第1頁,共4頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

一、單選題 (每題4分,共15題60分)。注意:單選題答案請依序由左至右,五題為一列 填寫,共三列。未按此方式書寫答案者,成績結算後,扣總得分10分。

1. The size of the deadweight loss generated from a tax is affected by the

- A. elasticities of both supply and demand.
- B. elasticity of demand only.
- C. elasticity of supply only.
- D. total revenue collected by the government.

2. When a country allows trade and becomes an exporter of a good,

- A. domestic producers gain and domestic consumers lose.
- B. domestic producers lose and domestic consumers gain.
- C. domestic producers and domestic consumers both gain.
- D. domestic producers and domestic consumers both lose.

3. Acer manufactures and sells laptops. Last year it sold 1 million laptops at a per-unit price of \$20. For last year, Acer 's

A. accounting profit was \$20 million. B. economic profit was \$20 million.

C. total revenue was \$20 million. D. explicit cost was \$20 million.

4. When comparing short-run average total cost with long-run average total cost at a given level of output,

- A. short-run average total cost is typically above long-run average total cost.
- B. short-run average total cost is typically the same as long-run average total cost.
- C. short-run average total cost is typically below long-run average total cost.
- D. the relationship between short-run and long-run average total cost follows no clear pattern.

5. In a competitive market, the actions of any single buyer or seller will

- A. have a negligible impact on the market price.
- B. have little effect on market equilibrium quantity but will affect market equilibrium price.
- C. affect marginal revenue and average revenue but not price.
- D. adversely affect the profitability of more than one firm in the market.

背面尚有試題

第2頁,共4頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
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6. For a firm operating in a competitive industry, which of the following statements is *not* correct?

A. Price equals average revenue.

B. Price equals marginal revenue.

C. Total revenue is constant.

D. Marginal revenue is constant.

7. The long-run supply curve for a competitive industry

- A. may be horizontal if entry into the industry lowers average total cost.
- B. may be upward-sloping if higher-cost firms enter the industry.
- C. will be horizontal if there is free entry into the industry.
- D. will be upward-sloping if there are barriers to entry into the industry.

8. When two goods are perfect substitutes, the marginal rate of substitution

- A. is constant along the indifference curve.
- B. decreases as the scarcity of one good increases.
- C. increases as the scarcity of one good increases.
- D. changes to reflect the consumer's changing preferences for the goods.

9. The difference between social cost and private cost is a measure of the

- A. loss in profit to the seller as the result of a negative externality.
- B. cost of an externality.
- C. cost reduction when the negative externality is eliminated.
- D. cost incurred by the government when it intervenes in the market.

10. In a small closed economy investment is \$50 billion and private saving is \$55 billion. What are public saving and national saving?

A. \$5 billion and \$45 billion.

B. -\$5 billion and \$45 billion.

C. \$5 billion and \$50 billion.

D. -\$5 billion and \$50 billion.

11. The catch-up effect refers to the idea that

A. saving will always catch-up with investment spending.

- B. it is easier for a country to grow fast and so catch-up if it starts out relatively poor.
- C. population eventually catches-up with increased output.
- D. if investment spending is low, increased saving will help investment to "catch-up."

12. Suppose that the money supply tripled, but at the same time, velocity fell by half and real GDP was unchanged. According to the quantity equation, the price level

A. is 1.5 times its old value.

B. is 3 times its old value.

C. is 6 times its old value.

D. is the same as its old value.

第3頁,共4頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試 時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

13. Which of the following shifts aggregate demand to the right?

- A. the Federal Reserve buys bonds.
- B. a decrease in net exports due to something other than a change in domestic prices.
- C. an increase in household saving.
- D. All of the above are correct.

14. The short-run effects on the interest rate are

- A. shown equally well using either liquidity preference theory or classical theory.
- B. best shown using classical theory.
- C. best shown using liquidity preference theory.
- D. not shown well by either liquidity preference theory or classical theory.

15. The multiplier effect

- A. and the crowding-out effect both amplify the effects of an increase in government expenditures.
- B. and the crowding-out effect both diminish the effects of an increase in government expenditures.
- C. diminishes the effects of an increase in government expenditures, while the crowding-out effect amplifies the effects.
- D. amplifies the effects of an increase in government expenditures, while the crowding-out effect diminishes the effects.

以下為簡答題。作答時務必清楚標示題號,標示不清者不予計分。

二、1. 何謂「需求法則」? 請配合圖形解釋 (5分)。 2. 在股票市場中股民「追高殺低」的行為是否代表對股票的需求違反了需求法則? 請解釋 (5分)。

三、請分別解釋總合需求線 (aggregate demand curve) 為負斜率及短期總合供給線 (short-run aggregate supply curve) 為正斜率的原因 (8分)。

背面尚有試題

第4頁,共4頁

系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試 時間	100 分鐘
科目	經濟學	本科總分	100 分

四、今年六月,英國進行公投並決定脫離歐盟,台灣股市立即大跌兩百 200 多點。假設台灣原先的實質產出維持在充分就業的水準。 1. 請以總合供需模型(AD-AS model) 來分析該事件對於台灣短期實質產出的影響 (5分)。 2. 若中央銀行擬透過貨幣政策來引導產出回到充分就業的水準,請解釋央行該如何進行? 請以 AD-AS 的圖型說明該政策的效果 (7分)。

五、名詞解釋(10分)

- 1. 費雪效果 (Fisher effect)。
- 2. 節儉的矛盾 (paradox of thrift)。
- 3. 排擠效果 (crowding-out effect)。
- 4. 摩擦性失業 (frictional unemployment)。
- 5. 購買力平價 (purchasing power parity)。