

对外经济贸易大学

2008 年硕士学位研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目：815 经济学科综合

一、名词解释(每小题 3 分，共 12 分)

- 1、范围经济
- 2、帕累托改进
- 3、成本推动通货膨胀
- 4、流动性陷阱

二、单项选择(10 题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

- 1、对于商品房价格将会进一步上升的预期，导致的直接结果是日前商品房市场中的（ ）
A. 供应量增加 B. 供给增加 C. 需求量增加 D. 需求增加
- 2、如果闲暇是正常品，则财产性收入的增加会导致劳动供给量（ ）
A. 增加 B. 减少 C. 不改变 D. 不确定
- 3、根据基尼系数的大小，下列四个国家中哪一个国家的分配最为平均：（ ）
A. 甲国的基尼系数为 0.20 B. 乙国的基尼系数为 0.35
C. 丙国的基尼系数为 0.50 D. 丁国的基尼系数为 0.60
- 4、在一级价格歧视下，（ ）。
A. 厂商根据消费者的需求价格弹性不同收取不同价格
B. 厂商可以在不同时间向消费者收取不同价格
C. 厂商只是改变了定价的方式，但是并没有改变产量水平
D. 产品的边际收益等于产品价格
- 5、对于生产相同产品的厂商来说，（ ）模型分析得到的结论与竞争模型的结论相同。
A. 古诺(Cournot) B. 斯塔克伯格 (Stackelberg)
C. 伯特兰德(Bertrand) D. 主导厂商 (Dominant Firm)
- 6、向政府雇员支付的报酬属于（ ）
A. 政府购买支出 B. 转移支付 C. 政府税收 D. 消费
- 7、决定美国和中国的投资乘数不一样的因素主要是：（ ）
A. 两国的平均消费倾向差异 B. 两国的边际消费倾向差异
C. 两国的企业投资规模差异 D. 两国的投资预期收益差异
- 8、在经济增长模型中，衡量技术进步最常用的度量标准是（ ）
A. 劳动利用程度 B. 资本利用程度
C. 索洛剩余 D. 劳动生产率
- 9、通常认为，下列属于紧缩货币的政策是（ ）
A. 提高贴现率 B. 增加货币供给
C. 降低法定准备金率 D. 中央银行购入政府债券
- 10、在浮动汇率制的开放经济中，净出口受到实际利率变动的的影响，财政政策效应（ ）
A. 与封闭经济中的效应并无区别

B. 小于封闭经济中的效应

C. 大于封闭经济中的效应

D. 可能大于、等于或小于封闭经济中的效应

三、判断下列表述的内容是否正确(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. 如采所有商品的价格变成原来的两倍, 而收入变成原来收入的三倍, 则消费者的预算线会平行向外移动。
2. 如果效用函数 $U(X, Y)=5X+6Y$, 则无差异曲线的边际替代率是递减的。
3. 只有当生产一定产量的生产者剩余非负时, 厂商才会生产产品。
4. 根据古诺模型, 如果厂商越多, 那么达到均衡时行业的利润越大。
5. 若生产和消费中存在正的外在性(externality), 竞争市场效率就能提高。
6. 国内生产总值(GDP)中不包括折旧和转移支付。
7. 附加预期的菲利普斯曲线表明: 短期中通货膨胀和失业之间存在替代关系而长期中这种替代关系并不存在。
8. 如果投机性货币需求曲线接近水平形状, 这意味着货币需求不受利率的影响。
9. 政府支出的增加将使总供给曲线向左移动。
10. 失业救济金的提高有助于降低自然失业率。

四、计算与分析题(每题 8 分, 共 16 分)

1. 在某一商品市场上, 有 100 个相同的消费者, 每个人的需求函数都是 $Q_d=28-2P$; 同时有 10 个相同的生产者, 每个生产者的供给函数都是 $Q_s=40P-20$ 。其中, Q_d 和 Q_s 分别代表需求量和供给量, 单位: 个; P 代表价格, 单位: 元。

(1)求该商品的市场均衡价格和均衡交易量:

(2)如果政府对每单位商品征收 3 元的销售税, 消费者和生产者各自承担了多少税收负担? 政府得到的税收总量是多少?

(3)消费者剩余、生产者剩余及无谓损失有多大?

2. 假设某一国家的居民总是将可支配收入中的 10% 用于储蓄, 且充分就业的国民收入为 7000 亿美元。今年的私人投资支出为 900 亿美元, 政府购买支出为 600 亿美元, 出口为 200 亿美元, 自发性消费为 500 亿美元, 平均税率为 10%, 进口函数为 $M=0.21Y$ 。若, 请计算今年该国政府的预算盈余和充分就业时预算盈余, 并据以说明该国政府目前的财政政策是扩张性的还是紧缩性的。

五、简答题(每题 7 分, 共 28 分)

1. 为什么说边际报酬递减规律是短期成本变动的决定因素?
2. 举例说明信息不对称所产生的逆向选择(adverse selection)问题如何导致了商品市场中的市场失灵。
3. 为什么说消费物价指数(CPI)往往高估了价格上涨的幅度?
4. 宏观经济政策的目标是什么? 为达到这些目标可采用的政策工具有哪些?

六、论述题(每题 12 分, 共 24 分)

1. 物业税, 又称“财产税”或“地产税”, 主要针对土地、房屋等不动产, 要求其所有者或承租人每年都缴付一定税款, 税额随房产的升值而提高, 试利用经济学原理分析征收物业税对房地产市场会产生什么样的影响?
2. 根据 IS—LM 模型分析资本完全流动的开放经济中货币政策的有效性。

七、英译汉（共三段、共 50 分）

1. (20 分) Since the barbaric “breaking wheel” was replaced by the guillotine in 18th-century France, methods of execution have increasingly sought to end life speedily rather than inflict long agony. There can, however, be few decapitations less painful than those at big American banks. On November 4th Chuck Prince left the boss's office at Citigroup, the world's largest bank, with the “tremendous support and respect” of the board ringing in his ears, even though the firm had to write down \$8 billion-11 billion in October alone (see article). A week earlier, Stan O'Neal lost his job at Merrill Lynch after leading the investment bank to a loss with \$8.4 billion of write-downs. He too entered retirement not on a tumbrel but in a limousine, with \$160m to soothe his discomfort. However churlish you may feel about Wall Street's new axiom—“the higher they fly, the bigger the parachute”—the departure of two of America's most senior bankers in a week is a good sign. Accountability, after all, is a step towards clarity, and there are few more coveted resources in today's fog-strewn and stormy banking industry. Both departures were accompanied by revelations of much steeper losses from American subprime mortgages than either Citi or Merrill had owned up to just weeks before.

That attempt at honesty may have spooked the market because it showed how unsure the banks remain about how to value their subprime-related assets, but that is no reason to shy away from such disclosures. One worrying lesson for bankers and regulators everywhere to bear in mind is post-bubble Japan. In the 1990s its leading bankers not only hung onto their jobs; they also refused to recognise and shed bad debts, in effect keeping “zombie” loans on their books. That is one reason why the country's economy stagnated for so long. The quicker bankers are to recognise their losses, to sell assets that they are hoarding in the vain hope that prices will recover, and to make markets in such assets for their clients, the quicker the banking system will get back on its feet.

2. Consumer Protection (20 分)

The contract of sale is one in which buyer and seller are assumed to be in a position of general equality, so that the main function of the law is to work out the appropriate consequences of what may be assumed to be the common intention of the parties. It is obvious, however, that in a very large number of sales this is by itself an unsuitable technique. The buyer may by virtue of haste, ignorance, gullibility, inferior bargaining position or simple imprudence enter into a transaction in which the goods supplied, or the term of contract, or both are unsatisfactory to him and in many circumstances it may be felt that he is deserving protection. The protection required may be specific, i.e. there may be a need for a private remedy in a particular situation; or general, i.e. it may be desirable to control unacceptable practices of a particular type. A seller may also, though less often, appear to require such protection against the buyer. The civil law has on the whole, save in the case of conscious deception, taken little account of these problems: its outlook is indeed sometimes expressed by the maxim *caveat emptor* (Latin: let the buyer beware). Even where there is a remedy, its exercise may be troublesome or risky for the consumer. But the general problem has in fact been the subject of attention for many centuries. Attempts to regulate the price of staple commodities (e.g. bread), and to control measurements and measuring equipment (e.g. in the sale of beer and coal) date back to the Middle Ages. More recently, however, the movement towards the protection of the consumer, who may in this context be roughly defined as private buyer from a commercial seller, and who is the person thought most in need of such protection, has

increased greatly in strength and prominence. Statutes and regulations have sought to protect consumers; officials have been appointed who have consumer protection as their function or among their functions; organizations of consumers seek to promote their interests; studies are conducted into the problems of consumer protection; and the various organs of the European Union and its predecessors has since 1975 taken a vigorous interest in consumer affairs. Indeed, the European Community is committed to ensure "a high level of consumer protection" and to contributing "to protecting the health, safety and economic interests of consumers, as well as promoting their right to information, education and to organise themselves in order to safeguard their interests."

3、(10 分) Undoubtedly, the overall competitiveness of an economy that runs a persistent deficit or surplus is a decisive factor influencing the sustainability of the trade or current-account balance. Indeed, in the past, large corrections of deficits usually went hand in hand with huge devaluations of the nominal and real values of the currencies affected. Empirical evidence has shown that changes in the real effective exchange rate (REER), the most comprehensive measure of the overall competitiveness of countries, have the potential to reduce deficits or to cause swings in the trade and current account from deficit to surplus, because they induce an expenditure switch between demand for domestic and foreign goods.

对外经贸大学 2008 年 815 经济学综合真题解析

一.名词解释 (3*4)

1.范围经济

当同时生产两种产品的成本低于分别生产每种产品的成本之和时,这种状况就被称为范围经济。

2.帕累托改进

如果对某种资源配置状态进行调整,使一些人的境况得到改善,而其他人的状况至少不变坏,符合这一性质的调整被称为帕累托改进。

3.成本推动型通货膨胀

成本推动型通货膨胀就是在总需求不变的情况下,由于工资和原材料的价格升高引起的生产成本提高,从而推动物价上涨,物价上涨之后,又要求增加工资,再使成本提高,这又要提高价格,引起通货膨胀。

4.流动性陷阱

流动性陷阱是凯恩斯提出的一种假说,指当一定时期的利率水平降到很低时,人们就会产生利率上升而债券价格下降的预期,货币需求弹性就会变得无限大,即无论增加多少货币,都会被人们储存起来。这时,货币政策失效。

二.单选 (1*10)略

三,判断 (1*10)略

四,计算 (8*2)

1, 100 个消费者,需求函数相同,10 个生产者供给函数相同,分别给出。

(1) 求均衡产量和价格

(2) 若政府征税 3 元,生产者和消费者分别承担多少

(3) 计算生产者剩余,消费者剩余,无谓损失

答: (1) QD 为总需求量 QS 为总供给量

$$QD=100*(28-2P)$$

$$QS=10*(40P-20)$$

$$QD=QS=1800$$

$$P=5$$

(2) Q1 为征税情况下产量及购买量, P1 为消费者支出的价钱, P2 为生产者得到的价钱
根据原题供给和需求函数得:

$$[28 - (Q1/100)]/2 = P1$$

$$[20 + (Q1/10)]/40 = P2$$

$$P1 - P2 = 3$$

所以, $P1=7$ $P2=4$ $Q1=1400$ 消费者承担 $7-5=2$ 元, 生产者承担 $5-4=1$ 元

政府税收总额为 $3*1400=4200$ 元

(3) 消费者剩余 $=1400*[(14-5)+(7-5)]/2=7700$

$$\text{生产者剩余} = 1400 * [(5-2) + (5-4)] / 2 = 2800$$

$$\text{无谓损失} = (7-4) * (1800-1400) / 2 = 600$$

2. 计算实际预算盈余和充分就业预算盈余，并判断财政政策是紧缩还是扩张

$$\text{答: } C+I+G+X-M=Y$$

$$500+900+200-0.21Y=Y$$

$$Y=1818.2$$

$$BS=0.1*1818.2-600=-418.2$$

$$BS^*=0.1*7000-600=100$$

财政政策是扩张的

实际国民收入低于充分就业的国民收入水平，充分就业预算盈余大于实际预算盈余。

五. 简答 (7*4)

1. 解释为什么边际报酬递减是短期成本的决定因素

答：边际成本曲线的 U 型特征是由短期生产中的边际报酬递减规律所决定的。边际报酬递减规律是指在其它条件不变时，随着一种可变要素投入量连续增加，它所带来的边际产量先是递增的，达到最大值以后再递减。边际报酬递减规律的作用也可以通过以下的形式表示出来：在其他条件不变时，尤其是固定要素投入量和要素价格不变时，当产量由零开始不断增加，起初由于可变要素投入量相对固定要素投入量是较少的，因此，增加可变要素投入量会提高生产效率，边际成本是递减的。但当可变要素投入量增加到最佳比例以后，再继续增加可变要素投入量，就会降低生产效率，边际成本是递增的。这就说明，短期生产函数和短期成本函数之间存在着某种对应关系。这种对应关系表现为：边际报酬的递增阶段对应的是边际成本的递减阶段，边际报酬的递减阶段对应的是边际成本的递增阶段，与边际报酬的极大值相对应的是边际成本的极小值。正因为如此，边际成本曲线表现出先降后升的 U 型特征。

2. 举例说明，信息不对称造成的“逆向选择”导致市场失灵

答：以汽车保险为例，出事故概率大的司机倾向去投保，出事故概率小的司机投保意向低，而投保后，司机由于有了保险，开车也会比没投保时大意，保险公司的风险上升。如果保险公司提高费率，慢慢地，公司客户就只剩下高风险司机了。产生劣币驱逐良币的现象。

3. 解释 CPI 为什么会高估通货膨胀

答：首先，由于 CPI 衡量固定的一篮子产品的价格，所以它没有反映出消费者用相对价格下降的产品进行替代的能力。因此当相对价格变动时，真实生活费用的上升比 CPI 慢。

其次，当一种新产品进入市场时，消费者的状况变好了，因为消费者有了更多可以选择的商品。实际上，新产品的引进提高了货币的实际价值，但这种货币的购买力的提高并没有体现在 CPI 上。。。。。（以上是部分真题及解析）