

光华管理学院 2008 - 2009 学年第一 学期期末考试试题

任课教师： 章铮

考试时间: 2 小时

年级班号:

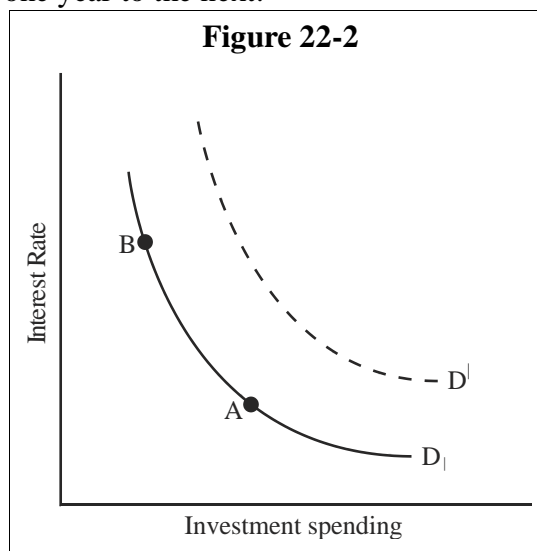
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题纸，否则不计分)

I. 不定项选择题 (每题 3 分)

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- A) difference between a firm's sales and its purchases of materials and services from other firms.
 B) difference between net and gross investment.
 C) additional output the economy produces when it is at full employment.
 D) additional consumer goods produced when the economy moves from war-time to peace-time.
 E) increase in corporate profits from one year to the next.
7. 在图22-2中, 投资支出从A点移到B点的原因是
 A) 税收提高
 B) 税收降低
 C) 利率上升
 D) 利率下降
 E) 以上说法都不对
8. Which of the following are included in the earnings or cost approach to GDP calculation?
 A) Wages. B) Rents.
 C) Profits D) Sales.
 E) Interest.
9. 如果需求表可以表示为 $P=100-4Q$, 供给表可以表示为 $P=40+2Q$, 则市场出清价格与数量是
 A) $P = 60, Q = 10$.
 B) $P = 10, Q = 6$.
 C) $P = 40, Q = 6$.
 D) $P = 20, Q = 20$.
 E) 以上数字都不对
10. If a good is in fixed supply, then the incidence of a tax
 A) falls entirely on the consumers.
 B) falls mostly on the producers and partly on consumers.
 C) falls entirely on the producers.
 D) depends on the elasticity of demand.
 E) none of the above.
11. 某个消费者每星期有20美元, 可以随心所欲地用于购买商品A与商品B。目前, 她每星期花光了这20美元。这两种商品的价格、她的购买量以及她对这些数量的不同商品的效用评价见下表。



	Price	Units Bought	Total Utility	Marginal Utility
A	70 cents	20	500	30
B	50 cents	12	1,000	20

- 假定这个消费者可以对A、B的购买量进行微调, 则为了个人满足最大化, 她应该
 A) 少买A, 多买B B) A的购买量不变, 多买B
 C) 多买A, 少买B D) 多买A, B的购买量不变

E) 已经处于可能的最优状态，所以什么也不要做

12. The marginal product of labor is the:

A) output which it could produce unaided by machinery or other factors of production.

B) extra revenue which a firm will get by selling the output of one additional worker.

C) amount of extra output that is produced when one extra worker is added to a fixed amount of other factors.

D) amount of extra output that is produced when one worker is added and other factors of production are increased proportionately.

E) none of the above.

13. 图5-1中，在市场总需求曲线上 $P=3$ 的那一点，曲线的斜率是多少？

A) 17.5

B) 大约.20

C) 大约-.06

D) 大约-.20

E) -17.5

14. The

intersection of

the marginal cost curve and the average cost curve characterizes the point of:

A) maximum profit.

D) minimum opportunity cost.

B) minimum average cost.

E) minimum profit.

C) minimum marginal cost.

15. 下列情况中，哪一种消除了市场上存在完全竞争的可能性？

A) 行业需求曲线向下倾斜

B) 单个厂商面对的需求曲线向下倾斜

C) 厂商的规模报酬递减

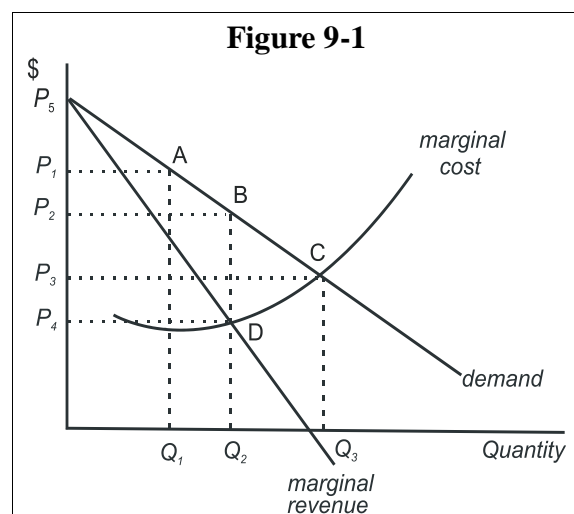
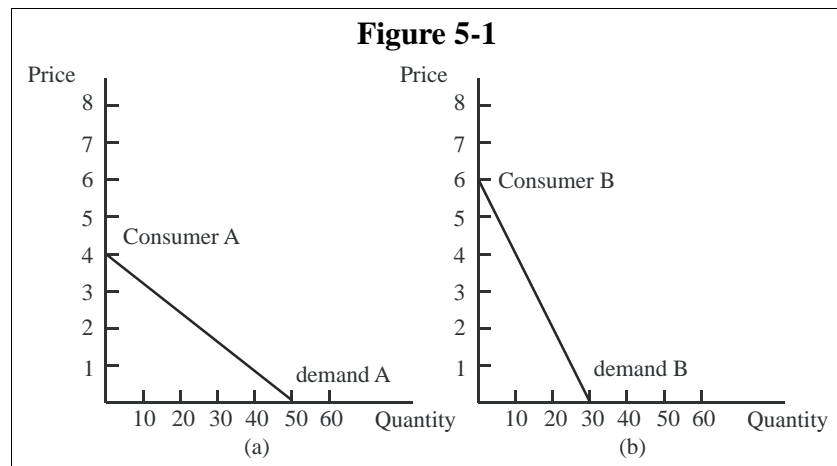
D) 厂商的规模报酬不变

E) 市场上产品没有差异

16. The difference in consumer surplus between a monopoly market and a perfectly competitive one illustrated by Figure 9-1 is represented by area:

A) P_5P_1A . B) P_2P_3CB .

C) P_3P_4DC . D) Q_1ABQ_2 .



- E) None of the above.
17. 如果产出增加时边际成本高于平均变动成本，则下列哪一种说法成立？
A) 平均总成本必定下降 B) 平均固定成本必定上升
C) 平均变动成本必定下降 D) 平均变动成本必定上升
E) 以上说法都不对
18. For an economist normal business profits are:
A) a cost, because they represent payments necessary to keep the resources owned by the entrepreneur in the enterprise.
B) not a cost, because they cannot be accurately calculated.
C) not a cost, because they accrue to the entrepreneur.
D) not an economic cost, because they are not necessary to acquire and retain entrepreneurial ability.
E) none of the above.

II. 判断题（每题 2 分）

1. 长期菲利普斯曲线是垂直的直线。这表明 NAIRU 可以与任何通货膨胀水平并存。
2. The Keynesian assumption that wages are sticky in the face of excess supply in the labor market is enough to demonstrate the potential for involuntary unemployment on a supply-and-demand graph.
3. 法定准备率的主要职能是维持银行的流动性。
4. While nominal GDP can exceed potential GDP, real GDP cannot exceed potential GDP.
5. 如果某一经济体不位于其 PPF 曲线上，则它对资源的利用没有达到应该达到的水平。
6. To say that a price "clears the market" is to say that everyone who wants that commodity is getting all they want.
7. 供给缺乏弹性意味着供给量的增加会导致总收益的下降。
8. If a 1 percent change in price causes a 5 percent change in quantity, demand is relatively elastic in this price range.
9. 当 $MU_1/P_1 = MU_2/P_2$ 时，无差异曲线与预算线必定相切。
10. A profit maximizing competitive firm should produce at the point where marginal cost is lowest.
11. 销售地点上的重大差异，会使得同样产品之间出现垄断竞争市场上的产品差异。
12. If consumers were willing to sacrifice the differentiation of a product with many producers, then the price of the product could be lower.
13. 任何认为自己失去的 200 美元与得到的 200 美元具有同等价值的人，都是风险中立者。

III. 简答题（每题 10 分）

1. 研究市场均衡的注意事项有哪些？（请举两例）
2. List two examples about impacts of inflation on income distribution.