are likely to have important effects on
- (A) the available amounts of natural resources.
  - (B) the behavior of consumers and firms.
  - (C) the preferences of consumers.
  - (D) none of the above.
24. The following are all bank assets except
- (A) loan outstanding
  - (B) reserves
  - (C) certificates of deposit
  - (D) government bonds.
25. The short-run Phillips curve broke down in the 1990s. A possible explanation for this breakdown is
- (A) an increase in inflation expectations
  - (B) an increase in labor productivity
  - (C) a surge in oil prices
  - (D) an increase in money supply.