

REVIEW TEST

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

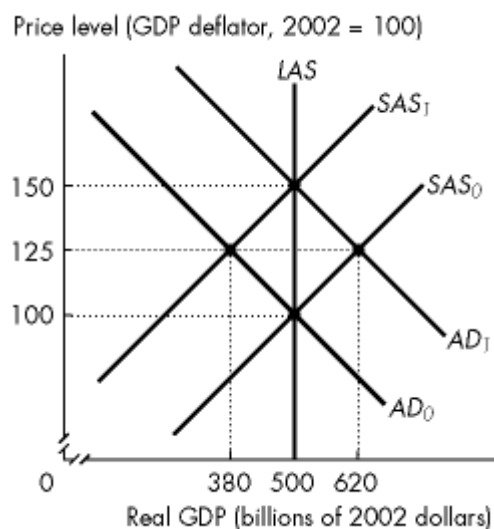


Figure 1

- 1) Refer to Figure 1. The figure illustrates an economy initially in equilibrium at the intersection of the SAS_0 curve and the AD_0 curve. Which of the following shifts the short-run aggregate supply curve from SAS_0 to SAS_1 ?
- A) An increase in the price level.
 - B) A decrease in the money wage rate.
 - C) An increase in the price of oil.
 - D) An increase in the demand for money.
 - E) An increase in the marginal product of labour.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

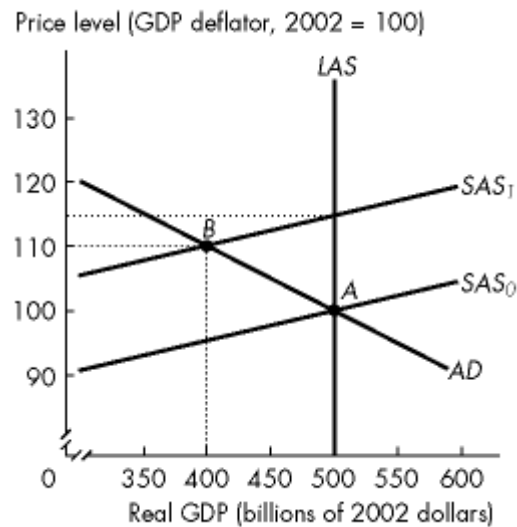


Figure 2

- 2) Refer to Figure 2. The economy is in long-run equilibrium. If the short-run aggregate supply curve shifts leftward from SAS_0 to SAS_1 , *ceteris paribus*, then people expected
- the real wage rate to fall by 10 percent.
 - the price level to rise to 110.
 - a real GDP decrease of \$50 billion.
 - a 10 percent inflation.
 - a 15 percent inflation.
- 3) Refer to Figure 2. The economy is in long-run equilibrium. If the short-run aggregate supply curve shifts leftward from SAS_0 to SAS_1 , *ceteris paribus*, then the actual inflation rate
- is the same as the expected inflation rate.
 - is less than the expected inflation rate.
 - depends on what happens to wage settlements.
 - cannot be determined without more information.
 - is greater than the expected inflation rate.
- 4) Refer to Figure 2. If SAS shifts from SAS_0 to SAS_N , then
- inflation is expected to be 10 percent.
 - inflation will be 10 percent.
 - a recession will occur.
 - unemployment will fall.
 - B and C.

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

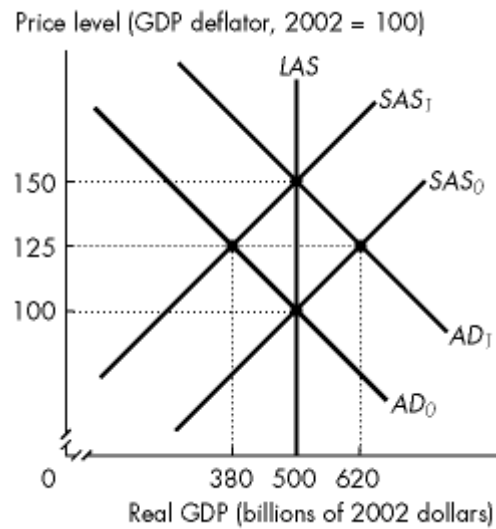


Figure 3

- 5) Refer to Figure 3. Assume that the figure illustrates an economy initially in equilibrium at the intersection of the SAS_0 curve and the AD_0 curve. If the aggregate demand curve is correctly expected to shift to AD_1 , new equilibrium real GDP is _____ and the new equilibrium price level is _____.
- A) \$380 billion; 125
 - B) \$500 billion; 100
 - C) \$620 billion; 125
 - D) \$500 billion; 150
 - E) \$500 billion; 125

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

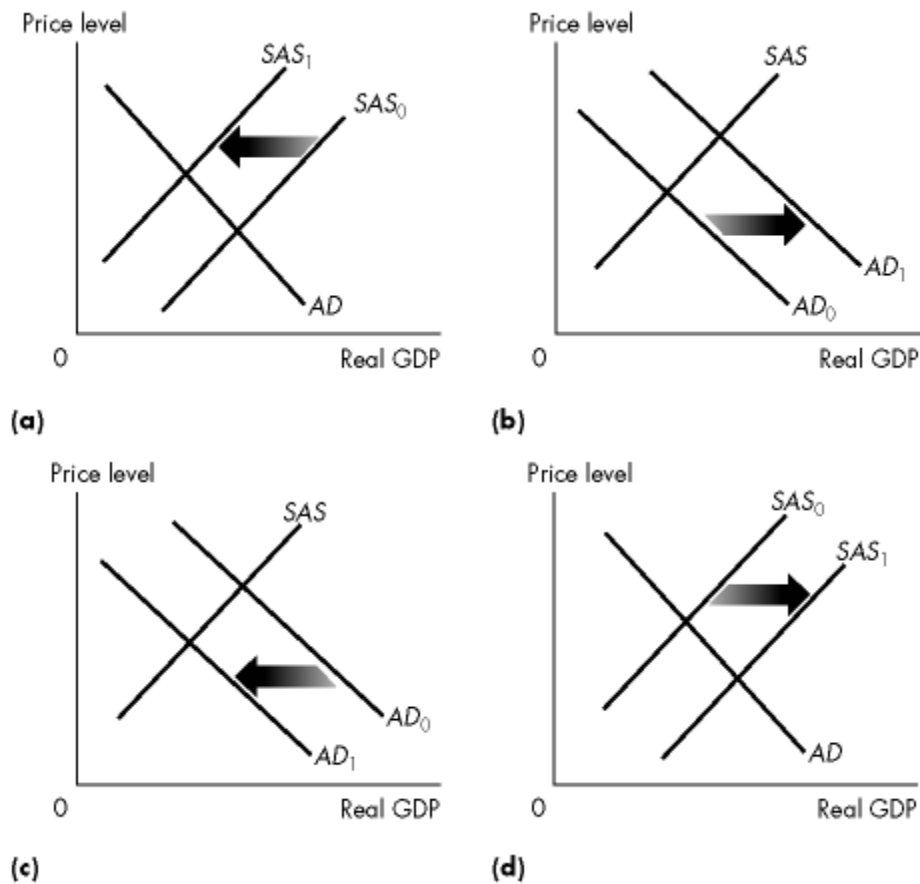


Figure 4

- 6) Refer to Figure 4. Which one of the graphs in the figure represents an economy with the price level expected to remain constant?
- (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d)
 - none of the above
- 7) If the unemployment rate rises and the inflation rate falls, while the natural unemployment rate and the expected inflation rate remain constant, then we are studying a movement along the
- short-run Phillips curve.
 - long-run aggregate supply curve.
 - Phelps-Friedman curve.
 - aggregate demand curve.
 - Friedman curve.

- 8) *Ceteris paribus*, an increase in labour productivity results in a
- A) lower real wage rate and higher potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - B) constant real wage rate in the long run.
 - C) lower real wage rate and lower potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - D) higher real wage rate and lower potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - E) higher real wage rate and higher potential GDP per hour of labour.
- 9) An increase in population results in
- A) a leftward shift of the labour supply curve.
 - B) a movement along the production function.
 - C) an upward shift in the production function.
 - D) a rightward shift of the labour demand curve.
 - E) both B and D are correct.
- 10) *Ceteris paribus*, an increase in population results in a
- A) higher level of labour employed and higher potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - B) lower level of labour employed and lower potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - C) constant level of labour employed and constant potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - D) higher level of labour employed and lower potential GDP per hour of labour.
 - E) lower level of labour employed and higher potential GDP per hour of labour.
- 11) Labour productivity grows as
- A) consumption expenditure increases.
 - B) depreciation increases.
 - C) physical capital grows.
 - D) human capital grows.
 - E) both C and D are correct.
- 12) Which of the following is *not* a source of economic growth?
- A) increasing stock market prices
 - B) growing physical capital
 - C) advances in technology
 - D) better educated workers
 - E) appropriate incentive system

Use the information below to answer the following question.

Fact 1

Agnes can produce either 1 unit of X or 1 unit of Y in an hour, while Brenda can produce either 2 units of X or 4 units of Y in an hour.

- 13) Given Fact 1, what would be the total output of X and Y in an eight-hour day if Agnes and Brenda each specialized in producing the good in which they have a comparative advantage?
- A) 16 units of X and 8 units of Y
 - B) 3 units of X and 5 units of Y
 - C) 24 units of X and 40 units of Y
 - D) 8 units of X and 16 units of Y
 - E) 8 units of X and 32 units of Y
- 14) Consider the following household. In 5 hours, Bob can cook 5 meals or clean 6 rooms. In 5 hours, Mary can cook 30 meals or clean 10 rooms. Select the best statement.
- A) Bob has a comparative advantage in cooking.
 - B) Mary should specialize in cooking.
 - C) Bob has an absolute advantage in the production of both goods.
 - D) Since Mary is better at producing both goods, she should produce both.
 - E) none of the above
- 15) In one hour, Sue can produce 50 caps or 10 jackets and Tessa can produce 70 caps or 7 jackets. Sue's opportunity cost of producing a cap is _____ jackets and Tessa's opportunity cost of producing a cap is _____ jackets. _____ has a comparative advantage in producing caps. If Sue and Tessa each specialize in producing the good in which they have a comparative advantage and trade 1 jacket for 7 caps, _____.
- A) 0.2; 0.10; Sue; Tessa gains but Sue loses
 - B) 0.2; 0.10; Tessa; both Sue and Tessa gain
 - C) 0.2; 0.10; Sue; both Sue and Tessa gain
 - D) 5.0; 10.0; Tessa; Sue loses but Tessa gains
 - E) 5.0; 10.0; Sue; both Sue and Tessa gain

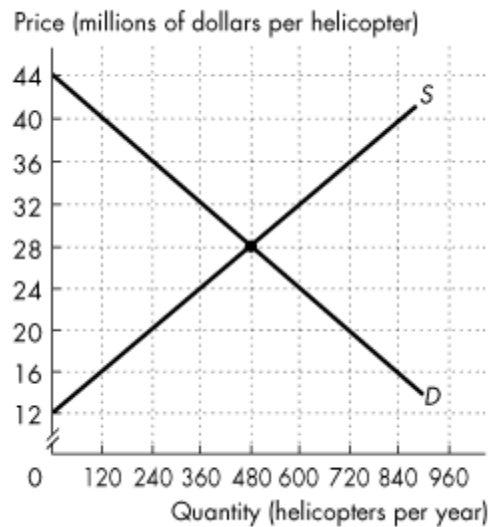
Refer to the table below to answer the following question.

Table 1
Glazeland's Doughnut Market

Price (dollars per doughnut)	Glazeland's Supply (millions)	Glazeland's Demand (millions)
0.20	1	10
0.30	2	8
0.40	3	6
0.50	4	4
0.60	5	2
0.70	6	0

- 16) Table 1 shows Glazeland's doughnut market before international trade. Glazeland opens up to international trade. If the world price is \$0.40, then Glazeland will produce _____ doughnuts and will _____ doughnuts.
- A) 3 million; import 3 million
 - B) 3 million; export 3 million
 - C) 4 million; import 1 million
 - D) 6 million; export 3 million
 - E) 4 million; export 1 million
- 17) Canada produces both lumber and wine. Canada exports lumber and imports wine. The rest of the world imports Canadian lumber and exports wine to Canada. Canada has a comparative advantage in producing _____. The rest of the world has a comparative advantage in producing _____.
- A) lumber; lumber
 - B) wine; wine
 - C) lumber; wine
 - D) a good other than lumber or wine; wine
 - E) wine; lumber

Refer to the figure below to answer the following question.



The figure shows the market for helicopters in Canada, where D is the domestic demand curve and S is the domestic supply curve. Canada trades helicopters with the rest of the world at a price of \$36 million per helicopter.

Figure 5

- 18) In Figure 5, Canada _____ helicopters per year.
- A) exports 480
 - B) imports 240
 - C) imports 480
 - D) exports 720
 - E) exports 240
- 19) If Canada imposes a tariff of \$1 per imported shirt, the tariff
- A) raises the price of a shirt paid by Canadian consumers.
 - B) benefits Canadian shirt producers.
 - C) creates a social loss.
 - D) decreases imports of shirts into Canada.
 - E) all of the above.

- 20) Suppose initially Canada has all its international payments accounts in balance (no surplus or deficit). Then Canadian firms increase the amount they export to Japan, and the Japanese finance the increase by borrowing from Canada. In Canada everything else remaining the same there will now be a
- A) current account deficit and capital account deficit.
 - B) current account deficit and capital account surplus.
 - C) current account surplus and capital account deficit.
 - D) current account deficit and capital account balance.
 - E) current account surplus and capital account surplus.

Answer Key

Testname: 1022B003FEREVIEWAPR12

- 1) C
- 2) E
- 3) B
- 4) E
- 5) D
- 6) E
- 7) A
- 8) E
- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) E
- 12) A
- 13) E
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) A
- 17) C
- 18) A
- 19) E
- 20) C