

商學院

考試科目	經濟學	所別	4111-4182-4121-4122 4171-4191-4194-4211	考試時間	2月22日(六)第一節
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4212

Multiple Choice (1 point each)

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

- Which of the following is an advantage of tradable pollution permits?
 - Each firm is allowed to pollute exactly the same amount.
 - Revenue from the sale of permits is greater than revenue from a corrective tax.
 - The initial allocation of permits to firms does not affect the efficiency of the market.
 - Firms will engage in joint research efforts to reduce pollution.
- Alicia is a vegetarian, so she does not eat beef. That is, beef provides no additional utility to Alicia. She loves potatoes, however. If we illustrate Alicia's indifference curves by drawing beef on the horizontal axis and potatoes on the vertical axis, her indifference curves will
 - slope downward.
 - be vertical straight lines.
 - slope upward.
 - be horizontal straight lines.
- Which of the following demonstrates the law of demand?
 - After Jon got a raise at work, he bought more pretzels at \$1.50 per pretzel than he did before his raise.
 - Melissa buys fewer muffins at \$0.75 per muffin than at \$1 per muffin, other things equal.
 - Dave buys more donuts at \$0.25 per donut than at \$0.50 per donut, other things equal.
 - Kendra buys fewer Snickers at \$0.60 per Snickers after the price of Milky Ways falls to \$0.50 per Milky Way.
- Suppose researchers at the University of Wisconsin discover a new vitamin that increases the milk production of dairy cows. If the demand for milk is relatively inelastic, the discovery will
 - raise both price and total revenues.
 - lower both price and total revenues.
 - raise price and lower total revenues.
 - lower price and raise total revenues.

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註 試題隨卷繳交

政學院

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5. When a tax is levied on buyers of tea,
- buyers of tea and sellers of tea both are made worse off.
 - buyers of tea are made worse off, and the well-being of sellers is unaffected.
 - buyers of tea are made worse off, and sellers of tea are made better off.
 - the well-being of both buyers of tea and sellers of tea is unaffected.
6. When a country allows trade and becomes an exporter of a good
- consumer surplus and producers surplus will increase.
 - consumer surplus and producer surplus will decrease.
 - consumer surplus will increase and producer surplus will increase.
 - consumer surplus will decrease and producer surplus will increase.
7. When a perfectly competitive firm makes a decision to shut down, it is most likely that
- marginal cost is above average variable cost.
 - price is below the minimum of average variable cost.
 - fixed costs exceed variable costs.
 - average fixed costs are rising.
8. Price discrimination is a rational strategy for a profit-maximizing monopolist when
- there is no opportunity for arbitrage across market segmentations.
 - there is an opportunity for arbitrage across market segmentations.
 - consumers are unable to be segmented into identifiable markets.
 - they want to increase the deadweight loss that results from profit-maximizing behavior.
9. As a group, oligopolists would always be better off if they would act collectively
- as a single monopolist.
 - as a single competitor.
 - as if they were each seeking to maximize their own profit.
 - in a manner that would prohibit collusive agreements.
10. If firms in a monopolistically competitive industry are making profits,
- firms will likely be subject to regulation.
 - barriers to entry will be strengthened.
 - new firms will enter the market.
 - some firms must exit the market.

備

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11. A company uses 100 workers and 30 units of capital to produce 500 units of output. If this company increases its capital to 50 units and, as a result, its output increases by 300 units, the productivity of labor _____ to _____ units per worker.

- A. increases; 1
- B. increases; 3
- C. increases; 8
- D. decreases; 4

12. Official unemployment statistics:

- A. understate unemployment because individuals receiving unemployment compensation are counted as employed.
- B. understate unemployment because discouraged workers are not counted as unemployed.
- C. include cyclical and structural unemployment, but not frictional unemployment.
- D. overstate unemployment because workers who are involuntarily working part time are counted as being employed.

13. A car that is produced in 2004 is not sold until 2005. According to the definition of GDP, in which year's GDP should it be counted?

- A. 2004.
- B. 2004 real GDP; 2005 nominal GDP.
- C. both years.
- D. 2005.

Total Population	30,000
Working-Age Population	25,000
Employment	11,000
Unemployment	1,000

14. Consider the data in the table above for a simple economy. The unemployment rate for this simple economy equals:

- A. 4.0%.
- B. 9.1%.
- C. 8.3%.
- D. 3.3%.

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15. Which of the following could cause nominal GDP to decrease, but real GDP to increase?
- The price level rises and the quantity of final goods and services produced falls.
 - The price level rises and the quantity of final goods and services produced rises.
 - The price level falls and the quantity of final goods and services produced falls.
 - The price level falls and the quantity of final goods and services produced rises.
16. When a member of the nonbank public withdraws currency from her bank account,
- both the monetary base and bank reserves rise.
 - bank reserves fall, but the monetary base remains unchanged.
 - both the monetary base and bank reserves fall.
 - the monetary base falls, but bank reserves remain unchanged.
17. When economists state that money is neutral in the long run, they mean that in the long run,
- the price level is independent of the nominal money supply.
 - the level of output is independent of the nominal money supply.
 - changes in the money supply have the same impact on the rich as they do on the poor.
 - fluctuations in the money supply are equally likely to lead to recessions as to expansions.
18. An expansionary monetary policy that successfully counteracts a recession has the side effect of
- lower investment spending than if no action had been taken.
 - lower output than if no action had been taken.
 - a higher price level than if no action had been taken.
 - a larger government deficit than if no action had been taken.
19. The less interest-sensitive is money demand, the
- steeper is the IS curve.
 - flatter is the LM curve.
 - more effective is monetary policy relative to fiscal policy.
 - more effective is fiscal policy relative to monetary policy.
20. The quantity theory of inflation indicates that the inflation rate equals
- the growth rate of the money supply minus the growth rate of aggregate output.
 - the level of the money supply plus the level of aggregate output.
 - the growth rate of the money supply plus the growth rate of aggregate output.
 - the level of the money supply minus the level of aggregate output.

備

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Problems and Short-essay Questions

Please answer the following questions IN SEQUENCE. All questions may be answered in either Chinese or English.

1. Suppose that a firm's fixed proportion production function is given by

$$q = \min(2k, 10l - 2).$$

The inputs are hired in perfectly competitive markets. The rental rates of capital (k) and labor (l) are v and w , respectively.

- (10 points) Calculate the firm's long-run total, average, and marginal cost functions.
- (10 points) Suppose that k is fixed at 9 in the short run. Calculate the firm's short-run total, average, and marginal cost functions.

2. (20 points) Consider the good x imported by the home country. To keep things simple, assume that x constitutes a homogeneous good and that the market for it is perfectly competitive. The demand for x at home is given by $Q_D = 200 - 4P$. The domestic market supply is given by $Q_S = 4P - 40$.

- Suppose that x can be imported at a fixed world price of \$20. Suppose that the home government imposes an import tariff of \$5 per unit of x . What is the total number of x imported from abroad?
- Suppose that, because of political-economy considerations, the home government sets its import tariff, t , in order to maximize:

$$\text{Consumer Surplus} + \text{Tariff Revenues} + A \times (\text{Producer Surplus}).$$

What is the value of A under which the home government would impose an import tariff of \$5?

3. Assume that firms care about their after-tax rate of return on investment projects. And, suppose the incumbent government has decided to raise taxes on corporations. Use the loanable funds model to explain the effect of the tax increase.

- (7 points) What effect will this have on the investment demand curve? Explain and graph the effect.
- (7 points) What effect will this have on national savings? Explain and graph the effect.
- (6 points) Consider both effects that you have described in parts a and b. What will happen to the real interest rate, national savings, and investment? Explain and graph the effect.

備註	試題隨卷繳交
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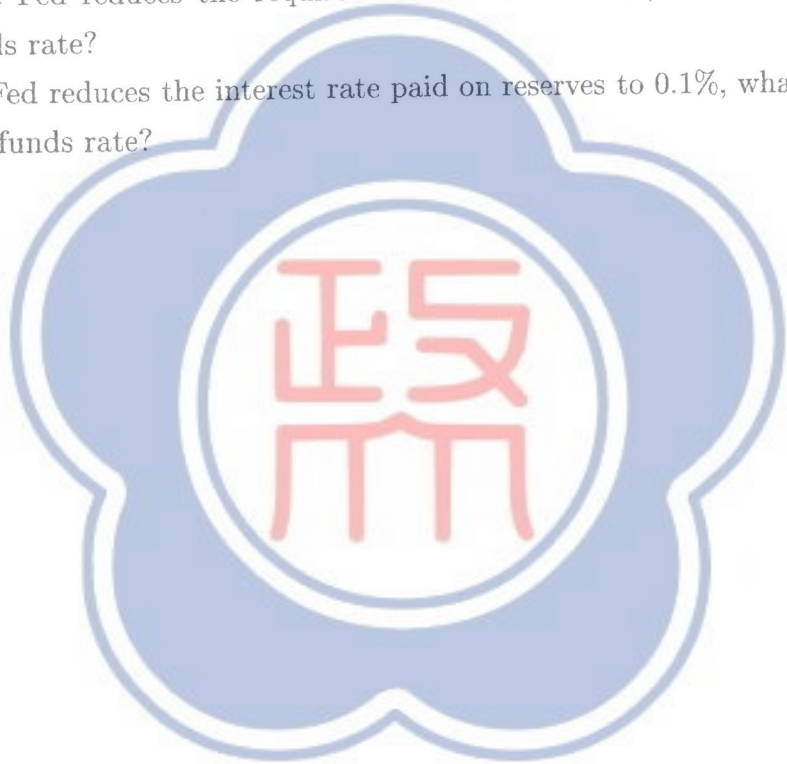
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4. Suppose currently the discount rate is 0.8%, the interest rate the Fed (the central bank) is paying for banks' excess reserves is 0.2%, the required reserve ratio is 5%, and the equilibrium federal funds rate is 0.2%.

- a. (6 points) If the Fed reduces the discount rate to 0.6%, what will happen to the equilibrium federal funds rate?
- b. (7 points) If the Fed reduces the required reserve ratio to 4%, what will happen to the equilibrium federal funds rate?
- c. (7 points) If the Fed reduces the interest rate paid on reserves to 0.1%, what will happen to the equilibrium federal funds rate?



考試科目	商事法	所別	國際經營與貿易學系國際經貿法組一般生 4112	考試時間	2 月 22 日(六) 第 1 節
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第一題 (25%)

A 股份有限公司為一生產油氣之國營事業，持有 B 公司全部之股權，B 公司原亦為國營事業，以生產鹼氣、鹽酸、五氟氫鈉等產品為主要營業項目。經 A 公司指派甲、乙分別擔任 B 公司董事及總經理後，甲、乙知悉 B 公司之台南廠有環境污染，卻隱匿不報，並擴大 B 公司生產五氟氫鈉等產品之規模，導致位於廠區附近土壤受有戴奧辛及汞污染，直至 1982 年 3 月，主管機關經濟部下令關閉 B 公司之台南廠，並於 1983 年 4 月 1 日，B 公司依公司法與 C 股份有限公司（亦為國營事業）合併後消滅。1994 年 6 月 C 股份有限公司逐步轉為民營公司。事後，當地經環保署公告為土壤污染整治場址，C 公司經台南市政府處以高額罰鍰後，已無力負擔高額整治費用及當地居民損害賠償之請求。請問（假設請求權之時效尚未消滅）：

(一) 因 C 公司已民營化，股東不堪虧損，擬向 A 公司請求損害賠償有關整治費用之損失，有無理由？(15%)

(二) 因 C 公司已無力償還負債，當地居民可否向 A 公司請求損害賠償（假設經證實當地居民之健康因 B 公司生產五氟氫鈉所致污染而受有損害）？(10%)

第二題 (45%)

甲為 A 股份有限公司（A 公司）前董事長兼總經理。甲於 96 年 5 月 7 日辭任 A 公司之董事長職務，A 公司於同年 5 月 9 日另選任丙為董事長，於 96 年 7 月 11 日經主管機關經濟部核准 A 公司之董事長辦理變更登記為丙。惟甲於 96 年 5 月 8 日後至同年 7 月 25 日仍擔任 A 公司總經理職務。依據 A 公司內部印信管理辦法及用印申請程序，需由會計人員備具用印申請單及票據往上級簽核，始能簽發票據。甲於擔任 A 公司董事長期間，A 公司分別簽發下列本票（簽發皆有 A 公司及甲之真正大、小印）：

(1) 於 96 年 5 月 8 日簽發編號 1 之本票，金額新台幣 440 萬元，受款人為乙，於 96 年 5 月 14 日乙委請甲代為領取，甲領取時，本票上未記載發票日及到期日，甲遂自行填載 96 年 5 月 8 日，經甲填載發票日交付給乙時，乙取得之本票上已載有發票日。但 A 公司舉證證明該本票之簽發，會計人員用印申請單上之申請日期為 96 年 5 月 9 日，且本票上發票日之字跡與金額、受款人等其他部分的字跡明顯不同，發票日之字跡並非會計人員之字跡，依公司內部流程規定，該本票簽發時並未載有發票日。

(2) 於 96 年 5 月 4 日簽發編號 2 之本票，金額新台幣 500 萬元，受款人為甲。據 A 公司會計人員留存原始本票影本，該本票正面有「禁止背書轉讓」之記載。甲於 96 年 5 月 7 日自行領取後，將「禁止背書轉讓」之記載畫一橫線，並自行在橫線上加蓋「甲」之印文，其後再由甲背書轉讓予乙。

第一商業銀行於 96 年 2 月 16 日通知 A 公司已被列為拒絕往來戶。乙於 96 年 7 月 5 日、7 月 10 日將前開本票提示均因 A 公司存款不足遭退票後，即向法院聲請本票准許強制執行之裁定獲准，A 公司則提出確認本票債權不存在之訴訟。經查，甲、乙乃夫妻關係，甲簽發兩只本票共 940 萬元，乃以 A 公司名義向乙借貸周轉公司所需資金，本票交乙供擔保，乙執有借據一紙；然而，實際上乙僅移轉新台幣 300 萬元予 A 公司。請問：

(一) 編號 1 之本票是否因未記載發票日而為無效票據？(15%)

(二) 編號 2 之本票正面上有「禁止背書轉讓」之記載，其後由甲劃一橫線並加蓋 A 公司原法定代理人甲之個人印文，是否生塗銷禁止背書轉讓之效力？(15%)

(三) 甲代表 A 公司與乙簽訂之借貸契約，其效力如何？(15%)

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第三題 (30%)

A 公司為一家日本菸草公司，將其所生產之菸品委由 B 公司負責台灣地區之外銷，C 公司為台灣經營免稅商店之公司，向 B 公司購買 A 公司所生產之菸品 3960 箱，B、C 間之買賣契約載明 CIF 之貿易條件，是以，A 公司與 D 保險公司就前開菸品簽訂貨物保險契約，約定保險範圍及於貨品遺失及損害；另 A 公司委託台灣 E 航運公司，從橫濱港運送 5 只貨櫃至基隆港。E 公司簽發載貨證券，載明受貨人為 C 公司，載運貨物為菸品 3960 箱。在基隆港卸貨時，E 公司委託 F 公司在碼頭卸載貨櫃，因菸品黑市價格甚高，F 公司受僱人甲私自竊取其中 3 只貨櫃（共 2860 箱）交聯結車運走，未運交 C 公司（載貨證券持有人）。其後雖經警方查獲 800 箱，但因菸品受損無法於免稅店販賣，C 公司遂通知 B 公司欲退貨 3 只貨櫃共計 2860 箱之菸品，並將所收取的載貨證券寄還 A 公司。A、B 公司同意 C 公司以預付款扣抵之方式取消 2860 箱菸品之買賣，並將 800 箱瑕疵菸品銷毀。經 D 保險公司賠付 A 公司所受損失美金 35 萬元後，A 公司出具領取保險金收據及債權讓與聲明書予 D 公司，D 保險公司擬向 E 航運公司請求損害賠償。承上事實，請問：

(一) E 航運公司對於甲之行為所致損害是否仍須對 A 公司負賠償之責？(5%)

(二) A 公司對於系爭遺失及受損貨物是否有保險利益？D 保險公司是否合法取得保險代位權？另從 CIF 貿易條件及載貨證券之法理觀之，E 航運公司可否主張於貨物遺失時，A 公司基於運送契約已對其無損害賠償請求權，以資抗辯？(15%)

(三) E 航運公司可否依海商法第 70 條第 2 項規定，主張單位限制責任？應如何認定單位件數？(10%)



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註

試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	國際經濟法	所別	國際經濟學與貿易學 國際經濟法系組一般組	考試時間	2月22日(六) 第一節
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- 一、政府目前正積極推動我國加入 TPP、RCEP 等區域貿易自由協定，身為 WTO 會員，我國若欲加入區域貿易自由協定，需注意哪些相關之 WTO 規範？(25%)
- 二、「食品衛生安全管理法」於近日修正時，針對複方食品添加物是否需強制標示與查驗登記，引發相當大之爭議，爭議之一為此一要求是否會違反 WTO 之相關規定。請問針對此爭議涉及哪些 WTO 規範？(25%)
- 三、請問不歧視原則與市場進入此兩大支持貿易自由化之核心理念，於 WTO 下之貨品貿易與服務業貿易的相關協定中，規定是否相同？(25%)
- 四、台灣區塑膠原料工業同業公會代表國內產業，向經濟部申請對進口之兩項乙烯產品採行防衛措施，經濟部亦於近日通過對此展開調查。請問身為 WTO 會員，我國欲針對進口產品實施防衛措施時，需注意哪些法律要件？(25%)