

# 國立中正大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：經濟學系國際經濟學-甲組

科目：總體經濟學

## 第 2 節

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本試卷有兩部份，Part I 為單選題，Part II 有二大題填充題。答題前請務必閱讀每一部分的注意事項。

### Part I：單選題（每題 3 分，共 60 分）

注意事項：依照題號順序，將答案寫在答案卷第一頁選擇題作答區對應題號空格內（第 1 ~ 20 格）。每格答對得 3 分，答錯或未作答 0 分。

- In the efficiency wage model, if the real wage is higher than the market-clearing wage so that there is an excess supply of labor,
  - firms will hire new workers at lower wages.
  - firms will replace high-paid workers with low-paid, formerly unemployed workers.
  - employers will not hire workers who are willing to work for a lower wage.
  - firms will reduce moral hazard problem but increase adverse selection.
- From new Keynesian point of view, when the demand for an imperfect competitor's product is greater than it planned, the firm will
  - increase the price of the product until demand equals supply.
  - meet the demand at its set price.
  - reduce the price until supply equals demand.
  - allow a shortage of the product to develop, without changing the product's price.
- Economists of new classical economics argue that an adverse supply shock would
  - raise neither the natural rate of unemployment nor the actual rate of unemployment.
  - raise the actual rate of unemployment, but not the natural rate of unemployment.
  - raise the natural rate of unemployment, but not the actual rate of unemployment.
  - raise both the natural rate of unemployment and the actual rate of unemployment.
- Monetarists admit that an unexpected decrease in aggregate demand would cause unanticipated inflation to be \_\_\_\_\_ and cyclical unemployment to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - positive; negative
  - positive; positive
  - negative; negative
  - negative; positive
- When the nominal exchange rate in terms of NT (New Taiwan) dollars per dollar rises,
  - the NT dollar buys more dollar and the NT dollar has depreciated.
  - the NT dollar buys fewer dollar and the NT dollar has depreciated.
  - the NT dollar buys more dollar and the NT dollar has appreciated.
  - the NT dollar buys fewer dollar and the NT dollar has appreciated.
- Compared with a system of fixed exchange rates, currency unions are beneficial because they
  - eliminate the possibility of speculative attacks.
  - allow exchange rates to float.
  - allow every country to have an independent monetary policy.
  - All of the above.
- Milton Friedman would eliminate the destabilizing effect of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy by
  - eliminating the Federal Reserve.
  - removing the Federal Reserve's political independence.
  - requiring that the Federal Reserve choose a monetary aggregate and increase it at a fixed percentage rate each year.
  - eliminating the Federal Reserve's right to carry out open-market operations.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between inflation and central bank independence and \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between long-run rates of unemployment and central bank independence.
  - a negative; no
  - a negative; a negative
  - a positive; no
  - a positive; a negative
- A monetary-policy rule that stipulates how much the central bank should change the nominal interest rate in response to changes in inflation, output and/or other economic conditions is known as

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- (A) "Friedman's rule".
  - (B) "inflation targeting".
  - (C) "Taylor rule".
  - (D) "interest-rate discretion".
10. A tax cut will definitely increase consumption if
- (A) taxes are not of lump-sum type.
  - (B) borrowing constraint exists in the market.
  - (C) people are not immortal.
  - (D) All of the above.
11. The "investment" in computing real GDP using the expenditure approach is the purchase of
- (A) 200 shares of HTC stock
  - (B) a new set of tools by an auto mechanic, for use in repairing cars
  - (C) a 100-year-old house that was just put on the protected historic sites list in the year in question.
  - (D) chips by HTC to put in their smartphones
12. Assume that a rancher sells a quarter-pound of meat to Jack for \$100 and that Jack sells you a hamburger made from that meat for \$200. By the way, Jack uses his profits to buy a pre-owned house for \$70 with commissions for \$10. In this case, the GDP will be
- (A) 200
  - (B) 280
  - (C) 210
  - (D) 180
13. Mark and his friends rely on their parents' fortune and don't want to work. Assume that the government decides to introduce all-volunteer military forces and provides high pay. Mark and his friends decide to go into military. In this situation, the unemployment rate will
- (A) increase
  - (B) decrease
  - (C) be the same
  - (D) be ambiguous
14. Starting from trade balance, if the price of domestic product falls, then, in a small open economy, the net exports of domestic country will
- (A) increase
  - (B) decrease
  - (C) be the same
  - (D) be ambiguous
15. Consider Keynesian model. When there are wealth effects on consumption, the expansionary monetary policy will have \_\_\_\_ impact on income and the expansionary fiscal policy will have \_\_\_\_ impact on income than the situation where there are no wealth effects.
- (A) stronger; stronger
  - (B) stronger; less
  - (C) less; stronger
  - (D) less; less
16. Unanticipated increase in the money supply will cause a(n) \_\_\_\_ in employment, a(n) \_\_\_\_ in nominal wage rate, and a(n) \_\_\_\_ in real wage rate in a New Classical labor market.
- (A) increase; decrease; increase
  - (B) decrease; decrease; increase
  - (C) increase; increase; decrease
  - (D) decrease; increase; decrease
17. Changes in total factor productivity are plausible causes of business cycles because productivity-induced business cycles correctly predict
- (A) real wages and total hours must be procyclical.
  - (B) real wages and consumption must be procyclical.
  - (C) total hours worked consumption must be procyclical.

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- (D) consumption and government spending must be procyclical.
18. If government spending is held constant and Ricardian equivalence holds,
- (A) an increase in the government budget deficit is always matched by a reduction in private savings.
  - (B) an increase in government savings is always matched by an increase in the government budget deficit.
  - (C) an increase in government savings is always matched by an equal increase in private savings.
  - (D) an increase in government savings is always matched by an equal reduction in private savings.
19. The government can reduce the natural rate of unemployment by
- (A) indexing wages, pensions, income taxes and other nominal variables
  - (B) using expansionary fiscal policy
  - (C) supporting job placement and training programs
  - (D) increasing unemployment compensation benefits
20. When people have rational expectations,
- (A) the short-run Philips curve is flat.
  - (B) the long-run Philips curve is flat.
  - (C) Expansionary policy will lead to a significant increase in real GDP.
  - (D) indexing or not makes little difference.

(請翻次頁，繼續作答)

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## Part II：填充題（共 40 分）

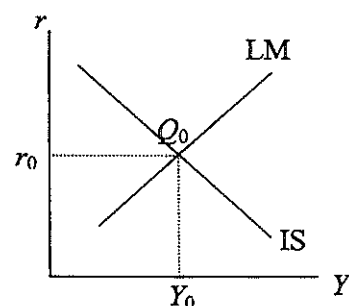
注意事項：本部份有二十大題，共 20 格。依照格號順序，將答案寫在答案卷第一頁選擇題作答區對應格號空格內（第 21 ~ 40 格）。每格答對得 2 分，答錯或未作答 0 分。

第一大題（請在第 21 ~ 30 格分別填入「+」、「-」、「0」或「？」）

K 國經濟可以用 Keynesian IS-LM 模型來描述。IS 表商品市場的均衡：

$Y = C(Y - T) + I(r) + G$ ，其中  $Y$  為所得、 $C$  為 Keynes 的消費函數、 $T$  為定額稅收、 $I$  為投資、 $r$  為利率、 $G$  為政府支出；LM 表貨幣市場的均衡： $L(Y, r) = M$ ，式中  $M$  為貨幣供給，貨幣需求符合 Keynes 的流動性偏好假說。

假設政府收支均維持預算平衡，且體系原本之均衡為右圖中  $Q_0$  點。問其他條件不變下：



21. 若政府支出增加，在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，稅收將會

- 【+】增加                      【-】減少                      【0】不變                      【?】不能確定

22. 若政府支出增加，在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，消費將會

- 【+】增加                      【-】減少                      【0】不變                      【?】不能確定

23. 若政府支出增加，在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，商品市場呈現

- 【+】超額供給                      【-】超額需求                      【0】均衡                      【?】不能確定

24. 若政府支出增加，在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，貨幣市場呈現

- 【+】超額供給                      【-】超額需求                      【0】均衡                      【?】不能確定

25. 若政府支出增加，體系新的均衡點下，所得的變動 ( $\Delta Y$ ) 相較於政府支出的變動 ( $\Delta G$ ) 是

- 【+】 $\Delta Y > \Delta G$                       【-】 $\Delta G > \Delta Y > 0$                       【0】 $\Delta Y = \Delta G$                       【?】不能確定

若 K 國先開放貿易，成為一個採用浮動匯率的小型開放經濟。假設其貿易收支受到國內所得（與進口正相關）、貿易對手國所得（與出口正相關）、與進出口品相對價格的影響，且 Marshall-Lerner 條件成立。後來 K 國政府進一步有限度開放國際資金的移動，其資本流入淨額與國內外債券的相對報酬有正向關係。假設透過匯率調整，原  $Q_0$  點亦恰為體系各市場均衡下之位置。現在若因為某原因（例如看好 K 國貿易對手國未來的經濟潛力）而造成民眾預期 K 國貨幣將會貶值，問其他條件不變下：

26. 在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，K 國貨幣市場呈現

- 【+】超額供給                      【-】超額需求                      【0】均衡                      【?】不能確定

27. 在原均衡  $Q_0$  點下，K 國外匯市場呈現

- 【+】超額供給                      【-】超額需求                      【0】均衡                      【?】不能確定

28. 此預期貨幣貶值會使得 K 國的貨幣立即

- 【+】升值                      【-】貶值                      【0】不變                      【?】無法確定

29. 在 K 國新的均衡點下，所得比起原所得為

- 【+】增加                      【-】減少                      【0】不變                      【?】不能確定

30. 在新的均衡點下，國際收支比起原國際收支為

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【+】增加

【-】減少

【0】不變

【?】不能確定

第二大題 (31~34 格請填入「+」、「-」、「0」或「?」，35~40 格請填入數字)

假設有一個由廠商、家計單位和政府構成的封閉經濟體，其生產函數為  $Y = K^{1/2}L^{1/2}$ ， $Y$  為產出水準， $K$  為資本投入， $L$  為勞動投入，且廠商追求利潤極大。經濟體的勞動供給為  $L = 1.5(W/P)$ ， $W$  為名目工資， $P$  為物價水準。消費函數是  $C = 0.6(Y - T) + 0.35(M/P)$ ， $M$  為貨幣供給， $T$  為稅收。投資函數是  $I = -100r$ ， $r$  為實質利率。貨幣需求函數為  $m^d = 0.1Y - 100r$ 。假設經濟體貨幣供給為 100，資本存量  $K = 1296$ 。

31. 請問在這個經濟體中古典二分法是否成立？

【+】是

【-】否

【?】不一定

32. 請問在這個經濟體中貨幣中立性是否成立？

【+】是

【-】否

【?】不一定

33. 假設物價水準是 1，如果政府增加 20 元稅收以作為社會福利支出，此時所得會

【+】增加

【-】減少

【0】不變

【?】不能確定

34. 假設物價水準是 1，如果政府增加 20 元稅收以作為社會福利支出，此時利率會

【+】增加

【-】減少

【0】不變

【?】不能確定

假設政府支出  $G = 4$ ，且不收稅( $T = 0$ )。如果名目工資可以自由調整，則

35. 均衡實質工資是\_\_\_\_\_。

36. 勞動僱用量是\_\_\_\_\_。

37. 物價水準是\_\_\_\_\_。

38. 均衡所得是\_\_\_\_\_。

39. 承上題( $G = 4$ ， $T = 0$ )，若政府再增加 100 元貨幣供給，此時勞動僱用量是\_\_\_\_\_。40. 若  $G = 4$ ， $T = 0$ ，但名目工資不再自由變動，而是僵固在 13.5 元，此時勞動僱用量是\_\_\_\_\_。