

科目：經濟學

類組別：A2. B3

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*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

一、 選擇題(每題五分)

1. The utility-maximizing combination of goods occurs when: (a) the marginal utility of each good is equal (b) the total utility of each good is equal (c) the quantity consumed of each good is equal (d) the marginal utility per dollar spent on each good is equal
2. When a single-price monopoly is maximizing its profit, the level of output it produces is: (a) efficient because profit is maximized (b) inefficient because $P > MC$ (c) efficient because $MR = MC$ (d) efficient because costs are minimized
3. When an agent lacks an incentive to promote the best interests of the principal, and the principal cannot observe the actions of the agent, there is said to be (a) an optimal contract (b) monitoring (c) a separating equilibrium (d) moral hazard
4. The labor supply curve bends backward if the: (a) income effect outweighs the substitution effect (b) substitution effect outweighs the income effect (c) demand for labor is elastic (d) demand for labor is inelastic
5. A normal good has: (a) an income elasticity of demand greater than 1.0 (b) a price elasticity of demand greater than 1.0 (c) a positive price elasticity of demand (d) a positive income elasticity of demand
6. The intersection of the MC and ATC curves is the point at which: (a) average total cost is minimized (b) average variable cost is minimized (c) average fixed cost is minimized (d) total product is maximized
7. In an industry of monopolistic competition, when firms incur an economic loss, firms will: (a) enter the industry, and demand will increase for the original firms (b) exit the industry, and demand will increase for the remaining firms (c) exit the industry, and demand will decrease for the remaining firms (d) enter the industry, and demand will decrease for the original firms
8. Assuming money neutrality in the classical model, a 10% increase in the nominal money supply would cause: (a) a 10% increase in the real money supply (b) a 10% decrease in the real money supply (c) no change in the real money supply (d) a less than 10% change in the price level due to a shift in the aggregate supply curve
9. 以下何者為真：(a)當本國貨幣預期貶值，外國資金流入本國 (b)當本國利率相對外國利率上升，外國資金流入本國 (c)到外國觀光的外匯支出，是屬於資本帳的支出 (d)央行在美元外匯市場拋售其所持有的美元，會使本國貨幣相對美元貶值
10. 以下何者為真：(a)若所得提高，使貨幣市場均衡之利率必然下降 (b)總合需求 AD 線代表商品市場與勞動市場的均衡 (c)央行調高存款準備率會導致 AD 線左移 (d)生產技術進步會導致 AD 線右移

二、 問答與計算題

1. 利用供給與需求曲線圖形就下列各事件發生，分析是屬於供給或供給量變動，還是需求或需求量變動：(每小題五分)

- (a). 肥料價格上漲，引起小麥價格上漲
- (b). 小麥價格上漲引起小麥生產量增加
- (c). 因為汞污染稻米，導致小麥價格上漲
- (d). 因為汽油價格上漲，引起大型車的價格下降

2. 1973-74 年的石油禁運危機，形成停滯性通貨膨脹現象。

- (a). 利用 AD-AS 圖形分析說明對產出和物價的影響。(五分)
- (b). 假如為了恢復景氣，政府採用擴張性貨幣政策，利用 AD-AS 圖形分析其對產出和物價的影響。並以 Phillips 曲線的架構來看，物價與失業率之間的關係會如何？(十分)

3. 設有一個不從事國際貿易的島國，島上各部門的支出如下：

$$C=50+0.8Y, \quad I=30, \quad G=40$$

- (a). 總體經濟體系達成均衡時，總支出為若干？(五分)
- (b). 若 I 減少為 20，對均衡支出有何影響？(五分)
- (c). 當邊際消費傾向(marginal propensity to consume)變為 0.7，則此經濟體系的支出成數大小有何變化？(五分)