

# 光华管理学院 2005 - 2006 学年第一学期期末考试试题

课程名称：经济学

考试时间：2005 年 1 月 13 日下午 14:00-16:00

学生类别：本科

年级班号：光华 2005 级

任课教师：章铮

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）

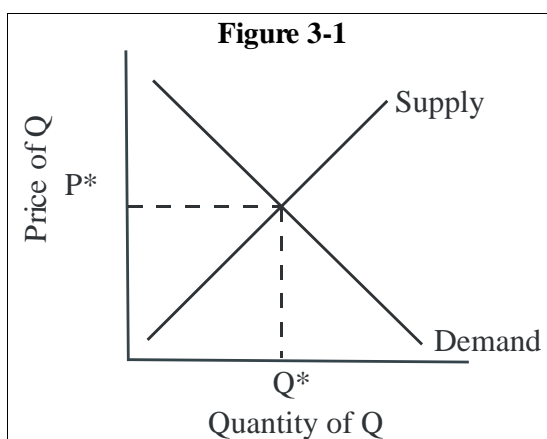
1. These data reflect three possible combinations of food and clothing that can be produced from a given set of resources.

|          |    |   |    |
|----------|----|---|----|
| Food     | 10 | 5 | 0  |
| Clothing | 0  | X | 50 |

Refer to the above data. If the PPF has its normal bowed-out shape, X will be

- A) 25. B) more than 25.  
C) less than 25. D) 5.  
E) cannot be determined from the data given

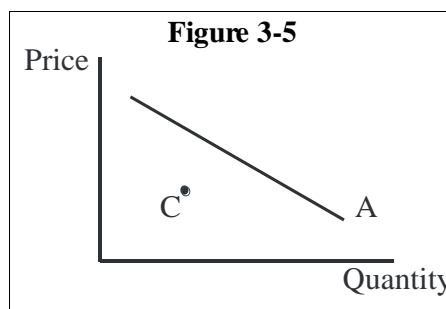
2.  $P^*$ 和 $Q^*$ 分别代表产品Q的市场出清价格与数量。给定供给与需求曲线如图3-1所示，则用来生产Q的某一投入的价格上升预计将导致



- A)  $P^*$ 上升、 $Q^*$ 增加。  
B)  $P^*$ 上升、 $Q^*$ 减少。  
C)  $P^*$ 上升、 $Q^*$ 保持不变。  
D)  $P^*$ 下降、 $Q^*$ 增加。  
E)  $P^*$ 下降、 $Q^*$ 减少。

3. Which of the following could represent the demand schedule in Figure 3-5?

- A)  $P = 1000 + 2Q$   
B)  $P = 3Q - 500$   
C)  $P = 200 - 5Q$   
D)  $P = Q$   
E) None of the above.



4. “消费者剩余”的概念适用于下列事实中的哪些？

- A) 某一商品以低于正常水平的价格出售时，卖者受损，买者受益。  
B) 消费者从消费某一产品中得到的效用大于他支付的市场价格。  
C) 在对某一商品的需求缺乏弹性的情况下，该商品价格的下降会增加对其的购买，但消费者将用较少的钱买到更多的该商品。  
D) 世界上较富裕国家的消费者只需要花费部分收入购买必需品，余下的收入则滥用于购买不那么必需但极其重要的产品。  
E) 某一商品的“使用价值”常常超过其“交换价值”。

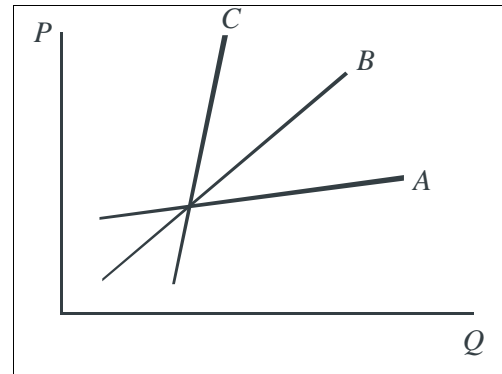
5. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A) Each point on an indifference curve stands for a different combination of two goods.  
B) Each point on a budget line stands for a different combination of two goods.  
C) All points on an indifference curve stand for the same level of satisfaction.  
D) All points on a budget line stand for the same level of satisfaction.  
E) The curvature of an indifference curve indicates that the more of X he is consuming the more generous would be the terms on which he would swap a little

of his X for more Y, in order to stay at the same level of satisfaction.

6. 根据交点处供给价格弹性的大小，按照从大到小的顺序，对下图中的供给曲线进行排列。

- A) C, A, B.      B) B, A, C  
C) B, C, A.      D) A, B, C.  
E) 以上排列都不对。

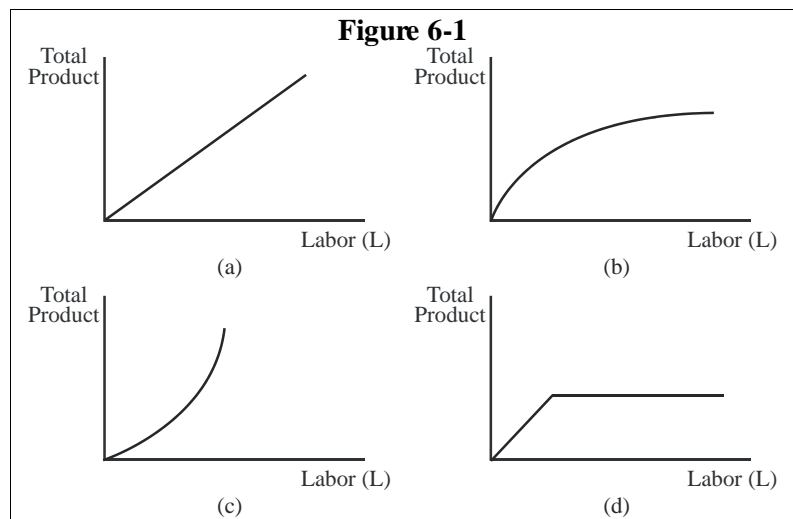


7. Important features of network markets include:

- A) history matters in product design.  
B) they are "tippy."  
C) they lead to a fascinating array of business strategies.  
D) they inevitably lead to monopolization of particular markets.  
E) none of the above.

8. 假定两种投入——K与L——都是可变动的，且按照同一比率增加。图6-1中，哪几幅表示规模报酬递减？

- A) a  
B) b  
C) b与c  
D) c与d  
E) b与d



9. In the long run, all firms in a perfectly competitive industry will operate at the point where:

- A) marginal cost is minimized.  
B) social welfare is compromised by overextended resources.  
C) marginal cost equals average fixed costs.  
D) marginal cost equals average total cost.  
E) none of the above.

10. 图11-4是两厂商博弈的结局表。其中哪几个方格处于纳什均衡？

- A) 方格 a  
B) 方格 b  
C) 方格 c  
D) 方格 d  
E) 没有一个单元处于纳什均衡。

**Figure 11-4**

|        |    | Firm B           |                 |
|--------|----|------------------|-----------------|
|        |    | III              | IV              |
| Firm A | I  | Cell a<br>\$750  | Cell b<br>\$300 |
|        | II | Cell c<br>-\$150 | Cell d<br>\$350 |
|        |    | \$600            | -\$150          |

11. If a firm finds that its marginal revenue exceeds its marginal cost, then the maximum profit rules require the firm to:

- A) increase its output in perfect, but not necessarily in imperfect competition.  
B) increase its output in imperfect, but not necessarily in perfect competition.

- C) increase its output in both perfect and imperfect competition.
- D) decrease its output in both perfect and imperfect competition.
- E) do none of the above.

12. 某一投入的边际收益产量是:

- A) 最后一单位产出的售价。
- B) 追加一单位投入所带来的总收益的增量。
- C) 用来确定边际产量。
- D) 与垄断条件下相比, 完全竞争条件下边际收益产量更难确定。
- E) 与寡头条件下相比, 完全竞争条件下边际收益产量更难确定。

13. In Figure 13-1, the income effect dominates the substitution effect for wages between:

- A) \$4 and \$9.50.    B) \$2 and \$5.
- C) \$2 and \$6.      D) \$6 and \$10.
- E) none of the above.

14. 如果你的MPC恒等于0.9, 且你的收支平衡点是10,000美元, 则当你的可支配收入为8,000美元时, 你的消费额正好是:

- A) 7,200美元    B) 8,000美元
- C) 8,200美元    D) 10,000美元
- E) 无法根据所给信息确定。

15. In Figure 24-3 point D indicates:

- A) equilibrium.
- B) the point where  $S = I$ .
- C) zero savings.
- D) the break-even level of income.
- E) none of the above.

16. 下列论述中, 哪些是总需求曲线应该画成向右下倾斜的理由?

- A) 通过减少劳动力参与率, 高价格减少了潜在GDP。
- B) 高价格导致利率下降, 从而抑制了投资。
- C) 高价格导致利率上升, 从而抑制了投资。
- D) 高价格导致劳动力参与率上升, 进而导致消费支出增加。
- E) 就解释总需求曲线的负斜率而言, 上述论述都不合情理。

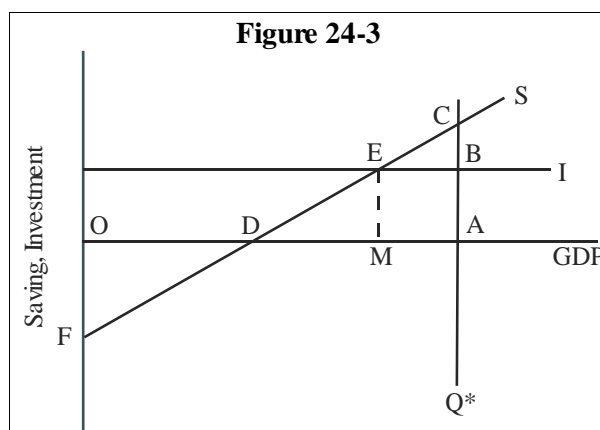
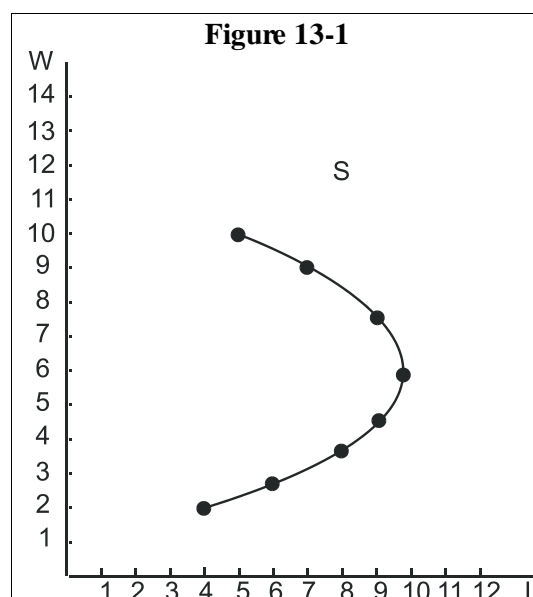
17. Assuming a 15% reserve ratio, an increase in deposits of \$300,000 could eventually result in:

- A) a \$2 million increase in the money supply.
- B) a \$345,000 increase in the money supply.
- C) a \$45,000 increase in the money supply.
- D) a \$1.5 million increase in the money supply.
- E) there would be no change in the money supply.

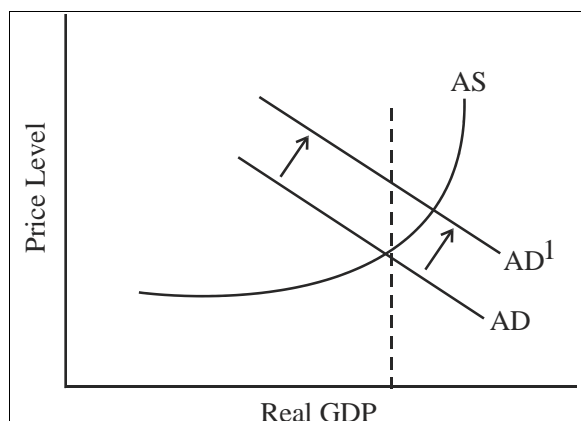
18. 以下描述中, 哪一组是正确的和很可能的?

- A) M增加, i上升, I增加, GDP增加。    B) M增加, i上升, I减少, GDP减少。
- C) M增加, i下降, I增加, GDP增加。    D) M增加, i下降, I减少, GDP减少。
- E) M减少, i下降, I减少, GDP减少。

19. The figure below illustrates:



- A) inertial inflation.
  - B) cost-push inflation.
  - C) demand-pull inflation.
  - D) moderate inflation.
  - E) anticipated inflation.
20. Okun法则表明：GDP相对潜在GDP  
每下降2%，与之相关联的现象是：
- A) 失业减少1%。
  - B) 通货膨胀增加1%
  - C) 失业增加一个百分点。
  - D) 通货膨胀减少一个百分点。
  - E) 以上现象都不会出现。



## II. 判断题（每题 2 分）

1. Given:

|                      | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Price of steak       | \$1.29      | \$1.59      | \$1.79      |
| Pounds of steak sold | 400         | 500         | 600         |

From the above we cannot conclude that the demand curve for steak slopes upward and to the right.

- 2. 边际成本上升时，平均成本总是上升的。
- 3. In the long run, the industry's supply curve may reflect constant, increasing, or decreasing costs.
- 4. 寡头是产品差异化的结果。
- 5. Derived demand refers to the notion that factors of production are required only when they are used to produce a good with positive economic value.
- 6. 在存在风险的竞争性行业中，长期生产成本中不包括用来补偿风险回避者的正值额外利润。
- 7. Equilibrium GDP is another name for the full-employment level of output.
- 8. 假如实际 GDP 或其它任何变量都不变，则名义 GDP 增加一倍，货币的交易需求也增加一倍。
- 9. Potential output of an economy is the level of GDP consistent with zero percent unemployment.
- 10. NAIRU 是不会对价格产生通货膨胀压力的、可持续的最低失业率。

## III. 简答题（每题 10 分）

- 1. In economics, which ones are implied basic premises that are applied without extra explanation?
- 2. 用诸如 GDP 这样的国民经济总量指标来衡量福利，存在哪些缺陷？