一、選擇題(每題 3 分):

1. 假設只有 X 和 Y 兩種商品(互補或替代),且 X 財價格下跌,請問下列敘述何者正確?
   (A)替代效果必然會使 X 財的需求量增加　(B)所得效果必然會使 X 材需求量增加
   (C)替代效果必然會使 Y 財的需求量增加　(D)所得效果必然會使 Y 財的需求量增加。

2. 民國八十五年暑假賀伯颱風過境,如果台灣地區蔬菜產量減產 50%,但市場上的蔬菜平均價格卻上漲 90%,則台灣地區人們對蔬菜的需求價格彈性為: (A)0　(B)0.56　(C)1.8　(D)45

3. 按綠色國民所得,若某小國的國民生產淨額為 100,000 億元,自然資源耗損為 300 億元,環境品質耗損為 3,000 億元,則計算後的綠色國民所得為:
   (A)103,300 億元　(B)3,000 億元　(C)3,300 億元　(D)96,700 億元

4. 假設私人手中完全不持有通貨,而且銀行體系也沒有超額準備,當中央銀行以新台幣十億元在公開市場購買政府公債後,透過銀行體系的貨幣創造過程,最後所額外增加的貨幣數量將有多少(假設法定準備率為 10%)?
   (A)100 億元　(B)90 億元　(C)110 億元　(D)11 億元

5. 假設其他因素維持不變,請以供給和需求的市場圖形分析雲端科技的進一步發展,如何影響到其他非雲端相關科系之學生人數? 非雲端相關科系之學生人數
   (A)均衡量上升　(B)均衡量下降　(C)均衡量不變　(D)無法推論均衡量的變化。

6. 近日來美國華爾街研究者正積極展開對造成 2008-2009 年金融危機原因的調查,葛林史班認為造成此次房地產泡沫的推動因素主要為何?
   (A) 起了推動作用的是中、長期利率。　(B)利率是被新興市場國家湧入美國的儲蓄金拉低的。　(C) 監管體系未能有效發揮作用。　(D)以上皆是。

7. Assume, for France, that the domestic price of tea without international trade is higher than the world price of tea. This suggests that
   (A) France will export tea if international trade is allowed.
   (B) France has an absolute advantage over other countries in producing tea.
   (C) other countries have a comparative advantage over France in producing tea.
   (D) French tea buyers will become worse off if international trade is allowed.

8. The supply and demand for rice are described by the following equations:
   Supply: $Q_S = 5P - 80$; Demand: $Q_D = 200 - 2P$　The equilibrium price is

   (A)$5　(B) $30　(C) $40　(D) $10

9. According to the 8th question, the total surplus is
   (A) 600　(B) 1,000　(C) 280　(D) 6,000

10. The production possibilities frontier simplifies a complex economy to high-light some basic but powerful ideas including:
    (A) scarcity & economic growth　(B) efficiency & economic growth
    (C) trade-offs & opportunity cost　(D) All of the above.

11. If the cross-price elasticity of demand is negative, then the two goods would be
    (A) substitutes.　(B) complements.　(C) luxuries.　(D) normal goods.

12. Which of the following policies would Keynes's followers support when an increase in business optimism shifts the aggregate demand curve away from long-run equilibrium?
    (A) decrease taxes　(B) increase government expenditures
    (C) increase the money supply.　(D) None of the above is correct.

13. Unemployment would decrease and prices increase if
    (A) aggregate demand shifted right.　(B) aggregate demand shifted left.
    (C) aggregate supply shifted right.　(D) aggregate supply shifted left.

本試題兩面印刷

14. Assume that Aruba and Iceland can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate.

	Labor Hours Needed to Make 1	
	Cooler	Radio
Aruba	2	5
Iceland	1	4

Aruba should specialize in the production of
(A) coolers and Iceland should specialize in the production of radios.
(B) radios and Iceland should specialize in the production of coolers.
(C) both goods and Iceland should specialize in the production of neither good.
(D) neither good and Iceland should specialize in the production of both goods.

15. Wages in excess of their equilibrium level help explain
(A) frictional but not structural unemployment.　(B) structural but not frictional unemployment.
(C) frictional and structural unemployment.　(D) neither frictional or structural unemployment.

16. The price of a Big Mac in Taiwan is NT$75.　The price in the USA is US$3.5.　According to the purchasing power parity, the predicted nominal exchange rate is
(A) US$1 = NT$21.　(B) NT$1 = US$1/21.　(C) US$1 = NT$30.　(D) NT$1 = US$1/30.

17. Ruth's wages was NT$50,000 in 1931.　CPI was 10 in 1931 and 200 in 2009.　What would Ruth's wages NT$50,000 in 1931 be equivalent to in 2009 dollars?
(a) 1,000,000　(b) 500,000　(c) 2,000,000　(d) 10,000,000

18. According to the quantity theory of money, if a country can produce zero rate of inflation and velocity is constant, then the country's money growth rate should
(A) be constant.　(B) equal the growth rate of output.　(C) be zero percent.　(D) decrease 1%.

19. Which of the following would be considered a topic of study in macroeconomics?
(A) the effect of agricultural price support programs on the cotton industry.
(B) the effect on Taiwan steel producers of an import quota imposed on foreign steel
(C) the effect of an increasing inflation rate on national living standards.
(D) the effect of an increase in the price of imported coffee beans on the Taiwan electronics industry.

20. Opponents of active stabilization policy
(A) advocate a monetary policy designed to offset changes in the unemployment rate.
(B) argue that fiscal policy is unable to change aggregate demand or aggregate supply.
(C) believe that the political process creates lags in the implementation of fiscal policy.
(D) None of the above is correct.

二、問題分析(每題佔 10 分)：　　　　　　　　　　　　本試題兩面印刷

1. 回答下列各小題，並以(1)和(2)小題答案回答後兩小題：
   (1)請指出三種廠商訂定「差別定價」的條件。
   (2)在何種情況下，廠商差別定價之訂價較高？
   (3)在網路訂購某家高鐵票，規定五天以前訂票才享有優待。　理由為何？
   (4)網路訂購這家高鐵票，規定五天以前訂購的優待票，不能更改乘客姓名。理由何在？

2. 假設我國原本處於總體均衡的狀況，試以 IS-LM 模型分析，在當前油價上漲時，中央銀行又採取緊縮的貨幣政策，對於所得及利率之影響為何？

3. 假設白雪先生的生命依照 Fisher 的兩期消費模型而運作：第一期工作，第二期退休沒有所得，白雪先生第一期的工作所得為$100,000。若他決定在兩期各消費$50,000，請問
   (1)他所面對的實質利率為何？
   (2)請畫無異曲線和預算線圖形，並用所得效果和替代效果的概念分析：若現在實質利率上升，在合乎一般假設的無異曲線下，第一期與第二期的消費會如何變動？
   (3)請問上述的跨期消費模型如何解釋總體經濟中所發生的「消費難題」(consumption puzzle)？

4. 若政府針對豪華轎車課徵奢侈稅率 100%，請以市場供需圖形和文字分析可能造成的租稅歸宿(Tax incidence)的狀況。

試題完