

國立嘉義大學九十五學年度
應用經濟學系碩士班招生考試試題

科目：總體經濟學

一、單選題：（每題4分，共40分）

1. If an economy is in a steady state with no population growth or technological change and the capital stock is above the Golden Rule level and the saving rate falls:
A) output, consumption, investment, and depreciation will all decrease.
B) output and investment will decrease, and consumption and depreciation will increase.
C) output and investment will decrease, and consumption and depreciation will increase and then decrease but finally approach levels above their initial state.
D) output, investment, and depreciation will decrease, and consumption will increase and then decrease but finally approach a level above its initial state.
2. Assume two economies are identical in every way except that one has a higher population growth rate. According to the Solow growth model, in the steady state the country with the higher population growth rate will have a _____ level of total output and _____ rate of growth of output per worker as/than the country with the lower population growth rate.
A) higher; the same
B) higher; a higher
C) lower; the same
D) lower; a lower
3. Efficiency-wage theories suggest that a firm may pay workers more than the market-clearing wage for *all* of the following reasons *except* to:
A) reduce labor turnover.
B) improve the quality of the firm's labor force.
C) increase worker effort.
D) reduce the firm's wage bill.
4. Assume that a war breaks out abroad, and foreign investors choose to invest more in a large safe country, the United States. Then, the U.S. real interest rate:
A) and net exports will both fall.
B) will fall and net exports will rise.
C) will rise and net exports will fall.
D) and net exports will both rise.
5. If purchasing-power parity held, if a Big Mac costs \$2 in the United States, and if 5 French francs trade for \$1 dollar, then a Big Mac in Paris should cost:
A) 1 franc.
B) 5 francs.
C) 7 francs.
D) 10 francs.
6. According to the theory of liquidity preference, tightening the money supply will _____ nominal interest rates in the short run, and according to the Fisher effect, tightening the money supply will _____ nominal interest rates in the long run.
A) increase; increase
B) increase; decrease
C) decrease; decrease
D) decrease; increase
7. A wave of credit-card fraud increases the frequency with which people make transactions in cash, at any given income level and level of interest rates, this shock will, within the *IS-LM* framework, _____ output and _____ interest rates.
A) increase; lower
B) increase; raise
C) lower; lower.
D) lower; raise
8. If the Legislative Yuan passed a tax increase at the request of the president to reduce the budget deficit, but the Central Bank held the money supply constant, then the two policies together would generally lead to _____ income and a _____ interest rate.
A) lower; lower
B) lower; higher
C) no change in; lower
D) no change in; higher
9. The introduction of a stylish new line of Hondas, which makes some consumers prefer foreign cars over domestic cars, will, according to the Mundell-Fleming model with floating exchange rates, lead to:
A) a fall in income and net exports.
B) no change in income or net exports.
C) a fall in income but no change in net exports.
D) no change in income but a fall in net exports.
10. Assume that the market basket of goods and services purchased in 2001 by the average family in Taiwan costs \$14,000 in 2001 prices, whereas the same basket costs \$21,000 in 2005 prices. However, the basket of goods and services actually purchased by the average family in 2005 costs \$20,000 in 2005 prices, whereas this same basket would have cost \$15,000 in 2001 prices. Given this data, a Laspeyres index of 2005 prices would be:
A) 1.05.
B) approximately 1.07.
C) approximately 1.33.
D) 1.50.

二、簡答計算題（每題20分，共60分）

1. Assume that a Solow economy's production function is $Y = K^{0.3}(L \times E)^{0.7}$, where E is the efficiency of labor .

- A) Does this production function have constant returns to scale? Explain.
- B) What is the per-effective worker production function, $y = f(k)$?
- C) Assume the rate of population growth is 1 percent, the rate of labor-augmenting technological progress is 2 percent, the saving rate is 0.21 and the depreciation rate is 4 percent. If the economy is in a steady state, what must be the value of k^* , y^* , c^* ?
- D) What is the Golden Rule value of k and what must the saving rate be to achieve the Golden Rule level of capital?
- E) If the slowdown in the rate of labor-augmenting technological progress happens, what is the effect of this slowdown on the growth of total output and the growth of output per worker?

2. Please illustrate the differences between the traditional view and the Ricardian view of government debt. How does a debt-financed tax cut affect public saving, private saving, and national saving? What kind of view are you based on ?

3. 以下為台灣近年來的統計資料

year	失業率	實質 GDP	消費	投資	政府購買	名目利率	貨幣供給
1995	1.79	7366118	4445497	1681216	1139211	6.68	31631
1996	2.60	7815617	4736329	1709292	1213724	5.79	34261
1997	2.72	8621225	5067896	1889995	1279306	6.83	37153
1998	2.69	9013354	5393103	2037490	1321503	6.81	38548
1999	2.92	9531425	5681589	2073603	1243871	4.88	45072
2000	2.99	10081059	5956773	2247461	1247413	4.91	44921
2001	4.57	9862183	6016160	1772409	1240566	3.69	50259
2002	5.17	10280971	6140519	1743817	1258810	2.03	54916
2003	4.99	10633860	6192272	1708107	1267739	1.05	65528
2004	4.44	11279191	6386139	1971112	1259050	0.99	73680
		(百萬元)	(百萬元)	(百萬元)	(百萬元)		(億元)

year	CPI 物價	CPI 通貨膨脹率	淨出口	經濟成長率
1995	93.23	3.67	9 331	6.42
1996	96.10	3.08	14 659	6.10
1997	96.96	0.89	9 215	6.59
1998	98.60	1.69	7 366	4.55
1999	98.77	0.17	12 537	5.75
2000	100.01	1.26	11 218	5.77
2001	100.00	-0.01	18 344	-2.17
2002	99.80	-0.20	22 070	4.25
2003	99.52	-0.28	22 590	3.43
2004	101.13	1.62	13 613	6.07
			(百萬美元)	

附註： GDP、消費、投資、政府購買皆以90年價格為基期計算

A) 根據上述的資料，請你推論台灣這幾年來經濟不景氣的原因。

B) 如果現在政府聘請你為經濟顧問，根據凱因斯的IS-LM模型，你會提出什麼樣的經濟政策，這些政策對產出、利率、物價、消費、投資、實質貨幣餘額有什麼長期和短期的影響。（請繪圖說明之，記得標明坐標圖上縱軸、橫軸的變數及IS-LM曲線變動的方向。）