

# 銘傳大學 98 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

## 經濟學系碩士班

### 第四節

#### 總體經濟學試題

(第 1 頁共 3 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機  不可使用計算機

#### I. 單選題(每題 2 分, 共 40 分)

- The central issue in the stabilization policy debate is
  - the effectiveness of monetary policy and fiscal policy.
  - the effectiveness of fiscal policy, but not monetary policy.
  - the role of money in the inflationary process.
  - the location of the sources of economic instability in the economy.
- A policymaker would prefer that the lag in the effect of a policy be
  - long and variable in magnitude or size.
  - short and fixed in magnitude or size.
  - long and fixed in magnitude or size.
  - short and variable in magnitude or size.
- The money-creation multiplier is the
  - same as the income-determination multiplier
  - amount by which the money supply would rise with a \$1 increase in the supply of high-powered money.
  - amount by which the money supply of high-powered money will increase equilibrium GDP
  - amount by which a \$1 increase in reserves would raise an individual bank's deposit liabilities.
- When demand for money is unstable,
  - a constant interest-rate policy will be superior to a policy of constant money-supply growth.
  - constant money-supply growth will be superior to a countercyclical monetary policy.
  - procyclical monetary policy would be needed to keep the interest rate constant.
  - Both A and C are correct.
- A decrease in labor productivity and the real wage could be caused by
  - a decrease in demand for labor or an increase in the supply of labor.
  - a decrease in the demand for labor or a decrease in the supply of labor.
  - an increase in the demand for or supply of labor.
  - an increase in the demand for labor or a decrease in the supply of labor.
- If the supply of labor increases while demand for labor is unchanged,
  - the real wage and labor productivity will increase.
  - the real wage will decrease and labor productivity will increase.
  - the real wage will increase and labor productivity will decrease.
  - the real wage and labor productivity will decrease.
- The theory of economic growth divides the causes of growth into
  - elements affecting the output ratio and factors affecting population growth.
  - elements affecting the output ratio and factors affecting inflation.
  - elements affecting the amount of factor inputs available and the productivity of those inputs.
  - None of the above.
- One of the main determinants of real GDP per person is the growth of capital per person. Which of the following variables does not determine the growth of capital per person in the long run?
  - average saving rate
  - output-to-capital ratio
  - marginal tax rate on investment
  - depreciation rate

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9. If the government raises the growth of nominal GDP in response to a supply shock
- A) inflation will decelerate and unemployment will fall.
  - B) inflation will accelerate and unemployment will worsen
  - C) employment can be maintained so long as expectations are unaffected by the supply shock.
  - D) none of these results follow an increase in the growth of nominal GDP
10. Which of the following factors will not cause the AD curve to shift?
- A) tax rates.
  - B) autonomous exports.
  - C) changes in the marginal product of labor.
  - D) consumer confidence.
11. A fixed exchange rate is preferable to a flexible exchange rate because
- A) aggregate economic policies will be more effective.
  - B) it is less costly to finance balance-of-payments disequilibria.
  - C) periodic devaluations or revaluations will be unnecessary.
  - D) None of these.
12. The foreign exchange rate refers to
- A) the rate of change in a nation's international investment position.
  - B) the amount of one nation's money that can be obtained in exchange for a unit of another nation's currency.
  - C) the rate of change in a nation's exports and imports.
  - D) the rate at which foreign exports are flowing into a nation's output market.
13. The clearest indicator of a switch to a less expansionary fiscal policy is a
- A) rise in the actual deficit.
  - B) fall in the actual deficit.
  - C) rise in the natural employment deficit.
  - D) fall in the natural employment deficit.
14. Switching to a faster economic growth path comes at the cost of lower
- A) present investment.
  - B) present consumption.
  - C) future investment.
  - D) future saving.
15. The establishment of an income tax, ceteris paribus, will result in
- A) a lower expenditure multiplier.
  - B) a higher expenditure multiplier.
  - C) no change in the size of the multiplier.
  - D) None of the above.
16. Fluctuations in total output are the reverse image of fluctuations in
- A) the inflation rate.
  - B) the unemployment rate.
  - C) gross domestic product.
  - D) the GDP deflator.
17. The difference between gross investment and net investment is
- A) equal to the difference between GDP and disposable income.
  - B) equal to the government deficit.
  - C) equal to capital consumption allowances.
  - D) equal to the difference between gross and net exports.
18. Which of the following will raise the expected marginal product of capital?
- A) a reduction in the interest rate
  - B) increased business optimism
  - C) an investment tax credit
  - D) a reduction in the corporate profits tax
19. The largest component of total spending is
- A) private investment, the capital consumption allowance.
  - B) government spending on public goods.
  - C) private consumption on durable and non-durable goods.
  - D) public consumption of non-durable goods.
20. In the simple Keynesian consumption function, consumption demand is
- A) a function of disposable income alone.
  - B) a function of disposable income and an autonomous component.
  - C) simply an autonomous amount exogenous to the model.
  - D) a function of the interest rate and an autonomous component.

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#### II. 計算與問答題(每題 10 分, 共 60 分)

1. 某國經濟狀況可由以下的 IS 與 LM 線來描述：

$$IS: Y = k(AC - 200r)$$

$$LM: Y = 5(M^s/P) + 500r$$

其中  $k = 2.5$ ,  $AC = 5,200$  為自發性支出,  $M^s = 1,800$  為貨幣供給總額且  $P = 1.0$  為價格水平

- (a) 請依此找出應有的均衡產出  $Y$  與均衡利率水平  $r$  ?  
(b) 如自發性支出增加 600 且價格水平變成 0.8, 請問新的均衡產出與均衡利率水平會如何改變?
2. 假設  $H/P$  與  $\pi$  之間的關聯性可列成如下所示：

$$H/P = 8 - 0.8\pi$$

其中  $H/P$  是實質強力貨幣, 單位億元;  $\pi$  為通膨率, 單位百分比。另定義實質強力貨幣的通膨彈性  $\eta$  為：

$$\eta = -\% \Delta(H/P) / \% \Delta \pi = -(\pi / [H/P]) (\Delta[H/P] / \Delta \pi)$$

- (a) 如果目前的通膨率為 5%, 請問應有的  $H/P$  與  $\eta$  各應為多少?  
(b) 如通膨率降為 4%, 新的  $H/P$  與  $\eta$  又應為多少?
3. 為何我國以及鄰近的日韓兩國都在此回全球性經濟風暴中受到嚴重的經濟衰退影響, 有別於歐美國家的主要共同原因為何? 為什麼?
4. 在全球貿易談判行為當中, 目前的 Doha Development Round 有人認為已停擺了約莫兩三年, 請問主要原因為何? 為什麼?
5. 從資訊經濟時代轉型成為目前的知識經濟時代之後, 最有可能緊接在其後的應為何種類型的經濟時代? 為什麼?
6. 當貨幣開始脫離金本位制之後, 國家便全面掌控貨幣的發行權。以近十年內的平均數據來看, 全球貨幣供給額年成長率的總平均大約可在百分之十, 但相對的實質經濟平均成長率卻遠低於此水平。以國家為對象, 請舉例說明能如此發行非常態成長率貨幣的主要原因可包括那些? 為什麼?

試題完