

淡江大學九十二學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別：財務金融學系三年級

科目：貨幣銀行

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」	
○	簡單型計算機

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請清楚標示題號，依序作答。

(一)、問答題、計算題(請詳列計算式): (70分)

- 1、有那些因素可以解釋十年期政府債券和十年期福特汽車債券之間的利率差異？(10分)
- 2、假定未來五年中，一年期的債券利率分別為 4%、5%、6%、7%、8%，而投資人持有一年期到五年期的期限貼水分別為 0.1%、0.2%、0.4%、0.7%、1%。試依據習性偏好理論分別算出二年期、三年期、四年期、五年期利率。(15分)
- 3、請解釋 Commodity money 與 Fiat money？信用卡是否為貨幣，請說明之？(15分)
- 4、某一銀行資料如下：(單位：百億元)(15分)

庫存現金	5	定期儲蓄存款	112
淨值	15	放款	150
金融債券	8	活期存款	140
中央銀行存款	20	政府債券	100
不動產投資	2	對央行負債	2

- (1) 請寫出其資產負債表(T-account 表示)。
 - (2) 若經過計算該銀行的自有資本與風險性資產的比率未達規定 8%，請問該行可採行那些方法調整以達標準？
- 5、若總體經濟資料如下：(單位：百億元)(15分)
- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 社會大眾持有通貨 | 100 |
| 銀行體系準備金 | 200 |
| 銀行體系活期性存款 | 800 |
| 銀行體系定期性存款 | 1200 |
| 銀行體系超額準備金 | 40 |
- (1) 求準備貨幣、貨幣供給 M_{1B} 及其乘數。
 - (2) 上述資料中通貨比率為多少？若發生銀行存款擠兌事件，請問對通貨比率及貨幣供給的影響？

(二)、Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. (30分)

- (1). Which of the following can be described as involving indirect finance?
 - (A) You make a loan to your neighbor.
 - (B) A corporation buys a share of common stock issued by another corporation.
 - (C) You buy a U.S. Treasury bill from the U.S. Treasury.
 - (D) You make a deposit at a bank.

本試題雙面印製

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- (2). In which of the following situations would you prefer to be borrowing?
- (A) The interest rate is 13 percent and the expected inflation rate is 15 percent.
 - (B) The interest rate is 4 percent and the expected inflation rate is 1 percent.
 - (C) The interest rate is 25 percent and the expected inflation rate is 50 percent.
 - (D) The interest rate is 9 percent and the expected inflation rate is 7 percent.
- (3). Which of the following short-term securities has the lowest interest rate?
- (A) Banker's acceptances
 - (B) Negotiable certificates of deposit
 - (C) U.S. Treasury bills
 - (D) Commercial paper
- (4). If the 2001 inflation rate in Canada is 4 percent, and the inflation rate in Mexico is 2 percent, then the theory of purchasing power parity predicts that, during 2001, the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of Mexican pesos will
- (A) Rise by 5 percent.
 - (B) Rise by 2 percent.
 - (C) Fall by 5 percent.
 - (D) Fall by 2 percent.
 - (E) Do none of the above.
- (5). Which of the following cause an appreciation of the domestic currency?
- (A) A higher domestic interest rate due to a higher expected inflation rate.
 - (B) A rise in the domestic real interest rate.
 - (C) An increase in the domestic money supply.
 - (D) Both (a) and (c) of the above.
 - (E) Both (b) and (c) of the above.
- (6). Which of the following do banks hold as insurance against the high cost of deposit outflows?
- (A) Excess reserves
 - (B) Secondary reserves
 - (C) Bank equity capital
 - (D) Each of the above
 - (E) only (a) and (b) of the above.

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- (7). If the First National Bank has a gap equal to a negative \$30 million, then a 5 percentage point increase in interest rates will cause profits to
- (A) increase by \$15 million.
 - (B) increase by \$1.5 million.
 - (C) decline by \$15 million.
 - (D) decline by \$1.5 million.
- (8). When the Fed wants to increase the level of reserves in the banking system, it can
- (A) purchase government bonds.
 - (B) sell government bonds.
 - (C) extend discount loans to banks.
 - (D) do both (a) and (c).
- (9). Which of the following is not an operating target?
- (A) Nonborrowed reserves
 - (B) Monetary base
 - (C) Federal funds interest rate
 - (D) Discount rate
- (10). Disadvantages of using reserve requirements to control the money include
- (A) their overly-powerful impact on the money supply.
 - (B) creating potential liquidity problems for banks with low excess reserves.
 - (C) both (a) and (b) of the above.
 - (D) neither (a) nor (b) of the above.