

科目：經濟學 適用：財金系二

編號：241

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本 試 題

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1. According to Mark Moore, of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, the ideal demand-side drug policy would make illegal drugs cheap for addicts and expensive for neophytes. What logic can you see for such a policy, and how would it relate to the elasticity of demand for illegal drugs? (10%)
2. Studies tell us that students who have a difficult time in high school are less likely to attend college than students who find high school easy. Use the cost-benefit model to explain this finding. (10%)
3. Some economists argue that antitrust is an outmoded policy that should be discarded. Discuss the basis for this conclusion, and summarize the opposing view. (10%)
4. How can fines and subsidies be used to correct market failure? (10%)
5. Suppose that government spending in support of education was increased. Would this action shift the aggregate demand curve, the aggregate supply curve, or both curves? What would happen to the price level and real GDP? (15%)
6. What advantages can you see to using tax reductions rather than government spending increases to combat unemployment? Can your personal values influence which of these approaches you prefer? Explain. (15%)
7. Critics of the Reagan experiment with supply-side economics often argue that it was "oversold". What do they mean? What evidence might they summon to support their position? (15%)
8. Keynesians see deliberate budget deficits as desirable during periods of unemployment. But budget deficits can soak up savings, reducing the pool of funds available for private investment and slowing growth. Can these two outcomes be reconciled? (15%)