

經濟學試題

(限用答案本作答)

一、選擇題(每小題二分，共計四十分)

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_ 1. The simple circular-flow diagram illustrates that
  - a. production generates income so that income and production are the same.
  - b. the economy's income exceeds its production.
  - c. the production of an economy exceeds its income.
  - d. None of the above are necessarily correct.
- \_\_\_ 2.  $Y/L$  is
  - a. productivity.
  - b. output.
  - c. the availability of natural resources.
  - d. the amount of human capital.
- \_\_\_ 3. Stock indexes are
  - a. the average of a group of stock prices.
  - b. the average of a group of stock yields.
  - c. reports in the newspaper that report on the price of the stock and earnings of the corporation.
  - d. measures of the risk relative to the profitability of corporations.
- \_\_\_ 4. A closed economy does not
  - a. trade with other economies.
  - b. have free markets.
  - c. allow immigration.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
- \_\_\_ 5. The labor-force participation rate measures the percentage of the
  - a. total adult population that is in the labor force.
  - b. total adult population that is employed.
  - c. labor force that is employed.
  - d. labor force that is either employed or unemployed.
- \_\_\_ 6. When the Fed conducts open market purchases, bank reserves
  - a. increase and banks can increase lending.
  - b. increase and banks must decrease lending.
  - c. decrease and banks can increase lending.
  - d. decrease and banks must decrease lending.
- \_\_\_ 7. Prices direct economic activity in a market economy by
  - a. influencing the actions of buyers and sellers.
  - b. reducing scarcity of the goods and services produced.
  - c. eliminating the need for government intervention.
  - d. allocating goods and services produced in the most equitable way.
- \_\_\_ 8. Who is it that ultimately determines the demand for a product or service?
  - a. those who buy the product or service
  - b. the government
  - c. the producers who create the product or service
  - d. those who supply the raw materials used in the production of the good or service
- \_\_\_ 9. For a firm in a perfectly competitive market, the price of the good is always
  - a. equal to marginal revenue.
  - b. equal to total revenue.
  - c. greater than average revenue.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
- \_\_\_ 10. The GDP deflator is the ratio of
  - a. nominal GDP to real GDP multiplied by 100.
  - b. real GDP to nominal GDP multiplied by 100.

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- c. nominal GDP to real GDP.  
d. real GDP to nominal GDP.
11. Which of the following would not be considered physical capital?  
a. a computer used to help Mercury Delivery Service keep track of their orders  
b. on-the-job training  
c. a new factory building  
d. a desk used in an accountant's office
12. A decrease in the money supply creates an excess  
a. supply of money that is eliminated by rising prices.  
b. supply of money that is eliminated by falling prices.  
c. demand for money that is eliminated by rising prices.  
d. demand for money that is eliminated by falling prices.
13. The efficient markets hypothesis says that  
a. individual investors with no insider information can make no money in the stock market.  
b. it should be difficult to find stocks that are not correctly valued.  
c. stock prices do not follow a random walk.  
d. All of the above.
14. In addition to advising the president, one duty of the Council of Economic Advisors is to  
a. prepare the federal budget.  
b. write government regulations.  
c. advise Congress on economic matters.  
d. write the annual Economic Report of the President.
15. Whether a good is a luxury or necessity depends on  
a. the price of the good.  
b. the preferences of the buyer.  
c. the intrinsic properties of the good.  
d. how scarce the good is.
16. A key determinant of the elasticity of supply is  
a. the ability of sellers to change the price of the good they produce.  
b. the number of firms in the market.  
c. how responsive buyers are to changes in sellers' prices.  
d. the ability of sellers to change the amount of the good they produce.
17. Producer surplus equals  
a. Value to buyers - Amount paid by buyers.  
b. Amount received by sellers - Costs of sellers.  
c. Value to buyers - Costs of sellers.  
d. Value to buyers - Amount paid by buyers + Amount received by sellers - Costs of sellers.
18. In calculating accounting profit, accountants typically don't include  
a. long-run costs.  
b. sunk costs.  
c. explicit costs of production.  
d. opportunity costs that do not involve an outflow of money.
19. When a monopolist decreases the price of its good, consumers  
a. continue to buy the same amount.  
b. buy more.  
c. buy less.  
d. may buy more or less, depending on the price elasticity of demand.
20. A firm in a monopolistically competitive market operates  
a. where marginal revenue is zero.  
b. where marginal revenue is negative.  
c. on the rising portion of its average-total-cost curve.  
d. on the declining portion of its average-total-cost curve.

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二、設效用函數為：

$$U(X, Y) = X^{1/4} Y^{3/4}$$

且已知  $P_X=2, P_Y=6, M=1,600$

試求消費者均衡及貨幣的邊際效用。(10%)

三、設某獨占廠商之成本函數為  $C=1,000+4q+6q^2$ ，而市場需求函數

為  $P=400-5q$ ，求最適產量與價格，以及消費者剩餘。(10%)

四、何謂菲力普曲線？何謂痛苦指數？(10%)

五、凱因斯用那兩種陷阱來說明貨幣政策是無效的？試繪圖說明之。

(10%)

六、已知某一小國經濟的總體資料如下：

$$C=100+0.8Y_d$$

$$G=208$$

$$Y_d=Y-T$$

$$X=100$$

$$T=0.1Y+10$$

$$M=50+0.12Y$$

$$I=150$$

試求 (1) 均衡國民所得  $(Y^*)=?$  (5%)

(2) 投資乘數=? (5%)

(3) 均衡所得下，政府收支為盈餘或赤字？(5%)

(4) 若充分就業所得為 1,000，請問有膨脹缺口或是緊縮缺

口？缺口有多大？(5%)

**試題完**

(以上共六大題，試題完畢)