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Question 1

Macroeconomics distinguishes between the real economy and the...

- ☐ a) ...**monetary economy.**
- ☐ b) ...virtual economy.
- ☐ c) ...normative economy.
- ☐ d) ...underground economy.

Question 2

During business cycles the opposite of a trough is ...

- ☐ a) ...an inflation
- ☐ b) ...a hyperinflation.
- ☐ c) ...a trend.
- ☐ d) ...**a peak.**

Question 3

According to the analysis of the British economist John Maynard Keynes,...

- ☐ a) ...markets coordinate supply and demand so that a policy of laissez-faire would prevent recessions.
- ☐ b) ...economic fluctuations were the cumulative result of mistakes made by businesses and households in an uncertain world.
- ☐ c) ...**government demand could be used to smooth fluctuations in aggregate output and income.**
- ☐ d) ...supply creates its own demand through the circular flow of economic activity.

Question 4

In order to influence spending on goods and services in the short-run, monetary policy is directed at **directly** influencing...

- ☐ a) ...unemployment rates.
- ☐ b) ...inflation rates.
- ☐ c) ...**interest rates.**

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☐ **d)** ...economic growth rates.

Question 5

"Inflation is generally procyclical" means...

☐ **a)** ..."higher rates of inflation tend to precede periods of high economic growth."

☐ **b)** ...**"the rate of inflation tends to rise in periods of high economic growth and fall in periods of low economic growth".**

☐ **c)** ..."prices on average rise in an economic expansion but fall after a business cycle peak."

☐ **d)** ..."more inflation results in less capacity utilization."