光华管理学院 2008 - 2009 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: 2009年1月16日 考试时间: _2_小时

学生类别: 2008 级本科/通选 年级班号: 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)

- 1. 以前是工人,现在已不再找工作,这种情况被视为
 - A) 结构性失业

D) 就业不足

B) 周期性失业

E) 以上说法都不对

C) 摩擦性失业

- 2. In Figure 26-1 if the Fed increases the supply of money:
 - A) interest rates should fall, investment spending should increase and GDP should increase.
 - B) interest rates should increase, investment spending should increase and GDP should increase.
 - C) interest rates should increase, investment spending should decrease and GDP should decrease.
 - D) interest rates should fall, investment spending should increase, but GDP would remain unchanged. Figure 26-1
 - E) any of the above may occur, depending upon the current economic situation.



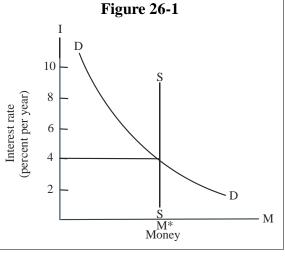
- A) 也称为广义货币
- B) 也称为资产货币
- C) 也称为准货币
- D) 包括M1与银行的储蓄帐户
- E) 以上说法都不对
- 4. Which of the following should not

be expected to shift the aggregate demand curve to the right?

- A) an increase in government spending.
- D) an increase in taxes.

- B) a reduction in net exports.
- E) a decrease in the money-supply.
- C) a reduction in labor force participation.
- 5. 如果你的MPC始终是2/3,且你的收支平衡点是6000美元,那么,当你的个人可支配收入为7200美元时,你的消费额就是
 - A)6000美元
- B) 7200美元
- C) 9000美元
- D) 6800美元

- E) 仅根据上述信息无法确定
- 6. Value added is measured as the:



- 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.

Interest Rate

- 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)
$$P = 60$$
, $Q = 10$.

D)
$$P = 20$$
, $O = 20$.

B)
$$P = 10$$
, $Q = 6$.

Investment spending

Figure 22-2

C)
$$P = 40$$
, $Q = 6$.

- 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。

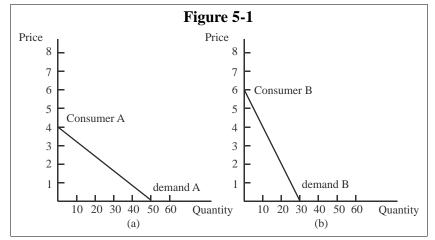
		Units	Total	Marginal
	Price	Bought	Utility	Utility
A	70 cents	20	500	30
В	50 cents	12	1,000	20

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.

Figure 9-1

- 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) P₅P₁A.
- B) P₂P₃CB.

D)

C) P₃P₄DC.

Q₁ABQ₂.

- 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. 长期菲利浦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_l/P_l=MU₂/P₂ 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
- 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.