

個體經濟學 試題

(限用答案本作答)

一、選擇題 (每題 2 分, 共 40 分)

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which pair of products lists the more elastic product first?
 - a. corn oil and motor oil
 - b. eggs and butter
 - c. erasers and Snickers candy bars
 - d. car tires and diet Coke
2. If an increase in the price of a good results in an increase in total revenue for the firm, then the supply of the good must be
 - a. unit elastic.
 - b. inelastic.
 - c. elastic.
 - d. Nothing can be said about price elasticity of supply from the information given.
3. Suppose that you are in charge of pricing at a local sandwich shop. The business needs to increase revenue and your job is on the line. If the demand for sandwiches is elastic you
 - a. should increase the price of sandwiches.
 - b. should decrease the price of sandwiches.
 - c. should not change the price of sandwiches.
 - d. could not determine what to do with price until you determine whether supply is elastic or inelastic.
4. Suppose a producer is able to separate customers into two groups, one having a price inelastic demand and the other having a price elastic demand. If the producer's objective is to increase total revenue, she should
 - a. increase the price charged to customers with the price elastic demand and decrease the price charged to customers with the price inelastic demand.
 - b. decrease the price charged to customers with the price elastic demand and increase the price charged to customers with the price inelastic demand.
 - c. charge the same price to both groups of customers.
 - d. increase the price for both groups of customers.
5. Suppose Lauren, Leslie and Lydia all purchase bulletin boards for their rooms for \$15 each. Lauren's willingness to pay was \$35, Leslie's willingness to pay was \$25, and Lydia's willingness to pay was \$30. Total consumer surplus for these three would be
 - a. \$15.
 - b. \$25.
 - c. \$35.
 - d. \$45.
6. Ray buys a new tractor for \$118,000. He receives consumer surplus of \$13,000 on his purchase. Ray's willingness to pay is
 - a. \$13,000.
 - b. \$105,000.
 - c. \$118,000.
 - d. \$131,000.
7. Suppose the demand for nachos increases. What will happen to producer surplus in the market for nachos?
 - a. It increases.
 - b. It decreases.
 - c. It is unaffected by this change in market forces.
 - d. It decreases briefly, then increases.
8. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. Efficiency deals with the size of the economic pie and equity deals with how fairly the pie is sliced.
 - b. Equity can be judged on positive grounds where efficiency requires normative judgments.
 - c. Efficiency is more difficult to evaluate than equity.
 - d. Equity and efficiency are both maximized in a society when total surplus is maximized.
9. Suppose a tax is imposed on the buyers of a product. The burden of the tax will fall
 - a. entirely on the buyers.
 - b. entirely on the sellers.
 - c. entirely on the government.
 - d. on both the buyers and the sellers.

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- ___ 10. What is true about the burden of a tax imposed on gasoline?
- Buyers bear the entire burden of the tax.
 - Sellers bear the entire burden of the tax.
 - Buyers and sellers share the burden of the tax.
 - The government bears the entire burden of the tax.
- ___ 11. Which of the following would likely have the smallest deadweight loss?
- a head tax (i.e., a tax everyone must pay regardless of what one does or buys)
 - an income tax
 - a tax on compact discs
 - a tax on caviar
- ___ 12. The world price of yo-yo's is \$4.00 each. The pre-trade price of yo-yo's in Taiwan is \$3.50 each. If Taiwan allows trade in yo-yo's we know that Taiwan will
- import yo-yo's and the price in Taiwan will be \$4.00 each.
 - import yo-yo's and the price in Taiwan will be \$3.50 each.
 - export yo-yo's and the price in Taiwan will be \$4.00 each.
 - export yo-yo's and the price in Taiwan will be \$3.50 each.
- ___ 13. Both public goods and common resources are
- rival.
 - nonrival.
 - excludable.
 - nonexcludable.
- ___ 14. A good that is rival but not excludable would be a
- public good.
 - private good.
 - natural monopoly.
 - common resource.
- ___ 15. Which of the following relationships involves asymmetric information?
- An employee knows more than his employer knows about his work effort.
 - A borrower knows more than the lender about his ability to repay the loan.
 - The seller of a 30-year-old house knows more than the buyer about the condition of the house.
 - All of the above are correct.
- ___ 16. The 2001 Nobel prize in economics was awarded to George Akerlof, Michael Spence, and Joseph Stiglitz for their work on
- asymmetric information.
 - monopoly.
 - oligopoly and monopolistic competition.
 - labor markets.
- ___ 17. Moral hazard is a problem that arises when
- an agent performs a task on behalf of a principal.
 - a principal performs a task on behalf of an agent.
 - a moral person trusts an immoral person to perform a task for him.
 - an immoral person bribes a moral person to perform a task for him.
- ___ 18. Which of the following statements is correct?
- The moral-hazard problem is a problem involving hidden actions.
 - Adverse selection is a problem involving hidden actions.
 - Adverse selection is a problem involving principals and agents.
 - Moral hazard always involves asymmetric information; asymmetric information always involves adverse selection.
- ___ 19. The study of political economy takes into account that politicians are sometimes motivated to pursue
- their own reelection ambitions.
 - their own financial objectives.
 - the nation's best interests.
 - All of the above are correct.
- ___ 20. Economists use basic psychological insights in the field of study called
- psychological economics.
 - transitional economics.
 - behavioral economics.
 - social economics.

二、是非題 (每題 2 分, 共 20 分)

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

1. Goods with close substitutes tend to have more elastic demands than do goods without close substitutes.
2. If Belgium exports chocolate to the rest of the world, Belgian chocolate sellers benefit from higher producer surplus, Belgian chocolate buyers are worse off because of lower consumer surplus, but total surplus in Belgium increases because of trade.
3. If a tariff is placed on watches, the price of both domestic and imported watches will rise by the amount of the tariff.
4. According to the Coase theorem, if private parties can bargain without cost, then the private market will always solve the problem of externalities.
5. When goods are available free of charge, the market forces that normally allocate resources in our economy are absent.
6. A fireworks display is not excludable because it is virtually impossible to prevent someone from seeing the show.
7. Private markets usually provide lighthouses because ship captains have the incentive to navigate using the lighthouse and therefore will pay for the service.
8. When prisoners' dilemma games are repeated over and over, sometimes the threat of penalty causes both parties to cooperate.
9. In the employer-worker relationship, the employer is regarded as the "principal" and the worker is regarded as the "agent."
10. The classic example of adverse selection is the market for used cars.

三、問答與計算 (每題 20 分, 共 40 分)

1. 台北內湖區出現一家名牌暢貨中心, 銷售 D-mop, Ralph Lauren 等服飾, 請以廠商角度解釋為何他們願意以低折扣出售名牌商品?
2. 自由時報刊登, 住在彰化安養中心的老榮民王均忠生活清儉, 他將其畢生積蓄捐給台灣需要幫助的人, 請以經濟學分析此種現象。

試題完

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