

所別：產業經濟研究所碩士班 乙組 科目：總體經濟學

總體經濟考題包含兩大部份(Part I and Part II), Part I 包括 10 題是非說明題, Part II 包括 10 題選擇題。

Part I、是非說明題(請簡要說明, 無說明者不予計分)(每題 6%)

1. 在新古典學派的學說中, 不管預期的型式為何, 長期的菲律普曲線均為一垂直線, 而短期的菲律普曲線均為負斜率。
2. 強調貨幣具有信用面(credit view)傳遞過程的學者, 認為貨幣政策在流動性陷阱的時候, 對經濟活動的影響仍然有效。
3. Friedman 所主張的恆常消費函數, 其特性是該函數在所有所得水準下 MPC 與 APC 都相同。
4. 當勞工的邊際生產力上漲時, 工會要求廠商提高同比例的工資, 這將引發成本推動的通貨膨脹。
5. 在內生成長模型的理論中, Barro 認為政府對基礎建設的公共投資無法影響經濟成長率。
6. 假定經濟成員無任何預期行為, 在資本完全移動及浮動匯率制度下, 意外的貨幣需求增加將導致國幣貶值且長期所得增加。
7. 假設一簡單總體經濟模型:  $C=100+0.8(Y-T)$ ,  $I=200$ ,  $G=50$ ,  $T=100$ 。其中  $Y$  為國民所得;  $C$  為消費支出;  $I$  為私部門投資;  $G$  為政府支出;  $T$  為租稅, 若充分就業所得為 1,200, 則存在 150 的膨脹缺口。
8. 本年度我國流通紙幣和硬幣 4 千億, 活期存款 6 千億, 定期存款 5 兆, 信用卡簽帳金額 4 億,  $M1$  貨幣供給量為 6 兆零 4 億。
9. 不論在任何經濟狀態下, 節儉的矛盾總是會發生的。
10. 某一經濟體系, 其貨幣需求所得彈性為 1.5, 可容忍物價上漲率為 3%, 為了達成 6% 的長期經濟成長率, 則 Friedman 認為最適貨幣供給增加率應為 10%。

注意：背面有試題

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**Part II**、選出你(妳)認為一個(且為唯一)的最佳答案，請依序填寫答案，不須說明理由，  
(答對一題得4分，答錯一題倒扣1分，沒有答題不予計分)

1. Of the three major categories of consumption, \_\_\_\_\_ is the most volatile because their purchase \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) services; is sensitive to income levels  
(B) nondurables; is sensitive to income levels  
(C) durables; can be postponed when incomes decline  
(D) durables; they are necessities
2. A fixed or rigid price level implies that in the short-run,  
(A) income is fixed.  
(B) real GDP is greater than nominal GDP.  
(C) nominal GDP is less than real GDP.  
(D) real GDP equals nominal GDP.
3. Persistent government budget deficit result in \_\_\_\_\_ taxes and a \_\_\_\_\_ stock of capital in the future.  
(A) higher, smaller  
(B) lower, smaller  
(C) higher, larger  
(D) lower, larger
4. The aggregate demand curve may be derived from the IS-LM analysis by shifting  
(A) the IS curve as the price changes.  
(B) the real money supply and thus LM curve for each new price level.  
(C) both the LM and IS curves since the real money supply and real expenditures change when P changes.  
(D) the LM rightward when P increases to define Y.
5. The slope of the AD curve is important because it explains the  
(A) responsiveness of consumers to changes in the price level.  
(B) impact on Y and P for a given change in the SAS curve.  
(C) responsiveness of money demand to price changes.  
(D) responsiveness of business firms to price changes.

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6. Suppose that members of Congress and the President believe that the natural rate of unemployment is 2% but in fact it is 6%, and employing fiscal policy they increase AD each time unemployment rises above 2%. The underestimation of the natural rate combined with adaptive expectations will
- (A) lead to a continuous inflation by a shift in only AD.
  - (B) lead to a continuous inflation by a shift in only SAS.
  - (C) lead to continuous inflation by shifts in both AD and SAS.
  - (D) lead to continuous increases in output and unemployment.
7. If the market rate of interest is 13%, the growth of nominal GDP 9%, and the growth of real GDP 2%, then
- (A) the rate of inflation is 11% .
  - (B) the rate of inflation is 4% .
  - (C) the rate of inflation cannot be determined.
  - (D) None of the above.
8. The one determinant of the growth of capital per person that can be affected by policy is the
- (A) depreciation rate.
  - (B) saving rate.
  - (C) money supply growth.
  - (D) rate of technological change.
9. A decrease in deficit spending or an increase in the government surplus will lead to
- (A) accelerated economic growth if the money supply is increased to stabilize the output ratio.
  - (B) accelerated economic growth if the money supply is decreased to stabilize the output ratio.
  - (C) a recession if the money supply is increased to stabilize the output ratio.
  - (D) a recession if the money supply grows at a fixed rate.
10. Tobin's generalized portfolio approach to the demand for money is based on the assumption that
- (A) money is needed for transactions.
  - (B) all interest-bearing assets are risky.
  - (C) the levels of risk and return vary among assets.
  - (D) variations in wealth have little effect on asset demands.