

1. The owner of a karaoke lounge has observed the following phenomena: Despite a higher price during holiday periods, there is still a long queue of customers compared with non-holiday periods. In contrast, despite a lower price during non-holiday periods, there is a vacancy in the karaoke lounge.

According to the above observation, which of the following statements are correct?

- (1) The full cost of visiting the karaoke lounge during holiday periods may be lower than that during non-holiday periods.
 - (2) If the price during holiday periods is raised, the opportunity cost of visiting the karaoke lounge during holiday periods may still decrease.
 - (3) To the owner of the karaoke lounge, the opportunity cost of serving additional customers is higher during holiday periods compared with non-holiday periods.
- A. (1) and (2) only
 - B. (1) and (3) only
 - C. (2) and (3) only
 - D. (1), (2) and (3)**

某家卡拉 OK 酒廊的老闆觀察得出以下現象：儘管假日期間價格較高，依然會出現顧客排隊的人龍。而儘管非假日期間價格較低，卡拉 OK 酒廊依然會出現空缺。

根據以上觀察，下列哪些陳述是正確的？

- (1) 與非假日期間相比，於假日期間光顧卡拉 OK 酒廊的全部成本可能會較低。
 - (2) 若提高假日期間的收費，於假日期間光顧卡拉 OK 酒廊的機會成本依然可能下降。
 - (3) 對卡拉 OK 酒廊的老闆而言，於假日期間接待多一位顧客的機會成本比非假日期間為高。
- A. 只有(1)和(2)
 - B. 只有(1)和(3)
 - C. 只有(2)和(3)
 - D. (1)、(2)和(3)**

2. Which of the following is assumed to be constant when the individual demand curve is derived?

- (1) The price of its substitutes
- (2) The price of the good
- (3) The expected price of the good
- (4) The number of buyers

- A. (1) and (3) only
- B. (2) and (3) only
- C. (1), (2) and (4) only
- D. (1), (3) and (4) only

當導出某物品的個別需求曲線時，下列哪項是假設不變的？

- (1) 替代品的價格
- (2) 該物品的價格
- (3) 該物品的預期價格
- (4) 買家數目

- A. 只有(1)和(3)
- B. 只有(2)和(3)
- C. 只有(1)、(2)和(4)
- D. 只有(1)、(3)和(4)

3. The following table shows the production data of a firm. The only inputs required are capital and labour.

Total product (units)	Capital (units)	Labour (units)	Total cost of production (\$)
10	1	2	100
30	1	3	270
45	1	4	360
55	1	5	385

Based on the above table, we can conclude that

- (1) the firm is enjoying economies of scale.
- (2) the law of diminishing returns applies to the firm.
- (3) the average cost of production is first increasing, and then decreasing.
- (4) the average product of labour is at the highest when the quantity of labour is 4 units.

- A. (1) and (3) only
- B. (1) and (4) only
- C. (2) and (3) only
- D. (2) and (4) only**

下表顯示某廠商的生產資訊。它所需的投入只有資本和勞力。

總產量（單位）	資本（單位）	勞力（單位）	總生產成本（\$）
10	1	2	100
30	1	3	270
45	1	4	360
55	1	5	385

根據上表，我們可以得出結論如下：

- (1) 該廠商正享有規模經濟。
- (2) 邊際報酬遞減定律適用於該廠商。
- (3) 平均生產成本起初上升，然後下降。
- (4) 當勞力的數量是 4 個單位，勞力的平均產出是最高的。

- A. 只有(1)和(3)
- B. 只有(1)和(4)
- C. 只有(2)和(3)
- D. 只有(2)和(4)**

4. Refer to the following supply and demand schedules of Good X.

Unit price (\$)	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Quantity demanded (units)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
Quantity supplied (units)	22	20	18	16	14	12	10

After the imposition of a per unit subsidy, the market price of Good X falls by \$1. The ratio of consumers' subsidy benefit to producers' subsidy benefit is _____.

- A. 1:1
B. 1:2
C. 2:1
D. indeterminate

參閱以下物品 X 的供需表。

單位價格 (\$)	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
需求量 (單位)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
供應量 (單位)	22	20	18	16	14	12	10

實施從量津貼後，物品 X 的市價下降了\$1。消費者津貼得益與生產者津貼得益的比例為 _____。

- A. 1:1
B. 1:2
C. 2:1
D. 不確定

5. Country A imports a huge amount of red wine every year via shopping. Assuming that the shipping cost is the same for both high-quality red wine and low-quality red wine. If the shipping cost increases, which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The nominal price of high-quality red wine and low-quality red wine would both increase by the same proportion.
B. The price of high-quality red wine will be relatively lower than the price of low-quality red wine.
C. The relative price of high-quality red wine will be lower than the relative price of low-quality red wine.
D. The price of high-quality red wine relative to low-quality red wine will decrease.

甲國每年以海運進口大量紅酒。假設高質紅酒和低質紅酒的運費是相同的。若海運成本上升，下列哪項陳述是正確的？

- A. 高質紅酒和低質紅酒的名義價格會以相同比例上升。
B. 高質紅酒的價格會相較於低質紅酒便宜。
C. 高質紅酒的相對價格會低於低質紅酒的相對價格。
D. 高質紅酒的相對於低質紅酒的價格會下降。

6. If the amount of actual reserves is greater than required reserves in the banking system, it implies that
- A. commercial banks forgo the opportunity to lend out the excess reserves and earn interest income.
 - B. commercial banks choose to hold excess reserves.
 - C. the demand for loans is insufficient.
 - D. the maximum possible amount of money supply is greater than the current level.

若銀行體系中的實際儲備大於法定儲備，意味著

- A. 商業銀行放棄借出超額儲備並且賺取利息收入的機會。
- B. 商業銀行決定持有超額儲備。
- C. 貸款需求不足。
- D. 貨幣供應的最大可能值高於現存水平。

7. When there are negative externalities,

- A. government intervention is necessary because there is over-production.
- B. marginal private cost will be larger than marginal private benefit.
- C. market exchange will necessarily take place if private property rights are well-defined.
- D. imposing a per-unit tax may lead to an increase in deadweight loss.

若出現負面界外效應，

- A. 政府則必須進行干預，因為出現過度生產。
- B. 邊際私人成本會大於邊際私人利益。
- C. 若私有產權獲清晰界定，市場交易必定會出現。
- D. 實施從量稅則可能導致淨損失增加。

8. The following table shows the output and consumption of Good X and Good Y of Country A.

	Good X (units)		Good Y (units)
Total output with no international trade	60	AND	60
Total output with specialization and international trade	180	AND	0
Total consumption with international trade	140	AND	A

The terms of trade could be _____ while the value of A would be _____ given the terms of trade.

- A. $1X = 0.25Y \dots 10$
- B. $1X = 0.5Y \dots 20$
- C. $1X = 1Y \dots 40$
- D. $1X = 1Y \dots 140$

下表顯示甲國物品 X 和物品 Y 的生產和消費數量。

	物品 X (單位)		物品 Y (單位)
沒有國際貿易時的總產量	60	及	60
有專門化生產和國際貿易時的總產量	180	及	0
有國際貿易時的消費量	140	及	A

貿易比率可以是 _____ ；而巳知該貿易比率，A 的值會是 _____ 。

- A. $1X = 0.25Y \dots 10$
- B. $1X = 0.5Y \dots 20$
- C. $1X = 1Y \dots 40$
- D. $1X = 1Y \dots 140$

9. Private consumption expenditure

- A. does not cover local residents' spending on past stocks as they are not currently produced.
- B. does not cover local residents' spending on imported goods as they are not locally produced.
- C. does not cover non-local residents' spending on locally produced goods.
- D. does not cover local residents' spending on services provided by the government as the spending is regarded as government consumption expenditure.

私人消費開支

- A. 並不覆蓋本地居民花費在過去存貨的開支，因為它們並非當期生產。
- B. 並不覆蓋本地居民花費在進口物品的開支，因為它們並非本地生產。
- C. 並不覆蓋非本地居民花費在本地生產的物品。
- D. 並不覆蓋住戶花費在政府提供的服務，因為該支出被視作政府消費開支。

10. Suppose there is initially a trade deficit and a fiscal deficit in an economy. Which of the following will eliminate both deficits at the same time?

- (1) an increase in income tax rate
- (2) a decrease in government consumption expenditure
- (3) the government relaxes the quarantine requirements for inbound tourists

- A. (1) and (2) only
- B. (1) and (3) only
- C. (2) and (3) only
- D. (1), (2) and (3)

假設某經濟體系原初出現貿易赤字和財政赤字。下列哪項能夠將兩項赤字同時消除？

- (1) 入息稅率增加
- (2) 政府消費支出下降
- (3) 政府放寬入境旅客的隔離要求

- A. 只有(1)和(2)
- B. 只有(1)和(3)
- C. 只有(2)和(3)
- D. (1)、(2)和(3)

Answers:

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. C