壹：單選題

在以下問題中，選擇一個最適當的答案，把題號和答案的編號（A,B,C,D 之一）寫在答案卷上，不必重新抄寫問題和答案。每小題 2 分，全部共 70 分。

1、經濟學上的所謂「政府失靈」是指公共部門：

A.不可能獲得所有資訊

B.不可能做出最有效率的決策

C.決策時會有公利和私利的糾纏

D.以上皆是

2、「今年我國的經濟成長率可能低於 3%，是第一次能源危機以後最差的表現。」上述說明是一項

A.實證經濟學的敘述

B.規範經濟學的敘述

C.總體經濟分析的結果

D.以上皆是

3、The Wealth of Nations (1776)的作者是：

A. J. M. Keynes

B. Smith Adam

C. Adam Smith

D. 以上皆非

4、「正常財」（normal goods）與「劣等財」（inferior goods）主要的差異在兩者的

A.需求之價格彈性不同

B.需求之所得彈性不同

C.供給的價格彈性不同

D.供給的所得彈性不同

5、所謂季芬財（Giffen Good）是指

A.一種特別的劣等財

B.可列為炫耀性消費的財貨

C.馬鈴薯和小麥

D.有負斜率需求曲線的財貨

6、漫畫書和飯盒的交叉彈性為負，這表示漫畫書和飯盒可能是

A.互補財

B.正常財

C.必需品

D.以上皆是

7、由「水與鑽石」的矛盾中，可以知道消費者剩餘的多少與該財貨的市場價格

A.沒有必然的關連

B.呈現比例的關係

C.之彈性大小有關

D.以上皆是

8、邊際效用遞減和邊際替代率遞減

A.是兩個並不必然相關的假設

B.互為充分必要條件

C.互為充分條件，但並不一定必要

D.兩個互斥條件

9、如果可口可樂和百事可樂是完全替代品，則

A.無異曲線為直線

B.兩者的邊際效用相同

C.無異曲線呈直角型

D.兩者之邊際效用皆為遞減

10、如果勞動的市場供給曲線有後彎的部分，表示休閒的所得效果

A.可能會大於替代效果

B.一定大於替代效果

C.大於勞動的所得效果

D.以上皆非

11、從個別家計單位的跨期消費選擇來說，市場利率上升時，如果當期消費增加，則

A.未來消費一定會下降

B.儲蓄一定會增加

C.以上皆非

D.消費為正常財

12、最易受 principal-agent 問題困擾的企業組織型態為

A.獨資企業

B.合夥企業

C.公司組織

D.非營利組織

13、一個擁有固定規模報酬生產技術的廠商，其短期平均成本曲線

A.恆為一水平線

B.可能為一U型線

C.可能為一負斜率曲線

D.以上皆非

14、在一完全競爭市場中，個別廠商的長期均衡是

A.LMC 曲線

B. LAC 之最低點

C. LMC 高於 LAC 最低點之部分

D. LAC 線

15、如果獨佔生產者面對的市場需求曲線為 $Q = a - bP$，其中 Q 為需要量，P 為市場價格，a , b >0，為常數，則獨佔者的產量

A.一定大於 a/2

B.一定少於 a/2

C.一定在 $\left[\dfrac{a}{4}, \dfrac{3a}{4}\right]$ 之間

D.等於 $\dfrac{a}{b}$

16、獨佔廠商沒有供給曲線是因為獨佔生產者

A.不能同時設定產量和價格

B.沒有平均成本及邊際成本函數

C.可能採取差別取價的方式定價

D.以上皆非

17、壟斷性競爭市場中

A.生產者在 AC 之最低點生產、利潤為零

B.生產者在 MC 與 MR 之相等處生產、利潤為正

C.生產者在 MC 與 AR 相等處生產、利潤為零

D.生產者在 AC 與 AR 相等處生產、利潤為零

18、拗折的需求曲線可以解釋

A.寡佔市場中進退場具備高度障礙的現象

B.寡佔市場中生產者每每享受超額利潤的現象

C.寡佔市場中產品的異質性

D.寡佔市場中產品價格的僵硬性

19、以下哪些是公共財的特性

    A.非敵對性，非排他性

    B.非排他性，政府提供較具效率

    C.非敵對性，政府提供不必然較具效率

    D.市場失靈的財貨

20、Gini 係數和 Lorenz 曲線都是衡量

    A.所得分配的指標

    B.社會福利分配的指標

    C.生活成本指數的指標

    D.垂直公平和水平公平的指標

21、目前台灣的經濟情形最可能處於

    A. Phillips 曲線與橫軸的交點

    B. Phillips 曲線的右下方

    C. Phillips 曲線的右上方

    D. Phillips 曲線向右上方移動的軌跡上

22、財政政策的執行可能不包括下列哪一項：

    A.減稅，以刺激投資水準

    B.加強對私人企業的財務監督

    C.提高公共支出擴大內需

    D.維持預算平衡

23、我國目前的經濟狀況最適合用以下哪一項敘述說明？

    A.出現膨脹缺口

    B.均衡所得水準低於潛在所得水準

    C.總合供給水準低於均衡所得水準

    D.超額儲蓄太低

24、由於自動穩定機制的存在，所以政府的財政政策乘數變得

    A.較大

    B.較小

    C.較易受貨幣市場影響

    D.較容易估計

25、「公開市場操作」爲

    A.美國聯邦準備理事會管控美國股票市場的重要工具

    B.各國中央銀行重要的政策工具

    C.我國中央銀行取得資金貸放予財政部門的主要通道

    D.各國證券監理機關的控管政策工具

26、我國股票市場中對股票交易價格漲跌幅度的限制

    A.有助於股票市場的穩定

    B.使我國股票交易相對規模降低

    C.導致無謂損失

    D.對投機行爲產生有效的抑制

27、假設租稅收入爲所得之一定比例，則政府藉提高公共支出以擴張所得水準的政策同時又要兼顧政府收支平衡的話，可以採取一方面增加支出，一方面提高稅率的方式。在這種情形下，平衡預算乘數

    A.小於 1

    B.大於 1

    C.等於 1

    D.視物價水準而定

28、「流動性陷阱」的存在使貨幣政策

    A.不一定有效

    B.完全失效

    C.發生最大效果

    D.較財政政策有效

29、下列那一種情形有可能使 IS 曲線成垂直？

    A.投資的利率彈性爲零

    B.投資的利率彈性爲無限大

    C.貨幣需求的利率彈性爲零

    D.貨幣需求的利率彈性爲無限大

30、經濟學者所謂的痛苦指數是指一國

    A.失業率與政府赤字比例之和

    B.通貨膨脹率與政府赤字比例之和

    C.失業率與通貨膨脹率之和

    D.自然失業率與所的得成長率之和

31、中央政府主計處公布民國 90 年第一季的經濟成長率爲 1.06%，爲過去二十年來最低的成長率。不過，以年成長率計算，與去年第一季比較，成長率

　　A.仍爲 1.06%

　　B.等於 4.24%

　　C.低於 1.06%

　　D.以上皆非

32、Robert E. Lucas 的「內生成長理論」與新古典成長理論的「外生性技術進步」說最主要的差異在

　　A. Lucas 的理論強調租稅減免能產生的供給面效果

　　B. Lucas 的理論強調實質資本存量有限，人力資本則可以無限量增加

　　C. Lucas 的理論強調人力資本累積是技術進步的主要因素

　　D. Lucas 強調市場的力量，新古典理論強調政府的干預

33、以下哪一項不屬於貨幣的功能

　　A.通貨膨脹時的避險工具

　　B.會計單位

　　C.交易媒介

　　D.價值儲存工具

34、實質景氣循環理論主張

　　A.貨幣政策沒有實質效果

　　B.財政政策在 AD 曲線爲垂直時才有效果

　　C.貨幣政策在 AD 曲線爲垂直時才有效果

　　D.以上皆非

35、以下哪項政策較可能減輕我國目前失業問題

　　A.降低稅率

　　B.提高童工的法定就業年齡限制

　　C.開放大陸資本來台

　　D.以上皆是

貳、問答題，每題 15 分，請標明題號，不必抄題。

1.假設一消費者消費兩種財貨，請以無異曲線圖說明政府對其中一種財貨課稅時所產生的所得效果及替代效果。

2.請證明生產者之短期邊際成本曲線一定通過平均變動成本線及短期平均成本線之最低點。

擇題（40%）（可用文具加減乘除等簡單功能之計算机作答）

1. The two primary qualities that make accounting information useful for decision making are
   a. comparability and consistency.
   b. materiality and timeliness.
   c. relevance and reliability.
   d. reliability and comparability.

2. When an item of expense is paid and recorded in advance, it is normally called a(n)
   a. prepaid expense.
   b. accrued expense.
   c. estimated expense.
   d. cash expense.

3. Which of the following is NOT a generally practiced method of presenting the income statement?
   a. Including prior period adjustments in determining net income
   b. The single-step income statement
   c. The consolidated statement of income
   d. Including gains and losses from discontinued operations of a segment of a business in determining net income

4. Treasury stock should be reported as a(n)
   a. current asset.
   b. investment.
   c. other asset.
   d. reduction of stockholders' equity.

5. If a company purchases merchandise on terms of 1/10, n/30, the cash discount available is equivalent to what effective annual rate of interest (assuming a 360-day year)?
   a. 1%
   b. 12%
   c. 18%
   d. 30%

6. Assuming no beginning inventory, what can be said about the trend of inventory prices if cost of goods sold computed when inventory is valued using the FIFO method exceeds cost of goods sold when inventory is valued using the LIFO method?
   a. Prices decreased.
   b. Prices remained unchanged.
   c. Prices increased.
   d. Price trend cannot be determined from information given.

7. Lower of cost or market
   a. is most conservative if applied to the total inventory.
   b. is most conservative if applied to major categories of inventory.
   c. is most conservative if applied to individual items of inventory.
   d. must be applied to major categories for taxes.

8. Which of the following statements is true regarding capitalization of interest?
   a. Interest cost capitalized in connection with the purchase of land to be used as a building site should be debited to the land account and not to the building account.
   b. The amount of interest cost capitalized during the period should not exceed the actual interest cost incurred.
   c. When excess borrowed funds not immediately needed for construction are temporarily invested, any interest earned should be offset against interest cost incurred when determining the amount of interest cost to be capitalized.
   d. The minimum amount of interest to be capitalized is determined by multiplying a weighted average interest rate by the amount of average accumulated expenditures on qualifying assets during the period.

9. The following is true of depreciation accounting.
   a. It is not a matter of valuation.
   b. It is part of the matching of revenues and expenses.
   c. It retains funds by reducing income taxes and dividends.
   d. All of these.

10. The intangible asset goodwill may be
   a. capitalized only when purchased.
   b. capitalized either when purchased or created internally.
   c. capitalized only when created internally.
   d. written off directly to retained earnings.

11. Which of the following principles BEST describes the current method of accounting for research and development costs?
   a. Associating cause and effect
   b. Systematic and rational allocation
   c. Income tax minimization
   d. Immediate recognition as an expense

12. Stock dividends distributable should be classified
   a. on the income statement as an expense.
   b. on the balance sheet as an asset.
   c. on the balance sheet as a liability.
   d. on the balance sheet as an item of stockholders' equity.

13. Stone, Inc. issued bonds with a maturity amount of $200,000 and a maturity ten years from date of issue. If the bonds were issued at a premium, this indicates that
   a. the yield (effective or market) rate of interest exceeded the nominal (stated) rate.
   b. the nominal rate of interest exceeded the yield rate.
   c. the yield and nominal rates coincided.
   d. no necessary relationship exists between the two rates.

14. "Gains" on sales of treasury stock (using the cost method) should be credited to
   a. paid-in capital from treasury stock.
   b. capital stock.
   c. retained earnings.
   d. other income.

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15. Cash dividends are paid on the basis of the number of shares
    a. authorized.
    b. issued.
    c. outstanding.
    d. outstanding less the number of treasury shares.

16. Gains or losses on the early extinguishment of convertible debt
    should be considered an
    a. extraordinary item.
    b. ordinary item.
    c. unusual item.
    d. none of these.

17. The revenue recognition principle provides that revenue is
    recognized when
    a. it is realized.
    b. it is realizable.
    c. it is realized or realizable and it is earned.
    d. none of these.

18. Curtis Corporation accounts for its investment in the common stock
    of White Company under the equity method. Curtis Corporation
    should ordinarily record a cash dividend received from White as
    a. a reduction of the carrying value of the investment.
    b. additional paid-in capital.
    c. an addition to the carrying value of the investment.
    d. dividend income.

19. Which of the following is NOT a change in accounting principle?
    a. A change from LIFO to FIFO for inventory valuation
    b. Using a different method of depreciation for new plant assets
    c. A change from full-cost to successful efforts in the extractive
       industry
    d. A change from completed-contract to percentage-of-completion

20. A company borrows $10,000 and signs a 90-day nontrade note payable.
    In preparing a statement of cash flows (indirect method), this event
    would be reflected as
    a. an addition adjustment to net income in the cash flows from
       operating activities section.
    b. a cash outflow from investing activities.
    c. a cash inflow from investing activities.
    d. a cash inflow from financing activities.

＊以下可用中文作答

When you undertook the preparation of the financial statements for Wenger Company at January 31, 1999, the following data were available:

	At Cost	At Retail
Inventory, February 1, 1998	$70,800	$ 98,500
Markdowns		35,000
Markups		63,000
Markdown cancellations		20,000
Markup cancellations		10,000
Purchases	219,500	294,000
Sales		325,000
Purchases returns and allowances	4,300	5,500
Sales returns and allowances		10,000

INSTRUCTIONS

Compute the ending inventory at cost as of January 31, 1999, using the retail method which approximates lower of cost or market. Your solution should be in good form with amounts clearly labeled. (20%)

During 1998, the Mallon Building Company constructed various assets at a total cost of $3,800,000. The weighted average accumulated expenditures on assets qualifying for capitalization of interest during 1998 were $2,500,000. The company had the following debt outstanding at December 31, 1998:

1. 12%, 5-year note to finance construction of various assets, dated January 1, 1998, with interest payable annually on January 1 $1,500,000

2. 15%, ten-year bonds issued at par on December 31, 1992, with interest payable annually on December 31   3,000,000

3. 11%, 3-year note payable, dated January 1, 1997, with interest payable annually on January 1   1,000,000

INSTRUCTIONS

Compute the amounts of each of the following (show computations).

1. Avoidable interest.
2. Total interest to be capitalized during 1998. (20%)

Rodd Construction, Inc. experienced the following construction activity in 1998, the first year of operations.

Contract	Total Contract Price	Billings through 12/31/98	Cash Collections through 12/31/98	Cost Incurred through 12/31/98	Estimated Additional Costs to Complete
X	$260,000	$165,000	$155,000	$182,000	$ 63,000
Y	325,000	115,000	115,000	100,000	247,000
Z	247,500	247,500	197,500	157,500	-0-
	$832,500	$527,500	$467,500	$439,500	$310,000

Each of the above contracts is with a different customer, and any work remaining at December 31, 1998 is expected to be completed in 1999.

INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare a partial income statement and a partial balance sheet to indicate how the above contract information would be reported. Rodd uses the completed-contract method. (20%)

1. If $U = f(X,Y,Z) = X^2Y^2Z^2$, find (X, Y, Z) which maximizes U and

subject to $2X +Y +Z = 18$. (10%)

2. Find the extreme value of the function

$f(X,Y) = X^3/3 +Y^2/2 + XY - 3X + 3Y$ (10%)

3. Find $\int e^{2X} /(e^{2X}-4) \, dX$ (10%)

4. Find $\int X \ln X \, dX$ (10%)

5. Solve the differential equation $dy/dt + 3y = 6$, $y(0) = 8$. (10%)

6. If $Y = X \log_5 (X^2 /(2+X))$, find dY/dX. (10%)

7. Solve the difference equation $y_{t+1} -3 y_t = 1$, $y_0 =7/2$. (10%)

8. If $W = f(X,Y,Z) = \ln[\cos(X - Y - 3Z)]$, find $d^3W/dZdX^2$. (10%)

9. Find $\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \lambda /n)^n$. (10%)

10. Find $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$ (10%)