

考試科目	41112, 41212, 4122A, 41713 經濟學	系所別	商學院	考試時間	2月18日(天)第一節
	41822, 41922, 42112, 42122		期科		

Multiple Choice (1 point each)

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

- Mike and Sandy are two woodworkers who both make tables and chairs. In one month, Mike can make 4 tables or 20 chairs, while Sandy can make 6 tables or 18 chairs. Given this, we know that
 - Mike has an absolute advantage in chairs.
 - Mike has a comparative advantage in tables.
 - Sandy has an absolute advantage in chairs.
 - Sandy has a comparative advantage in chairs.
- New oak tables are normal goods. What would happen to the equilibrium price and quantity in the market for oak tables if the price of maple tables rises and the price of wood saws increased?
 - Price will fall and the effect on quantity is ambiguous.
 - Price will rise and the effect on quantity is ambiguous.
 - Quantity will fall and the effect on price is ambiguous.
 - Quantity will rise and the effect on price is ambiguous.
- When a good is taxed, the burden of the tax
 - falls more heavily on the side of the market that is more elastic.
 - falls more heavily on the side of the market that is more inelastic.
 - falls more heavily on the side of the market that is closer to unit elastic.
 - is distributed independently of relative elasticities of supply and demand.
- An optimal tax on pollution would result in which of the following?
 - Producers will choose not to produce any pollution.
 - Producers will internalize the cost of pollution.
 - Producers will maximize production.
 - The value to consumers at market equilibrium will exceed the social cost of production.
- Which of the following is not a characteristic of pollution permits?
 - Prices are set by supply and demand.
 - Allowing firms to trade their permits reduces the total quantity of pollution beyond the initial allocation.
 - Real-world markets for pollution permits include sulfur dioxide and carbon.

備註

- 作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 試題請隨卷繳交。

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- D. Firms for whom pollution reduction is very expensive are willing to pay more for permits than firms for whom pollution reduction is less expensive.
6. The marginal product of labor is equal to the
- increase in labor necessary to generate a one unit increase in output.
 - increase in output obtained from a one unit increase in labor.
 - incremental profit associated with a one unit increase in labor.
 - incremental cost associated with a one unit increase in labor.
7. When marginal revenue equals marginal cost,
- the firm must be generating economic profits.
 - the profit maximizing firm should always increase its level of production.
 - the firm must be generating economic losses.
 - losses are minimized even if the firm is not making a profit.
8. Which of the following statements is true of monopolies?
- Monopolies can charge any price they want.
 - Unlike competitive firms, monopolies are not constrained by market demand.
 - Monopolies will always increase their revenue by selling more of their goods.
 - All of the above are correct.
9. Because each oligopolist cares about its own profit rather than the collective profit of all the oligopolists together,
- society is worse off.
 - they are able to maximize their individual profits.
 - they are unable to maintain monopoly power.
 - All of the above are correct.
10. If firms in a monopolistically competitive market are earning economic profits, which of the following scenarios would best reflect the change facing incumbent firms as the market adjusts to its new equilibrium?
- a downward shift in their marginal cost curve
 - an upward shift in their marginal cost curve
 - an increase in demand
 - a decrease in demand

備

註

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11. The menu cost of inflation arises since
- people hold less currency if inflation is positive and thus they take more trips to the bank.
 - the central bank eventually has to restrict money supply and this causes an increase in the unemployment rate.
 - real wages and real money holdings lose purchasing power.
 - resources have to be devoted to marking up prices and changing vending machines and cash registers.
12. In the medium run, if government purchases are increased and nominal money supply is decreased, we can expect that
- aggregate demand and prices will increase but interest rates will not change.
 - aggregate demand, prices, and the interest rate will all decrease.
 - aggregate demand and interest rates will decrease but prices will increase.
 - the interest rate will increase while aggregate demand and prices may increase, decrease, or remain the same.
13. Assume you would like to stimulate investment but leave the level of GDP roughly the same. What policy mix would you propose?
- an income tax cut combined with monetary expansion
 - a tax cut combined with monetary restriction
 - a cut in government spending combined with monetary expansion
 - a cut in government spending combined with monetary restriction
14. Given a normal IS-LM model, which of the following is FALSE?
- Expansionary monetary policy will increase the level of investment and consumption.
 - Lower income taxes will raise the level of consumption but lower the level of investment.
 - A cut in government transfer payments will reduce consumption and interest rates.
 - An investment subsidy will increase the level of investment but not the level of consumption.
15. If we compare a closed economy to an open economy under a flexible exchange rate system, we can see that fiscal policy is always
- more effective because of positive repercussion effects.
 - more effective because the marginal propensity to import is positive.
 - less effective because part of the increase in domestic income is spent on foreign goods.

備註

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D. less effective because expansionary fiscal policy always has to be supplemented by restrictive monetary policy.

16. If the government increases expenditures on goods and services and increases taxation by the same amount, which of the following will occur?

- A. Aggregate demand will be unchanged.
- B. Aggregate demand will increase.
- C. The money supply will decrease.
- D. The money supply will increase.

17. To counteract a recession, the central bank should

- A. sell securities on the open market and raise the discount rate.
- B. sell securities on the open market and lower the discount rate.
- C. buy securities on the open market and raise the discount rate.
- D. buy securities on the open market and lower the discount rate.

18. If the reserve requirement is 25 percent and banks hold no excess reserves, an open market sale of \$400,000 of government securities by the central bank will

- A. increase the money supply by up to \$1.6 million.
- B. decrease the money supply by up to \$1.6 million.
- C. increase the money supply by up to \$400,000.
- D. decrease the money supply by up to \$400,000.

19. If nominal gross domestic product fell while real gross domestic product rose, which of the following must be true?

- A. Unemployment increased.
- B. The inflation rate was negative.
- C. Net exports were negative.
- D. The average of stock prices rose while bond prices fell.

20. The purchase of bonds by the central bank will have the greatest effect on real gross domestic product if which of the following situations exists in the economy?

- A. The required reserve ratio is high, and the interest rate has a large effect on investment spending.

備註

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B. The required reserve ratio is high, and the interest rate has a small effect on investment spending.

C. The required reserve ratio is low, and the interest rate has a large effect on investment spending.

D. The required reserve ratio is low, and the marginal propensity to consume is low.

Problems and Short-essay Questions

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

1. Consider an individual who has I dollars to allocate between good x and good y and whose preference is represented by the quasi-linear utility function $U(x, y) = \ln x + y$. Let p_x and p_y denote, respectively, the prices of good x and good y .

A. (6 points) Calculate the Marshallian demand functions for good x and good y .

B. (6 points) Suppose that $p_x = 1$, $p_y = 2$, and $I = 8$. Calculate the income elasticity of demand for each good.

C. (4 points) Now suppose the government levies a 1 dollar per unit tax on good x such that the price of good x increases to $p_x = 2$ while the price of good y and income remain unchanged at $p_y = 2$ and $I = 8$. Calculate the tax revenue and the indirect utility.

D. (4 points) Suppose instead of taxing the consumption of good x , an income tax that collects the same amount of tax revenue as in part (C) is imposed. Calculate the indirect utility.

2. In a monopolistically competitive market, a firm faces the following demand function:

$$q = \frac{P^{-\sigma}}{N},$$

where q is the quantity demanded, P is the price, $\sigma > 1$ is a constant, N is the number of producers.

The total cost of production is $f + cq$, where f and c are both positive and constants.

A. (10 points) Derive the optimal price charged by the firm.

B. (10 points) Calculate the number of producers at equilibrium.

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3. Consider an economy in which production is characterized by the neoclassical function $Y = K^{0.5}N^{0.5}$, where Y , K and N denote the output, capital stock and quantity of labor, respectively. Suppose that it has a saving rate of 0.1, a population growth rate of 0.02, and an average depreciation rate of 0.03.

A. (5 points) Write this production function in per capita form in which $y = Y/N$ and $k = K/N$, and find the steady-state value of y and k .

B. (5 points) At the steady-state value of k , is there more or less capital than at the golden-rule level?

C. (5 points) Determine what saving rate would yield the golden-rule level of capital in this model.

D. (5 points) In the context of this neoclassical growth model, can a country have *too much* saving?

4. Answer the following two questions:

A. With a consumption function $C = 100 + 0.8Y_d$ (Y_d , the disposable income, is defined as income after taxes: $Y_d = Y - T$), investment $I = 200$, government expenditure $G = 100$, transfer payment $TR = 62.5$, tax revenue $T = 0.25Y$, compute

- (4 points) the equilibrium national income;
- (4 points) the balanced budget multiplier for this economy.

B. For a country with the following macroeconomic statistics: national income=5000; disposable income=4000; government budget deficit=200; consumption=3500; and trade deficit=100, compute levels of

- (4 points) saving;
- (4 points) investment;
- (4 points) government expenditure for this country.

備註

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考試科目	商事法 4112A	系所別	國際經營與貿易學系/ 國際經貿法組	考試時間	2月18日(星期六) 第一節
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本試題共三大題、5 小題，每小題 20 分。請備具理由，兼從正、反立論作答。

一、甲股份有限公司(公開發行股票)董事 A、B，分別為乙、丙公司之法人代表人董事，監察人 C 為丁公司之法人代表人監察人。A、B、C 等 3 人於 105 年 6 月 22 日召開 105 年度股東常會開會之停止過戶日前早已將持股全數設質，前開 3 人於 105 年 4 月 12 日向甲公司提出董監事辭任書，並於 105 年 6 月 21 日正式生效辭去董監事職務，因渠等於股東會開會時，並非擔任董監事，故就其表決權為全數之行使，並於補選董監事議案，讓乙、丁公司再度當選為董、監事。此外，為解決該公司長期之勞雇糾紛，該次股東會另作成以下決議：「經本公司資遣或解雇之員工，倘經受僱人向法院提起確認僱傭關係存在之訴，而判決本(甲)公司敗訴確定時，同意公司僅按月給付該員工每月薪資，而拒絕接受其進入本公司提供勞務。」今甲公司之股東 D 認為此次股東常會之決議有瑕疵，請問：

(1) D 主張補選董監事議案之決議因違反公司法第 197 條之 1 第 2 項規定，應依公司法第 189 條規定撤銷此決議，有無理由？(20%)

(2) 甲公司所為有關勞雇糾紛決議之效力如何？D 可向法院為如何之請求？(20%)

參考法條：公司法第 197-1 條

董事之股份設定或解除質權者，應即通知公司，公司應於質權設定或解除後十五日內，將其質權變動情形，向主管機關申報並公告之。但公開發行股票之公司，證券管理機關另有規定者，不在此限。

公開發行股票之公司董事以股份設定質權超過選任當時所持有之公司股份數額二分之一時，其超過之股份不得行使表決權，不算入已出席股東之表決權數。

二、甲實業有限公司董事長 A，股東為 A、B、C、D、E、F 等 6 人。A 因另案偽造文書違法轉讓 F 之出資額，而與 G 達成調解協議，調解內容為：「A 願意於 105 年 12 月 11 日前，將其名下對甲有限公司之出資額新台幣 600 萬元移轉予 G，並願同至主管機關辦理變更登記。」調解書於新北市調解委員會做成時，除 A 與 F 外，C、D、E 亦在場並於其上簽名，然 B 和 F 未到場亦未簽名於調解書上。B 認為 A 已經移轉出資額，已非甲有限公司之股東，故不得擔任董事長。B 遂以自己之名義，簽發本票一紙給債權人乙，票面金額為新台幣 100 萬元，發票日為民國 106 年 1 月 1 日，發票人欄僅簽有「甲實業有限公司 B(董事長)」等字樣。今 A 拒不配合辦理變更登記，並主張自己仍是甲有限公司之股東及董事長，因此，甲公司登記之負責人仍為 A。請問：

(1) 甲公司之股東 A 將出資額轉讓與 G 是否適用公司法第 111 條第 3 項規定？系爭出資額之轉讓是否有效？(20%)

(2) 如今乙執有該本票聲請法院核發准許強制執行之裁定。惟據乙所提出甲有限公司之登記資料，B 非該公司之負責人，法院應否准許乙之聲請？(20%)

考試科目	商事法	系所別	國際經營與貿易學系/ 國際經貿法組	考試時間	2月18日(星期六) 第一節
<p>參考法條：公司法第 111 條</p> <p>股東非得其他全體股東過半數之同意，不得以其出資之全部或一部，轉讓於他人。</p> <p>前項轉讓，不同意之股東有優先受讓權；如不承受，視為同意轉讓，並同意修改章程有關股東及其出資額事項。</p> <p>公司董事非得其他全體股東同意，不得以其出資之全部或一部，轉讓於他人。...</p>					
<p>三、甲以自己為要保人及被保險人，乙為受益人，向丙保險公司投保「個人責任保險附加傷害保險」，意外身故之保險金額為新台幣 300 萬元。甲在自宅浴缸內泡澡，不幸溺水窒息死亡，經檢察官相驗結果確認係「意外死亡」。乙檢具保單及相關文件向丙申請理賠，丙以甲未據實說明有腦栓塞、高血壓、糖尿病及精神官能憂鬱症等疾病之病史為由，拒絕理賠。今查甲於要保書詢問其過去二年病史時，確實皆在前開疾病上答「否」，然依法醫鑑定死因為：「死者死亡雖與腦中風、行為、動作上較無法自主，但無法歸此類病人達無法洗澡之過程，縱使生前有疾病或使用毒藥物後，若能排除他為之可能性，則在法醫學上仍應歸類為在洗澡過程失能、昏倒於水池內至水淹蓋口、鼻等挑戰性外物至溺水、窒息之結果，故死亡方式研判仍為意外死」。另外，地檢署相驗屍體證明書載明：「甲直接引起死亡之原因為窒息，先行原因為溺水、泡澡沒入浴缸；其他對死亡有影響之疾病或身體狀況則包括高血壓、糖尿病及中風病史。」請問：丙主張依保險法第 64 條第 2 項規定解除系爭保險契約而拒絕理賠，有無理由？(20%)</p>					
<p>參考法條：保險法第 64 條</p> <p>訂立契約時，要保人對於保險人之書面詢問，應據實說明。</p> <p>要保人有為隱匿或遺漏不為說明，或為不實之說明，足以變更或減少保險人對於危險之估計者，保險人得解除契約；其危險發生後亦同。但要保人證明危險之發生未基於其說明或未說明之事實時，不在此限。...</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				

考試科目	國際經濟學 411=B 國際經濟學 國際經濟學	系所別	國際經濟學 國際經濟學	考試時間	2月18日(一)第一節
<p>一、為鼓勵電動車的購買，立法院於 2015.12.30 三讀通過[貨物稅條例]之修正案，持續減免購買電動小客車所需繳納的貨物稅，但免徵金額以完稅價格新臺幣一百四十萬元計算之稅額為限，超過之部分還是需繳納 25% 的貨物稅。請問這項規定有無違反任何 WTO 涵蓋協定? (25%)</p> <p>二、來自日本核災及其周遭地區之食品，是否應允許進口以及進口的條件為何，於國內引發相當大的爭議，據報導，部分關心本議題之人士打算發起[反核災食品全國公投]。請問以全國公投的方式決定來自任一 WTO 會員之食品是否得進口此一手段，有無違反任何 WTO 涵蓋協定? (25%)</p> <p>三、因部分國家產能過剩，導致鋼鐵產品低價外銷的狀況時有所聞，中鋼、燐聯等 6 家國內鋼鐵業者於 2016 年 2 月，向財政部提出兩宗課徵反傾銷稅之申請案，財政部於同年 8 月 16 日公告針對來自中韓等六國的涉案廠商分別課以 8.66% 至 80.5% 不等的臨時反傾銷稅，最終之判斷預計於 2017 年 1 月底做出。請問我國在反傾銷稅之認定上，須遵守哪些 WTO 之相關規定? (15%)</p> <p>四、假設我國前述之法規，政策，或實務違反了相關之 WTO 涵蓋協定，我國可能面臨利益受損之 WTO 會員，於 WTO 下啟動爭端解決程序的風險，請問依據 WTO 之相關規定，我國將面對應訴的時程與流程為何? 若敗訴時，可能面臨的挑戰為何? (25%)</p> <p>五、請試譯以下條文(10%)</p> <p>1. It is recognized that, in the case of imports from a country which has a complete or substantially complete monopoly of its trade and where all domestic prices are fixed by the State, special difficulties may exist in determining price comparability for the purposes of paragraph 1, and in such cases importing contracting parties may find it necessary to take into account the possibility that a strict comparison with domestic prices in such a country may not always be appropriate.</p> <p>2. If a contracting party coming within the scope of paragraph 4 (a) of this Article considers it desirable, in order to promote the establishment of a particular industry* with a view to raising the general standard of living of its people, to modify or withdraw a concession included in the appropriate Schedule annexed to this Agreement, it shall notify the CONTRACTING PARTIES to this effect and enter into negotiations with any contracting party with which such concession was initially negotiated, and with any other contracting party determined by the CONTRACTING PARTIES to have a substantial interest therein. If agreement is reached between such contracting parties concerned, they shall be free to modify or withdraw concessions under the appropriate Schedules to this Agreement in order to give effect to such agreement, including any compensatory adjustments involved.</p>					
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