

一、單一選擇題；每題 2 分，計 50 分。

1.Trade between the United States and Republic of China :

- (A)is like a sports contest : one side wins and the other side loses.
- (B)is a losing proposition for the U.S. because R.O.C has cheaper labor.
- (C)is a losing proposition for R.O.C because U.S. workers are more productive.
- (D)benefits both the United States and Republic of China.

2.The “invisible hand” directs economics activity through :

- (A)subliminal messages
- (B)mass media
- (C)prices
- (D)government regulations

3.Suppose that a decrease in the price of X results in less of good Y sold. This would mean that X and Y are :

- (A)complementary goods
- (B)substitute goods
- (C)unrelated goods
- (D)normal goods

4.If a decrease in income increases that demand for a good, then :

- (A)the good is a substitute good
- (B)the good is a complement good
- (C)the good is a normal good
- (D)the good is inferior

5.If a good is a necessity, demand for the good would tend to be :

- (A)elastic
- (B)inelastic
- (C)unit elastic
- (D)horizontal

6.The main determinant of the price elasticity of supply is :

- (A)time
- (B)the number of sellers
- (C)the number of buyers
- (D)the level of technology

7.Suppose than an increases in the price of carrots from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per pound raises the amount of carrots that carrots farmers produce from 1.2 million pounds to 1.6 million pounds. Using the midpoint method, which of the following is the elasticity of supply?

- (A)0.54
- (B)0.50
- (C)2.00
- (D)1.86

8.A price ceiling which is not binding :

- (A)has no effect
- (B)is a detriment to society
- (C)will cause a shortage
- (D)will cause a surplus

9.If a consumer is willing and able to pay \$200 for a particular good but only has to pay \$140 :

- (A)the consumer surplus is \$340
- (B)the consumer surplus is \$60
- (C)the willingness to pay is \$140
- (D)the consumer surplus is \$140

10.The “Laffer Curve” :

- (A)related income tax rates to total income taxes collected
- (B)was so ridiculous that economists took it as a joke hence, Laffer curve.
- (C)related tax rates to deadweight welfare losses
- (D)related government welfare payments to the birth rate

11.Public goods are identified by the characteristics of :

- (A)rivalry and excludability
- (B)non-rivalry and excludability
- (C)non-rivalry and non-excludability
- (D)rivalry and non-excludability

12.In a perfectly competitive market, marginal revenue equals :

- (A)average revenue
- (B)marginal cost
- (C)price
- (D)All of the above_

13. When a monopolist faces a downward sloping market demand curve, its :
- (A) average revenue is always less than marginal revenue
 - (B) marginal revenue is greater than the price of the units it sells
 - (C) average revenue is less than the price of its product
 - (D) marginal revenue is always less than the price of the units it sells
14. The labor market is most likely to cure which of the following types of discrimination ?
- (A) employer discrimination
 - (B) discrimination by customers
 - (C) discrimination caused by government mandates
 - (D) all of the above
15. A consumer maximizes utility by choosing consumption bundles that :
- (A) maximized the marginal rate of substitution (MRS)
 - (B) maximize the gap between the MRS and the relative price
 - (C) sets the MRS equal to the relative price
 - (D) maximizes consumption of the lower-priced good.
16. Gross Domestic Product is the sum of the market value of the :
- (A) intermediate goods
 - (B) manufactured goods
 - (C) normal goods and services
 - (D) final goods and services
17. Real GDP is measured in _____ prices while nominal GDP is measured in _____ prices.
- (A) current year, base year
 - (B) base year, current year
 - (C) intermediate, final
 - (D) domestic, foreign
18. Suppose your income rises from \$19,000 to \$31,000 while the CPI (Consumer Price Index) rises from 122 to 169. Your standard of living has likely.
- (A) fallen
 - (B) risen
 - (C) stayed the same
 - (D) you can't tell without knowing the base year.
19. If the nominal interest rate is 7% and the inflation rate is 3%, then the real interest rate is :
- (A) -4%
 - (B) 3%
 - (C) 4%
 - (D) 10%
20. National saving is equal to :
- (A) private saving + public saving
 - (B) investment + consumption expenditures
 - (C) GDP - government purchases
 - (D) GDP - consumption expenditures - government purchases
21. If government spending exceeds tax collections :
- (A) there is a budget surplus
 - (B) there is a budget deficit
 - (C) private saving is positive
 - (D) public saving is positive
22. The amount of unemployment that the economy normally experiences is known as :
- (A) efficiency wage unemployment
 - (B) search unemployment
 - (C) cyclical unemployment
 - (D) the natural rate of unemployment_
23. A "reservation wage" is the :
- (A) maximum wage the firm is willing to pay
 - (B) minimum wage the worker is willing to accept
 - (C) tip necessary to get a waiter to reserve a table
 - (D) competitive equilibrium wage

24. The three main tools of monetary policy are :

- (A) government expenditures, taxation, and reserve requirements
- (B) the money supply, government purchases, and taxation
- (C) coin, currency, and demand deposits
- (D) open market operations, reserve requirements, and the discount rate.

25. Which of the following statements about trade policy is true ?

- (A) A restrictive import quota increases a country's net exports
- (B) A restrictive import quota decreases a country's net exports
- (C) A country's trade policy has no impact on the size of its trade balance
- (D) None of the above_

二、請簡答下列各小題：(10%)

- 1、請問何謂痛苦指數？其值如何衡量？
- 2、請問何謂貨幣總計數？我國央行目前使用何種貨幣總計數當作貨幣政策目標區。

三、中華公司生產一商品，可能銷售國內及國外市場，二市場需求函數分別為： $Q_1=21-0.1P_1$

$$Q_2=50-0.4P_2$$

固定生產成本為 1600，變動生產成本為 $10Q$ ，其中 $Q=Q_1+Q_2$ 。試問中華公司為獲得利潤極大該如何定價？國內外銷售量各多少？此時利潤為何？(20%)

- 1、假定二市場差別定價。
- 2、假定二市場未差別定價。

四、某一島國的總體經濟模型如下：

$$\text{消費函數 } C=100+0.8Y_d$$

$$\text{投資 } I=38$$

$$\text{政府購買 } G=75$$

$$\text{稅收 } T=40$$

$$\text{出口 } X=25$$

$$\text{進口 } M=8+0.05 Y_d$$

$$\text{可支配所得 } Y_d=Y-T$$

試回答下列問題：(20%)

- 1、均衡之國民所得水準為何？
- 2、均衡時該島國的總產出是多少？
- 3、當均衡達成時，該島國是貿易入超或貿易出超，其值是多少？
- 4、若充分就業的總產出是 880，則經濟體系有膨脹缺口還是緊縮缺口？
欲消弭此缺口政府可採取何種措施？