

河北大学 2010 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: A)

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	备注
世界经济专业	所有方向	专业英语	

所有答案均答在答题纸上, 答在本试题纸上无效。

1. According to the following, draw a figure showing internal and external balance. (7 marks)

(根据下面文字描述的内容, 画一个内部均衡和外部均衡坐标图, 7 分)

The horizontal axis represents expenditure changing: movements to the right indicate expansion, and movements to the left contraction. The vertical axis represents expenditure switching: movements upwards represent a switch towards home-produced goods, and movements downwards a shift towards imports. AEB is the external balance line. With constant total expenditure, expenditure switching towards home goods, for example by devaluation, causes a shift towards external surplus, and switching towards foreign goods causes a shift towards external deficit. With no switching, expanding expenditure causes a shift towards external deficit, and contracting expenditure causes a shift towards external surplus. Thus AEB slopes upwards.

CED is the internal balance line. With constant total expenditure, switching towards home goods causes a shift towards internal inflation, and switching towards foreign goods causes a shift towards internal deflation. With no switching, expanding total expenditure causes a shift towards internal inflation, and contracting expenditure causes a shift towards internal deflation. Thus CED slopes downwards.

In Zone I there is internal inflation and an external surplus.

In Zone II there is internal inflation and an external deficit.

In Zone III there is internal deflation and an external deficit.

In Zone IV there is internal deflation and an external surplus.

In general a combination of expenditure changing and expenditure switching policies is needed to get to the equilibrium point E.