一、單選題 (每題 3 分，共計 60 分)

1. A production possibilities frontier will be linear and not bowed out if
   a. not tradeoffs exist.
   b. The tradeoff between the two goods is always at a constant rate.
   c. Unemployment is zero.
   d. Resources are allocated efficiently.

2. Alice says that she would buy one banana split a day regardless of the price. If she
   is telling the truth,
   a. Alice’s demand for banana splits is perfectly inelastic.
   b. Alice’s price elasticity of demand for banana splits is 1.
   c. Alice’s income elasticity of demand for banana splits is negative.
   d. None of the above answers is correct.

3. Average total cost is increasing whenever.
   a. total cost is increasing
   b. marginal cost is increasing
   c. marginal cost is less than average total cost.
   d. Marginal cost is greater than average total cost.

4. The deadweight loss that is associated with a monopolistically competitive market
   is a result of
   a. price falling short of marginal cost in order to increase market share.
   b. Price exceeding marginal cost.
   c. Operating in a regulated industry.
   d. Excessive advertising costs.

5. A Giffen good is one in which the quantity demanded rises as the price rises
   because the income effect
   a. reinforces the substitution effect.
   b. Reinforces and is greater than the substitution effect.
   c. Counteracts but is smaller than the substitution effect.
   d. Counteracts and is greater than the substitution effect.

6. A market that experiences a positive externality will also experience a
7. An increase in the price of domestically produced industrial robots will be reflected in
   a. both the GDP deflator and the consumer price index.
   b. Neither the GDP deflator nor the consumer price index.
   c. The GDP deflator but not in the consumer price index.
   d. The consumer price index but not in the GDP deflator.
8. The socially efficient level of production occurs where the marginal cost curve intersects which of the following curves?
   a. average variable cost
   b. average total cost
   c. demand
   d. marginal revenue
9. In a situation of long-run equilibrium,
   a. a perfectly competitive firm operates at its efficient scale.
   b. a monopolistically competitive firm operates at its efficient scale.
   c. Neither a competitive firm nor a monopolistically competitive firm charges a markup over marginal cost.
   d. All of the above are correct.
10. The prisoner’s dilemma provides insights into the
    a. difficulty of maintaining cooperation.
    b. Benefits of avoiding cooperation.
    c. Benefits of government ownership of monopoly.
    d. Ease with which oligopoly firms maintain high prices.
11. In theory, perfect price discrimination
    a. decrease the monopolist’s profits.
    b. Decrease consumer surplus.
    c. Increases deadweight loss.
    d. All of the above are correct.
12. Other things the same, a government budget deficit.
    a. increases both private saving and national saving.
    b. Increases public saving but reduces national saving.
    c. Reduces both public and national saving.
    d. Reduces private saving, but increases national saving.
13. the aggregate demand curve slopes
a. downward because higher prices cause the exchange rate to depreciate.
b. Downward because higher prices cause real wealth to decrease and interest rates to increase.
c. Upward because higher prices cause people to increase their production.
d. Upward because higher prices cause real wealth to increase and interest rates to decrease.

14. The misperceptions theory of the short-run aggregate supply curve says that if the price level increases more than people expect, firms believe that the relative price of what they produce has
a. decreased, so they increase production.
b. Decreased, so they decrease production.
c. Increased, so they increase production.
d. Increased, so they decrease production.

15. An economic contraction caused by a shift in aggregate demand causes prices to
a. rise in the short run, and rise even more in the long run.
b. Rise in the short run, and fall back to their original level in the long run.
c. Fall in the short run, and fall even more in the long run.
d. Fall in the short run, and rise back to their original level in the long run.

16. Liquidity preference refers directly to Keynes’ theory concerning
a. the effects of changes in money demand and supply on interest rates.
b. The effects of wealth on expenditures.
c. The effects of wealth on expenditures.
d. The difference between temporary and permanent changes in income.

17. The multiplier effect is the multiplied impact on
a. the money supply of a given increase in government purchases.
b. Tax revenues of a given increase in government purchases.
c. Investment of a given increase in interest rates.
d. Aggregate demand for a given increase in government purchases.

18. Which of the following is not an automatic stabilizer?
a. the minimum wage
b. the unemployment compensation system
c. the federal income tax
d. the welfare system

19. In the long run, the inflation rate depends primarily on
a. the ability of unions to raise wages.
b. Government spending.
c. The money supply growth rate.
d. The monopoly power of firms.
20. in the long run, which of the following would shift the long-run Phillips curve to the right?
   a. an increase in the minimum wage
   b. an increase in the money supply
   c. a decrease in the money supply.
   d. Tax cuts

二、問答題 (每題 20 分)
1. 面對經濟不景氣，甲國和乙國分別採用擴張性財政政策來刺激該國經濟。
   (1) 利用圖形說明擴張性財政政策對於一國產出的影響。
   (2) 假定甲國的財政政策發揮效果，但乙國的財政政策卻無法刺激該國的經濟。
       請問是哪些因素會影響財政政策對一國產出的效果，請配合圖形說明之。

2. SARS 疫情蔓延時，市場上口罩價格飆漲，後來政府對口罩價格進行管制。
   (1) 價格管制分為價格上限和價格下限。請分別說明這兩種價格管制的意義？
   (2) 哪一種價格管制會提高消費者的福利？為什麼？請配合圖形說明。
   (3) 價格管制是否能增加社會的福祉？請配合圖形說明。

試題完