**Microeconomics Final Exam (A)**

[矩阵文本题] \*

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| Your name： | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| ECNU student number： | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

1. Which of the following is an accurate description of the primary theme of microeconomics? [单选题] \*

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| Analyzing tradeoffs. |
| All of these.(正确答案) |
| Studying how individuals and firms make themselves as well off as possible given conditions of scarcity. |
| A set of constrained optimization problems. |

2. What is a model? [单选题] \*

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| A description of an economic phenomenon that makes no extra assumptions. |
| An empirical study that analyzes how a certain part of the economy works. |
| A full description of a particular economic phenomenon. |
| Any description of the relationship between two or more economic variables.(正确答案) |

3. Which of the following statements represents normative, rather than positive analysis? [单选题] \*

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| The demand for organ transplants currently far exceeds the supply. |
| People should not be allowed to purchase bodily organs, because it allows the rich access to a life-saving procedure that the poor may not have access to.(正确答案) |
| Since the supply of gems is limited, their price is very high. |
| Since the supply of water is very large, the price of water is very low. |

4. What determines the price and quantity of a good in a perfectly competitive market? [单选题] \*

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| The presence or absence of substitute goods. |
| The position of the demand curve. |
| The intersection of the supply and the demand curve.(正确答案) |
| The government. |

5. Now, assume there is a frost in Florida that destroys part of the orange crop. What happens to the market for oranges in this case? [单选题] \*

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| The demand curve shifts right. |
| There is no shift in the demand or supply curves. |
| The supply curve shifts up.(正确答案) |
| The supply curve shifts down. |

6. What is a potential cost of disequilibrium in a market? [单选题] \*

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| Cost of waiting for people queuing for a good that is in demand. |
| Efficiency loss (trades that don't get made). |
| Cost of determining allocation for goods that are highly demanded. |
| All of these.(正确答案) |

7. Why can't indifference curves be upward-sloping? [单选题] \*

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| It's a violation of the non-satiation principle.(正确答案) |
| It's a violation of the completeness principle. |
| It makes it impossible to calculate marginal utility. |
| All of these. |

8. How does the marginal rate of substitution change as you move along a non-linear indifference curve? [单选题] \*

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| It stays the same. |
| It depends on the specific shape of the indifference curve. |
| It declines.(正确答案) |
| It increases. |

9. What happens to a consumer when the price of a good she consumes increases, or her income decreases? [单选题] \*

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| She is unambiguously worse off.(正确答案) |
| She is better off if a good's price increases, but worse off if her income decreases. |
| She may be better off or worse off, depending on her preferences. |
| She is unambiguously better off. |

10. How do we graphically represent the utility maximizing bundle that consumers can afford? [单选题] \*

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| The point of tangency between an indifference curve and the budget constraint.(正确答案) |
| The point where the budget constraint crosses the X or Y axis. |
| A point on the indifference curve that is to the right of the budget constraint. |
| The point at which the indifference curve and the budget constraint cross. |

11. You are consuming two goods, pizzas and movies. At your current bundle, the marginal utility you would gain from spending an extra dollar on pizza is higher than the marginal utility you would gain from spending an extra dollar on movies. What should you do? [单选题] \*

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| It depends on how much income you have. |
| Purchase more pizza.(正确答案) |
| Purchase more movies. |
| Don't change your purchases; you are already consuming the optimal bundle. |

12. In order to analyze the total effect of a change in price on the total consumption of a good, we decompose it into two components. What are the names of these two components? [单选题] \*

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| The substitution effect and the income effect.(正确答案) |
| The substitution effect and the inferior effect. |
| The substitution effect and the normal effect. |

13. What is the definition of a corner solution? [单选题] \*

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| An optimal bundle of two consumer goods in which the consumer does not spend all of his/her income. |
| None of these. |
| An optimal bundle of two consumer goods in which only one type of good is consumed.(正确答案) |
| An optimal bundle of two consumer goods in which the same amount of each good is consumed. |

14. What is the difference between the short-run and the long-run from the perspective of production theory? [单选题] \*

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| In the short run, only capital varies, and in the long run both labor and capital vary. |
| In the short run, all inputs are invariable, and in the long run they are variable. |
| In the short run, only labor varies, and in the long run both labor and capital vary.(正确答案) |
| In the short run, all inputs are variable, and in the long run they are invariable. |

15. Which of the following is NOT a property of isoquants? [单选题] \*

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| Always non-linear.(正确答案) |
| Further out is better. |
| Downward sloping. |
| Do not cross. |

16. In the short run, how is the marginal cost defined? [单选题] \*

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| The wage rate multiplied by the number of hours needed to produce one additional unit.(正确答案) |
| The capital rental rate multiplied by the number of machines needed to produce one additional unit. |
| The wage rate multiplied by the amount of labor used. |
| The capital rental rate multiplied by the number of machines used. |

17. The economically efficient point of production for firms is identified by the tangency of what two objects? [单选题] \*

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| Two isoquants are tangent to each other. |
| An isoquant is tangent to the budget constraint. |
| An isoquant is tangent to the isocost line.(正确答案) |
| An isoquant is tangent to the X axis. |

18. What is an example of sunk costs for someone opening a law practice? [单选题] \*

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| The cost of a law school education.(正确答案) |
| Rent on office space. |
| Wages for paralegals. |
| The cost of office supplies. |

19. Consider the market for shoes. If one of the following statements is true, we can conclude that it is not perfectly competitive. Which statement, if true, is evidence against perfect competition? [单选题] \*

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| Demand for a given firm's output is perfectly elastic. |
| Supply of a given firm's inputs is perfectly elastic. |
| There are low transaction costs in searching for the lowest shoe price. |
| Entry into the shoe market is restricted because a government permit is required.(正确答案) |

20. A firm should shut down if what condition holds? [单选题] \*

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| Price is below average variable cost.(正确答案) |
| Price is below average total cost, but greater than average variable cost. |
| Price is greater than average variable cost. |
| Price is greater than average total cost. |

21. An income guarantee program uses a government transfer program to guarantee all individuals a certain amount of income. What is one of the potential negative, efficiency-reducing effects of such a program? [单选题] \*

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| Labor supply is reduced.(正确答案) |
| Income of the poor increases. |
| Labor demand is reduced. |
| None of these. |

22. In the market for taxis, the government regulation that every taxi driver owns a medallion is a restriction on trade. This results in a change to social welfare in the medallion market. How can you describe that change? [单选题] \*

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| A decrease in deadweight loss. |
| A transfer of surplus from consumers to producers. |
| An increase in deadweight loss, and a transfer of surplus from producers to consumers. |
| An increase in deadweight loss, and a transfer of surplus from consumers to producers.(正确答案) |

When you submit the answer, please finish the after-course survey. This survey is of 1% percent of the final grade.  
Please record the link and finish it after the exam.  
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