朝陽科技大學九十一學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：環境工程與管理系
組別：一般生乙組
科目：經濟學

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1. (8 each) Definitions:
   (a) Efficiency scale and Diminishing return to scale
   (b) Consumer surplus and Deadweight loss
   (c) Opportunity cost and Sunk cost
   (d) Nominal interest rate and Real interest rate
   (e) Frictional unemployment and Structural unemployment

2. (20) The market for paper in a particular region has the supply and demand curves:
   \[ Q^D = 160,000 - 2,000P \quad Q^S = 40,000 + 2,000P, \]
   Where \( Q \) is measured in hundred-pound lots, and \( P \) is price per hundred-pound lots. There is currently no attempt to regulate the dumping of effluent into streams and rivers by the paper mills. As a result, dumping is widespread. The marginal external cost associated with the paper production is given by the expression:
   \[ MEC = 0.0002Q \]
   (1) Calculate the competitive price and output, assuming that no attempt is made to monitor or regulate the dumping of effluent.
   (2) Determine the socially optimal levels for price and output. If your answers in (1) and (2) are different, explain the source of the difference.
   (3) Sketch a diagram showing the costs or benefits to society of allowing the market to operate in an unregulated fashion.
   (4) Provide two kinds of policies to solve this problem.

3. (15) 我國已正式加入WTO，其中過去受到完全保護之農業部門更是首當其衝，請以供需圖說明我國糧米市場開放前後之經濟影響(包括價格、生產量、消費量、福利等變化)。

4. (10) 有人認為「污染防治措施使業者生產的成本增加，總產出減少，故環保運動將減少經濟體系的消費。若不採取污染防治策略，則可使整個產出增加許多，進而大幅提高全民所能享受之物質數量」。試評論之。

5. (8) 近年來我國財政赤字不斷地增加，如果政府在預算平衡的考量下打算加稅，你認為政府向奢侈品或必需品課稅較好？為什麼？

6. (7) 試以一經濟理論解釋為何「殺賤傷農」、「米貴傷民」。