

光华管理学院 2006 - 2007 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：2007 年 1 月 12 日

考试时间：2 小时

学生类别：本科

年级班号：光华 2006 级

考生姓名：

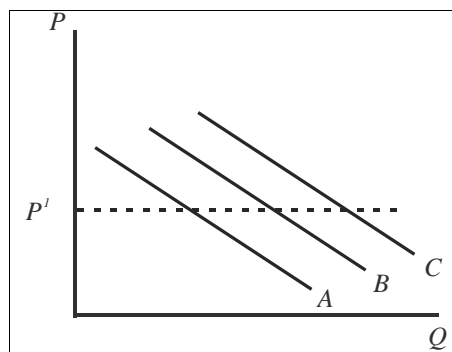
考生学号：

考试方式：闭卷

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）

- Which of the following indicate market failure?
A) Existence of monopolies.
B) Excessive air and water pollution.
C) A lack of such necessities as national defense.
D) Insufficient levels of research and development expenditures.
E) Severe income inequalities.
- 根据价格为 P^* 时需求价格弹性的大小，按照从大到小的顺序，对下图中的需求曲线 A、B、C 进行排列。
A) C, A, B.
B) A, B, C.
C) C, B, A.
D) 价格为 P^* 时，三条需求曲线的需求价格弹性相同。
E) 无法判断，还需要更多的信息。
- In equilibrium, the price of a good to a consumer is:
A) equal to its marginal utility.
B) equal to its total utility.
C) proportional to its total utility.
D) equal to the marginal utility of money.
E) none of the above.
- 某一商品的售价比另外一种对人类福利更加重要的商品要高，这一事实所表明的概念是：
A) 需求互补 D) 价值悖论
B) 替代 E) 边际效用递减规律
C) 边际效用或总效用
- For the law of diminishing returns to hold, the missing blank in this table must be:
A) 4. B) 2. C) more than 4.
D) less than 4. E) 0.
- 表7-1中，AC曲线最低点位于何处？
A) $Q=3$ 与 $Q=4$ 之间。
B) $Q=4$ 与 $Q=5$ 之间。
C) $Q=5$ 与 $Q=6$ 之间。
D) $Q=6$ 与 $Q=7$ 之间。
E) 根据现有信息不可能判定。
- Which of the following are necessary assumptions for an industry to be perfectly competitive?
A) Consumers act rationally.
B) All actors have perfect information.
C) Firms are price takers. D) There are zero externalities.



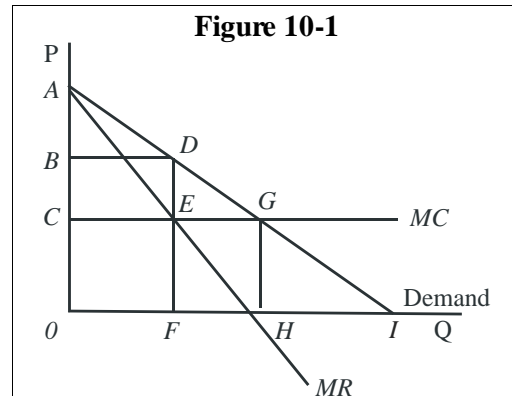
Quantity of Labor	Total Product
0	0
1	-
2	8

- E) All of the above are necessary.
8. 假设铅笔生产具有不变的规模报酬，则当某一厂商回应市场变化，将铅笔产量增加一倍时，铅笔的价格将
- A) 提高 B) 提高一倍
- C) 降低 D) 保持不变
- E) 是提高、降低还是保持不变，取决于需求状况。

Table 7-1		
Quantity	Variable Cost	Total Cost
1	25	40
2	45	60
3	60	75
4	70	85
5	85	100
6	105	120
7	132	147

9. If a firm finds out that its marginal revenue is greater than its marginal cost, it should:
- A) increase production and sales. B) decrease production and sales.
- C) encourage the entry of other firms into the market.
- D) keep raising its selling price till marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
- E) change nothing because profits are maximized.

10. 与完全竞争下的定价相比，图10-1中哪个区域表示因垄断定价而使消费者损失的消费者剩余？
- A) DEG B) ACG C) BCGD.
- D) BCED. E) OFEC.



11. Any person who places smaller value on gaining \$20.00 than on losing \$20.00 is:
- A) risk averse, at least in the neighborhood of their current income.
- B) risk loving, at least in the neighborhood of their current income.
- C) risk neutral, at least in the neighborhood of their current income.
- D) so poor that \$20.00 is very important to them.
- E) so wealthy that \$20.00 means very little to them.

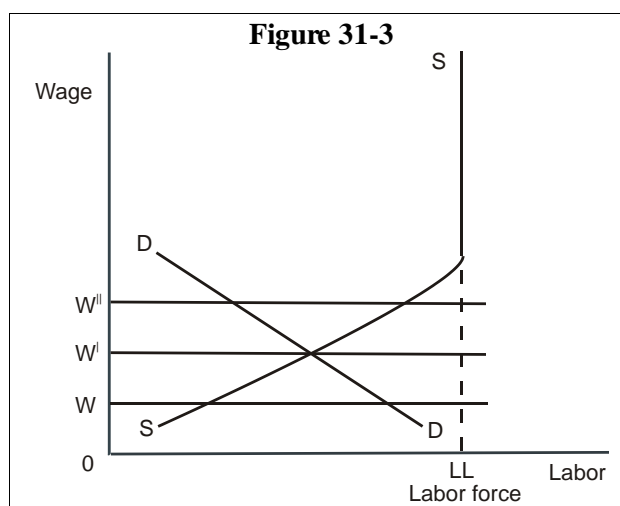
12. 当工资增加时
- A) 如果对劳动的需求是富于弹性的，会出现就业的减少。
- B) 如果对劳动的需求是完全无弹性的，会出现就业的减少。
- C) 如果对劳动的需求是富于弹性的，会出现就业的增加。
- D) 如果对劳动的需求是缺乏弹性的，会出现就业的增加。
- E) 生产率与生活水平都上升了。

13. If you wanted to increase tax revenue most efficiently, you should advocate taxing:
- A) goods with inelastic supply. B) goods with inelastic demand like necessities.
- C) inputs with inelastic derived demand curves.
- D) inputs with totally inelastic supply. E) none of the above.

14. 大量的外国公司在X国拥有工厂和生产产品。而X国只有有限数量海外生产与投资。在此情况下，对X国来说，以下说法中哪些是正确的？
- A) GNP大于GDP。 B) GDP大于GNP。
- C) 低通货膨胀。 D) 有大量贸易赤字。
- E) 无法确定以上说法是否正确。

15. When a family's income is low and it is spending more on consumption than it is receiving in income, then:
- A) the MPC must be greater than 1. B) the MPC must be equal to 1.
- C) the MPC must be equal to the ratio of total consumption expenditure to total income.
- D) the MPC must be increasing.
- E) none of the above statements regarding MPC is necessarily true.

16. 在MPC为 $2/3$ 及实际GDP大大低于潜在GDP的条件下, 如果个人所得税减少20, 则国内生产总值的均衡水平将
- A) 保持不变 B) 下降
C) 上升 $20 = (1/3)(3)(20)$. D) 上升大约 $40 = (2/3)(3)(20)$.
E) 上升60或更多。
17. If legal required reserve ratios are increased, then there is a tendency for:
- A) the money supply to decrease and commercial bank loans to increase.
B) both money supply and commercial bank loans to decrease.
C) the money supply to increase and commercial bank loans to decrease.
D) both money supply and commercial bank loans to increase.
E) the money supply to decrease and commercial bank loans to remain unchanged.
18. 实际利率
- A) 等于名义利率加上通货膨胀率。
B) 等于通货膨胀率减去名义利率。
C) 等于名义利率减去通货膨胀率。
D) 通货膨胀率上升时, 实际利率往往上升。
E) 与其说实际利率与消费者有关, 倒不如说它与投资者有关。
19. At what wage rate displayed in Figure 31-3 would all unemployment be voluntary?
- A) W. B) W'.
C) W".
D) both W and W'.
E) none of the above.
20. 微观经济学与宏观经济学中的需求的相似点之一, 是两者都
- A) 假定收入保持不变。
B) 用替代效应来解释需求。
C) 用货币供给效应来解释需求。
D) 随价格变化而反向变化。
E) 假定所有其它商品的价格保持不变。



II. 判断题 (每题 2 分)

- Economic policies that are appropriate in one circumstance can be entirely inappropriate in others.
- 如果供给减少且家庭收入增加, 需求量有可能保持不变。
- The slope at any point on an indifference curve measures the relative marginal utilities of the two goods at that point.
- 如果 MC 小于 AC, AC 必定下降。
- A dominant equilibrium solution to a game is sometimes not a Nash equilibrium solution to that game.
- 投入品 A 的 MRP 是增加的一单位投入品 A 所带来的新增利润。
- The aggregate demand curve slopes downward, indicating that consumer spending declines as the overall price level falls.
- 更高的利率必然会使投资支出下降。
- Okun's Law can be used to relate changes in the rate of unemployment to growth in potential GDP.
- 在外来冲击不存在时, 惯性通货膨胀可以保持在任何适度的水平上。

III. 简答题（每题 10 分）

1. 解决次品市场问题的方法有哪些？请任举两种方法并举例说明。
2. Why do short-run AS and long-run AS differ?