

銘傳大學 96 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 6 頁)  
(限用答案本作答)

一. 選擇題 (每題 2 分, 共 50 分)

1. Most economists believe that the classical dichotomy:
  - A) holds approximately in both the short run and the long run.
  - B) holds approximately in the long run but not at all in the short run.
  - C) holds approximately in the short run but not at all in the long run.
  - D) does not hold even approximately in either the long run or the short run.
  
2. Business cycles are:
  - A) regular and predictable.
  - B) irregular but predictable.
  - C) regular but unpredictable.
  - D) irregular and unpredictable.
  
3. Assume that apples cost \$0.50 in 2002 and \$1 in 2007, whereas oranges cost \$1 in 2002 and \$0.50 in 2007. If 10 apples and 5 oranges were produced in 2002, and 5 apples and 10 oranges were produced in 2007, the CPI for 2007, using 2002 as the base year, is:
  - A) 0.75.
  - B) 0.80.
  - C) 1.
  - D) 1.25.
  
4. A woman marries her butler. Before they were married, she paid him \$20,000 per year. He continues to wait on her as before (but as a husband rather than as a wage earner). She earns \$1,000,000 per year both before and after her marriage. The marriage:
  - A) does not change GDP.
  - B) decreases GDP by \$20,000.
  - C) increases GDP by \$20,000.
  - D) increases GDP by more than \$20,000.
  
5. If the unemployment rate is 6 percent and the number of employed is 188 million, then the labor force equals \_\_\_\_\_ million.
  - A) 11.28
  - B) 176.72
  - C) 188
  - D) 200

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6. The natural rate of unemployment is:
- A) the average rate of unemployment around which the economy fluctuates.
  - B) about 10 percent of the labor force.
  - C) a rate that never changes.
  - D) the transition of individuals between employment and unemployment.
7. If the real exchange rate between the United States and Japan remains unchanged, and the inflation rate in the United States is 6 percent and the inflation rate in Japan is 3 percent, the:
- A) dollar will appreciate by 3 percent against the yen.
  - B) yen will appreciate by 3 percent against the dollar.
  - C) yen will appreciate by 6 percent against the dollar.
  - D) yen will appreciate by 9 percent against the dollar.
8. If purchasing-power parity held, if a Big Mac costs \$2 in the United States, and if 5 French francs trade for \$1 dollar, then a Big Mac in Paris should cost:
- A) 1 franc.
  - B) 5 francs.
  - C) 7 francs.
  - D) 10 francs.
9. The concept of monetary neutrality in the classical model means that an increase in the money supply will increase:
- A) real GDP.
  - B) real interest rates.
  - C) nominal interest rates.
  - D) both saving and investment by the same amount.
10. To end a hyperinflation, a government trying to reduce its reliance on seigniorage would:
- A) print more money.
  - B) raise taxes and cut spending.
  - C) lower taxes and increase spending.
  - D) lower interest rates.
11. 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.

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12. Assume that the money demand function is  $(MP)^d = 2,200 - 200r$ , where  $r$  is the interest rate in percent. The money supply  $M$  is 2,000 and the price level  $P$  is 2. If the price level is fixed and the Fed wants to fix the interest rate at 7 percent, it should set the money supply at:
- A) 2,000.
  - B) 1,800.
  - C) 1,600.
  - D) 1,400.
13. Consider the impact of an increase in *thriftiness* in the Keynesian-cross analysis. Assume that the marginal propensity to consume is unchanged, but the intercept of the consumption function is made smaller so that at every income level saving is greater. This will:
- A) lower equilibrium income by the decrease in the intercept multiplied by the multiplier.
  - B) lower equilibrium income by the decrease in the intercept.
  - C) raise equilibrium income by the decrease in the intercept.
  - D) raise equilibrium income by the decrease in the intercept multiplied by the multiplier.
14. The government-purchases multiplier indicates how much \_\_\_\_\_ change(s) in response to a \$1 change in government purchases.
- A) the budget deficit
  - B) consumption
  - C) income
  - D) real balances
15. If the demand function for money is  $MP = 0.5Y - 100r$ , then the slope of the *LM* curve is:
- A) 0.001.
  - B) 0.005.
  - C) 0.01.
  - D) 0.05.
16. Other things equal, a given change in government spending has a larger effect on demand the:
- A) flatter the *LM* curve.
  - B) steeper the *LM* curve.
  - C) smaller the interest sensitivity of money demand.
  - D) larger the income sensitivity of money demand.

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17. In the Mundell-Fleming model, the exogenous variables are the:
- A) world interest rate, the price level, and the exchange rate.
  - B) level of government spending, taxes, and income.
  - C) exchange rate and level of income.
  - D) price level, world interest rate, monetary policy, and fiscal policy.
18. In a short-run model of a large open economy, after net capital outflow is substituted for net exports in the *IS* curve:
- A) the larger the absolute value of the responsiveness of net capital outflow with respect to the interest rate, the flatter the *IS* curve.
  - B) the larger the absolute value of the responsiveness of net capital outflow with respect to the interest rate, the steeper the *IS* curve.
  - C) if both domestic investment and net capital outflow are very responsive to the interest rate, they will tend to cancel each other out.
  - D) the slope of the *IS* curve depends only on the interest responsiveness of investment and the marginal propensity to consume.
19. The introduction of automatic teller machines, which reduces the demand for money, will, according to the Mundell-Fleming model with fixed exchange rates, lead to:
- A) a rise in income and net exports.
  - B) no change in income or net exports.
  - C) no change in income but a rise in net exports.
  - D) a rise in income but no change in net exports.
20. Analysis of the short-run Phillips curve suggests that policymakers who want to reduce unemployment in the short run should \_\_\_\_\_ aggregate demand at a cost of generating \_\_\_\_\_ inflation.
- A) increase; higher
  - B) increase; lower
  - C) decrease; higher
  - D) decrease; lower
21. If the short-run aggregate supply curve is assumed to be horizontal, international capital flows are infinitely elastic, and the nominal exchange rate is fixed, then the big, comprehensive model corresponds to which of the following special cases?
- A) classical open economy
  - B) *IS-LM* model
  - C) Mundell-Fleming with floating exchange rate
  - D) Mundell-Fleming with fixed exchange rate

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22. Planned expenditure is a function of:
- A) planned investment.
  - B) planned government spending and taxes.
  - C) planned investment, government spending, and taxes.
  - D) national income and planned investment, government spending and taxes.
23. All of the following statements about sticky prices are true *except*:
- A) in the short run, some wages and prices are sticky.
  - B) the sticky-price model describes the equilibrium toward which the economy slowly gravitates.
  - C) for studying year-to-year fluctuations, most macroeconomists believe that price stickiness is a better assumption than is price flexibility.
  - D) magazine publishers tend to change their newsstand prices only every three or four years.
24. Macroeconomics is based on microeconomics for *all* of the following reasons *except*:
- A) when we study the economy as a whole, we must consider the decisions of individual economic actors.
  - B) aggregate variables are simply the sum of variables describing many individual decisions.
  - C) macroeconomic decisionmakers, when they make their choices, are required to maximize utility functions.
  - D) to understand the determinants of aggregate investment, we must think about a firm's deciding whether to build a new factory.
25. Unlike the GDP deflator, the CPI includes the prices of:
- A) goods purchased by firms.
  - B) goods purchased by governments.
  - C) exported goods.
  - D) imported goods.

二. 問答與計算 (共 50 分)

1. 在丹麥這個國家，貨幣流通速度是固定的。若實質 GDP 每年成長 5%，貨幣存量每年增加 14%，名目實質利率是 2%。請問名目利率是多少？(10 分)
2. 考慮一經濟體系由下列方程式所描述：

$$Y = C + I + G$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Y &= 5,000 \\ G &= 1,000 \\ T &= 1,000 \\ C &= 250 + 0.75(Y-T) \\ I &= 1,000 - 50r \end{aligned}$$

- a. 在這個經濟體系中，請計算私人儲蓄，公共儲蓄，國民儲蓄。
  - b. 請求出均衡利率水準。
3. 考慮一經濟體系由下列方程式所描述：

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= C + I + G + NX \\ Y &= 5,000 \\ G &= 1,000 \\ T &= 1,000 \\ C &= 250 + 0.75(Y-T) \\ I &= 1,000 - 50r \\ NX &= 500 - 500e \\ r &= r^* = 5 \end{aligned}$$

- a. 在這個經濟體系中，請計算國民儲蓄，投資，貿易餘額，利率( $r$ )和匯率( $e$ )。
- b. 假設  $G$  上升到 1,250，請計算國民儲蓄，投資，貿易餘額，利率和匯率。
- c. 假設全球利率由 5% 上升到 10%，請計算國民儲蓄，投資，貿易餘額，利率和匯率。(15 分)
4. 在 2007 年 2 月 27 日，上海、深圳股市暴跌兩百八十多點，全球股市受中國大陸股市暴跌波及，一片慘綠。一般人士認為，低利率是引爆這波股災的導火線。請問低利率的主要貨幣為何？請解釋其形成原因。(15 分)

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試題完