

**MacPrin-ch.20-21-quiz****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. If at some interest rate the quantity of money supplied is greater than the quantity of money demanded, people will desire to
- sell interest-bearing assets causing the interest rate to decrease.
  - sell interest-bearing assets causing the interest rate to increase.
  - buy interest-bearing assets causing the interest rate to decrease.
  - buy interest-bearing assets causing the interest rate to increase.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. People will want to hold less money if the price level
- or the interest rate increases.
  - or the interest rate decreases.
  - increases or the interest rate decreases.
  - decreases or the interest rate increases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. If the stock market crashes,
- aggregate demand increases, which the Fed could offset by increasing the money supply.
  - aggregate demand increases, which the Fed could offset by decreasing the money supply.
  - aggregate demand decreases, which the Fed could offset by increasing the money supply.
  - aggregate demand decreases, which the Fed could offset by decreasing the money supply.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following shifts aggregate demand right?
- an increase in government expenditures or a decrease in the price level
  - a decrease in government expenditures or an increase in the price level
  - an increase in government expenditures, but not a change in the price level
  - a decrease in the price level, but not an increase in government expenditures
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The multiplier effect is the multiplied impact on
- the money supply of a given increase in government purchases.
  - tax revenues of a given increase in government purchases.
  - investment of a given increase in interest rates.
  - aggregate demand of a given increase in government purchases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The government purchases multiplier is defined as
- $1/MPC$ .
  - $1/(1 - MPC)$ .
  - $MPC/(1 - MPC)$ .
  - $(1 - MPC)/MPC$ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. If there is crowding out, which of the following might decrease as government expenditures increased?
- the overall change in real GDP
  - the demand for money curve
  - interest rates
  - demand for capital goods
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Most economists use the aggregate demand and aggregate supply model primarily to analyze
- short-run fluctuations in the economy.
  - the effects of macroeconomic policy on the prices of individual goods.
  - the long-run effects of international trade policies.
  - productivity and economic growth.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following is incorrect concerning the long run?
- Higher money supply growth leads to higher output growth.
  - An unemployment rate of zero is unobtainable.
  - Per-capita real GDP depends on productivity.
  - An increase in the money supply raises the price level.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A rise in the economy's overall level of prices tends to
- raise both the quantity demanded and supplied of goods and services.
  - raise the quantity demanded of goods and services, but lower the quantity supplied.
  - lower the quantity demanded of goods and services, but raise the quantity supplied.
  - lower both the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied of goods and services.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A decrease in the price level makes the dollars people hold worth
- more, so they spend more.
  - more, so they spend less.
  - less, so they spend more.
  - less, so they spend less.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The aggregate demand curve slopes
- downward because higher prices cause the exchange rate to depreciate.
  - downward because higher prices cause real wealth to decrease and interest rates to increase.
  - upward because higher prices cause people to increase their production.
  - upward because higher prices cause real wealth to increase and interest rates to decrease.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Suppose a fall in stock prices makes people feel poorer. The decrease in wealth would induce people to
- decrease consumption, shown as a movement to the left along a given aggregate demand curve.
  - increase consumption, shown as a movement to the right along a given aggregate demand curve.
  - decrease consumption, shifting the aggregate demand curve to the left.
  - increase consumption, shifting the aggregate demand curve to the right.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Aggregate demand would shift right if either
- the price level decreased, or government expenditures increased.
  - the price level decreased, or the government instituted an investment tax credit.
  - government expenditures or the money supply increased.
  - All of the above are correct.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The aggregate supply curve is upward sloping rather than vertical in
- the short and long run.
  - neither the short nor long run.
  - the long run, but not the short run.
  - the short run, but not the long run.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The sticky price theory of the short-run aggregate supply curve says that when the price level rises more than expected, some firms will have
- higher than desired prices which increases their sales.
  - higher than desired prices which depresses their sales.
  - lower than desired prices which increases their sales.
  - lower than desired prices which depresses their sales.

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### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- |              |        |                    |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. ANS: C    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 21.1 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 2. ANS: D    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 21.1 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 3. ANS: C    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 21.1 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 4. ANS: C    | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 21.2 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 5. ANS: D    | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 21.2 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 6. ANS: B    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 21.2 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 7. ANS: D    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 21.2 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 8. ANS: A    | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 20.1 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 9. ANS: A    | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 20.2 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 10. ANS: C   | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 20.3 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 11. ANS: A   | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 20.3 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 12. ANS: B   | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 20.3 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 13. ANS: C   | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 20.3 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 14. ANS: C   | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 20.3 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 15. ANS: D   | DIF: 1 | REF: SECTION: 20.4 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |
| 16. ANS: C   | DIF: 2 | REF: SECTION: 20.4 |
| OBJ: TYPE: M |        |                    |