

東吳大學 101 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

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| 系級 | 經濟學系碩士班 | 考試時間 | 100 分鐘 |
| 科目 | 總體經濟學 | 本科總分 | 100 分 |

Part I : Multiple-Choice Questions (45%)(請依序答題並以五題為一橫列，至少每一列首需標明清楚題號)若不符規定者，計算後之成績扣 10 分

1. If the nominal GDP is \$12,000 in 2005 and \$15,000 in 2006, and if inflation is 10% between these years, then
 - a. employment fell between 2005 and 2006.
 - b. real GDP fell between 2005 and 2006.
 - c. real GDP rose between 2005 and 2006.
 - d. the economy experienced no growth between these years.

2. When moving from gross domestic product to gross national product, one has to
 - a. add earnings by foreign residents and firms in Taiwan.
 - b. subtract earnings by foreign residents and firms in Taiwan.
 - c. subtract foreign earnings of Taiwanese residents and firms.
 - d. Both a and b

3. Which of the following factors will not determine output and employment in the classical model?
 - a. Taxes that affect the incentive to work or hire labor
 - b. The level of government spending
 - c. The quantity of capital
 - d. Preferences for leisure

4. In the simple Keynesian model, less autonomous consumption and more savings would
 - a. increase output and level of savings.
 - b. reduce output and increase level of savings .
 - c. decrease real interest rates and output.
 - d. cause the output level to fall with no effect on level of savings.

5. During a banking crisis and credit crunch, the _____ curve shifts leftward, resulting in a(n) _____ in aggregate demand, production, and employment,

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. IS; increase | b. IS; decrease |
| c. LM; increase | d. LM; decrease |

6. In the Keynesian model, expansionary fiscal policy will be most effective at increasing GNP when
 - a. the marginal propensity to consume is low.
 - b. investment spending is sensitive to changes in the interest rate.
 - c. the economy has a high marginal tax rate.
 - d. investment spending is insensitive to the interest rate.

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7. Crowding-out effect refers to which of the following situations?
 - a. Investment falls when increase government spending raises the demand for money.
 - b. Investment rises when increase government spending raises the demand for money.
 - c. Investment falls when increase government spending raises the supply for money.
 - d. Investment rises when increase government spending raises the supply for money.

8. In a floating exchange rate system, and when BP schedule is rather flat, an appreciation of the exchange rate could be caused by
 - a. a cut in taxes.
 - b. a decrease in government spending.
 - c. an increase in the domestic money supply.
 - d. a decrease in the foreign demand for domestic goods.

9. Keynesians argue that the interest elasticity of the demand for money is
 - a. low, while monetarists say it is high.
 - b. unimportant in terms of affecting economic activity, while monetarists disagree.
 - c. relatively high, while monetarists argue it is low.
 - d. not a factor in determining if velocity is stable or unstable.

10. The classical and Monetarist models agree that, in the long run:
 - a. the use of fiscal policy can stabilize output.
 - b. money demand is inherently unstable.
 - c. the public has perfect information about the price level.
 - d. increases in the money supply are the primary cause of inflation.

11. According to the new classical model,
 - a. anticipated declines in aggregate demand would move output and employment below the full-employment levels.
 - b. announced declines in aggregate demand do not change output and employment above the full-employment levels.
 - c. anticipated declines in aggregate supply would only put employment below the full-employment level.
 - d. unanticipated declines in aggregate demand would not cause output and employment to fall below the full-employment levels.

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12. Advocates of real business cycle theories argue that all of the following could cause a recession *except*
- a. a fall in consumer expectations.
 - b. natural disasters.
 - c. higher taxation.
 - d. increases in the price of oil.
13. In the new Keynesian models,
- a. imperfect competition comes is the result of optimizing behavior by individuals.
 - b. perfect competition is assumed with respect to the product market
 - c. a natural monopoly is presumed for the product market.
 - d. None of the above
14. In the neoclassical growth model, if two countries are exactly the same but one has a higher savings rate, we would expect that country to have
- a. higher output, a higher capital-to-labor ratio, and higher output growth in the steady state.
 - b. higher output, a higher capital-to-labor ratio, and the same output growth in the steady state.
 - c. the same output and capital-to-labor ratio, but higher output growth in the steady state.
 - d. higher output, the same capital-to-labor ratio, and the same output growth in the steady state.
15. In the neoclassical model, an increase in the savings rate
- a. causes a more than proportionate increase in the capital to labor ratio.
 - b. results in a less than proportionate increase in the capital to labor ratio.
 - c. results in a proportionate increase in the growth rate of output.
 - d. None of the above

Part II : Graphical analysis and Calculation Problems(55%)

1. (25%) Consider the following economy:

$$C = 0.6(Y - T)$$

$$I = 1,000 - 20r$$

$$G = 180$$

$$T = 180$$

$$M^S = 1,500$$

$$M^d = Y - 50r$$

- a. (5%) Write the equations for the IS and LM schedules.
- b. (5%) If M^d is completely interest-inelastic, derive the LM schedule and show the graphics.
- c. (5%) If M^d is completely interest-inelastic, derive the Keynesian aggregate demand schedule with graphics.

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- d. (10%) If M^d is completely interest-inelastic, analyze the effects of an increase in money supply on interest rate, output and price level within the complete Keynesian model (both IS-LM and AD-AS settings).
2. (30%) Analyze the macroeconomic effects of an increase in government spending which is financed by bonds sales within the following models.
- (a) (7%) classical model
 - (b) (7%) complete Keynesian model (IS-LM and AD-AS)
 - (c) (8%) rational expectation model.
 - (d) (8%) real business cycle model.
- Include in your answer for the effects of this policy shift on **the level of real income**, **the price level**, and **the rate of interest**.