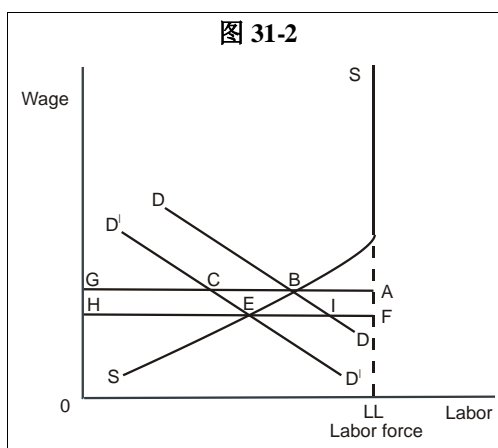# 光华管理学院 2007‐2008 学年第一 学期期末考试试题

课程名称：经济学　　　　　　　　任课教师：　章铮
考试日期：**2008 年 1 月 11 日**　　考试时间：　**2**　小时
学生类别：**2007 级本科**　　　　　年级班号：
考生姓名：　　　　　　　　　　　　考生学号：
考试方式：
试　　　题：（注意:答案一律写在答题纸，否则不计分）

Ⅰ．不定项选择题（每题 3 分）

1. The costs of 10 percent inflation:

    A)　are seldom distributed evenly across an economy unless the inflation is balanced and accurately anticipated.

    B) are more difficult to assess than the costs of 10 percent unemployment.

    C) may include both distributional and efficiency components.

    D) can be large or small depending on the character of the inflation.

    E) none of the above.

2. 图31-2中，如果对劳动的需求是 D'D'，且工资率保持在OG，则自愿失业的劳动力数量为

    A)　IF.　　B)　AB.　C)　CB.

    D)　EI.　　E) 以上说法都不对。

图 31-2

3. Suppose that the supply of money were fixed. An increase in nominal GDP that causes the usual adjustment in the transactions demand for money should be expected to cause:

    A)　the equilibrium quantity of money demand to increase.

    B) the equilibrium rate of interest to climb.

    C) the equilibrium rate of interest to fall.

    D) either answer A or B. depending upon circumstance.

    E) both answers A and B. without reservations.

4. 假定准备金率定为20%，获得1000美元现金存款的小银行可以

    A) 贷出5000美元。　　　　　　　　D) 贷出800美元。

    B) 贷出4000美元。　　　　　　　　E) 贷出200美元。

    C) 贷出1000美元。

5. Which of the following should not be expected to shift the aggregate demand curve to the left?

    A)　an increase in government spending.

    B)　a reduction in net exports.

    C)　a reduction in labor force participation.

    D) the adoption of an improved production technology.

带格式的：项目符号和编号

E) a reduction in the value of the dollar.

6. MPC小于1的理由是
   A) MPC + MPS等于1。
   B) MPS小于1。
   C) 居民户的花费不能总是超过其个人可支配收入的增加额。
   D) 消费曲线的斜率必然小于45度线。
   E) MPC不小于1。

7. Real GDP was (in 1970 prices) $500 billion in 1962 and $600 billion in 1964. If prices doubled between 1960 and 1970, then we can restate 1962 and 1964 real GDPs in 1960 prices as:
   A) $250 billion and $300 billion.
   B) $1000 billion and $1000 billion.
   C) $1200 billion and $1200 billion.
   D) $1000 billion and $1200 billion.
   E) none of the above.

8. 以下哪一个是财政政策工具？
   A) 工资与物价管制。
   B) 政府支出。
   C) 货币供给管制。
   D) 汇率管制。
   E) 以上说法均不对。

9. The Lorenz curve is used to:
   A) show the curve of diminishing returns.
   B) represent consumption patterns.
   C) represent the production possibilities of an economy.
   D) illustrate the distribution of income and/or wealth.
   E) none of the above.

10. 向供给完全无弹性的商品征收的税收
    A) 完全向后转嫁给供给方。
    B) 完全向前转嫁给消费者。
    C) 根据需求弹性，以某种方式由消费者与生产者分担。
    D) 可能由生产者与消费者对半分担。
    E) 减低生产效率。

11. From society's viewpoint, a particular new investment project is always worthwhile if:
    A) the cost of borrowing is very low.
    B) the new project is more roundabout than the present method of production.
    C) it will increase real GDP.
    D) it will increase real NDP.
    E) its rate of return is greater than the market rate of interest.

12. 工资与工作时间之间逻辑上可能的关系是
    A) 如果收入效应大于替代效应，则提高工资会导致工作时间的增加。
    B) 如果收入效应小于替代效应，则提高工资会导致工作时间的减少。
    C) 如果收入效应小于替代效应，则提高工资会导致工作时间的增加。
    D) 如果替代效应大于收入效应，则降低工资会导致工作时间的增加。
    E) 以上说法都不对。

13. A monopolist will hire labor up to the point where:
    A) $P \times MP_L = W$.
    B) $P/W = MP_L$.
    D) $MR/MP_L = W$.
    E) $W/MR = MC$.

C) $MR \times MP_L = W$.

14. Betty买了汽车保险后，在高速公路上开车的速度比以往快了每小时10英里。这种行为称为
    A) 逆向选择。
    B) 社会保险。
    C) 道德扭曲。
    D) 投机。
    E) 以上说法都不对。

15. A given person is risk loving through all relevant levels of income. The expected utility of receiving an extra \$5,000 with probability 0.5 and an extra \$15,000 with probability 0.5 must be:

    A) larger than the utility of receiving an extra \$10,000 with certainty.

    B) equal to the utility of receiving an extra \$10,000 with certainty.

    C) smaller than the utility of receiving an extra \$10,000 with certainty.

    D) larger than or equal to the utility of receiving an extra \$10,000 with certainty, depending upon the initial level of income.

    E) smaller than or equal to the utility of receiving an extra \$10,000 with certainty, depending upon the initial level of income.

16. 图10-3中，不完全竞争条件下的竞争者应该将利润最大化产量与价格定在

    A) Q_1与P_1　　B) Q_3与P_2

    C) Q_1与P_4.　　D) Q_2与P_3
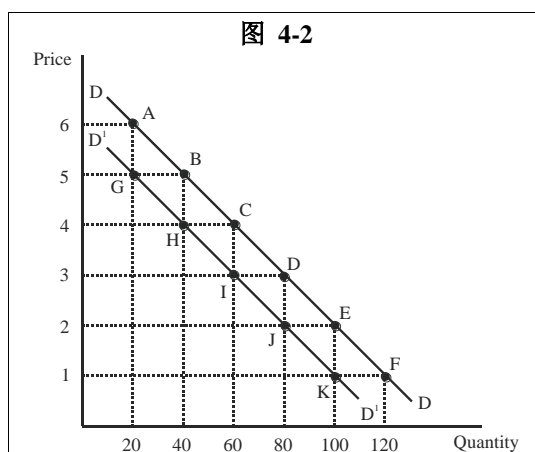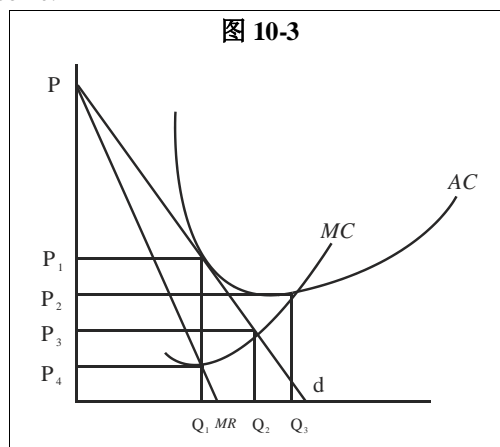
    E) Q_3与P_1.

图 10-3

17. When will the average product of labor increase?

    A) New technology improves the quality of capital used by labor.

    B) Marginal product of labor must be increasing.

    C) Additional workers are hired.

    D) Both A and C.

    E) Both A and B.

18. 图4-2中，需求曲线DD上B点与C点之间一段的需求弹性是

    A) 3.33　　B) 1.8
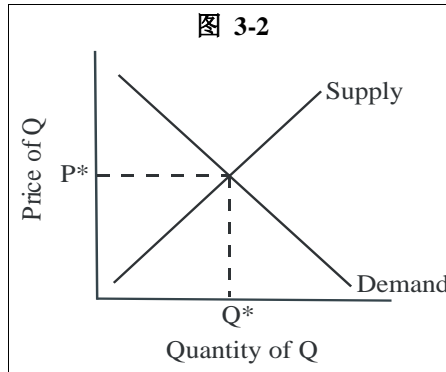   C) 1.0　　D) 0.56
    E) 以上说法都不对。

图 4-2

19. Identify the correct answer. If the price of each of the two factors used in production is a constant, then the least-cost principle is satisfied when the:

A) marginal product per dollar received from the last dollar of expenditure is the same for every productive factor.

B) slope of the equal-product curve is equal to the slope of the equal-cost line.

C) marginal product per dollar of each factor is equal to the inverse of the marginal cost.

D) ratio of the marginal products of the two factors equals the ratio of their prices.

E) equal-product curve cuts across an equal-cost line from above.

20. 商品Q的供求曲线如图3-2所示。P*与Q*分别表示市场出清价格与数量。如果出现能够提高商品Q生产效率的技术进步，则将导致

A) P*上升、Q*增加。

B) P*下降、Q*减少。

C) P*上升、Q*减少。

D) Q*增加、P*保持不变。

E) 以上说法都不对。

图 3-2

Ⅱ．判断题（每题 2 分）

1. According to rational expectations, forecasts are unbiased and are based on all available information.

2. 如果准备金率规定为 100%，则货币乘数等于 1，这表明银行系统不能"创造货币"。

3. The equilibrium level of GDP in the C + I diagram is the same as the equilibrium level in the saving and investment diagram.

4. 根据定义，储蓄必定等于投资加消费。

5. The invisible hand guarantees that income, wealth, and goods are distributed to the most needy people in a market economy.

6. 图 11-7 显示的是厂商 A 与 B 的结局表。其中的 Cell a 是该博弈的占优战略均衡。

图 11-7

7. A firm should decrease its output if marginal cost is greater than marginal revenue.

8. 短期行业供给曲线是行业内各厂商平均成本曲线正斜率部分的加总。

9. MC is the same whether it is computed from TVC or from TC.

10. 随着总效用的增加，边际效用趋于增加。

Ⅲ．简答题（每题 10 分）

1. What are characters of perfectly competitive market and monopoly market?

2. 临界点与相机抉择的含义是什么？

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