

# 对外经济贸易大学

## 2004 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试

### 世界经济综合试题（试题代码：402）

#### 一、单项选择题（6 分，每题 1 分）

1. 在市场交换中消费者获取的消费者剩余表现为：（ ）  
A. 效用增加 B. 主观的满足程度增加  
C. 实际收入增加 D. 利润量增加
2. 短期边际成本曲线与短期平均成本曲线的相交点是：（ ）  
A. 边际成本等于平均成本 B. 边际成本大于平均成本  
C. 边际成本小于平均成本 D. 不确定
3. 假定名义货币供给量不变，价格总水平上升将导致一条向右上方倾斜的 LM 曲线上的一点（ ）  
A. 沿原 LM 曲线向上方移动 B. 沿原 LM 曲线向下方移动  
C. 向右移动到另一条 LM 曲线上 D. 向左移动到另一条 LM 曲线上
4. 战后第三次世界经济危机发生在（ ）  
A. 1979-1982 年 B. 1971-1973 年 C. 1989-1991 年 D. 1973-1975 年
5. 对我国实施的过渡性审议机制体现了 WTO 的哪项基本原则（ ）  
A. 非歧视原则 B. 透明度原则 C. 普遍取消数量限制原则 D. 对发展中国家的优惠
6. 两个或两个以上国家（地区）通过达成某种协议相互取消关税和与关税具有同等效力的其他措施，建立共同对外关税，在成员之间实行商品、劳务、资本和人员自由流动的经济一体化组织是（ ）  
A. 共同市场 B. 自由贸易区 C. 完全经济一体化 D. 经济联盟

#### 二、多项选择题（10 分，每题 2 分）

1. 在经济萧条时期，政府可以选择的货币政策是（ ）  
A. 降低法定准备率  
B. 中央银行在公开市场上买进政府债券  
C. 中央银行在公开市场上卖出政府债券  
D. 降低再贴现率  
E. 提高再贴现率
2. 下列哪些国家是东南亚国家联盟的发起国（ ）  
A. 印度尼西亚 B. 马来西亚 C. 新加坡 D. 老挝 E. 越南

3. 某种商品的供给曲线的移动是由于()
- A. 商品价格的变化 B. 互补品价格的变化  
C. 生产技术条件的变化 D. 生产这种商品的成本的变化  
E. 政府向生产企业提供补贴
4. WTO《服务贸易总协定》定义的服务贸易的方式包括()
- A. 跨境交付 B. 债券融资 C. 商业存在 D. 自然人流动 E. 境外消费
5. 下列哪些是非歧视原则的例外()
- A. 一般例外 B. 经济特区例外 C. 安全例外 D. 外汇安排例外 E. 区域一体化例外

### 三、名词解释 (24 分, 每题 4 分)

1. 不可能性定理
2. 流动性陷阱
3. 单独关税区
4. 倾销
5. 挤出效应
6. 新兴工业化国家(地区)

### 四、简答与计算 (40 分, 每题 8 分)

1. 简要说明需求的价格弹性与销售收入之间的关系。
2. 在没有资本流动的情况下, 设:

$$C=30+0.8Y$$

$$I=30$$

$$IM=10+0.2Y$$

$$EX=80$$

$$Y_f=400$$

(C: 消费 I: 投资 IM: 进口 EX: 出口  $Y_f$ : 充分就业情况下的国民收入)

- (1) 请计算均衡国民收入是多少?
- (2) 请计算充分就业情况下的国际收支是多少?
3. 简述石油输出国组织的产生、性质和作用。
4. 简述通货膨胀的经济效应。
5. 简述当前国际分工的主要类型。

### 五、论述题 (30 分, 每题 15 分)

1. 试述中国加入 WTO 对中美经贸关系的影响。
2. 试分析二战后区域经济合作组织得以建立并迅速发展的原因。

六、专业英语（英译中，共40分，第1题6分，第2题7分，第3题15分，第4题12分）

1. For many years following World War II, successive governments extended state participation in the economy, but this trend was decisively reversed in the 1980s by a series of denationalization programs, and determined efforts were then made to reduce the regulatory burden placed on business. The present Government believes that investment decisions are best left to the marketplace without government interference. All the major political parties now recognize the importance of the enterprise economy, and government ownership is at present limited virtually to the central bank and postal services, state-owned enterprises in these areas having various exclusive rights. Health, education, and local government services are dominated by the public sector, although many services are subcontracted to the private sector in each of these areas. (6 points)

2. While the higher IMF estimates may be better yardsticks of economic progress they have also aroused Third World concern that some hard-pressed developing nations may suddenly be seen as too well-off to receive needed World Bank loans. Under current rules, only countries with a per capital GDP of less than \$765 qualify for 35-year interest-free loans, the most favorable terms available. World Bank officials insist that they have no plans to change their own measuring techniques to match the IMF's revised numbers. So the worries in some countries may be justified.(7 points)

3. Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be values only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing.

Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it cannot live.(15 points)

4. Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any

effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.(12 points)