

考試科目	經濟學(甲)	所別	經濟學(甲)	考試時間	3月18日 星期六	第二節
國立政治大學圖書館						
<p>一. 單選題：(每題 4%，共 40%)</p> <p>1. Which statement concerning savings and the growth of labor productivity is correct?</p> <p>A. Increased savings will lead to reduced labor productivity since capital per work will fall.</p> <p>B. Increased savings should increase the current consumption of the society and lead to diminishing returns to labor.</p> <p>C. Increased savings will lead to increased capital and an increase in the productivity of labor.</p> <p>D. Economists have found a negative relationship between savings and labor productivity in the developed world.</p> <p>2. Although a monopolistically competitive firm in the long-run equilibrium is producing output at an average total cost higher than the minimum, economists are not greatly concerned about this inefficiency because:</p> <p>A. additional firms may enter the industry.</p> <p>B. consumers gain satisfaction from having a wide variety of products available.</p> <p>C. consumers would unquestionably benefit from having fewer products produced more cheaply.</p> <p>D. advertising may allow a firm to expand output.</p> <p>3. If labor is the variable factor, which of the following statements about short-run total cost curves is true?</p> <p>A. There are many short-run cost curves, each corresponding to a different level of labor used.</p> <p>B. There are many short-run cost curves, each corresponding to a different level of capital used.</p> <p>C. There are many short-run cost curves, each corresponding to a different state of technology.</p> <p>D. There are many short-run cost curves, each corresponding to a different level of variable cost.</p>						
備	考	試題隨卷繳交				
命題委員：		128		(簽章)		

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<p>4. which of following is true concerning comparative advantage?</p> <p>A. Comparative advantage for certain products may be acquired by deliberate domestic economic policy.</p> <p>B. Comparative advantage is based solely on climatic differences.</p> <p>C. A country with a rising domestic price level will lose all comparative advantage in production.</p> <p>D. Classical economists have never accepted the theory of comparative advantage, specialization, and trade.</p> <p>5. If the demand for salt is highly price-and-income inelastic in the short run, then:</p> <p>A. the marginal revenue product of workers in the salt industry will be rather elastic.</p> <p>B. the short-run demand for salt-industry workers will be highly variable.</p> <p>C. the short-run demand for salt-industry workers should be highly responsive to change in consumer income.</p> <p>D. the short-run demand for salt-industry workers should be relatively inelastic.</p> <p>6. According to the Phillips-curve relation between price changes and national income:</p> <p>A. a trade-off between inflation and more employment level exists only at full-employment levels of output.</p> <p>B. if national income stays above the full-employment level, the rate of inflation will accelerate slowly.</p> <p>C. prices remain relatively stable until the economy nears full employment.</p> <p>D. it is not possible to obtain a further increase in national income beyond the full-employment level of national income.</p>					
備考	試題隨卷繳交				
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7. According to modern theories about the role of money, a decrease in the money supply is most likely to:
- raise interest rates, investment, and aggregate demand.
 - raise interest rates and lower investment and aggregate demand.
 - lower interest rates and raise investment and aggregate demand.
 - lower interest rates, investment, and aggregate demand.
8. If the unemployment rate is above the natural rate of unemployment, all of the following are likely to occur except:
- there will be downward pressure on wages.
 - the SRAS curve will shift up.
 - there will be a GNP gap.
 - real national income is below potential real national income.
9. If the federal government pursues an expansionary fiscal policy, then:
- eventually aggregate demand will decrease because private investment falls.
 - government has reduced taxes more than it has reduced spending.
 - government has increased taxes more than it has cut spending.
 - either government spending has increased or taxes have decreased or both.
10. Transfer payments are not added to GNP because they:
- are not predictable given the nature of their appropriation and allocation.
 - do not represent the purchase of a final good or service which has added to the employment of inputs or factors.
 - are not always spent on goods produced in the United States.
 - are found by personal taxes which have been included in GNP.

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<p>二.試證明“不可能所有的財貨都是劣等財”。(20%)</p> <p>三.假設某一個國家由於政局紛擾導致連續多年國內資本形成的成長率都是零，在扣除折舊後，幾年下來其國內的資本存量大幅下降。假設在其他條件不變的情況下，請建立一個總體經濟模型，說明上述情況對這一個國家國民所得、就業、與物價的影響。(20%)</p> <p>四.何謂訊息不對稱(information asymmetry)? 何謂道德危險(moral hazard)? 何謂逆向選擇(adverse selection)? 請利用這些觀念來說明台灣全民健保現況所遇到的問題，並評論政府如何利用“健保費率雙漲”的方式，來解決全民健保的問題。(20%)</p>					
備考	試題隨卷繳交				
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