

注意：請用藍色或黑色筆作答，不得使用任何其他色筆。

第一部份、選擇題

壹、單選題：在以下問題中，請選擇最適當的答案，把題號和答案的編號（A、B、C、D之一）寫在答案卷上，不必重新抄寫題目和答案，每題二分，共六十分。

1 所謂市場失靈是指：

- A、財貨的價格過高
- B、財貨的價格過低
- C、市場運作無法達成資源的效率分配
- D、可藉由競爭程度提高而矯正的情況

2 「由於國際原油價格已上漲到每桶40美元，我國油品價格也跟著上漲。」這是一項：

- A、政策目標
- B、實證經濟學的敘述
- C、規範經濟學的敘述
- D、倫理經濟學的敘述

3 智慧財產權：

- A、通常無法用具體的法規條文來保護
- B、應為使用者所共享
- C、通常藉版權及專利權的授與來保障
- D、最主要靠使用者的良知來保護

4 一般衡量經濟成長所用的指標為：

- A、實質國內生產毛額的增長
- B、名目國內生產毛額的增長
- C、消費者物價指數的變化
- D、通貨膨脹率的變化

5 潛在 GDP 是指經濟體系在：

- A、充分就業情況下的生產總值
- B、當期的生產總值
- C、地上經濟和地下經濟的總和生產

值

D、高峰期的生產總值

6 財政政策的可能方式不包括：

- A、稅率調整
- B、擴大政府預算赤字
- C、決定政府支出水準
- D、控制貨幣供給的成長

7 一個經濟體系的資本存量，指的是：

- A、所有廠房、設備和存貨的數量
- B、全體金融資產的數量
- C、全體企業所持金融資產的數量
- D、全體即期和衍生性金融資產的數量

8 實質利率可視為：

- (1) 資本的報酬率
- (2) 名目利率經通貨膨脹調整
- A、(1)
- B、(2)
- C、(1) 及 (2)
- D、兩者皆非

9 我國總儲蓄額大於其投資額，顯示我國 (1) ，且有淨出口 (2) 。

- A、(1) 自國外借入貸款 (2) 順差
- B、(1) 自國外借入貸款 (2) 逆差
- C、(1) 對國外提供貸款 (2) 順差
- D、(1) 對國外提供貸款 (2) 逆差

10 影響個人或家計單位儲蓄的因素包括：

- (1) 實質利率；(2) 可支配所得；(3) 預期未來所得
- A、(1)
- B、(1) 及 (2)
- C、(1) 及 (3)
- D、(1)、(2) 及 (3)

11 人力資本是指：

- A、勞動者所擁有的貨幣數量
- B、勞動者之智識存量
- C、廠房設備之存量
- D、全體私人部門所持有的金融資產

12 下列哪一項因素會影響到公共支出的乘數效果：

- (1) 邊際進口傾向
 - (2) 邊際消費傾向
 - (3) 邊際稅率
- A、(1)(2)及(3)
 - B、(1)(2)
 - C、(2)(3)
 - D、(1)(3)

13 設經濟體系的總合支出為 $150+0.6Y$ ， Y 為實質 GDP，且 $Y=200$ ，則存貨水準：

- A、比目標水準高 75
- B、比目標水準高 30
- C、比目標水準低 75
- D、比目標水準低 30

14 由於經濟體系中自動穩定因子發生作用，所以當 GDP 下跌時：

- A、政府支出下跌、租稅收入上升
- B、政府支出上升、租稅收入下跌
- C、政府支出與租稅收入同向、同額變動
- D、經濟體系自動恢復至充分就業的水準

15 被稱為供給面學派的經濟學者主張降低租稅負擔：

- A、會使實質 GDP 下降
- B、會使總供給線向右移
- C、對總合需求線並無影響
- D、會使總合供給線向左移

16 以下哪一項不屬貨幣的功能：

- A、會計單位
- B、通貨膨脹的避險工具
- C、交易的媒介
- D、價值的儲存

17 貨幣數量學派主張，物價水準長期上漲，乃因：

- A、貨幣供給長期成長
- B、實質 GDP 長期成長
- C、自然失業率長期成長
- D、貨幣工資長期成長

18 貨幣供給下跌會導致：

- A、利率上升
- B、利率下跌
- C、長期利率下跌、短期利率不變
- D、長期利率下跌、通貨膨脹上升

19 在一段時期之內，隨著經濟體系的資本存量增加，利潤率會下跌的現象稱為：

- A、需求法則
- B、市場法則
- C、報酬遞減法則
- D、生產法則

20 實質商業循環理論主張，經濟循環的根源在於：

- A、技術革新
- B、政府政策錯誤
- C、國會對政策的延誤和拖宕
- D、勞動供給過份波動

21 如果國際原油價格上升，我國購油支出亦隨之增加。可知：

- A、我國對原油的短期需求彈性大於長期需求彈性
- B、我國對原油的長期需求彈性大於短期需求彈性
- C、我國對原油需求彈性大於 1
- D、我國對原油需求彈性小於 1

22 一條垂直的商品需求曲線，表示此項商品的供給：

- A、具備相當彈性
- B、具備偏低彈性
- C、完全不具彈性
- D、彈性介於 1~10 之間

- 23 王大強分配他的消費支出到所有他購買的財貨上，且每一元所得到的邊際效用相同，可見：
- A、他追求邊際效用極大
B、他追求總效用極大
C、他追求消費產品項目最大
D、他追求支出水準之極大
- 24 如果左鞋和右鞋是完全互補財的話，則左、右鞋的無異曲線為：
- A、一直線
B、呈 120°
C、呈 90°
D、呈 135°
- 25 隨著工資水準上升，王大強願意工作更長時間，顯示工資上升的：
- A、所得效果大於替代效果
B、替代效果大於所得效果
C、兩項效果相抵，但勞動需求上升
D、兩項效果相抵，但勞動供給上升
- 26 最容易受 Principal-Agent 問題困擾的企業組織為：
- A、獨資企業
B、合夥企業
C、公司
D、以上三者都不會有 Principal-Agent
- 27 廠商的短期成本曲線為：
- A、高於或等於長期成本曲線
B、可能遞減或遞增而上升
C、可能為一直線
D、以上皆真
- 28 在一個完全競爭市場中，企業的歇業點表示當時的產出水準下：
- A、市場價格等於平均變動成本
B、市場價格等於最低平均成本
C、經濟利潤為零
D、市場價格使機會成本為零
- 29 進場障礙是獨占市場的重要成因，以下哪一項可視為進場障礙：
- A、專利權
B、生產規模不經濟
C、無替代品
D、消費者數目有限
- 30 Lorenz 曲線可用來衡量：
- A、勞動供給
B、租稅收入與稅率的關係
C、所得效果
D、所得分配

第二部份、問答題

每題二十分，請盡量以圖形或數學式輔助作答

- 貳、請比較完全競爭市場和獨占市場下，產品的市場價格、產量和福利分配的差異。
- 參、請以一個簡單的經濟模型說明最近立法院通過降低勞工工時的政策對 GDP、物價、和失業率的影響。

Problem I (20%)

Choose the BEST answer for each of the following questions.

1. A contingent liability which is normally accrued is
 - a. notes receivable discounted.
 - b. accommodation endorsements on customer notes.
 - c. additional compensation that may be payable on a dispute now being arbitrated.
 - d. estimated claims under a service warranty on new products sold.
2. In a troubled debt restructuring in which the debt is continued with modified terms and the carrying amount of the debt is less than the total future cash flows,
 - a. an extraordinary gain should be recognized by the debtor.
 - b. a gain should be recognized by the debtor.
 - c. a new effective interest rate must be computed.
 - d. no interest expense of revenue should be recognized in the future.
3. When using dollar-value LIFO, if the incremental layer was added last year, it should be multiplied by
 - a. last year's cost ratio and this year's index.
 - b. this year's cost ratio and this year's index.
 - c. last year's cost ratio and last year's index.
 - d. this year's cost ratio and last year's index.
4. When a company holds between 20% and 50% of the outstanding stock of an investee, which of the following statements applies?
 - a. The investor should always use the equity method to account for its investment.
 - b. The investor should use the equity method to account for its investment unless circumstances indicate that it is unable to exercise "significant influence" over the investee.
 - c. The investor must use the fair value method unless it can clearly demonstrate the ability to exercise "significant influence" over the investee.
 - d. The investor should always use the fair value method to account for its investment.

Problem II (20%)

The Lakeside Boat Company's bank statement for the month of September showed a balance per bank of \$7,000. The company's Cash account in the general ledger had a balance of \$5,459 at September 30. Other information is as follows:

- (1) Cash receipts for September 30 recorded on the company's books were \$5,200 but this amount does not appear on the bank statement.
- (2) The bank statement shows a debit memorandum for \$40 for check printing charges.
- (3) Check No. 119 payable to Lynch Company was recorded in the cash payments journal and cleared the bank for \$248. A review of the accounts payable subsidiary ledger shows a \$36 credit balance in the account of Lynch Company and that the payment to them should have been for \$284.
- (4) The total amount of checks still outstanding at September 30 amounted to \$6,000.
- (5) Check No. 138 was correctly written and paid by the bank for \$409. The cash payment journal reflects an entry for Check No. 138 as a debit to Accounts Payable and a credit to Cash in Bank for \$490.
- (6) The bank returned an NSF check from a customer for \$560.
- (7) The bank included a credit memorandum for \$1,260 which represents collection of a

customer's note by the bank for the company; principal amount of the note was \$1,200 and interest was \$60. Interest has not been accrued.

INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare a bank reconciliation to reconcile the bank and the book balances to the **corrected balance** for the Lakeside Boat Company at September 30.

Problem III (20 %)

Iowa Corporation has net assets at December 31, 1999 valued at \$5,000,000. Its net income for the past several years has been stable, averaging \$1,125,000 per year. Normal rate of return in this industry is 16%.

INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) Compute the amount of Iowa Corporation's theoretical goodwill. Assume that excess earnings will continue indefinitely and are to be discounted at 20%.
- (b) Dakota, Inc. purchases Iowa Corporation for \$6,750,000. Assuming that specific plant assets of Iowa Corporation are revalued upward by Dakota, in the amount of \$325,000, how much goodwill would be recorded by Dakota, Inc.? Treat part (b) independently of part (a).

Problem IV (20 %)

The Hanson Company reports goods available for sale at cost, \$105,000. Beginning inventory at retail is \$50,000 and goods purchased during the period at retail were \$100,000. Sales for the period amounted to \$90,000.

INSTRUCTIONS

Determine the estimated cost of the ending inventory using the retail inventory method.

Problem V (20%)

Presented below is the income statement of Nicklaus, Inc.:

Sales	\$475,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>280,000</u>
Gross profit	\$195,000
Operating expenses	<u>89,000</u>
Income before income taxes	106,000
Income taxes	<u>42,000</u>
Net income	\$ 64,000

In addition, the following information related to net CHANGES in working capital is presented:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$ 15,000	
Trade accounts receivable (net)	8,400	
Inventories		\$16,200
Salaries payable (operating)	6,000	
Trade accounts payable		11,000
Income tax payable	2,500	

The company also indicates that depreciation expense for the year was \$14,200 and that the deferred tax liability account increased \$3,200.

INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare a schedule computing the net cash flow from operating activities that would be shown on a statement of cash flows. (using the **direct** method)