

銘傳大學九十二學年度經濟學系碩士班招生考試

第四節

總體經濟學 試題 (限用答案本作答)

選擇題(每題二分，共五十分)

1. The study of the economy as a whole is called:
A) household economics.
B) Business economics.
C) Microeconomics.
D) Macroeconomics.
2. In a 100-percent banking system, banks:
A) can increase the money supply.
B) Can decrease the money supply.
C) Can either increase or decrease the money supply.
D) Cannot affect the money supply.
3. The value of net exports is also the value of:
A) net investment.
B) Net saving
C) National saving.
D) The excess of national saving over domestic investment.
4. In a small open economy, if the government encourages investment, say through an investment tax credit, investment:
A) increases and is financed through an increase in national savings.
B) Increases and is financed through an increase in exports.
C) Increases and is financed through an inflow of foreign capital.
D) Does not increase; the interest rate rises instead.
5. In the Solow growth model with population growth and technological change, the break-even level of investment must cover:
A) depreciating capital.
B) Depreciating capital and capital for new workers.

- C) Depreciating capital and capital for new effective workers.
D) Depreciating capital, capital for new workers, and capital for new effective workers.
6. In the labor force is growing at a 3-percent rate and the efficiency of a unit of labor is growing at a 2-percent rate, then the number of effective workers is growing at a rate of :
- A) 2 percent.
B) 3 percent.
C) 5 percent
D) 6 percent.
7. The endogenous growth model's assumption of constant returns to capital is more plausible if capital is defined to include:
- A) plant and equipment.
B) Knowledge
C) Depreciation.
D) Technology.
8. In the *IS-LM* model, a decrease in government purchases leads to a(n) _____ in planned expenditures, a(n) _____ in total income, a(n) _____ in money demand, and a(n) _____ in the equilibrium interest rate.
- A) decrease; decrease; decrease; decrease
B) increase; increase; increase; increase
C) decrease; decrease; increase; increase
D) increase; increase; decrease; decrease
9. An increase in the demand for money, at any given income level and level of interest rates, will, within the *IS-LM* framework, _____ output and _____ interest rates.
- A) increase; lower
B) increase; raise
C) lower; lower
D) lower; raise
10. In the *IS-LM* model, a decrease in expected inflation (an increase in expected deflation), leads to a(n)
- A) increase in both output and the nominal interest rate.
B) Decrease in both output and the nominal interest rate.
C) Increase in output and a decrease in the nominal interest rate.

- D) Decrease in output and an increase in the nominal interest rate.
11. If there is a fixed-exchange-rate system, then in the short run described by the Mundell-Fleming model:
- A) the nominal exchange rate is fixed, but the real exchange rate is free to vary.
 - B) The real exchange rate is fixed, but the nominal exchange rate is free to vary.
 - C) Both the nominal and real exchange rates are fixed.
 - D) The nominal exchange rate is fixed, but whether the real exchange rate is fixed depends on whether the central bank follows a rule of constant growth of the money supply.
12. According to the Mundell-Fleming model, under flexible exchange rates expansionary monetary policy _____ increase income and under fixed exchange rates expansionary monetary policy _____ increase income.
- A) can; can
 - B) can; cannot
 - C) cannot; can
 - D) cannot; cannot
13. In a large open economy with a floating exchange rate, such as in the United States , in the short run a monetary contraction:
- A) raises the interest rate, lowers investment and income, but does not affect the exchange rate.
 - B) Raises the exchange rate, lower net exports and income, but does not affect the interest rate.
 - C) Initially raises the exchange rate, causing arbitrageurs to sell dollars and return the money supply to its initial level.
 - D) Raises the interest rate and lowers investment and income, but also raises the exchange rate and lowers net exports.
14. According to the sticky-wage model, the quantity of employment:
- A) has nothing to do with the quantity of labor demanded.
 - B) Is determined in advance during the wage bargaining
 - C) Depends on how much labor firms wish to buy at the predetermined wage.
 - D) Depends only on the nominal wage.
15. The currency-deposit ratio is determined by:
- A) the Federal Reserve.

- B) Business policies of banks and the laws regulating banks.
 - C) Preferences of households about the form of money they wish to hold.
 - D) The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
16. A difference between the economic long run and the short run is that:
- A) the classical dichotomy holds in the short run but not in the long run.
 - B) Monetary and fiscal policy affect output only in the long run.
 - C) Demand can affect output and employment in the short run, whereas supply is the ruling force in the long run.
 - D) Prices and wages are sticky in the long run only.
17. GDP is the market value of all _____ goods and services produced within an economy in a given period of time.
- A) used
 - B) intermediate
 - C) consumer
 - D) final
18. When a firm sells a product out of inventory, GDP:
- A) increases.
 - B) Decreases.
 - C) Is not changed.
 - D) Increases or decreases, depending on the year the product was produced.
19. People use money as a store of value when they:
- A) hold money to transfer purchasing power into the future.
 - B) Use money as a measure of economic transactions.
 - C) Use money to buy goods and services
 - D) Hold money to gain power and esteem.
20. To reduce the money supply, the Federal Reserve:
- A) buys government bonds.
 - B) Sells government bonds.
 - C) Creates demand deposits.
 - D) Destroys demand deposits.
21. The neoclassical theory of distribution explains the allocation of:
- A) Output between goods and services

- B) Output among consumption, investment, and government spending.
 - C) Income among factors of production
 - D) Income between saving and investment.
22. Open-market operations are:
- A) commerce department efforts to open foreign markets to international trade.
 - B) Federal Reserve purchases and sales of government bonds.
 - C) Securities and Exchange Commission rules requiring open disclosure of market trades.
 - D) Treasury Department purchases and sales of the U.S. gold stock.
23. The circular flow model shows that households use income for:
- A) consumption, saving, and factor payments.
 - B) Consumption, taxes, and factor payments.
 - C) Taxes, saving, and factor payments.
 - D) Consumption, taxes, and saving.
24. According to classical theory, national income depends on _____, while Keynes proposed that _____ determined the level of national income.
- A) aggregate demand; aggregate supply.
 - B) Aggregate supply; aggregate demand.
 - C) Monetary policy; fiscal policy.
 - D) Fiscal policy; monetary policy.
25. In a steady state:
- A) no hiring or firings are occurring
 - B) the number of people finding jobs equals the number of people losing jobs.
 - C) The number of people finding jobs exceeds the number of people losing jobs.
 - D) The number of people losing jobs exceeds the number of people finding jobs.

問答與計算

1. 考慮一經濟體系由下列方程式所描述：

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$Y = 5,000$$

$$G = 1,000$$

$$T = 1,000$$

$$C = 250 + 0.75 (Y - T)$$

$$I = 1,000 - 50r$$

- a. 請計算私人儲蓄、公共儲蓄與國民儲蓄。
 - b. 現在假設 G 上升至 1,250，請求出新的均衡利率。
2. 假設一大型開放經濟體系實施固定匯率制度。若中央銀行向大眾買進債券而擴張貨幣供給，請問會發生甚麼變化？

試題完