

國立宜蘭大學

九十九學年度轉學招生考試

(考生填寫)

准考證號碼：

總體經濟學試題

《作答注意事項》

1. 請先檢查准考證號碼、座位號碼及答案卷號碼是否相符。
2. 考試時間：60 分鐘。
3. 本試卷共有**選擇題 20 題共 60 分**，**問答題 4 題共 40 分**，合計 100 分。
4. 請將答案寫在答案卷上。(限用藍或黑色鋼筆、原子筆作答)
5. 考試中禁止使用大哥大或其他通信設備。
6. 考試後，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳交。
7. 本試卷採雙面影印，請勿漏答。

一、選擇題（每小題 3 分，共計 60 分，請依題號順序清楚答題）

1. Suppose GDP is \$10 billion, consumption expenditure is \$7 billion, investment is \$2 billion, and government expenditures on goods and services is \$2 billion. Net exports of goods and services must be
(A) \$1 billion. (B) -\$1 billion. (C) \$2 billion. (D) -\$2 billion. (E) \$10 billion.
2. Which of the following is NOT included in the income approach to calculating GDP?
(A) interest (B) wages (C) net exports of goods and services (D) profits (E) rent
3. An economic recession produces
(A) an increase in cyclical unemployment.
(B) an increase in structural unemployment.
(C) an increase in seasonal unemployment.
(D) a decrease in cyclical unemployment.
(E) a decrease in seasonal unemployment.
4. Intel wants to attract the most productive and knowledgeable workers. To achieve this goal it could pay ____ wage.
(A) an efficiency (B) a minimum (C) a nominal (D) an equilibrium (E) a Lucas wedge
5. When cyclical unemployment is zero,
(A) frictional unemployment is zero.
(B) cyclical and frictional unemployment are zero.
(C) structural unemployment is zero.
(D) the unemployment rate equals the natural unemployment rate.
(E) the natural unemployment rate is zero.
6. The CPI is a measure of the
(A) percentage change in the price level.
(B) average prices of all goods.
(C) average prices paid by consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services.
(D) average prices of all goods and services produced.
(E) average change in the output of the goods and services purchased by a typical urban consumer.

7. The real interest rate equals the
(A) nominal interest rate multiplied by 100.
(B) nominal interest rate divided by 100.
(C) inflation rate minus the nominal interest rate.
(D) nominal interest rate minus the inflation rate.
(E) nominal interest rate divided by the inflation rate and then multiplied by 100.
8. The production function displays
(A) increasing returns. (B) real returns. (C) diminishing returns.
(D) average returns. (E) normal returns.
9. The crowding-out effect implies that a government budget deficit ____ total saving supply and ____ equilibrium investment.
(A) increases; increases (B) increases; decreases (C) decreases; increases
(D) decreases; decreases (E) does not change; does not change
10. If real GDP in year 1 is \$50 million and real GDP in year 2 is \$60 million, then the growth rate of real GDP is
(A) 10 percent. (B) \$10 million. (C) 20 percent. (D) 25 percent. (E) 16.7 percent.
11. Sustained increases in real GDP per person depend on
(A) increases in labor productivity. (B) increases in aggregate hours.
(C) increases in the population. (D) increases in average hours.
(E) decreases in labor productivity.
12. When a commercial bank receives a deposit, it must keep part of the deposit as cash reserves to satisfy its
(A) securities and loans. (B) required reserves. (C) excess reserves.
(D) interbank loans. (E) loan requirements.
13. Human capital is
(A) the same as labor productivity.
(B) a measure of the number of labor hours available.
(C) the accumulated skills and knowledge of workers.
(D) the average number of years of schooling of the labor force.
(E) is what people are born with and cannot be changed.

14. Which of the following counts as part of M1?
(A) \$5,000 worth of gold
(B) \$5,000 worth of government bonds
(C) \$5,000 credit line on a credit card
(D) \$5,000 of real estate
(E) \$5,000 in a checking account
15. Which of the following is a liability for a bank?
(A) cash (B) reserves (C) loans (D) deposits (E) government securities
16. The opportunity cost of holding money is the
(A) nominal interest rate. (B) real interest rate. (C) inflation rate.
(D) nominal interest rate plus the inflation rate. (E) growth rate of real GDP.
17. A bank has \$150 of reserves and \$1,000 of deposits. It is just meeting its required reserves and has no excess reserves. Thus the required reserve ratio is
(A) 10 percent. (B) 15 percent. (C) 20 percent. (D) 25 percent. (E) \$150.
18. The short-run Phillips curve shows
(A) potential GDP.
(B) a tradeoff between the unemployment rate and the inflation rate.
(C) the natural unemployment rate.
(D) the expected inflation rate.
(E) a tradeoff between real GDP and unemployment.
19. Which of the following is NOT a cost of inflation?
(A) tax cost (B) confusion cost (C) uncertainty cost
(D) unemployment cost (E) shoe-leather cost
20. According to the theory of liquidity preference, the money supply
(A) and money demand are positively related to the interest rate.
(B) and money demand are negatively related to the interest rate.
(C) is negatively related to the interest rate while money demand is positively related to the interest rate.
(D) is independent of the interest rate, while money demand is negatively related to the interest rate.

二、問答題（需詳列說明或計算過程，否則不予計分）40 分

1.(12%) 假設台灣政府為刺激景氣而擴大公共支出 150 億元，但這筆支出採增加課稅的方式來因應。若台灣整體的 $MPC=0.8$ ，並進一步假設政府支出沒有排擠效果或加速效果，請問：

- (a) 政府支出的乘數 (multiplier) 為何？
- (b) 政府增加公共支出 150 億元將使總合需求增加多少？
- (c) 因為政府支出是以課稅的方式來因應，請問政府課稅後，總合需求會變化多少？
- (d) 政府此項擴大公共支出的總效果會使總合需求增加多少？

2. (8%)請先定義「purchasing power parity」，並說明台灣物價上升或下降，將會造成新台幣升值？

3.(8%) 華盛頓郵報刊載（2010 年 2 月 18 日）

『全球經濟危機漸緩，數據顯示美國經濟前景看好，華爾街股市行情連續第三天上漲，美國聯邦準備理事會 (Fed) 在美股收盤後無預警宣布，提高重貼現率一碼，從百分之零點五調升至百分之零點七五，明日起生效。』

試問 Fed 此舉對新台幣匯率走勢有何影響？資本移動又如何變化？請繪圖說明。

4.(12%)假設台灣的國際收支呈現大幅的順差，請問：

- (a) 國際收支的組成為何？
- (b) 在自由浮動匯率制度下，新台幣會有升值或貶值的趨勢？請解釋原因。
- (c) 中央銀行若欲控制新台幣的匯率，其通常是如何進行干預？