總分一百分，請把握時間。

第一部份:單選題.每題 4 分,共 40 分。

1) After tickets for a major sporting event are purchased at the official box office price, a market often develops whereby these tickets sell at prices well above the official box office price. Which of the following scenarios would NOT be able to explain this result?

A) The official price was below equilibrium from the moment the tickets were available.

B) Increased publicity causes the demand curve for the event to shift rightward.

C) The event was not a sellout.

D) Not everyone who wanted a ticket was able to buy one at the box office.

2) Electricity accounts for almost 20% of the cost of making steel. A 10% increase in electricity prices results in steel firms decreasing production and thereby demanding 5% less electricity. Over many years, technological innovations can change the way steel firms make steel and reduce the industry's energy requirements. This suggests that the steel industry's short-run elasticity of demand for electricity is probably

A) less than one in absolute terms in the short run.

B) less than its long-run elasticity of demand for electricity.

C) Both A and B above.

D) Neither A nor B above.

3) Suppose that the interest rate paid to savers increases.   As a result, Tom wishes to save less. This suggests that, for Tom,

A) the substitution effect is greater than the income effect.

B) the income effect is greater than the substitution effect.

C) utility maximization is not occurring.

D) future consumption is a luxury.

4) Many car owners and car dealers describe their different cars for sale in the local newspapers and list their asking price. Many people shopping for a used car consider the different choices listed in the paper. The absence of which condition prohibits this market from being described as perfectly competitive?

A) Buyers and sellers know the prices.

B) Firms freely enter and exit.

C) Transaction costs are low.

D) Consumer believes all firms sell identical products.

接背面

5) A competitive equilibrium is Pareto efficient because at the competitive equilibrium
   A) prices reflect the differences in marginal rates of substitution across individuals.
   B) there are no further gains from trade.
   C) there is an equal distribution of the goods.
   D) everyone has the same level of utility.

6) At age 40, Joe is considering quitting his job and going back for a college degree. He needs two more years full-time. Tuition is $10,000 per year. He earns $30,000 per year. A college degree would raise his annual income by $10,000 per year. He will retire at age 70. Which of the following makes it more likely that Joe will decide to go back to college full-time?
   A) The rate of interest increases.
   B) The rate of interest decreases.
   C) The government enacts mandatory retirement at age 60.
   D) tuition increases.

7) Suppose two neighbors share a park. One neighbor, Al, leaves trash in the park. This bothers the other neighbor, Bert. According to Coase's theorem, the optimal level of trash in the park can be achieved if
   A) Al is fined by the government.
   B) Al has the right to leave trash and Bert cannot do anything about it.
   C) Al has the right to leave trash and Bert can pay him to limit his dumping.
   D) Bert moves.

8) According to the classical theory of money, reducing inflation will not make workers richer because firms will increase product prices (   ) each year and give workers (   ) raises.
   A) more; larger
   B) more; smaller
   C) less; larger
   D) less; smaller

9) If money demand does not depend on the interest rate, then the LM curve is (   ) and (   ) policy has no effect on output.
   A) horizontal, fiscal
   B) vertical, fiscal
   C) horizontal, monetary
   D) vertical, monetary

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10) In the IS-LM model, a decrease in expected inflation (an increase in expected deflation), leads to a(n):

A) increase in both output and the nominal interest rate

B) decrease in both output and the nominal interest rate

C) increase in output and a decrease in the nominal interest rate

D) decrease in output and a increase in the nominal interest rate

第二部份：克漏字測驗。選出缺空處（標示阿拉伯數字）最適合的答案。每題 2 分，共 20 分。

2-1: The law of demand says that when the price of a good goes up, the quantity demanded goes (1) (up, down). A change in (2) (demand, quantity demanded) is resulted from a change in something other than price. One example of a change in something other than price is the imposition of a sales tax, paid directly by consumers to the government. Consider the effect of a sales tax on coffee. We can calculate that the demand curve will shift (3) (upward, downward) by a vertical distance equal to the amount of the tax.

The law of supply says that when the price of a good goes up, the quantity supplied goes (4) (up, down). One example of a change in something other than price is the imposition of an excise tax, paid directly by suppliers to the government. Consider the effect of an excise tax on coffee. We can calculate that the supply curve will shift (5) (upward, downward) by a vertical distance equal to the amount of the tax.

The equilibrium point is the point at which the supply and demand curves intersect. It can change only if either the supply or the demand curve changes. An example is the effect of an excise tax on coffee. This shifts the supply curve and lead to a (6) (larger, smaller) quantity and an (7) (increase, decrease) in the market price. The market price goes (8) (up by less than, up by more than, down by less than) the amount of the tax.

2-2: In the literature of economics, the standard example of a (9) (positive, negative) externality is the interaction between apple growing and beekeeping. Traditional economists would have argued that this situation must result in suboptimal levels of output in both activities. An apple grower stops planting new trees as soon as the marginal cost of planting exceeds his private marginal benefit. The beekeeper performs a similar unfortunate calculation. Both could be made better off by a system of taxes and subsidies that encouraged them to consider their neighbor's welfare as part of their own. This argument has been proved wrong by (10) (Becker, Stiglitz, Coase, Pigou).

接背面

第三部份: 簡答與中文翻譯(40分)

The Economic Goal of Criminal Law

Crime imposes various costs on society, which we reduce to two basic kinds. First, the criminals gain something and the victims suffer harm to their persons or property. The resulting social harm, according to the standard view among economists, equals the net loss in value. The net loss equals value destroyed, not value redistributed. Second, the state and the potential victims of crime expend resources to protect against it. For example, homeowners install bars on their windows and the city employs police officers to patrol the streets.

We described two basic kinds of social costs: the net harm caused by crime and the resources spent on preventing it. The optimal amount of crime, or efficient deterrence, balances these costs. We propose the following simple goal for analyzing criminal law: Criminal law should minimize the social cost of crime, which equals the sum of the harm it causes and the costs of preventing it.

These two basic kinds of social costs often suffice for purposes of analysis. When analysis requires more complexity, we can refine and expand the types of social costs. To illustrate, criminal activities divert the efforts of criminals from legal to illegal activities, which imposes an opportunity cost. For example, an accountant who devotes herself to embezzling funds has less time for legitimate bookkeeping. Furthermore, while in prison, an accountant cannot audit books for clients. The opportunity cost of crime among accountants may be large enough to affect the optimal deterrence of embezzlement. From time to time, we will expand the definition of social costs to include such losses as the criminal's opportunity cost, as required by our analysis.
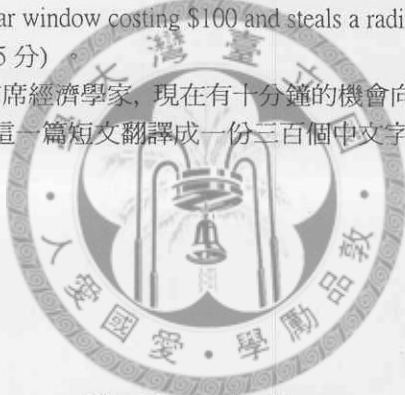
Another complexity concerns the criminal's perceived benefit from crime. According to the standard view among economists, as mentioned, the criminal's benefit partly offsets the victim's cost. Moralists, however, might say that the criminal's illicit gain should not count as a social benefit. Ordinarily people reach different conclusions on different examples. To illustrate, most people agree that the benefit enjoyed by a person who steals food from an unoccupied cabin to save his life when lost in the wilderness should count as a social gain, and most people agree that the pleasure felt by a rapist (if there is such a pleasure) should not count as a social gain commensurate with the victim's pain.

Unfortunately, many important examples that confront policy-makers do not provoke a consensus, even among economists, about the social value of the criminal's gain. To illustrate, some government regulations on industry promote efficiency by correcting market failures, such as prohibitions against dumping toxic chemicals in rivers, whereas other regulations profit politically favored groups by making competition a crime, such as restrictions on agricultural production. A dramatic example of disagreement over

regulations concerns the United States' most creative and profitable financier in the 1970s, Michael Milken, who used high-risk bonds ("junk bonds") to finance leveraged buyouts and hostile takeovers of corporations. He was sentenced to prison for violating technical regulations in security laws. Some economists believe that he did more than any other person to help modernize American industry, and other economists believe that he undermined the stock market by engaging in fraud.

請用中文回答以下各題;

1) What are the total social costs of committing a crime? (5 分) 。

2) For moralists, what are the additional social costs? (5 分) 。

3) If a thief shatters a car window costing $100 and steals a radio worth $75, then what is the net social loss? (5 分)

4) 假設你是內政部首席經濟學家，現在有十分鐘的機會向部長簡報犯罪經濟學的基本概念。請把這一篇短文翻譯成一份三百個中文字以內 (超過字數不計分) 的簡報。(25 分)

試題隨卷繳回