一、選擇題（個體經濟學）（每題2.5分，共50分）

1. The production possibility frontier illustrates that:
   A) the economy will automatically end up at full employment.
   B) an economy's productive capacity increases proportionally with its population.
   C) if all resources of an economy are being used efficiently, more of one good can be
      produced only if less of another good is produced.
   D) economic production possibilities have no limit.

2. Which of the following is an example of a positive statement?
   A) The poverty rate should be 4%.
   B) A high rate of economic growth is good for the country.
   C) The federal government pays for 46% of U.S. health care costs.
   D) Everyone in the country should be covered by national health insurance.

3. If tortilla chips are a normal good, what happens to equilibrium price and quantity when
   there is an increase in income?
   A) Equilibrium price decreases and equilibrium quantity increases.
   B) Equilibrium price decreases and equilibrium quantity decreases.
   C) Equilibrium price increases and equilibrium quantity increases.
   D) Equilibrium price increases and equilibrium quantity decreases.

4. If steak and potatoes are complements, when the price of steak goes up, the demand
   curve for potatoes:
   A) shifts to the right.
   B) shifts to the left.
   C) stays the same.
   D) shifts to the right and then moves back.

5. If demand is elastic, then:
   A) the price effect dominates the quantity effect, and a fall in the price will cause total
      revenue to rise.
   B) the price effect dominates the quantity effect, and an increase in the price will cause
      total revenue to rise.
   C) the quantity effect dominates the price effect, and an increase in the price causes total
      revenue to rise.
   D) the quantity effect dominates the price effect, and a decrease in the price causes total
      revenue to rise.
6. **Refer to Figure Above.** If price falls within the A range of the demand curve we can expect total revenue to
   A) increase.
   B) decrease.
   C) stay the same.
   D) This determination cannot be made without further information.

7. The flatter the demand curve through a given point, the
   A) greater the price elasticity of demand at that point.
   B) smaller the price elasticity of demand at that point.
   C) closer the price elasticity of demand will be to the slope of the curve.
   D) greater the absolute value of the change in total revenue when there is a movement from that point upward and to the left along the demand curve.

8. When marginal cost is above average variable cost, average variable cost must be:
   A) at its minimum.
   B) at its maximum.
   C) falling.
   D) rising.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity of Soybeans (bushels)</th>
<th>Long-Run Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$ 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$ 80</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$300</td>
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</table>

9. (Table: Long-Run Total Cost) Look at the table Long-Run Total Cost. Over what range of output does this soybean grower experience constant returns to scale?
   A) the first and second bushels
   B) the third and fourth bushels
   C) the fourth and fifth bushels
   D) the fifth and sixth bushels
10. The law of diminishing marginal returns
   A) explains why the average total cost and marginal cost curves are U-shaped in the short run.
   B) explains why the average total cost, average fixed cost and the marginal cost curves are U-shaped in the short run.
   C) causes average total costs to rise at a decreasing rate as output increases.
   D) causes the difference between average total cost and average variable cost to get smaller as output increases.

11. Economies of scale exist as a firm increases its size in the long run because of all of the following except
   A) the firm can afford more sophisticated technology in production.
   B) labor and management can specialize even further in their tasks.
   C) as a larger input buyer, the firm can purchase inputs at a lower per unit cost.
   D) as a firm expands its production, its profit margin per-unit of output increases.

12. The assumptions of perfect competition imply that:
   A) individuals in the market determine the market price.
   B) firms in the market accept the market price as given.
   C) there will be no new competition due to natural monopolies.
   D) the price will be decreasing yearly.

13. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a perfectly competitive industry?
   A) Firms seek to maximize profits.
   B) Profits may be positive in the short run.
   C) There are many firms.
   D) There are differentiated products.

14. A perfectly competitive firm will not produce any output in the short run and will shut down if the price is:
   A) greater than marginal cost.
   B) less than marginal cost.
   C) less than average variable cost.
   D) greater than average variable cost and less than average total cost.

15. In perfect competition, the assumption of easy entry and exit implies that:
   A) in the long run all firms in the industry will earn zero economic profits.
   B) in the short run all firms in the industry will earn positive economic profits.
   C) in the short run all firms in the industry will earn zero economic profits.
   D) in the long run all firms in the industry will earn positive economic profits.

16. Oligopoly is a market structure that is characterized by a number of firms that produce products.
   A) large; relatively small and independent; identical
   B) small; independent; identical or differentiated
   C) large; relatively small and independent; differentiated
   D) small; interdependent; identical or differentiated

17. Each firm in a monopolistically competitive industry faces a downward-sloping demand curve because
   A) there are many other sellers in the market.
   B) there are very few other sellers in the market.
   C) the firm's product is different from those offered by other firms in the market.
   D) the firm faces the threat of entry into the market by new firms.
18. Which of the following statements is not correct?
   A) Monopolistic competition is similar to monopoly because in each market structure the firm can charge a price above marginal costs.
   B) Monopolistic competition is similar to perfect competition because both market structures are characterized by free entry.
   C) Monopolistic competition is similar to oligopoly because both market structures are characterized by barriers to entry.
   D) Monopolistic competition is similar to perfect competition because both market structures are characterized by many sellers.

Figure above shows the demand and cost curves facing a monopolist.

19. Refer to Figure Above. Suppose the monopolist represented in the diagram above produces positive output. What are the profit-maximizing/loss-minimizing output level and price charged?
   A) 630 units at $38.
   B) 800 units at $54.
   C) 630 units at $68.
   D) 800 units at $75.

20. Refer to Figure Above. Suppose the monopolist represented in the diagram above produces positive output. What is the profit/loss per unit?
   A) loss of $7 per unit.
   B) profit of $30 per unit.
   C) loss of $21 per unit.
   D) profit of $14 per unit.
二、非選擇題(總體經濟學)

1. 針對古典學派的理論，請回答下列問題。

(1) 何謂古典二分法(Classical dichotomy)？(8分)

(2) 何謂貨幣中立性(Monetary neutrality)？(8分)

(3) 請利用貨幣數量方程式(quantity equation of money)，說明貨幣對物價的影響。(10分)

2. 針對凱因斯的理論，已知下列情況，請回答下列問題。

<table>
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<tr>
<th>產出或所得</th>
<th>消費支出</th>
<th>投資支出</th>
<th>政府消費支出</th>
<th>政府稅收</th>
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<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 根據上面表的資料，請求出均衡產出(或所得)的數量。(8分)

(2) 當政府增加50元支出，均衡產出會增加多少？政府支出乘數為多少？(8分)

(3) 當政府減少50元稅收，均衡產出會增加多少？政府稅收乘數為多少？(8分)