姓名：

学号：

学院：

**上海科技大学**

年级：

**2022-2023学年第1学期期末考试卷-缓考**

开课单位：创业与管理学院

考试科目：经济学导论

课程序号：ECON1001

**考生须知：**

1. 请严格遵守考场纪律，禁止任何形式的作弊行为。
2. 此次考试线上进行，请严格按教师提前发送的考试须知执行。

**考试成绩录入表：**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **题目** | 选择题 | 计算题一 | 计算题二 | 计算题三 | **总分** |
| **计分** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **复核** |  |  |  |  |  |

**评卷人签名： 复核人签名：**

**日期： 日期：**

**一、单项选择题（每题2分, 共40分）**

**请将选择题的答案填写至下面的表格中**

**Part I: Multiple Choice (2 pts each, total 40 pts)**

**Please write your answers in the table below**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **题号** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
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|  | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. 考虑下面两个表述：

Consider the following two statements:

I. 对市场价格没有影响的买卖双方称为价格接受者

Buyers and sellers who have no influence on market price are referred to as price takers

II. 市场势力是指政府调控市场的权力

Market power refers to the power of the government to regulate a market

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

2. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I. 牛奶的需求缺乏弹性，而牛肉的需求富有弹性。假设由于某种原因，奶牛和肉牛的数量都减少了50%。消费者在牛奶上的总支出将增加，而在牛肉上的总消费者支出将减少

Milk has an inelastic demand and beef has an elastic demand. Suppose for some reason, both the population of dairy cows and cattle decreased by 50 percent. Total consumer spending on milk will increase, and total consumer spending on beef will decrease

II. 对于一般吸烟人群，卷烟价格上涨10%可能导致卷烟需求量减少不到10%

For the general smoking population, a 10 percent increase in the price of cigarettes are likely to lead to reduction in quantity demanded of cigarettes by less than 10%

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I.小王和小张是两个做桌子和椅子的木工。在一个月内，小王可以制作 3 张桌子或 18 张椅子，而小张可以制作 8 张桌子或 24 张椅子。鉴于此，我们知道一张椅子的机会成本小王是 1/6 桌子和 小张是 1/3 桌子

Wang and Zhang are two woodworkers who both make tables and chairs. In one month, Wang can make 3 tables or 18 chairs, whereas Zhang can make 8 tables or 24 chairs. Given this, we know that the opportunity cost of 1 chair is 1/6 table for Wang and 1/3 table for Zhang

II. 一个人应该花钱请别人打扫房间而不是自己打扫，除非他/她打扫房间的机会成本高于其他所有人

A person should pay someone else to clean her/his apartment, unless his/her opportunity cost of cleaning the apartment is higher than it is for everyone else

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I．生产可能性边界可以体现机会成本

Production possibilities frontier can illustrate the concept of “opportunity cost”

II．假设一个经济体只生产两种商品，机器人和冰淇淋。上个月这个经济体生产了 10 个机器人和 200 公斤冰淇淋。本月，同一经济体生产了 15 个机器人和 240公斤冰淇淋。这种变化可能是经济技术进步的结果

Suppose an economy only produces two goods, robots and ice cream. Last month, the economy produced 10 robots and 200 kg of ice cream. This month, the same economy produced 15robots and 240 kg of ice cream. The change could be a result of improved technology of the economy

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I. 税收负担更多地落在市场弹性较小的一方

A tax burden falls more heavily on the side of the market that is less elastic

II. 政府改善市场结果的一种方式是确保个人能够拥有和控制他们的稀缺资源。

One way that governments can improve market outcomes is to ensure that individuals are able to own and exercise control over their scarce resources.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I. 假设商品 x 的社会最优数量为 2 个单位，商品 x 的市场均衡数量为 3 个单位。当生产 2 单位商品 x 时，商品 x 的社会成本超过商品 x 的私人价值Suppose the socially-optimal quantity of good x is 2 units and the market-equilibrium quantity of good x is 3 units. When 2 units of good x are produced, the social cost of good x exceeds the private value of good x

II. 龙卷风警报器不是排他性的，在消费方面也没有竞争性

A tornado siren is not excludable and not rival in consumption (correct)

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I.当一种商品既具有竞争性又具有排他性时，就会导致公地悲剧

The Tragedy of the Commons results when a good is both rival and excludable

II.政府可以通过补贴羊群来消除公地放牧羊的公地悲剧

The Tragedy of the Commons for sheep grazing on common land can be eliminated by the government by subsidizing sheep flocks

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I. 卖家数量是市场供给曲线的决定因素，但不是个体卖家供应的决定因素

The number of sellers is a determinant of the market supply curve but not a determinant of an individual seller’s supply

II. 在完全竞争市场中，由于公司地理位置或产品差异，一些公司可以收取比其他公司更高的价格并仍然保持其销售量。

In a competitive market, because of firm location or product differences, some firms can charge a higher price than other firms and still maintain their sales volume.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

9. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I.你决定开办自己的摄影工作室。为了购买必要的设备，你从储蓄账户中取出 10000 元（年利率为 4%），并以 10% 的年利率从银行额外借入 5,000 元。这时你投资于企业的金融资本的年度机会成本为 400 元

Suppose you have decided to start your own photography studio. To purchase the necessary equipment, you withdrew $10000 from her savings account, which was earning 4% interest, and borrowed an additional $5,000 from the bank at an interest rate of 10%. your annual opportunity cost of the financial capital that has been invested in the business is $400

II.如果一个经济体可以在不放弃任何另一种商品的情况下生产更多的一种商品，那么该经济体当前的生产点就是低效的

If an economy can produce more of one good without giving up any of another good, then the economy’s current production point is inefficient.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

10. 考虑下面两个表述

Consider the following two statements:

I. 在其他条件相同的前提下，个人所得税会在劳动力供应更有弹性的市场中导致更小的无谓损失。

A labor tax would result in a smaller deadweight loss in a market with more elastic labor supply, holding everything else the same.

II．一个自由不受政府干涉的市场将生产使消费者和生产者剩余总和最大化的商品数量。

Free markets produce the quantity of goods that maximizes the sum of consumer and producer surplus.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

11. 在一个完全竞争市场中，考虑下面两个表述：

In a perfectly competitive market, consider the following two statements:

I. 由于竞争企业是价格接受者，所以它的收入与产量成正比。

Since a competitive firm is a price taker, its revenue is proportional to its output.

II. 为了使利润最大化，完全竞争企业选则使得平均收益等于边际成本的产量。

In order to maximize profit, perfectly competitive firms choose to make the average revenue equal to the marginal cost of production.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 在一个垄断市场中，考虑下面两个表述：

In a monopoly market, consider the following two statements:

I. 垄断企业利润最大化的产量水平小于使得消费者剩余和生产者剩余之和最大的产量水平。

The output level that maximizes the profits of a monopoly firm is less than the output level that maximizes the sum of consumer surplus and producer surplus.

II.即使垄断企业能够实施完全价格歧视，也无法弥补其为社会带来的无谓损失。

Even if monopolies could implement a perfect price discrimination, they would not be able to compensate for the deadweight loss to society.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 在一个垄断竞争市场中，考虑下面两个表述：

In a monopolistic competitive market, consider the following two statements:

I.随着企业数量的增多，垄断竞争企业的行为会越来越趋近垄断企业。

With the increase of the number of firms in the market, monopolistic competitors’ behaviors will converge to those of monopolists.

II.政府决策者能够完全纠正垄断竞争市场上不合意的地方。

Policymakers can effectively and entirely correct undesirable aspects of monopolistic competitive markets.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 在一个寡头市场中，考虑下面两个表述：

In an oligopoly market, consider the following two statements:

I.如果一群卖者成功组成一个卡特尔，那么寡头的产量比垄断者的产量高，产品的价格也比垄断者的价格高。

If a group of sellers succeeds in forming a cartel, then their output will be more than the monopolistic counterpart, and their price of the product is also higher than that of the monopoly firm.

II. 如果一群卖者成功组成一个卡特尔，那么寡头的产量比竞争市场的产量低，产品的价格也比竞争市场的价格低。

If a group of sellers succeeds in forming a cartel, then their output will be less than that of the competitive market, and the price of their product is also lower than that of the competitive market.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 关于囚徒困境，考虑下面两个表述：

In prisoner’s dilemma, consider the following two statements:

I.理性的、利己的人都不会选择纳什均衡，因为这对他们来说都不好。

No rational, self-interested person would choose the Nash equilibrium, because it would be bad for them.

II. 理性的、利己的人即使知道合作结果更好，但是也不会努力维持合作。

Rational, self-interested people don't try to maintain cooperation even though they know it will be better for them.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 关于CPI，考虑下面两个表述：

About CPI, consider the following two statements:

I. CPI能够完美衡量某一个地区居民生活的费用。

CPI is a perfect measure of the cost of living in a certain area.

II. 与GDP平减指数一样，CPI会随着GDP构成的变动自动调整。

Like the GDP deflator, the CPI automatically adjusts as the composition of GDP changes.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述：

Consider the following two statements:

I. 因为商业银行能够通过将一些存款贷出去，进而增加经济中的货币量；所以，央行能够通过管控商业银行借贷行为，进而对货币供给进行实时的调控。

Because commercial banks can increase the amount of money in the economy by lending out some of their deposits; Therefore, the central bank can influence the lending behavior of commercial banks in this way, so as to conduct real-time and desirable regulation and control of the money supply.

II. 只有央行可以供给货币，商业银行无法创造货币。

Only the central bank can supply money, and commercial banks do not create money.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 关于通货膨胀，考虑下面两个表述：

About inflation, consider the following two statements:

I. 高于预期的通货膨胀将购买力从债权人向债务人转移

Higher-than-expected inflation will transfer purchasing power from creditor to debtor.

II. 许多人认为，通货膨胀使他们变穷了，因为通货膨胀提高了他们所买东西的成本。但是这种观点是错的，因为通货膨胀也提高了名义收入。

Many people believe that inflation makes them poorer because it raises the cost of their purchases. But this view is wrong, because inflation also raises nominal incomes.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述：

Consider the following two statements:

I. 在长期中，物品和服务的供给量取决于经济中的劳动、资本、资源和技术，不取决于物价总水平。

In the long run, the supply of goods and services depends on labor, capital, resources and technology in the economy, not on the overall level of prices.

II. 一些经济学家认同古典经济理论，认为货币供给和物价水平在短期内不会影响产量与就业。

Some economists believe in classical economic theory, which states that the money supply and price level will not affect output and employment in the short-run.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

1. 考虑下面两个表述：

Consider the following two statements:

I. 货币供给增加会降低物价水平既定时的利率，引起总需求曲线的右移。

An increase in the money supply lowers the interest rate at a given price level, causing the aggregate demand curve to shift to the right.

II. 政府购买的增加，可能使得总需求增加，也可能使得总需求减少。

An increase in government purchases can either increase or decrease aggregate demand.

A. 只有表述I正确

Only statement I is correct

B. 只有表述II正确

Only statement II is correct

C. 表述I 和 II 都正确

Both statements are correct

D. 两个表述都不正确

Neither statement is correct

**二、计算题**

**Part II: Calculations**

**注意：在答案中请写明计算步骤。**

**Note: Please show intermediate steps in all your calculation**

一、(14分)假设世界天然气市场的供需函数分别为:

QS=-7000+1000p

QD=5000-200p

其中 p 是每百万英热单位 ($/Mbtu) 的天然气价格，百万英热单位是天然气的计量单位，供应量、QS和需求QD以十亿立方米 (bcm) 为单位每月。

(1) 计算市场均衡(p\*,Q\*) （4分）

(2) 计算均衡点的需求价格弹性（5分）

(3) 油价下跌使得每个价格下天然气的月需求量都减少1200 十亿立方米（即∆QD= −1200，其中ΔX表示X的变化）。计算新的市场均衡(p\*,Q\*) （5分）

(18pts) Let us assume that the functions of supply and demand in the world market for natural gas are respectively:

QS =-7000+1000p

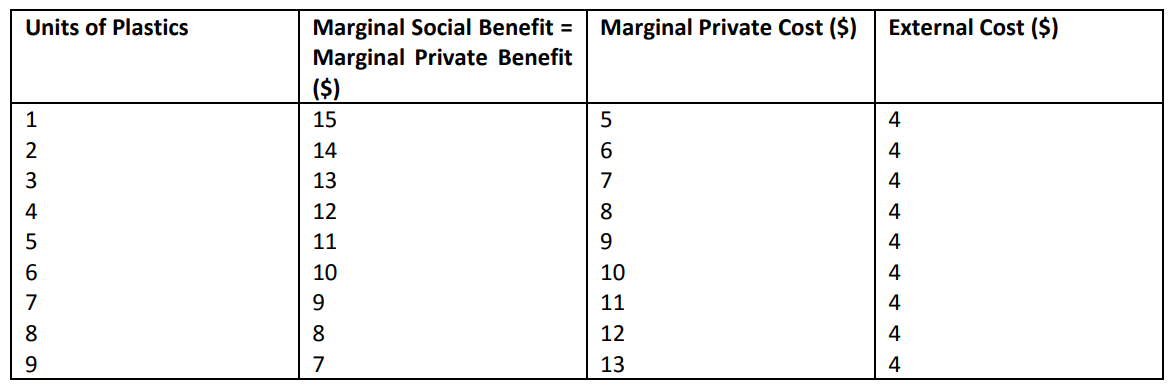
QD =5000-200p

where p is the price of gas in dollars per million of British thermal unit ($/Mbtu), a unit of measure of gas, and the quantity, supplied and QS and demanded QD, is measured in terms of billion cubic meters (bcm) per month.

(1) (4 points) Compute the market equilibrium (p\*,Q\*).

(2) (5 points) Compute the point price elasticity of demand at the equilibrium.

(3) (5 points) The oil price reduction makes the monthly demand for natural gas decrease by 1200 billions of cubic meters (that is, ∆QD= −1200 where ∆X denotes the change in X). Compute the new market equilibrium (p\*,Q\*).



二、（8分）参考上表。

(1) 如果塑料市场处于均衡状态，那么塑料的市场价格和市场数量是多少？（2分）

(2) 如果塑料市场在社会最优数量生产，那么塑料的价格和数量是多少？（3分）

(3) 政府希望对塑料生产商征收庇古税以消除外部性。应该征多少税才能将产出从市场结果转移到有效率的结果？（3分）

(8pts) Refer to the above table.

(1) (2 points) If the market for plastics is in equilibrium, what is the market price of plastics and the market quantity?

(2) (3 points) If the market for plastics were producing at the socially efficient point, what is the efficient price of plastics and the efficient quantity?

(3) (3 points) The government wishes to impose a Pigouvian tax on plastics producers to eliminate the externality. How large should the tax be to move the output from the market outcome to the efficient outcome?

三、（18分）一个垄断企业的产量为q。它的生产成本曲线为TC=1/2 q^2+2q。市场需求曲线为QD=8-p，其中p为市场价格。请回答以下两个问题：

(1) 垄断价格和产量分别为多少？社会的福利损失为多少？(6分)

(2) 如果政府在这个垄断市场上征收每单位1.5的消费税，则垄断价格和产量分别为多少？此时，社会总的福利损失为多少？（6分）

(3) 如果政府征收的是每单位1.5的生产税，（b）中的答案会改变吗（是或否）？请说明理由。（不需要计算出具体数字）（6分）

A monopoly produces at q. Its cost curve is TC=1/2 q^2+2q. Market demand curve is QD=8-p, where p is market price. Please answer questions below:

1. (6pts)What is the monopoly price and quantity? What is the deadweight loss?

(6pts)

(2) If the government imposes a buyer tax (e.g. consumption tax) on each unit for 1.5, then what is the monopoly price and quantity? What is the deadweight loss?

(6pts)

(3) If the government imposes a per unit tax of 1.5 on suppliers, will this change your answer to (b)？ Please explain (you don’t need to calculate the numbers for this part)

四、(20分每题4分) 假设一个经济体一开始处于均衡。

(1) 假设其他国家的战争（例如俄乌战争）导致该经济体面临的油价上涨，用总需求与总供给模型说明短期内（即预期物价还来不及调整）物价和产出的变化；

(2) 如果此时政府打算用货币政策中的公开市场操作来稳定经济，那央行是买入还是卖出国债？

(3) 请用流动性偏好理论模型说明该货币政策对利率的影响；

(4) 接着问题（1），如果此时政府打算用财政政策来稳定经济，例如增加高铁的建设，用总需求与总供给模型说明哪一条曲线会如何移动？

(5) 由于挤出效应，该财政政策的效果可能不及预期。请用流动性偏好理论模型说明该财政政策会导致哪一条曲线如何移动？

(20pts, 4pt each) Suppose an economy is in equilibrium.

(1) Suppose external war such as the Russia-Ukraine caused the oil price to rise substantially in the economy, please use the ADAS model to analyze the change in price and output;

(2) If the government intends to use monetary policy (open market operation) to stabilize the economy, will the central bank buy or sell national debt?

(3) Use the theory of liquidity preference to show the effect of this policy on interest rate (please use graph to show).

(4) Following question (1), if the government intends to use fiscal policy such as investing in high-speed railway to stabilize the economy, which curve in the ADAS model will move and how?

(5) Because of the crowd-out effect, this fiscal policy is likely to be less effective than expected. Use the theory of liquidity preference to show which curve will move due to this fiscal policy and how?