

※注意：第 I 大題單選題請於試卷上「選擇題作答區」內依序作答，惟第 28 及 30 小題請務必作答於「非選擇題作答區」第一頁，並應註明題號。

I. 單選題 (每題 2 分)

1. 假設去年台灣的通貨膨脹率為 3%，英國去年的通貨膨脹率為 5%。根據購買力平價說，新台幣對英鎊應：
A. 貶值 8%
B. 貶值 2%
C. 升值 8%
D. 升值 4%
E. 升值 2%
2. 台灣人民購買英國石油公司的股票，此項支出應紀錄在國際收支帳的哪一個帳戶？
A. 金融帳
B. 資本帳
C. 經常帳
D. 貿易帳
E. 官方準備交易帳
3. 假設年利率為 4%，若小明現在中了分兩年給付的樂透(每一年一百萬元)，請問其現值約為多少元？
A. 兩百零八萬元
B. 一百九十六萬一千五百元
C. 一百八十八萬六千一百元
D. 一百九十二萬三千七百元
E. 兩百零四萬元
4. 下列何者不應該被包含在台灣的國內生產毛額(GDP)中？
A. 在台灣工廠工作的菲律賓籍勞工的薪水
B. 台灣大車隊的司機載客時所使用的汽油支出
C. 你為了參加墾丁音樂祭由台北開車到屏東所使用的汽油支出
D. 被大湖草莓果園老闆自家吃掉的草莓 (他所種的草莓是為了要在市場上販售的)
E. 以上皆應被包括在台灣的國內生產毛額(GDP)中
5. 由於工廠使用自動化機器而取代了生產線上的工人，可被稱為
A. 自然失業
B. 摩擦性失業
C. 結構性失業
D. 自願性失業
E. 因其已不在勞動力中，故不被計算為失業
6. 長期菲力普曲線
A. 其斜率取決於人們對於物價水準的預期
B. 其斜率取決於通貨膨脹率
C. 其斜率取決於工資水準
D. 在縱軸為通貨膨脹率橫軸為產出的平面上是一條垂直線
E. 在縱軸為通貨膨脹率橫軸為產出的平面上是一條水平線
7. 假設執政當局通過法令，要求該國人民提高他們的儲蓄率(比以前多 5%)。請問根據梭羅的成長模型(Solow's growth theory)，在長期每人產出(output per capita)
A. 會變少
B. 不會改變
C. 成長率會變快
D. 成長率會變慢
E. 會以固定之穩定狀態(steady state)速度成長

8. 指數化(indexation)是為了
- A. 減少通貨膨脹所造成的成本
 - B. 快速的降低通貨膨脹率
 - C. 減少自然失業率
 - D. 增加產出水準
 - E. 快速的降低通貨膨脹的預期
9. 若 IS 曲線變得較平坦，則表示總和需求曲線會
- A. 變得較陡峭且乘數(multiplier)會比較大
 - B. 變得較平坦且乘數(multiplier)會比較大
 - C. 變得較陡峭且乘數(multiplier)會比較小
 - D. 變得較平坦且乘數(multiplier)會比較小
 - E. 為一垂直線且乘數(multiplier)不會變
10. 若存在一未在計畫中的存貨累積，則會有
- A. 商品的超額供給
 - B. 債券的超額需求
 - C. 債券的超額供給
 - D. 商品的超額需求
 - E. 貨幣的超額供給
11. 若一國有較高的實質 GDP 成長，通常會造成
- A. 該國貿易赤字的下降
 - B. 該國淨出口的增加
 - C. 該國淨出口的減少
 - D. A 與 C
 - E. 不會影響貿易帳
12. 一國的貨幣政策會有較大的所得效果，當
- A. 該國的產出變動對利率的敏感性很小時
 - B. 該國的自發性支出對利率的敏感性很低時
 - C. 該國的自發性支出對利率的敏感性很高時
 - D. 該國的所得稅為單一稅率時
 - E. 所得效果皆相同
13. 在 IS-LM 的模型中，財政政策的乘數大小會因何而增加？
- A. 政府支出的大幅上升
 - B. 貨幣供給的大幅擴張
 - C. 貨幣供給的大幅緊縮
 - D. 所得稅率的下降
 - E. 以上皆非
14. 皮古效果(Pigou effect)在何種情況下可能會失去將景氣從衰退中拉回的效力？
- A. 當物價下降時
 - B. 當人民預期通貨緊縮的狀況會持續下去
 - C. 當流動性陷阱存在時
 - D. 當執政當局決定不擴張貨幣供給時
 - E. 當執政當局決定不減稅時

15. 在長期若貨幣流通速度_____，則當貨幣供給上升 20%時會使物價上升_____。
- 為一隨機變數；80%
 - 減少；40%
 - 為 10%；40%
 - 為一固定常數；20%
 - 以上皆非
16. 若購買力平價說成立，則實質匯率
- 應為一固定常數
 - 應會上升，當外國物價水準相對本國物價水準上升時
 - 應會下降，當外國物價水準相對本國物價水準下降時
 - B 與 C 皆正確
 - 以上皆正確
17. 通貨膨脹稅(inflation tax)是指
- 因通貨膨脹所造成的金融資產之名目利率與實質利率之間的差異
 - 由於所得稅的課徵是針對名目所得而非實質所得，所以通貨膨脹的存在使政府的稅收增加
 - 政府支出愈多，留給私部門的產出愈少，所以物價便會下降
 - 因通貨膨脹所造成的土地資產之名目報酬率與實質報酬率之間的差異
 - 政府藉由新發行貨幣造成通貨膨脹所取得之收入
18. 完全被預期到的通貨膨脹之下的鞋皮成本(shoe-leather cost)指的是
- 因為本國幣貶值所造成的進口原物料價格上漲(成本)
 - 為了要買到最低的價格所花的購買時間成本
 - 為了改變產品標價與重印產品目錄所花的成本
 - 為了尋找最合適的工作所花的成本
 - 為了持有較少現金而必須時常前往銀行或自動提款機提款的不方便(成本)
19. 假設印度的每人實質所得每年成長 6%，要花多久的時間它的實質所得才能變成現在的八倍？
- 二十五年
 - 三十五年
 - 四十五年
 - 五十五年
 - 六十五年
20. 春節前後民眾對於新台幣的需求大量增加，央行可以透過何種貨幣政策工具來滿足民眾的需求？
- 調高重貼現率
 - 調高存款準備率
 - 進行自主性的公開市場買入
 - 進行防禦性的公開市場買入
 - 在外匯市場拋售美金

21.

Which of the following may make it difficult for oligopolists to collude to set price?

- A. a large number of firms.
- B. a standardized product.
- C. high barriers to entry.
- D. the tendency for collusion to lower joint profits in the long run.
- E. licensing restrictions by government.

22.

Which of the following is not a factor of production?

- A. land
- B. labor
- C. capital
- D. money
- E. All of the above are not factors of production.

23.

Which of the following statements about trade is true?

- A. Unrestricted international trade benefits every person in a country equally.
- B. People that are skilled at all activities cannot benefit from trade.
- C. Trade can benefit everyone in society because it allows people to specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage.
- D. Trade can benefit everyone in society because it allows people to specialize in activities in which they have an absolute advantage.

24.

Joe is a tax accountant. He receives \$100 per hour doing tax returns. He can type 10,000 characters per hour into spreadsheets. He can hire an assistant who types 2500 characters per hour into spreadsheets.

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Joe should not hire an assistant because the assistant cannot type as fast as fast as he.
- B. Joe should hire the assistant as long as he pays the assistant less than \$100 per hour.
- C. Joe should hire the assistant as long as he pays the assistant less than \$25 per hour.
- D. none of the above.

25.

If a new technological breakthrough in genetic engineering makes it possible to grow twice as much corn per acre as had been possible in the past, the most likely result will be:

- A. a decrease (shift to the left) in the supply of corn, due to the increased costs associated with the new technology.
- B. an increase (shift to the right) in the supply of corn, due to the reduced cost of production.
- C. an increase in the demand for corn, due to the greatly reduced price.
- D. an increase in quantity supplied, due to the increased willingness to sell corn.
- E. a shift from corn production to wheat production, using all of the extra land not needed for corn production.

26.

If equilibrium quantity rises but equilibrium price remains unchanged, the cause is:

- A. an increase in both supply and demand.
- B. an increase in demand and decrease in supply.
- C. a decrease in demand and increase in supply.
- D. a decrease in both demand and supply.
- E. an increase in demand in a market subject to a price ceiling.

27.

As income rises during economic upturns, consumption of fast food declines, yet as income falls during economic downturns, consumption of fast food rises. The most likely explanation is:

- A. changing tastes for fast food.
- B. negative income elasticity of demand.
- C. very low price elasticity of demand.
- D. very high price elasticity of supply.
- E. high income elasticity of demand.

28. ※ 注意：本題請作答於試卷內「非選擇題作答區」第一頁，並應註明作答之題號。

Which of the following is most likely to have a high income elasticity of demand?

- A. used children's books.
- B. rented dwellings.
- C. brown bag lunches from home.
- D. bananas.
- E. fancy clothing
- F. instant noodles.

29.

If the price elasticity of demand is 0.5, then a 20% price hike will lead to a:

- A. 5% drop in quantity demanded.
- B. 10% drop in quantity demanded.
- C. 20% drop in quantity demanded.
- D. 40% drop in quantity demanded.
- E. 100% drop in quantity demanded.

30. ※ 注意：本題請作答於試卷內「非選擇題作答區」第一頁，並應註明作答之題號。

A tax on buyers is:

- A. equivalent to a tax on sellers.
- B. likely to be harder on the poor than a tax on sellers.
- C. harder to shift than a tax on sellers.
- D. easier to shift than a tax on sellers.
- E. all of the above.
- F. none of the above

31.

Which of the following statements is true of surpluses?

- A. A surplus results whenever price is held above equilibrium.
- B. In markets that are allowed to adjust, surpluses tend to be eliminated by competition among sellers.
- C. Surpluses result from binding price floors.

- D. A surplus is calculated as quantity supplied less quantity demanded.
- E. All of the above are true.

32.

Free markets tend to have which of the following social advantage? They:

- A. maximize profit.
- B. maximize the number of goods produced.
- C. allocate production to the least-cost producers.
- D. minimize consumer surplus and producer surplus.
- E. maximize equity.

33.

Medical care is vital to our survival. From society's standpoint, we should increase our spending on health as long as:

- A. anyone is sick.
- B. we can afford it.
- C. total benefit increases when we increase spending.
- D. total cost is less than total benefit.
- E. an extra dollar of health care spending generates at least a dollar in added benefits.

34.

Suppose that beer is taxed at a very low rate. If the government gradually increases the tax rate on beer, tax revenues are likely to:

- A. fall.
- B. rise.
- C. remain unchanged.
- D. rise initially, then eventually fall.
- E. fall initially, then eventually rise.

35.

If Taiwan buys automobiles from Japan, then in Taiwan:

- A. auto producers lose and consumers gain.
- B. auto producers gain and consumers lose.
- C. both auto producers and consumers lose.
- D. both auto producers and consumers gain.
- E. after the market adjusts, neither consumers nor producers are affected.

36.

The domestic price of sugar in Taiwan is significantly higher than the world price. This indicates that:

- A. the domestic market for sugar is experiencing high demand.
- B. the domestic has a comparative advantage in producing sugar.
- C. other countries are subsidizing their sugar unfairly.
- D. other countries have a comparative advantage in producing sugar.
- E. trade barriers are low in the world market for sugar.

37.

If the last unit of output produced at a paper mill has a value to society of \$10 and a social cost of \$15, but the private cost to the company is \$10, and the current price is \$10, then the:

- A. market is in equilibrium, but a lower output would make society better off.
- B. market is in equilibrium, but a higher output would make society better off.
- C. output and price are too low for equilibrium.
- D. output is too low, and price is too high, for equilibrium.
- E. output is too high, and price is too low, for equilibrium.

38.

Diseconomies of scale result when:

- A. diminishing marginal product occurs.
- B. balling average total cost occurs.
- C. output increases more than proportionately to changes in inputs.
- D. increasing all inputs proportionately results in increasing Average Total Costs.
- E. modern production techniques require larger numbers of workers, in order to take advantage of specialization.

39.

Long-run supply is more elastic than short-run supply for the industry because in the long run:

- A. costs are higher.
- B. costs are lower.
- C. firms can enter or exit the industry.
- D. firms can expand or contract the number of workers they hire.
- E. none of the above.

40. Monopoly results because of:

- A. barriers to entry into the industry.
- B. greed by the seller.
- C. lack of interest by potential competitors.
- D. inadequate regulation by government.
- E. all of the above.

※注意：第Ⅱ及第Ⅲ大題請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

II. 簡答題 (每題 10 分)

1. 假設在浮動匯率制度下，有一小型開放經濟體系。目前的匯率(e)為 2，且本國利率與世界利率水準相同。

$$C = C_a + 0.85(Y - T)$$

$$C_a = 200 - 8r$$

$$T = 200 + 0.2Y$$

$$(M/P)^d = 0.25Y - 25r$$

$$M^s/P = 2250$$

$$I_p = 1700 - 32r$$

$$G = 1800$$

$$NX = 870 - 0.08Y - 200e$$

- 1) 當 $e=2$ 時請求出 IS 與 LM 曲線? (2 分)
- 2) 請求出均衡時的 Y 與 r 。(2 分)
- 3) 假設該小型開放經濟體系之執政當局決定推動多項大型公共建設，提高政府支出到 $G=2200$ 。請問新的 Y 與 r 為何? (此時國際收支尚未開始調整，本國利率與外國利率可以不相同。)(2 分)
- 4) 現在容許此小型開放經濟體系的匯率可以調整使其達到最終的均衡狀態，請問最終的均衡 Y 與 r 為何? (2 分) 請簡要描述此小型開放經濟體系調整到此最終均衡狀態的過程。(2 分)

III. 作圖題【10 分】

巴波經濟研究中心發現，國內網路遊戲事業自去年六月底到去年十二月底，以下五個經濟變數有或大或小的變動

經濟變數	變動情形
網路遊戲需求量	小幅增加
網路遊戲產品售價	鉅幅減少
國民所得	小幅減少
網路遊戲業單位人工成本	小幅增加
消費者對網路遊戲產品偏好	小幅增加

請將上述訊息，在二度空間 (只有橫軸和縱軸)的圖形上，標示於國內網路遊戲事業的產業需求線。

請小心：您可以標示出超過二條產業需求線。但是如果標示出超過二度空間圖形或是標示出產業需求線以外其他任何曲線，將酌減分數。未標示橫軸和縱軸者，將酌減分數。