

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA QUẢN TRỊ KINH DOANH

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 2, năm học 2024-2025

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Kinh tế vi mô		
Mã học phần:	242_72ECON20013	Số tín chỉ:	03
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	242_72ECON20013_01,02,03,04		
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận	Thời gian làm bài:		90 phút
<i>Thí sinh chỉ được tham khảo tài liệu giấy</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Có	<input type="checkbox"/> Không	

ĐỀ THI LẦN 02 – Đề 1

II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO

(Phần này phải phối hợp với thông tin từ đề cương chi tiết của học phần)

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CLO1	Develop an introductory understanding of microeconomic concepts, topics and theories of how to address microeconomic problems;	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	25%	1,2,3,4 Câu tự luận 01	2.5
CLO2	Understand how to apply microeconomic principles to a range of policy questions;	Tự luận + Trắc nghiệm	25%	5,6,7,8 Câu tự luận 02	2.5
CLO3	Analyze different types of market structures;	Trắc nghiệm	25%	30,31,32,33, 34,35,36,37, 38,39,40,41 42,43,44,45, 46,47,48,49, 50	2.5

CLO4	Apply elementary economic theories and techniques in business decision making and government policy;	<i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	25%	9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,17,18, 19,20,21,22,23, 24,25,26,27,28,29	2.5
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III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (50 câu, 8 điểm, 0.16 điểm/câu)

1. The things that must be forgone to acquire a good are called

- A. opportunity costs.
- B. implicit costs.
- C. explicit costs.
- D. accounting costs.

ANSWER: A

2. Economists normally assume that the goal of a firm is to

- A. maximize its profit.
- B. maximize its total revenue.
- C. minimize its explicit costs.
- D. minimize its total cost.

ANSWER: A

3. Total revenue equals

- A. price x quantity.
- B. price/quantity.
- C. (price x quantity) - total cost.
- D. output - input.

ANSWER: A

4. If Danielle sells 300 wrist bands for \$0.50 each, her total revenues are

- A. \$150.
- B. \$299.50.
- C. \$300.
- D. \$600.

ANSWER: A

5. Maia is a house painter. She can paint 3 houses per week. She is considering hiring her friend Lisa. Lisa can paint 2 houses per week. What is the maximum total output possible if Maia hires Lisa?

- A. 5 houses.
- B. 2 houses.
- C. 3 houses.
- D. 8 houses.

ANSWER: A

6. A firm has market power if it can

- A. influence the market price of the good it sells.
- B. minimize costs.
- C. maximize profits.
- D. hire as many workers as it needs at the prevailing wage rate.

ANSWER: A

7. A key characteristic of a competitive market is that

- A. producers sell nearly identical products.
- B. government antitrust laws regulate competition.
- C. firms minimize total costs.
- D. firms have price setting power.

ANSWER: A

8. Competitive markets are characterized by

- A. free entry and exit by firms.
- B. unique products.
- C. the interdependence of firms.
- D. a small number of buyers and sellers.

ANSWER: A

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a competitive market?

- A. Entry is limited.
- B. Each firm sells a virtually identical product.
- C. Buyers and sellers are price takers.
- D. Each firm chooses an output level that maximizes profits.

ANSWER: A

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of a competitive market?

- A. Buyers and sellers are price takers.
- B. Firms sell differentiated products.
- C. There are many barriers to entry.
- D. There are many buyers but few sellers.

ANSWER: A

11. Which of the following is most likely an inferior good?

- A. a bus ticket
- B. gasoline
- C. an antique car
- D. an airline ticket

ANSWER: A

12. Indifference curves illustrate

- A. a consumer's preferences.
- B. a consumer's budget.
- C. a firm's profits.
- D. the prices of two goods.

ANSWER: A

13. A firm that has little ability to influence market prices operates in a

- A. competitive market.
- B. strategic market.
- C. thin market.
- D. power market.

ANSWER: A

14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a perfectly competitive market?

- A. Firms have difficulty entering the market.
- B. Firms are price takers.
- C. There are many sellers in the market.
- D. Goods offered for sale are largely the same.

ANSWER: A

15. When buyers in a competitive market take the selling price as given, they are said to be

- A. price takers.
- B. monopolists.
- C. free riders.
- D. market entrants.

ANSWER: A

16. A competitive firm

- A. is a price taker, whereas a monopolist is a price maker.
- B. and a monopolist are price makers.
- C. and a monopolist are price takers.
- D. is a price maker, whereas a monopolist is a price taker.

ANSWER: A

17. Total cost can be divided into two types of costs:

- A.** fixed costs and variable costs.
- B.** fixed costs and marginal costs.
- C.** variable costs and marginal costs.
- D.** average costs and marginal costs.

ANSWER: A

18. The market value of the inputs a firm uses is called

- A.** total cost.
- B.** variable cost.
- C.** marginal cost.
- D.** fixed cost.

ANSWER: A

19. Profit is defined as

- A.** total revenue minus total cost.
- B.** net revenue minus depreciation.
- C.** average revenue minus average total cost.
- D.** marginal revenue minus marginal cost.

ANSWER: A

20. Which of the following is a characteristic of a monopoly?

- A.** a product without close substitutes
- B.** one buyer
- C.** rising fixed costs
- D.** rising average total costs

ANSWER: A

21. The fundamental source of monopoly power is

- A.** barriers to entry.
- B.** low fixed costs.
- C.** rising average total costs.
- D.** many buyers and sellers.

ANSWER: A

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of a monopoly?

- A.** barriers to entry
- B.** free entry and exit
- C.** declining marginal cost
- D.** low fixed costs as a portion of total costs

ANSWER: A

23. An oligopoly

- A. is a type of imperfectly competitive market.
- B. is a price taker.
- C. has a concentration ratio of less than 50 percent.
- D. has many firms rather than just one firm or a few firms.

ANSWER: A

24. Which of the following is not a characteristic of monopolistic competition?

- A. firms are price takers
- B. a large number of sellers
- C. free entry into the market
- D. a differentiated product

ANSWER: A

25. In a monopolistically competitive industry, a firm's demand curve also represent its

- A. average revenue.
- B. marginal cost.
- C. marginal revenue.
- D. profit.

ANSWER: A

26. When quality cannot be easily judged in advance, what provides consumers with information about the quality of a product?

- A. a brand name
- B. a tie-in
- C. the quantity available for sale
- D. the amount of deadweight loss

ANSWER: A

27. A monopolistically competitive industry is characterized by

- A. many firms selling products that are similar but not identical.
- B. many firms selling identical products.
- C. a few firms selling products that are similar but not identical.
- D. a few firms selling highly different products.

ANSWER: A

28. The two types of imperfectly competitive markets are

- A. monopolistic competition and oligopoly.
- B. monopoly and oligopoly.
- C. monopoly and monopolistic competition.
- D. monopolistic competition and cartels.

ANSWER: A

29. In a market that is characterized by imperfect competition,
- A. there are at least a few firms that compete with one another.
 - B. there are always a large number of firms.
 - C. firms are price takers.
 - D. the actions of one firm in the market never have any impact on the other firms' profits.

ANSWER: A

30. In general, game theory is the study of
- A. how people behave in strategic situations.
 - B. how people behave when the possible actions of other people are irrelevant.
 - C. oligopolistic markets.
 - D. all types of markets, including competitive markets, monopolistic markets, and oligopolistic markets.

ANSWER: A

31. In which of the following markets are strategic interactions among firms most likely to occur?

- A. the market for tennis balls
- B. the market for piano lessons
- C. markets to which patent and copyright laws apply
- D. the market for corn

ANSWER: A

32. Game theory is important for understanding which of the following market types?

- A. oligopolistic but not perfectly competitive markets
- B. perfectly competitive markets but not oligopolistic markets
- C. perfectly competitive and oligopolistic markets
- D. neither oligopolistic nor perfectly competitive markets.

ANSWER: A

33. If four firms comprise the entire golf club industry, the market would be

- A. characterized by interdependence of firms.
- B. competitive.
- C. a duopoly.
- D. a monopoly.

ANSWER: A

34. A monopoly can earn positive profits because it

- A. can maintain a price such that total revenues will exceed total costs.
- B. takes the market price as given and can sell unlimited quantities.
- C. can set the price it charges for its output but faces a horizontal demand curve.
- D. can sell unlimited quantities at any price it chooses.

ANSWER: A

35. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a monopoly?

- A. one buyer
- B. one seller
- C. barriers to entry
- D. a product without close substitutes

ANSWER: A

36. Some costs do not vary with the quantity of output produced. Those costs are called

- A. fixed costs.
- B. marginal costs.
- C. average costs.
- D. explicit costs.

ANSWER: A

37. Which of the following does not represent a tradeoff facing a consumer?

- A. choosing to purchase more of all goods.
- B. choosing to spend more time on leisure and less time on work.
- C. choosing to spend more now and consume less in the future.
- D. choosing to purchase less of one good in order to purchase more of another good.

ANSWER: A

38. As the number of firms in an oligopoly increases, the magnitude of the

- A. price effect decreases.
- B. output effect decreases.
- C. price effect increases.
- D. output effect increases.

ANSWER: A

39. An oligopoly is a market in which

- A. there are only a few sellers, each offering a product similar or identical to the products offered by other firms in the market.
- B. firms are price takers.
- C. the actions of one seller in the market have no impact on the other sellers' profits.
- D. there are many price-taking firms, each offering a product similar or identical to the products offered by other firms in the market.

ANSWER: A

40. The simplest way for a monopoly to arise is for a single firm to

- A. own a key resource.
- B. decrease production to increase demand for its product.
- C. make pricing decisions jointly with other firms.
- D. decrease its price below its competitors' prices.

ANSWER: A

41. A market structure with barriers to entry is

- A. a monopoly.
- B. oligopolistically competitive.
- C. monopolistically competitive.
- D. perfectly competitive.

ANSWER: A

42. The likely outcome of the standard prisoners' dilemma game is that

- A. both prisoners confess.
- B. exactly one prisoner confesses.
- C. neither prisoner confesses.
- D. Not enough information is given to answer this question.

ANSWER: A

43. When a consumer spends less time enjoying leisure and more time working, she has

- A. higher income and therefore can afford more consumption.
- B. lower income and therefore can afford more consumption.
- C. higher income and therefore cannot afford more consumption.
- D. lower income and therefore cannot afford more consumption.

ANSWER: A

44. Price discrimination is the business practice of

- A. selling the same good at different prices to different customers.
- B. bundling related products to increase total sales.
- C. pricing above marginal cost.
- D. hiring marketing experts to increase consumers' brand loyalty.

ANSWER: A

45. A monopolistically competitive market has characteristics that are similar to

- A. both a monopoly and a competitive firm.
- B. a competitive firm only.
- C. a monopoly only.
- D. neither a monopoly nor a competitive firm.

ANSWER: A

46. The theory of consumer choice provides the foundation for understanding the

- A. demand for a firm's product.
- B. profitability of a firm.
- C. structure of a firm.
- D. supply of a firm's product.

ANSWER: A

47. The theory of consumer choice examines

- A. the tradeoffs inherent in decisions made by consumers.
- B. the determination of output in competitive markets.
- C. how consumers select inputs into manufacturing production processes.
- D. the determination of prices in competitive markets.

ANSWER: A

48. The theory of consumer choice

- A. underlies the concept of the demand for a particular good.
- B. underlies the concept of the supply of a particular good.
- C. ignores, for the sake of simplicity, the trade-offs that consumers face.
- D. can be applied to many questions about household decisions, but it cannot be applied to questions concerning wages and labor supply.

ANSWER: A

49. A budget constraint illustrates the

- A. consumption bundles that a consumer can afford.
- B. purchases made by consumers.
- C. prices that a consumer chooses to pay for products he consumes.
- D. consumption bundles that give a consumer equal satisfaction.

ANSWER: A

50. A normal good is one

- A. for which an increase in income increases consumption of the good.
- B. the average consumer chooses to consume over other similar goods.
- C. the average consumer chooses to consume at a normal level.
- D. for which an increase in income decreases consumption of the good.

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (tổng số câu hỏi + thang điểm từng câu hỏi)

Câu hỏi 1: (1 điểm)

The equilibrium rent on office table has just increased by \$50. Determine the effects on accounting profit and economic profit if:

- a. you rent your office table
- b. you own your office table

ANSWER:

- a. Explicit costs increase \$50. Accounting profit & economic profit each fall \$50.
 b. Explicit costs do not change, so accounting profit does not change. Implicit costs increase \$50 (opportunity cost of using your table instead of renting it) so economic profit falls by \$50.

Câu hỏi 2: (1 điểm)

Which market structure is considered highly concentrated?

ANSWER: oligopoly

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		8.0	
Câu 1 – 50		0.16	
II. Tự luận		2.0	
Câu hỏi 1	a. Explicit costs increase \$50. Accounting profit & economic profit each fall \$50. b. Explicit costs do not change, so accounting profit does not change. Implicit costs increase \$50 (opportunity cost of using your table instead of renting it) so economic profit falls by \$50.	1.0	
Câu hỏi 2	oligopoly	1.0	
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

Người duyệt đề



ThS.GVC. Trần Thị Bích Dung

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 04 tháng 4 năm 2025

Giảng viên ra đề



ThS. Nguyễn Đặng Trang Anh