注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。

－作答注意事項－

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。

2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。

3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「� 由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。

4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。

5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。

6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

一、單選題(40 分，每題 5 分)

1.　In recent years, a number of cities in the U.S. have enacted taxes on soda and other sweetened beverages. If the policy goal of these city governments is to raise tax revenue to fund important initiatives such as education programs, this would be most successful if the price elasticity of demand for these sweetened beverages is
(A) elastic.
(B) inelastic.
(C) unit elastic.
(D) perfectly elastic.

2.　Consider a perfect competitive market. An import tariff will _____ overall domestic national welfare and an export subsidy will _____ overall domestic national welfare.
(A) increase; decrease.
(B) have an ambiguous effect on; increase.
(C) have an ambiguous effect on; decrease
(D) increase; have an ambiguous effect on

3.　A monopoly differs from monopolistic competition in that
(A) a monopoly has market power while a firm in monopolistic competition does not have any market power.
(B) a monopoly can never make a loss but a firm in monopolistic competition can.
(C) in a monopoly there are significant entry barriers but there are low barriers to entry in a monopolistically competitive market structure.
(D) (B) and (C)
(E) (A), (B) and (C).

4.　According to the quantity theory of money, the inflation rate equals
(A) the money supply minus real output.
(B) the growth rate of real output minus the growth rate of the money supply.
(C) real output minus the money supply.
(D) the growth rate of the money supply minus the growth rate of real output.

5. The Coase theorem states that

    (A) government intervention is always needed if externalities are present.

    (B) assigning property rights is the only thing the government should do in a market economy.

    (C) if transactions costs are low, private bargaining will result in an efficient solution to the problem of externalities.

    (D) a free-market equilibrium is the best solution to address externalities.

6. Which of the following would contribute to a sustained high rate of economic growth in the long run in an economy?

    (A) growth in capital per hour worked accompanied by technological change

    (B) increases in labor force participation rates as workers who are out of the labor force pursue rising wages

    (C) a shift of workers in the economy from the agricultural sector to the nonagricultural sector

    (D) an influx of immigrant labor into an economy without any accompanying technological change

7. Based on the following information, what is the balance on the current account in the U.S.?

    Exports of goods and services = $5 billion

    Imports of goods and services = $3 billion

    Net income on investments = -$2 billion

    Net transfers = -$2 billion

    Increase in foreign holdings of assets in the United States = $4 billion

    Increase in U.S. holdings of assets in foreign countries = -$1 billion

    (A) -$2 billion

    (B) -$1 billion

    (C) $1 billion

    (D) $3 billion

8. What is the government purchases multiplier if the tax rate is 0.2 and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75? Assume the economy is closed.
   (A) 2.5
   (B) 5
   (C) 1.2
   (D) 6.7

二、名詞解釋(20 分，每題 5 分)
   1. 外部規模經濟（External economies of scale）
   2. 怯志勞工（Discourage labors）
   3. 菲利浦曲線（Phillips curve）
   4. 強制貨幣（Fiat money）

三、問答題(40 分)[請詳細列出計算過程與詳細說明你的分析過程]

1. [30 分] Suppose a monopoly can produce any level of output it wishes at a constant marginal cost of $5 per unit. This firm's average cost is $5. Assume the monopoly sells its goods in two different markets. The demand function in the first market is: $Q_1 = 55 - P_1$, and the demand function in the second market is: $Q_2 = 70 - 2P_2$

   a、 If the monopolist can separate these two markets, what level of output should be produced in each market? What price will the monopolist charge in each market? What are the total profits of the monopolist?

   b、 How could your answer in part (a) change if it costs consumers only $4 per unit to transport goods between the two markets?

   c、 Now assume the two different markets 1 and 2 are just two individual consumers. Suppose the firm could adopt a linear two-part tariff under which marginal prices charged to the two consumers must be equal but their lump-sum entry fees might vary. What pricing schedule should the firm charge for these two consumers? What is the total profit of the firm?

2. [10分] 假設一國經濟一開始處在長期均衡。現因中東發生戰爭，國際油價上漲。請畫出總和供給(Aggregate supply, AS)與總和需求(aggregate demand, AD)曲線，分析油價上漲對該國實質產出與物價之影響。假設該國中央銀行欲使該國實質產出回到長期均衡水準，試問央行將採取何種政策？並以總和供給(Aggregate supply, AS)與總和需求(aggregate demand, AD)曲線描繪該政策對物價水準與產出之影響。