

U-5-2

題目分為單選題及複選題，請在答案卷上標上題號空格(如右圖所示)，然後寫入你的答案。

一. 單選題

- 1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____
- 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. ____
- 11. ____ 12. ____ 13. ____ 14. ____ 15. ____
- 16. ____

二. 複選題

- 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
- 4. _____

一. 單一選擇題：(共 16 題 × 每題 5% = 80%)

1. In the long run, a competitive firm will operate at : (A) minimum marginal cost. (B) its efficient scale. (C) $TR > TC$. (D) maximum MR. (E) none of the above.
2. A profit-maximizing competitive firm will produce up to the point at which : (A) total revenue is maximized. (B) marginal revenue is maximized. (C) total cost is minimized. (D) marginal revenue = marginal cost. (E) all of the above.
3. 季芬財的真正涵意是(A)所得上升多買(B)所得上升少買(C)價格上升多買(D)價格上升少買。
4. 那一種效用函數，代表 x_1, x_2 兩財貨是互為完全互補品 (A) $U = \min(x_1, x_2)$ (B) $U = \ln x_1 + x_2$ (C) $U = x_1 + x_2$ (D) $U = x_1 x_2$ 。
5. A consumer maximizes utility by choosing consumption bundles that (A) maximize the marginal rate of substitution (MRS). (B) maximize the gap between the MRS and the relative price. (C) sets the MRS equal to the relative price. (D) maximize consumption of the lower-priced good. (E) maximize consumption of the higher-valued good.
6. Which of the following would increase (shift to the right) the demand for a factor of production ? (A) an increase in its supply, causing a decrease in its price. (B) a decrease in the demand for the product. (C) a reduction in the price of a substitute factor of production. (D) an increase in the price of a substitute product. (E) an increase in the price of a complementary factor of production.
7. An increase in the supply of labor in a competitive market will : (A) increase labor productivity. (B) increase the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (C) increase the wage rate and decrease the value of the marginal product. (D) decrease the wage rate and the value of the marginal product. (E) decrease the wage rate and increase the value of the marginal product.
8. 具有自然獨佔特性的公營事業，在回收成本的考慮下，其定價原則是(A) $MR=MC$ (B) $P=MC$ (C) $MR=AC$ (D) $P=AC$ 。
9. 有關獨佔廠商下列何者為非 ? (A)只有一家賣方且是價格的制定者 (B)產業具有完全進入障礙 (C)會定價在市場需求彈性小於一之區域 (D)第三級差別定價時，市場需求彈性越大則定價越低 (E)不存在供給曲線。

10. 瓦拉斯法則(Walras' Law)的真正涵意是 (A)所有市場均必須結清 (B)任何價格之下，超額需求的總價值為零 (C)若有 n 個市場，有 $n-1$ 個市場結清則第 n 個市場也必須結清 (D)供給等於需求，達到均衡。
11. 經濟成長率 5%，貨幣需求所得彈性 1.3，央行設定的物價上漲率 3%，則央行會設定貨幣供給增加率為 (A) 8% (B) 8.9% (C) 9.5% (D) 16.3%。
12. 費雪效果(Fisher effect)乃指 (A)通膨率與利率之間的關係 (B)政府稅收與稅率之間的關係 (C)通膨率與失業率之間的關係 (D)經濟成長率與失業率之間的關係。
13. In the long run, inflation is caused by (A) banks that have market power and refuse to lend money. (B) governments that print too much money. (C) governments that raise taxes so high that it increases the cost of doing business and hence raises prices. (D) increases in the price of inputs, such as labor and oil. (E) none of the above.
14. If the money is neutral, (A) an increase in the money supply does nothing. (B) the money supply cannot be changed because it is tied to a commodity such as gold. (C) a change in the money supply only affects real variables such as real output. (D) a change in the money supply only affects nominal variables such as prices and dollar wages. (E) a change in the money supply reduces velocity proportionately; therefore there is no effect on either prices or real output.
15. 在開放經濟體系中，如果政府支出為 480 億，租稅收入為 220 億，且投資與儲蓄相等，則該經濟體系面臨 (A)政府財政盈餘 260 億 (B) 政府財政赤字 160 億 (C)對外貿易盈餘 260 億 (D) 對外貿易赤字 260 億。
16. 亞洲金融風暴，起因於泰國外資流出資本逃避，則泰國會發生 (A)實質利率上升 (B)可貸資金需求減少 (C)淨國外投資減少 (D)泰銖升值。

二. 複選題 (共 4 題 \times 每題 5% = 20%)

1. 有關完全競爭廠商下列何者正確？(A)長期退出產業條件為 $P < LAC$ (B)長期之下利潤為零 (C) 短期的停業條件為 $P > AVC$ (D)是價格的接受者 (E)產量決定法則為 $P=MR=MC$ ，但 $MR < AR$ 。
2. 一個國家實行預算赤字，會導致 (A)淨國外投資減少 (B)可貸資金供給減少 (C)實質利率上升 (D)貿易赤字 (E)實質匯率上升。
3. If an increase in the nominal money supply results in no change in the level of money income, which of the following are not true? (A) The price level must have risen. (B) The real income must have declined. (C) The interest rates must have increased. (D) Government expenditure must have risen. (E) The velocity of money must have fallen.
4. 有關獨佔性競爭廠商下列何者正確？(A)不存在過剩產能 (B) 面臨負斜率的整個市場需求曲線(C)仍有絕對損失(deadweight loss)存在 (D)仍是價格的制定者 (E) 長期之下利潤會為零。