

淡江大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

601

系別：經濟學系三年級

科目：總體經濟學

可否使用計算機			
可		否	✓

本試題共 2 大題，3 頁

1. 單選題 (40 分)

- Which of the following statements is true?
 - The larger a nation's marginal propensity to consume, the smaller the open-economy multiplier.
 - The smaller a nation's marginal propensity to import, the smaller the open-economy multiplier.
 - The larger a nation's marginal propensity to export, the smaller the open-economy multiplier.
 - The larger a nation's marginal propensity to import, the smaller the open-economy multiplier.
- If investment is perfectly inelastic to interest rate changes, then
 - monetary policy is most effective.
 - fiscal policy is ineffective.
 - fiscal policy will be less effective since there's a crowding-out effect.
 - fiscal policy is most powerful.
- If inflationary expectations increase, the Phillips curve will
 - become vertical.
 - shift to the right.
 - shift to the left.
 - become upward sloping.
- If the economy is operating close to capacity, an increase in aggregate demand causes a _____ change in the price level and _____ change in output.
 - small; big
 - small; small
 - big; small
 - big; big
- Which of the following would cause the short-run aggregate supply curve to shift to the right?
 - An increase in taxes
 - Higher energy prices
 - Increases in government regulation
 - Retired workers reentering the labor force

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6. An economy is not able to develop because of a lack of capital. Which of the following strategies would you suggest this economy pursue?
 - (a) Increase the political stability of the economy.
 - (b) Lower interest rates.
 - (c) Impose quotas on how much capital can be imported from other countries to reduce dependency on foreign capital.
 - (d) Nationalize private enterprises because the government sector is not motivated by profit maximization.

7. If the interest rate is so high that it is affecting economic growth, the recommended policy action should be
 - (a) an expansionary fiscal policy.
 - (b) an expansionary monetary policy.
 - (c) a contractionary monetary policy.
 - (d) the demand for money should be increased.

8. If no foreign companies produce in a country, but many of the country's companies produce abroad, then it is safe to say that
 - (a) the country's GNP exceeds its GDP.
 - (b) the country's GDP exceeds its GNP.
 - (c) the country's GNP and GDP are equal.
 - (d) the country's GDP equals its domestic income.

9. If Sara's total consumption is \$1,500 a month, the fraction of her income that she consumes is 60%, and her income is \$2,000, the amount of money she consumes when her income is zero is
 - (a) \$200.
 - (b) \$300.
 - (c) \$500.
 - (d) \$1200.

10. The aggregate consumption function is a function of disposable income: $C = 1,000 + .9Y_d$. If income is \$3,600 and net taxes are \$600, consumption equals
 - (a) \$2400.
 - (b) \$3400.
 - (c) \$3700.
 - (d) \$4000.

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II. 計算問答 (60 分)

1. Given the following information about the markets of an economy: (25 分)
2.

Goods Markets

$$C = 225 + 0.75 Y_d$$

$$I = 600 - 200r$$

$$G = 300$$

$$T = -100 + 0.2Y$$

Money Market

$$M^d = 600 + 0.6Y - 200r + P$$

$$M^s = 1000$$

(Y_d : disposable income, r : interest rate, in % , P : price level, Y : income,
C: consumption, I: investment, G: government expenditure, T: tax)

- (1) Suppose $P = 100$. Obtain the equations and draw the graph for IS curve and LM curves. What are the equilibrium levels of output and interest rate?
 - (2) Suppose $P = 200$. Add the new LM curve to the graph. What are the new equilibrium output and interest rate?
 - (3) Draw the AD curve according to (1) and (2).
 - (4) Analyze the effects of tax cut on output and interest rate. Show the change on IS-LM and AD curve.
 - (5) Analyze the effects of open-market-sale on output and interest rate. Show the change on IS-LM and AD curve.
3. 凱因斯學派認為失業在短期是可能存在的，請輔以勞動市場圖形說明為什麼。？新凱因斯學者又提出哪些可以解釋失業的理由？ (15 分)
4. 針對最近這一波景氣循環，全球飽受通貨膨脹及經濟衰退之苦，此時為解決或舒緩通貨膨脹，較適合採財政政策還是貨幣政策？為什麼？中央銀行可以做些什麼（如貨幣供給、利率、匯率.....）來控制通貨膨脹？（請盡可能廣泛作答並以各種恰當的圖形工具輔助分析。） (20 分)