

※ 注意：請於試卷上「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

【以下每題選擇題都是 2 分】

1. 王小明在一個小時中可以製作 5 個比薩或 12 個蘋果派，李大同則可以製作 6 個比薩或 18 個蘋果派。由以上的資訊我們可知，_____對於製作比薩有_____利益(advantage)。
 - A. 王小明，絕對(absolute)
 - B. 王小明，比較(comparative)
 - C. 李大同，比較(comparative)
 - D. 以上皆非
2. 當通貨膨脹率每_____超過 50%時就被稱作_____，是最嚴重的一種通貨膨脹形式。
 - A. 月，hyperinflation
 - B. 年，hyperinflation
 - C. 月，superinflation
 - D. 年，superinflation
3. 若加總起來甲國是向世界其他國家借款，則我們可知
 - A. 甲國有財政收支的盈餘
 - B. 甲國有財政收支的赤字
 - C. 甲國的進口小於其出口
 - D. 甲國的出口小於其進口
4. 下列何者屬於國民所得帳中的投資？
 - A. 一修車技師所購買以作為修車用的新工具
 - B. 一百股台積電的股票
 - C. 一對新婚夫婦所購買的二十年中古屋
 - D. 財政部發行的政府公債
5. 根據下列資料，請計算乙國的失業率為何？
人口 = 100, 勞動力 = 80, 受僱人數 = 70, 失意的工人數(discouraged workers) = 5。
 - A. $10/100 \times 100$
 - B. $10/80 \times 100$
 - C. $15/80 \times 100$
 - D. $5/70 \times 100$
6. 當外國廠商以低於其生產成本的價格販售其出口品時，我們稱之為
 - A. A Nontariff barrier
 - B. A quota
 - C. Dumping
 - D. A tariff
7. 中央銀行的政策工具包括
 - A. 貨幣基數
 - B. 結構性的財政赤字
 - C. 李嘉圖-巴洛效果(Ricardo-Barro effect)
 - D. 公開市場操作
8. 凱恩斯學派與貨幣學派皆認為經濟體系的波動是起因於
 - A. 總和需求與總和供給曲線的移動
 - B. 總和需求曲線的移動(絕大多數的時候)
 - C. 結構性財政赤字的變動
 - D. 財政政策的施行
9. 假設台灣的投資需求意願遭受一個很大的負面衝擊，根據實質景氣循環模型(real business cycle model)我們可以預期下列何種情況會發生？
 - A. 央行會調降存款準備率
 - B. 結構性財政赤字會增加
 - C. 實質工資會上升
 - D. 實質利率會下降
10. 若台灣的生育率上升使得人口增加，則充分就業下的 GDP(potential GDP)會_____，就業水準會_____，而實質工資會_____。
 - A. 增加，增加，下降
 - B. 減少，增加，上升
 - C. 增加，增加，上升
 - D. 增加，減少，下降
11. 資本報酬率(return on capital)為_____利率，其定義為_____利率以_____調整過。
 - A. 名目，實質，通貨膨脹率

- B. 實質，名目，實質國內生產毛額
C. 實質，名目，通貨膨脹率
D. 國內生產毛額，名目，失業率
12. 假設每一工人小時(labor per hour)的資本每年成長百分之三，而技術變動則每年成長百分之二。若使用三分之一原則(one-third rule)，我們可推論每一工人小時的實質國內生產毛額會每年成長百分之_____。
- A. 三
B. 九
C. 四點五
D. 五
13. 假設美國聯準會宣佈調降聯邦資金利率的目標值，降幅為 50 個基本點(basis point)，而此舉完全在社會大眾的預期之中。根據新古典模型(且其他條件不變)，聯準會此舉將會使得實質國內生產毛額_____。
- A. 增加
B. 維持不變
C. 下降
D. 有可能增加、維持不變或下降
14. 某篇報紙經濟專欄中指出，在預期中的擴張性貨幣政策會使得總產出增加，但若此擴張性貨幣政策的實施是出乎社會大眾預料之外，則總產出的增加會更多。我們可以合理推論撰寫此專欄的經濟學家應為
- A. 新古典學派經濟學家
B. 貨幣學派經濟學家
C. 新凱恩斯學派經濟學家
D. 凱恩斯學派經濟學家
15. 理論上我們可以利用比較_____來區別需求牽動(demand-pull)的通貨膨脹與成本推動(cost-push)的通貨膨脹。
- A. 物價相對於工資上升的速度
B. 物價相對於工資上升的時點
C. 政府負債相對於實質國內生產毛額的大小
D. 實際失業率相對於其自然失業率的水準
16. 假設央行的貨幣政策為釘住某一固定利率水準，則政府支出的_____會迫使央行增加貨幣供給來防止利率_____。
- A. 減少；上升
B. 減少；下降
C. 增加；下降
D. 增加；上升
17. 在 1929 到 1933 的大蕭條期間，美國的貨幣基數增加了 20%，但是貨幣供給卻下降了 25%，其原因為
- A. 現金相對於存款的比例上升
B. 銀行持有較少的超額準備
C. 貨幣乘數在這段期間增加
D. 貼現貸款數量增加
18. 根據 Heckscher-Ohlin 要素稟賦模型之分析，可以支持以下的何種論點？
- A. 國際貿易會使富裕國家的資本擁有者的狀況變得惡劣
B. 國際貿易會使富裕國家的低技術勞工的狀況變得惡劣
C. 國際貿易會使貧窮國家的勞工的狀況變得惡劣
D. 國際貿易會使富裕國家的勞工的狀況變得惡劣
19. 重力模型(gravity model)提供了以下何者的合理解釋？
- A. 亞洲與美國間的貿易比 NAFTA 的貿易成長較快
B. 勞務的貿易比財貨的貿易成長較快
C. 歐盟國家間的貿易量超過歐盟國家對世界其他國家的貿易量
D. 工業製造品的貿易比農產品的貿易成長較快
20. 下列何者最適於定義一最適通貨區域(optimum currency area)？

- A. 一群國家使用相同的貨幣
B. 一群國家或區域因為財貨與勞務的貿易而將經濟緊密相連
C. 一群國家或區域因為生產因素的跨國移動而將經濟緊密相連
D. B 與 C 皆正確
21. 在 IS-LM 模型中，財政政策的乘數效果會因下列何者而增加？
A. 政府支出的大幅上升
B. 貨幣供給的擴張
C. 貨幣供給的緊縮
D. 所得稅率的調降
22. 假設美國淨出口的自主性水準(autonomous level)與日圓兌美金的匯率(yens per dollar)有正相關，則在 IS-LM 模型中，其他條件不變下，美金的升值會
A. 使美國產出水準下降
B. 產生排擠效果
C. 使美國國民對美金的實值需求減少
D. 使美國產出水準上升
23. 假設消費與利率不相關，而計畫性的投資需求則與利率有負相關，則我們可知
A. 貨幣需求與利率不相關
B. 對財貨勞務的需求與利率不相關
C. 貨幣政策並不會影響實質產出
D. 以上皆非
24. 國際三難課題(international trilemma)描述的是下列哪三件事是無法同時達成的？
A. 通貨膨脹，失業與浮動匯率制度
B. 本國貨幣政策自主性，資本自由移動與固定匯率制度
C. 通貨膨脹，資本自由移動與固定匯率制度
D. 本國貨幣政策自主性，通貨膨脹與固定匯率制度
25. 一條較平坦的 IS 曲線隱含總和需求曲線將會
A. 較陡且乘數會變得較大
B. 較平且乘數會變得較大
C. 較陡且乘數會變得較小
D. 較平且乘數會變得較小
26. The demand curve for automobiles will shift to the right if:
A. the price of automobiles decreases.
B. interest rates increase.
C. advertising expenditures increase.
D. the price of steel decreases.
27. Given limited budgets, consumers obtain the most satisfaction if they purchase goods and services that:
A. cost the least.
B. provide the highest level of marginal utility.
C. provide the highest level of total utility.
D. provide the highest level of marginal utility per dollar spent.
28. If the income elasticity of demand for a good is greater than one, the good is:
A. an inferior good.
B. a noncyclical normal good.
C. a cyclical normal good.
D. neither a normal nor an inferior good.
29. When considering effects on the automobile market, a decrease in auto worker health benefits leads to:
A. a shift in supply.
B. a shift in demand.
C. movement along the supply curve.
D. movement along the demand curve.
30. A production function specifies the:
A. maximum possible output that can be produced at a given cost.
B. maximum possible output that can be produced given varying degrees of technological progress.

- C. minimum cost necessary to produce a given output level.
D. minimum quantity of inputs necessary to produce a given output level.
31. Right-angle shaped isoquants reflect inputs that are:
A. inefficient.
B. perfect complements.
C. perfect substitutes.
D. imperfect substitutes.
32. In the decision process, management should always consider:
A. historical costs.
B. relevant costs.
C. sunk costs.
D. implicit costs only.
33. If the productivity of variable factors is decreasing in the short-run:
A. marginal cost must decrease as output increases.
B. marginal cost must increase as output increases.
C. average cost must decrease as output increases.
D. average cost must increase as output increases.
34. With the opportunity for beneficial learning, a firm's learning curve is:
A. upward sloping.
B. downward sloping.
C. horizontal.
D. vertical.
35. Fixed costs:
A. affect average variable costs.
B. influence marginal costs.
C. are used for short-run operating decisions.
D. can safely be eliminated from the short-run cost estimation process.
36. The marginal cost relation derived from a cubic cost function is a:
A. linear relation.
B. multiplicative relation.
C. quadratic cost function.
D. cubic cost function.
37. The demand curve for a unique product without substitutes is:
A. vertical.
B. upward sloping.
C. downward sloping.
D. horizontal.
38. Wages for labor will be highest in labor markets consisting of:
A. perfectly competitive buyers and sellers.
B. perfectly competitive buyers and a monopolist.
C. a monopsonist and perfectly competitive sellers.
D. a monopsonist and monopolist.
39. A monopolistically competitive firm will earn short run positive economic profits if it firm can set a price:
A. higher than minimum average cost.
B. equal to minimum average cost.
C. higher than average cost.
D. equal to marginal revenue.
40. Concentration ratios:
A. understate the relative importance of domestic firms when import competition is important.
B. overstate the relative importance of firms in local markets.
C. ignore potential entrants.
D. measure the degree of buyer concentration.
41. During off-peak periods, firms should base their markup pricing on:

- A. historical costs.
B. fully allocated costs.
C. incremental costs.
D. sunk costs.
42. Successful price discrimination requires:
A. identical price elasticities among submarkets.
B. the ability to prevent transfers among customers in different submarkets.
C. inelastic demand in each submarket.
D. constant marginal costs.
43. A government policy that addresses market failures caused by positive externalities is:
A. the establishment of operating controls.
B. patent grants.
C. subsidies for pollution reduction.
D. tax policy.
44. Government seeks to aid economic efficiency in the case of natural monopoly through:
A. breaking the natural monopolist up into smaller competitors.
B. creating government-financed corporations to compete with the natural monopolist.
C. subsidizing competitors.
D. price regulation.
45. When the allowed rate of return exceeds the cost of capital:
A. industry will shift to capital intensive methods of production.
B. industry will not grow rapidly enough.
C. the combinations of inputs employed by the industry will be optimal.
D. the cost of capital will rise.
46. Above-normal profits reward:
A. innovation.
B. inefficiency.
C. workers.
D. suppliers.
47. Total revenue increases at a constant rate as output increases when average revenue:
A. is constant.
B. increases as output increases.
C. increases and then decreases as output increases.
D. exceeds price.
48. Incremental profit is:
A. the change in profits earned by the firm over a brief period of time.
B. the change in profit that results from a unitary change in output.
C. total revenue minus total cost.
D. the change in profit caused by a given managerial decision.
49. If marginal profit is positive, as output increases:
A. average profit must increase.
B. total profit must decrease.
C. total profit must increase.
D. average and total profit must increase.
50. If you are indifferent between \$1 and a lottery ticket that gives you a 0.001 chance of winning \$1,000 you are:
A. a risk seeker.
B. risk neutral.
C. risk averse.
D. risk elastic.