

淡江大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

62

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

62-1

准帶項目請打「V」	
P1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 簡單型計算機

本試題共 2 頁

本試題雙面印製

I. 單選題 (30 分)

- In the long run, the Phillips curve will be vertical at the natural rate of unemployment if
 - the long-run aggregate supply curve is vertical at potential GDP.
 - the long-run aggregate demand curve is vertical at potential GDP.
 - the long-run aggregate supply curve is horizontal at potential GDP.
 - the long-run aggregate demand curve is horizontal at potential GDP.
- Suppose that the productivity of workers increases with the wage rate. As a result, firms choose to hold wages above the market-clearing rate. This example is consistent with the
 - explicit contract explanation of unemployment.
 - social contract explanation of unemployment.
 - efficiency wage explanation of unemployment.
 - relative-wage explanation of unemployment.
- Which of the following statement is FALSE?
 - According to classical economists, the people who are not working are those who have chosen not to work at the market wage.
 - Classical economists believe that the labor market will achieve the optimal result if left to its own devices, and there is nothing the government can do to make things better.
 - Classical economists saw the workings of the labor market as optimal from the standpoint of both individual households and firms.
 - The classical view of the labor market is consistent with a horizontal AS curve.
- The size of the “crowding out” effect depends on several things, including
 - the composition of the government budget.
 - the sensitivity of investment spending to changes in the interest rate.
 - the structure of the personal income tax code.
 - the size of the government spending multiplier.

淡江大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

62-2

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

准帶項目請打「✓」	
✓	簡單型計算機

P2

本試題共 2 頁

5. If the government responds to a cost shock, that increased costs, by using expansionary fiscal policy, then
- (a) the level of output falls even more than it would have without the policy action.
 - (b) the economy moves back to the output and price levels that existed before the cost shock.
 - (c) both output and the price level falls even more than they would have without the policy action.
 - (d) the price level increases even more than it would have without the policy action.

II. 計算問答

1. Given the following information about the markets of an economy:

Goods Markets

$$C = 200 + 0.8 Y_d$$

$$I = 800 - 20r$$

$$G = 200$$

$$T = 0.25Y$$

Money Market

$$M^d = 800 + 0.25Y - 5r$$

$$M^s = 1300 + 7.5r$$

(Y_d : disposable income, r : interest rate, in %) Y : income, C : consumption

I : investment, G : government expenditure, T : tax)

- (1) Obtain the equations for IS curve and LM curve. What are the equilibrium levels of output and interest rate? (10 分)
 - (2) Suppose the government takes a contractionary fiscal policy by decreasing \$80 of its expenditure. What are the new equilibrium output and interest rate? Draw a graph to show the change. (10 分)
 - (3) If central bank purchases \$60 government bonds in open market, given the money multiplier of 2. What are the new equilibrium output and interest rate? Draw a graph to show the change. (10 分)
2. 新興古典學派的模型包含哪三大假設？有些什麼貢獻？新興凱因斯學派較傳統凱因斯多了哪些主張及說明？ (20 分)
3. 中央銀行在公開市場賣出公債，對國內利率、匯率、物價、貨幣供給、所得將會有何影響？以各種恰當的圖形工具分析之。 (20 分)