

考 試 科 目	國際關係	系 所 別	外交學系(三年級)	考 試 時 間	7 月 8 日(三) 第二節
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壹、 解釋名詞(請列出中英文全名)：(試題共計 4 題，每題 10 分，共計 40 分)

- 一、 G7
- 二、 WHO
- 三、 OPEC
- 四、 CPTPP

貳、 申論題：(試題共計 3 題，每題 20 分，共計 60 分)

- 一、 二戰後國際關係理論中的現實主義被學界廣泛討論，從當時至現今學界提出許多不同看法，請說明現實主義各種重要理論出現的年代、代表人物及重要內容。
- 二、 今(2020)年是美國總統選舉年，目前兩黨的總統候選人各為何人？請說明兩人過去的從政(工作)經歷，並針對幾項重大議題(諸如對中國大陸的(貿易)政策、氣候變遷、種族議題、美國在全球的角色、對盟國的立場等議題)兩人主張的差異加以論述。
- 三、 新冠肺炎(又稱武漢肺炎；COVID-19)在今(2020)年上半年影響全世界國家，不僅重創全球經濟，亦造成許多人喪生。目前因新冠肺炎喪生人數最多的前三名國家分別為何？請分析為何這三國成為全球人命喪生最多的國家？試申論之。

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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1. Economists assume that individuals

- A) behave in unpredictable ways.
- B) will never take actions to help others.
- C) prefer to live in a society that values fairness above all else.
- D) are rational and respond to incentives.

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

2. The revenue received from the sale of an additional unit of a product

- A) is called marginal benefit to the firm.
- B) is called profit.
- C) is called gross sales.
- D) is called a net gain.

3. Which of the following is not an example of an economic tradeoff that a firm has to make?

- A) whether it is cheaper to produce with more machines or with more workers
- B) whether it is to outsource the production of a good or service
- C) whether or not consumers will buy its products
- D) whether it should produce more of its product

4. Bella can produce either a combination of 60 silk roses and 80 silk leaves or a combination of 70 silk roses and 55 silk leaves. If she now produces 60 silk roses and 80 silk leaves, what is the opportunity cost of producing an additional 10 silk roses?

- A) 25 silk leaves.
- B) 2.5 silk leaves.
- C) 55 silk leaves.
- D) 10 silk leaves

5. An outward shift of a nation's production possibilities frontier can occur due to

- A) a reduction in unemployment.
- B) a natural disaster like a hurricane or bad earthquake.
- C) a change in the amounts of one good desired.
- D) an increase in the labor force.

6. Which of the following is not a flow in the circular flow model?

- A) the flow of goods and services and the flow of resources to produce goods and services
- B) the flow of profit and the flow of revenue

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- C) the flow of income earned by households and the flow of expenditures incurred by households
D) the flow of revenue received by producers and the flow of payments to resource owners
7. If the price of grapefruit rises, the substitution effect due to the price change will cause
A) a decrease in the demand for grapefruit.
B) a decrease in the demand for oranges, a substitute for grapefruit.
C) a decrease in the quantity demanded of grapefruit.
D) a decrease in the quantity supplied of grapefruit.
8. Farmers can plant either corn or soybeans in their fields. Which of the following would cause the supply of soybeans to increase?
A) An increase in the price of soybeans.
B) A decrease in the price of corn.
C) An increase in the demand for corn.
D) An increase in the price of soybean seeds.
9. Olive oil producers want to sell more olive oil at a higher price. Which of the following events would have this effect?
A) An increase in the price of olive oil presses.
B) A decrease in the cost of transporting olive oil to markets.
C) An increase in the price of land used to plant olives.
D) Research finds that consumption of olive oil reduces the risk of heart disease.
10. Consumer surplus in a market for a product would be equal to the area under the demand curve if
A) producer surplus was equal to zero.
B) marginal cost was equal to the market price.
C) the product was produced in a perfectly competitive market.
D) the market price was zero.
11. Economic efficiency is achieved when there is a market outcome in which the marginal benefit to consumers of the last unit produced is equal to its marginal cost of production and
A) economic surplus plus consumer surplus equals producer surplus.
B) consumer surplus plus producer surplus is maximized.
C) economic surplus is minimized.
D) the difference between consumer surplus and producer surplus is maximized.

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12. Which of the follow is not a result of imposing a rent ceiling?

- A) Some consumer surplus is converted to producer surplus.
- B) A reduction in the quantity supplied of apartments.
- C) An increase in the quantity demanded of apartments.
- D) The marginal benefit of the last apartment rented is greater than the marginal cost of supplying it.

13. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) Private cost equals external cost.
- B) Private benefit plus external benefit equals social benefit.
- C) External cost minus private cost equals social cost.
- D) Private benefit equals external benefit minus social benefit.

14. Because producers do not bear the external cost of pollution

- A) the economically efficient level of production is achieved.
- B) private production is below the economically efficient level.
- C) private production exceeds the economically efficient level.
- D) the market price is too high.

15. The Coase theorem states that

- A) government intervention is always needed if externalities are present.
- B) assigning property rights is the only thing the government should do in a market economy.
- C) if transactions costs are low, private bargaining will result in an efficient solution to the problem of externalities.
- D) a free market equilibrium is the best solution to address externalities.

16. If the demand for a lifesaving drug were perfectly price inelastic and the price doubled, the quantity demanded would

- A) also double.
- B) decrease by 50%.
- C) be cut in half.
- D) remain constant.

17. When there many good substitutes available for a good, demand tends to be

- A) perfectly inelastic.

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- B) perfectly elastic.
- C) relatively inelastic.
- D) relatively elastic.

18. Suppose a decrease in the supply of paper resulted in an increase in revenue. This indicates that

- A) the demand for paper is price inelastic.
- B) the demand for paper is price elastic.
- C) the supply of paper is price inelastic.
- D) the supply of paper is price elastic.

19. What do economists call the situation where a hired manager does not have the same interests as the owners of the business?

- A) conquest and control
- B) financial problem
- C) principal-agent problem
- D) financial intermediary problem

20. If a corporation goes bankrupt, which of the following has first claim on the firm's assets?

- A) stockholders
- B) the state where chartered
- C) employees
- D) bondholders

21. Which of the following would be considered an implicit cost of operating a business?

- A) advertising expenses
- B) wages paid to workers
- C) a normal rate of return for investors
- D) any explicit cost

22. If the _____ cost of production for two goods is different between two countries then mutually beneficial trade is possible.

- A) marginal
- B) explicit
- C) opportunity
- D) implicit

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23. Which of the following is not a source of comparative advantage?

- A) Relative abundance of labor and capital.
- B) Technology.
- C) Climate and natural resources.
- D) A strong foreign currency exchange rate.

24. When firms build or buy facilities in foreign countries they are said to engage in

- A) foreign direct investment.
- B) foreign portfolio investment.
- C) foreign exploratory investment.
- D) foreign indirect investment.

25. Consumers have to make tradeoffs in deciding what to consume because

- A) not all goods give them the same amount of satisfaction.
- B) the prices of goods vary.
- C) they are limited by a budget constraint.
- D) there are not enough of all goods produced.

26. If a consumer always buys goods rationally, then

- A) the total utilities of the different goods consumed will be equal.
- B) the average utilities of the different goods consumed will be equal.
- C) the marginal utility per dollar spent on all goods will be equal.
- D) the marginal utility of the different goods consumed will be equal.

27. A network externality occurs when

- A) there is production cost savings from being networked with suppliers.
- B) there is production cost savings from being networked with buyers.
- C) the usefulness of a good is affected by how many others use the good.
- D) the usefulness of a good is affected by celebrities who use the good.

28. If 11 workers can produce a total of 54 units of a product and a 12th worker has a marginal product of 6 units, then the average product of 12 workers is

- A) 60 units.
- B) 54 units.

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C) 48 units.

D) 5 units.

29. In the short run, if marginal product is at its maximum, then

A) average cost is at its minimum.

B) average variable cost is at its minimum.

C) marginal cost is at its minimum.

D) total cost is at its maximum.

30. If total cost of producing 20 units of output is \$1,000 and average variable cost is \$35, what is the firm's average fixed cost at that level of output?

A) \$65

B) \$50

C) \$15

D) It is impossible to determine without additional information.

31. A very large number of small sellers who sell identical products imply

A) the inability of one seller to influence price.

B) a downward sloping demand for each seller's product.

C) a multitude of vastly different selling prices.

D) chaos in the market.

32. Assume that price is greater than average variable cost. If a perfectly competitive seller is producing at an output where price is \$11 and the marginal cost is \$14.54, then to maximize profits the firm should

A) produce a larger level of output.

B) not enough information given to answer the question.

C) continue producing at the current output.

D) produce a smaller level of output.

33. A perfectly competitive firm's supply curve is its

A) marginal cost curve.

B) marginal cost curve above the minimum of its average fixed cost.

C) marginal cost curve above its minimum average total cost.

D) marginal cost curve above its minimum average variable cost.

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34. Which of the following characteristics is not common to monopolistic competition and perfect competition?

A) Firms take market prices as given.
B) Entry barriers into the industry are low.
C) Firms act to maximize profit.
D) The market demand curve is downward -sloping.

35. Which of the following is true for a firm with a downward-sloping demand curve for its product?

A) Price, average revenue, and marginal revenue are all equal.
B) Price equals average revenue but is greater than marginal revenue.
C) Price, average revenue, and marginal revenue are all different.
D) Price equals average revenue but is less than marginal cost.

36. A monopolistically competitive firm that is earning profits will, in the long run, experience all of the following except

A) a decrease in the number of rival products.
B) a decrease in demand for its product.
C) new rivals entering the market.
D) demand for the firm's product becomes more elastic.

37. Oligopolies are difficult to analyze because

A) how firms respond to a price change by a rival is uncertain.
B) oligopolies are a recent development so economists have not had time to develop models.
C) the firms are so large.
D) demand and cost curves do not exist for these types of industries.

38. A Nash equilibrium is

A) reached when each player choose the best strategy for himself and for the group.
B) reached when an oligopoly's market demand and supply intersect.
C) reached when each player chooses the best strategy for himself, given the strategies chosen by the other players in the group.
D) an equilibrium comprising non-dominant strategies only.

39. What is a prisoners' dilemma?

A) a game in which players act in rational, self-interested ways that leave everyone worse off
B) a game in which players collude to outfox authorities

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- C) a game that involves no dominant strategies
 D) a game in which prisoners are stumped because they cannot communicate with each other
40. A monopolist faces
 A) a horizontal demand curve.
 B) a perfectly elastic demand curve.
 C) a perfectly inelastic demand curve.
 D) a downward-sloping demand curve.
41. If a monopolist's price is \$50 a unit and its marginal cost is \$25, then
 A) to maximize profit the firm should increase output.
 B) to maximize profit the firm should continue to produce the output it is producing.
 C) to maximize profit the firm should decrease output.
 D) Not enough information is given to say what the firm should do to maximize profit.
42. Market power refers to
 A) the ability of a firm to charge a price higher than the fixed cost of production.
 B) the ability of a firm to charge a price higher than the variable cost of production.
 C) the ability of a firm to charge a price higher than the average cost of production.
 D) the ability of a firm to charge a price higher than the marginal cost of production.
43. When you buy at a low price in one market then sell at a higher price in another market you are engaging in
 A) odd pricing.
 B) price discrimination.
 C) an antitrust prohibited practice.
 D) arbitrage.
44. For a firm that can effectively price discriminate, who will be charged a lower price?
 A) buyers that are members of the largest market segment
 B) customers who have an elastic demand for the product
 C) buyers that are members of the smallest market segment
 D) customers who have an inelastic demand for the product
45. With an optimal two-part tariff
 A) consumers maximize consumer surplus.

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- B) consumer surplus equals producer surplus.
C) the firm earns zero profit.
D) consumer surplus is transformed into profit.
46. Which of the following will not cause the labor demand curve to shift rightward?
A) an increase in the price of the firm's product
B) an increase in human capital in the labor force
C) a technological improvement that increases labor productivity
D) an increase in the market wage rate
47. If Alan Shaw reduces his work hours when his salary increases, then
A) the income effect of his salary increase dominates the substitution effect.
B) the income effect of his salary increase is completely offset by the substitution effect.
C) leisure is an inferior good to Alan.
D) the substitution effect of his salary increase dominates the income effect.
48. Suppose the government grants child care subsidies to mothers entering the labor force. What is likely to happen to the equilibrium wage and quantity of labor?
A) The equilibrium wage and the equilibrium quantity of labor fall.
B) The equilibrium wage falls and the equilibrium quantity of labor rises.
C) The equilibrium wage rises and the equilibrium quantity of labor falls.
D) The equilibrium wage and the equilibrium quantity of labor rise.
49. If a buyer in an economic transaction has more information than the seller, the buyer benefits at the expense of the seller. This phenomenon is due to
A) gains from trade.
B) moral hazard.
C) adverse selection.
D) economically irrational behavior.
50. What is moral hazard?
A) It refers to the private, self-interested actions people that people pursue, which when taken collectively leads to a loss in economic surplus.
B) It refers to the actions people take before they enter into a transaction so as to mislead the other party to the transaction.

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- C) It refers to the situation in which one party to a transaction takes advantage of knowing more than the other party to the transaction.
- D) It refers to the actions people take after they have entered into a transaction that makes the other party to the transaction worse off.
51. An efficiency wage is
- A) greater than the market equilibrium wage.
- B) less than the union wage.
- C) the lowest wage at which a firm can hire workers.
- D) equal to the average wage.
52. Which of the following is not an example of rent seeking behavior?
- A) competition for the exclusive right to import a product
- B) engaging in aggressive advertising that slams a competitor's product
- C) competition for subsidies
- D) lobbying the government to impose tariffs on certain imported products
53. If, as your taxable income decreases, you pay a smaller percentage of your taxable income in taxes, then the tax is
- A) proportional.
- B) regressive.
- C) progressive.
- D) unfair.
54. The actual division of the burden of a tax is called
- A) excess burden.
- B) tax incidence.
- C) tax credit.
- D) tax dispersion.
55. A transfer payment is a payment by the government to an individual
- A) for a service.
- B) for an investment good.
- C) for a consumption good.
- D) for which the government does not receive a good or service in return.

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56. Total income in an economy is equal to

- A) GDP minus net exports
- B) income minus taxes
- C) the sum of wages, interest, rent, and profit
- D) firm revenues

57. Which of the following is counted in GDP?

- A) the value of final goods and services produced in the underground economy.
- B) the cost of a speed boat purchased by drug smugglers.
- C) the value of do-it-yourself work.
- D) the value of leisure.

58. The unemployment rate is

- A) the percentage of the population that is unemployed.
- B) the percentage of the number employed that is unemployed.
- C) the percentage of the working age population that is unemployed.
- D) the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed.

59. Jack just told his boss that he thinks his boss is an idiot. It is likely that Jack will be experiencing _____ unemployment in the near future.

- A) permanent
- B) cyclical
- C) frictional
- D) structural

60. During a deflationary period

- A) the nominal interest rate is less than the real interest rate.
- B) the real interest rate is less than the nominal interest rate.
- C) the nominal interest rate rises.
- D) the real interest rate rises.

61. If GDP grows at a rate of 3% per year, how long will it take for GDP to double in size?

- A) 21 years

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- B) 12 years
- C) 23 years
- D) 35 years

62. Potential GDP is defined as

- A) the maximum of GDP that the economy can produce.
- B) the amount of GDP produced if there is no frictional and cyclical unemployment.
- C) the amount of GDP produced if there is no frictional and structural unemployment.
- D) the amount of GDP produced if there is no cyclical and structural unemployment.

63. Public savings in the economy can be increased by

- A) lowering taxes.
- B) raising government spending.
- C) raising taxes.
- D) raising transfer payments.

64. Which factors explain labor productivity?

- A) technological change; the quantity of labor per hour
- B) diminishing returns; the quantity of labor per hour
- C) diminishing returns; the quantity of capital per hour
- D) technological change; the quantity of capital per hour

65. What is human capital?

- A) labor productivity
- B) buildings, equipment, and machinery owned by individuals rather than firms
- C) buildings, equipment, and machinery owned by firms
- D) the accumulated knowledge and skills that workers acquire from education, training, and their life experiences

66. New growth theory states that increases in _____ capital will result in _____ at the _____ level.

- A) knowledge; increasing returns to scale; firm
- B) physical; decreasing returns to scale; firm
- C) knowledge; decreasing returns to scale; economy
- D) knowledge; increasing returns to scale; economy

67. Macroeconomic equilibrium occurs when

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- A) aggregate income = planned inventories.
B) aggregate expenditure = GDP.
C) aggregate expenditure = $C + I + G + \text{net transfers}$.
D) aggregate income = planned inventories.
68. Which of the following will raise consumer expenditures?
A) an increase in expected future income
B) an increase in the price level
C) a general decline in housing prices
D) an increase in interest rates
69. The multiplier is calculated as the
A) change in real GDP/ change in autonomous expenditure
B) change in real GDP/ change in induced spending
C) change in nominal GDP/ change in autonomous expenditure
D) change in autonomous expenditure/ change in real GDP
70. Which of the following is one explanation as to why the aggregate demand curve slopes downward?
A) Increases in the price level lower the interest rate and decrease consumption spending.
B) Increases in the price level lower the interest rate and decrease investment spending.
C) Increases in the domestic price level relative to the price level in other countries lowers net exports.
D) Increases in the price level raise real wealth and lowers consumption spending.
71. Which of the following will shift aggregate demand to the left, ceteris paribus?
A) an increase in interest rates
B) an increase in disposable income
C) an increase in expected profits for firms
D) an increase in net exports
72. The level of real GDP in the long run is called
A) potential GDP.
B) short run GDP.
C) nominal GDP.
D) real GDP.

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73. The sum of the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save is always equal to

- A) 100.
- B) 0.5.
- C) 1.
- D) zero.

74. On the long run aggregate supply curve,

- A) an increase in the price level increases the aggregate quantity of GDP supplied.
- B) an increase in the price level reduces the aggregate quantity of GDP supplied.
- C) an increase in the price level has no effect on the aggregate quantity of GDP supplied.
- D) an increase in the price level increases the level of potential GDP.

75. Long run macroeconomic equilibrium occurs when

- A) aggregate demand equals short run aggregate supply.
- B) aggregate demand equals short run aggregate supply and they intersect at a point on the long run supply curve.
- C) structural and frictional unemployment equals zero.
- D) output is above potential GDP.

76. Which of the following is considered a negative supply shock?

- A) increasing investment in the economy causes the capital stock to rise
- B) an unexpected increase in the price of natural gas
- C) a decline in wages
- D) an improvement in technology

77. Stagflation occurs when

- A) inflation rises and GDP rises.
- B) inflation falls and GDP rises.
- C) inflation rises and GDP falls.
- D) inflation falls and GDP falls.

78. Which of the following models focuses on how productivity shocks explain fluctuations in real GDP?

- A) the monetarist model
- B) the new classical model
- C) the real business cycle model
- D) the new Keynesian model

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79. A barter economy is an economy where
- A) goods and services are exchanged for money.
 - B) money is exchanged for goods and services.
 - C) goods and services are exchanged for other goods and services.
 - D) goods and services are exchanged for liabilities.
80. When a grocery store accepts your \$5 bill in exchange for bread and milk, the \$5 bill serves as a
- A) medium of exchange.
 - B) unit of account.
 - C) store of value.
 - D) standard of deferred payment.
81. Which of the following is an asset for a bank?
- A) Deposits of its customers.
 - B) Short-term borrowing
 - C) Shareholders' equity
 - D) Loans.
82. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A) $\text{Excess Reserves} = \text{Actual Reserves} - \text{Required Reserves}$
 - B) $\text{Excess Reserves} = \text{Deposits} - \text{Required Reserves}$
 - C) $\text{Excess Reserves} = \text{Deposits} - \text{Loans}$
 - D) $\text{Excess Reserves} = \text{Loans} - \text{Required Reserves}$
83. If the reserve requirement percentage is .05 then the simple deposit multiplier is
- A) 10
 - B) 5
 - C) 2
 - D) 20
84. The quantity theory of money seeks to explain the connection between money and
- A) interest rates.
 - B) unemployment.
 - C) output.

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D) prices.

85. The quantity equation states that

- A) the money supply (M) divided by the velocity of money (V) equals the price level (P) divided by real output (Y), i.e., $M/V = P/Y$.
- B) $M \times V = P \times Y$.
- C) $M + V = P + Y$.
- D) $M - V = P - Y$.

86. A decrease in real GDP can

- A) shift money demand to the right and decrease the interest rate.
- B) shift money demand to the right and increase the interest rate.
- C) shift money demand to the left and decrease the interest rate.
- D) shift money demand to the left and increase the interest rate.

87. A monetary growth rule means that

- A) the government will lower interest rates if it thinks a recession is on the horizon.
- B) the government will raise interest rates if it thinks the economy is growing faster than potential.
- C) the money supply should grow at a constant rate.
- D) the money supply should grow in response to economic conditions.

88. Fiscal policy is defined as changes in _____ and _____ to achieve macroeconomic objectives such as price stability, high rates of economic growth, and high employment.

- A) taxes; interest rates
- B) taxes; the money supply
- C) interest rates; money supply
- D) taxes; expenditures

89. Which of the following is an appropriate discretionary fiscal policy if equilibrium real GDP falls below potential real GDP?

- A) An increase in government purchases.
- B) An increase in the supply of money.
- C) An increase in individual income taxes.
- D) A decrease in transfer payments.

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90. If policy makers are concerned that the economy is in danger of rising inflation because aggregate demand is increasing faster than aggregate supply, the appropriate fiscal policy response is to

- A) increase taxes.
- B) increase government spending.
- C) use expansionary fiscal policy.
- D) increase transfer payment.

91. An increase in government purchases of \$200 billion will shift the aggregate demand curve to the right by

- A) \$200 billion.
- B) less than \$200 billion.
- C) more than \$200 billion.
- D) None of the above are correct.

92. A cut in tax rates effects equilibrium real GDP through two channels: _____ disposable income and consumer spending, and _____ the size of the multiplier effect.

- A) decreasing; increasing
- B) decreasing; decreasing
- C) increasing; increasing
- D) increasing; decreasing

93. An equal increase in government purchases and taxes will cause

- A) an increase in real GDP.
- B) no change in real GDP.
- C) an increase in the budget surplus.
- D) a reduction in cyclically adjusted budget surplus.

94. A(n) _____ in private expenditures as a result of a(n) _____ in government purchases is called crowding out.

- A) increase; decrease
- B) decrease; decrease
- C) decrease; increase
- D) increase; increase

95. Fiscal policy actions that are intended to have long-run effects _____ on real GDP attempt to increase _____ through changing _____.

考試科目	經濟學	系所別	外交學系三年級	考試時間	7月8日(三)第四節
<p>A) aggregate demand; government spending B) aggregate supply; taxes C) aggregate demand; taxes D) aggregate supply; government spending</p> <p>96. According to the short-run Phillips curve, the unemployment rate and the inflation rate are A) unrelated. B) positively related. C) negatively related. D) unaffected by monetary policy.</p> <p>97. What is the natural rate of unemployment? A) the unemployment rate that exists when the economy is at potential GDP B) the unemployment rate that exists when the economy is at a trough in a business cycle C) an unemployment rate of 0% D) any unemployment rate that is above the inflation rate</p> <p>98. When unemployment is below its natural rate, the inflation rate will eventually A) increase. B) decrease. C) move to its natural rate. D) become equal to the natural rate of unemployment.</p> <p>99. The price of domestic goods in terms of foreign goods is referred to as A) the nominal exchange rate. B) the relative inflation rate. C) the current account balance. D) the real exchange rate.</p> <p>100. Purchasing power parity is the theory that, in the long run, exchange rates move to equalize A) nominal interest rates across countries. B) real GDP across countries. C) corporate profits across countries. D) the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries.</p>					
備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。				