

考試科目	經濟學 2181B	所別	國家發展研究所	考試時間	2 月 27 日 (六) 第三節
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- 1、(a) 當一國的國民所得增加時，生育率反而下降？表示小孩是劣等財嗎？請以替代效果與所得效果的圖形說明並申論其意涵。(10%)
- (b) 台灣目前面臨少子化與老年化的問題有多嚴重？其對國家的發展會產生哪些可能的影響？政府可能需要採取哪些公共政策因應？試申論之。(15%)
- 2、(a) 2008 年全球金融危機以來，各國政府紛紛採取量化寬鬆 QE(quantitative easing) 的貨幣政策，此政策和傳統的貨幣政策有何不同？去年底美國聯準會升息代表何種意義？對國際經濟有何影響？(10%)
- (b) 貶值可以促進出口嗎？其短期和長期的效果為何？(5%)
- (c) 預期一國匯率匯貶值對該國短期的利率會有何影響？哪種因素會影響市場對未來匯率的預期？(5%)
- (d) 為減少貿易赤字但維持總體產出不變，則一國的財政政策與匯率政策該如何搭配？(5%)



備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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下列問題以中文或英文作答皆可。請標明題號，並寫下計算與推論過程，若無適當過程可能無法得到完整分數。

3. (24%) Country A is a small country that produces and consumes cocoa beans. The world price of cocoa beans is \$1 per bag, and country A's domestic demand and supply for cocoa beans are governed by the following equations:

$$\text{Demand: } Q^D = 12 - P; \text{ Supply: } Q^S = P,$$

where P is in dollars per bag and Q is in bags of cocoa beans.

- (a) Draw a well-labeled graph of the situation in country A if the nation does not allow trade. Calculate the following: the equilibrium price and quantity, consumer surplus, producer surplus, and total surplus.
- (b) Country A then opens the market to trade. Draw another graph to describe the new situation in the cocoa bean market. Calculate the equilibrium price, quantities of consumption and production, imports, consumer surplus, producer surplus, and total surplus.
- (c) After a while, the government of country A responds to the pleas of cocoa bean producers by placing a \$1 per bag tariff on cocoa bean imports. On the graph you drew in (b), show the effects of this tariff. Calculate the equilibrium price, quantities of consumption and production, imports, consumer surplus, producer surplus, government revenue, and total surplus.
- (d) What are the gains from opening up trade? What are the deadweight losses from restricting trade with the tariff? Give numerical answers.

4. (18%) Economists use labor-market data to evaluate how well an economy is using its most valuable resource—its people. There are two closely watched statistics: (1) the unemployment rate and

(2) the employment-population ratio (calculated as the percentage of the adult population that is employed).

Explain what happens to each of the two rates in the following scenarios.

- (a) An auto company goes bankrupt and lays off its workers, who immediately start looking for new jobs.
- (b) After an unsuccessful search, some of the laid-off workers quit looking for new jobs.
- (c) Numerous students graduate from college but cannot find work.
- (d) Numerous students graduate from college and immediately begin new jobs.
- (e) A stock market boom induces newly enriched 60-year-old workers to take early retirement.
- (f) Advances in healthcare prolong the life of many retirees.

5. (8%) International data show a positive correlation between income per person and the health of the population.

- (a) Explain how higher income might cause better health outcomes.
- (b) Explain how better health outcomes might cause higher income.

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