一、選擇題（每題3分）：請從選項中選出最正確的一個，各題答案請註明題號。

1. Suppose the price of gasoline rises 10%. If the elasticity of demand for gasoline is 0.2, the quantity demanded of gasoline would
   (a) rise 200%.
   (b) fall 10%.
   (c) fall 2%.
   (d) fall 50%.

2. If an economist states that the cost of commuting by bus for a rich man is higher than for a poor man, we would infer the economist was talking about the notion of
   (a) the invisible hand.
   (b) opportunity cost.
   (c) the law of diminishing returns.
   (d) the principle of comparative advantage.

3. The market price in a perfectly competitive industry in short-run equilibrium is $3 and the minimum average cost for all firms is $2.50. In the long run, we would expect an increase in
   (a) each firm's output.
   (b) each firm's average cost.
   (c) each firm's profit.
   (d) the number of firms.

4. Tariffs are different from quotas because they
   (a) increase the quantity traded.
   (b) decrease the price paid by consumers.
   (c) Increase government revenue.
   (d) place all the burden of the tax on foreigners.

5. In which of the following ways is a monopolist different from a perfect competitor?
   (a) Average cost will continually drop as output expands.
   (b) Price is above marginal cost.
   (c) The demand curve for the industry has a negative slope.
   (d) All of the above are true.

6. In the short run, the firm can not
   (a) vary output.
   (b) respond to an increase in demand.
   (c) vary any of the inputs in production.
   (d) vary the physical size of the plant.

7. A tax on sales of a good, when compared to the market equilibrium without the tax, will result in a ____ price paid by buyers and a ____ quantity traded.
   (a) higher; lower
   (b) lower; lower
   (c) higher; higher
   (d) lower; higher.

8. If the Central Bank wants an expansionary monetary policy, it could

   (a) reduce interest rates on savings and time deposits.

   (b) reduce discount rate.

   (c) sell government securities.

   (d) all of the above.

9. In an economy that has zero net exports, equilibrium investment is equal to

   (a) the government deficit.

   (b) equilibrium savings.

   (c) equilibrium savings plus the government deficit.

   (d) equilibrium savings minus government deficit.

10. If real GDP grows at a rate of 3%, velocity is constant, and the money supply is growing at a rate of 6%, the equilibrium rate of inflation is

    (a) 3%.

    (b) 6%.

    (c) 9%.

    (d) 18%.

11. Which of the following is most likely to result in a natural monopoly?

    (a) Low fixed cost, high variable cost.

    (b) High fixed cost, high variable cost.

    (c) High fixed cost, low variable cost.

    (d) Low fixed cost, low variable cost.

12. A firm's short-run supply curve is

    (a) the portion of its marginal cost curve lying on or above the average total cost curve.

    (b) the portion of its marginal cost curve lying on or above the average variable cost curve.

    (c) the portion of its average cost/variable cost curve lying on or above the marginal cost curve.

    (d) the portion of its average variable cost curve lying on or above the average total cost curve.

二、是非題（每題1分）： 請指出以下陳述正確或不正確，正確答○，不正確答╳，勿作解釋，各題答
   案請註明題號。

13. 利率上升可以增加總和需求。
14. 現行價格下，需求量大於供給量，價格將會上漲。
15. 亞當史密斯所稱的「看不見的手」是指政府糾正市場失靈的政策。
16. 投資需求增加可以增加總和需求。

17. 進口洋酒消費需求增加可以增加總和需求。
18. 需求提高會導致消費者剩餘(consumer surplus)增加。
19. 政府賣出公債將使貨幣供給寬鬆。
20. 菲利浦曲線(Philips Curve)表示失業率與物價上漲的關係。
21. 長期總和供給是指在失業率為零時的生產水準。
22. 政府以貨幣政策控制物價，以財政政策降低失業。
23. 政府以赤字預算來擴大支出提振景氣將可能犧牲長期經濟繁榮。
24. 鼓勵失業勞工進入學校進修可以降低失業率。
25. 升值通常可以使進口增加。
26. 降低銀行存款準備率將使貨幣供給減少。

三、問答題

1. 說明銀行資金氾濫，對 M1 及 M2 年增率的影響。(十分)

2. 為什麼在景氣循環的過程中，有人說物價會落後實質 GDP 反映景氣的變化？ (十分)

3. 台北市政府最近管制網路咖啡店的設立。現假設北市的政策是禁止網咖的設立。這就經濟學的觀點可能會有效率損失，請用消費者剩餘及生產者剩餘分析之。(十分) 現在假設網咖的消費不會影響周圍的鄰居，請舉出一合乎經濟學邏輯的理由支持對網咖的管制。(二十分)