一、(20%，每題 5 分) 各題中的引文各出自以下何人的著作？

* Adam Smith, J. S. Mill, J. M. Keynes, Karl Polanyi, Ronald Coase, Milton Friedman

(1) “It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. We address ourselves, not to their humanity but to their self-love, and never talk to them of our own necessities but of their advantages.”

(2) “[A] self-adjusting market implies a stark utopia. Such an institution could not exist for any length of time without annihilating the human and natural substance of society; it would have physically destroyed man and transformed his surroundings into a wilderness. Inevitably, society took measures to protect itself, but whatever measures it took impaired the self-regulation of the market, disorganized industrial life, and thus endangered society in yet another way.”

(3) “Since a special reduction of money-wages is always advantageous to an individual entrepreneur or industry, a general reduction (though its actual effects are different) may also produce an optimistic tone in the minds of entrepreneurs, which may break through a vicious circle of unduly pessimistic estimates of the marginal efficiency of capital and set things moving again on a more normal basis of expectation.”

(4) “The main reason why it is profitable to establish a firm would seem to be that there is a cost of using the price mechanism. The most obvious cost of ‘organizing’ production through the price mechanism is that of discovering what the relevant prices are.”

二、(60%，每題 12 分) 請用經濟學的理論概念簡短回答下列問題

(1) 在經濟不景氣的時候，有人主張應該鼓勵大家多消費，請說明其根據的推理。你認爲這種做法可以解決台灣的經濟不景氣嗎？（並說明原因）

(2) 何謂「經濟痛苦指數」？並請說明這個指標對經濟政策的意義。
(3) 《荀子，富國篇》有「人之生，不能無戶。群而無分，則爭；爭則亂，亂則窮矣。故無分者，人之大害也，有分者，人之大利也。」這段話中的「分」是什麼？請以經濟分析解釋這段話。

(4) 唱片公司極力設法遏止盜版與網路免費下載音樂，可是卻免費讓（或付費給）電視台與電台播放其音樂產品，為什麼？

(5) 國內的無線電話市場開放之後，使用者雖然大增，但是通話費率仍然快速下降，請以需求與供給曲線圖形說明這個現象。

三、(20%，一題 20 分) 假設你有機會對现今財經相關部會首長（例如：經濟部長、財政部長、交通部長、經建會主委、勞委會主委…等）進行深度訪問，請你選擇兩位你最想訪問的對象，並且針對當前的經濟問題，向兩位首長中每位各提出兩個問題。請寫下你要訪問首長的部會，以及你分別要問的問題。