Question 1

What types of government policies can increase long-run living standards?	
Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387604	
Question 2	
How has the severity and duration of business cycles changed over time in the L	Jnited States?
Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387737	
Question 3	6
What function is money playing in each of these situations:	
a. You walk into a store in Germany and see that all the prices are in euros.	
b. You buy a candy bar for \$1.25.	
c. Your Aunt Jane keeps \$100 bills tucked into many books in her house.	
Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387631	
Question 4	

Ball's research on disinflation across different countries found that

A) costs of disinflation were about the same for both rapid and gradual disinflation.

B) costs of disinflation were smaller for rapid disinflation than for gradual disinflation.

C) costs of disinflation were smaller when the central bank had a strong inflation-fighting reputation.

D) costs of disinflation were larger for rapid disinflation than for gradual disinflation.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=388159

Question 5

The desired level of the capital stock will increase if the

A) expected future marginal product of capital increases.

B) effective tax rate increases.

C) user cost of capital increases.

D) price of capital increases.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387380

Question 6

The primary purpose of the discount window is to

A) control banks' excess reserves.

B) influence the nation's money supply.

C) fulfill the bank's lender of last resort role.

D) influence the amount of loans that banks provide to the public.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=388302

Question 7

The uncertainty about the return an asset will earn is

A) risk.

B) stochastic dominance.

C) liquidity.

D) time to maturity.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387635

Question 8

Why do people keep currency in their pockets when bank deposits pay interest?

A) Because bank deposits lose value due to inflation.

B) Because banks might steal your money.

C) Because bank deposits lose value due to changes in interest rates.

D) Because currency is more liquid.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387614

Question 9

A firm has current and future marginal productivity of capital given by MPK = 10,000 - 2K + N, and marginal productivity of labor given by MPN = 50 - 2N + K. The price of capital is \$5,000, the real interest rate is 10%, and capital depreciates at a 15% rate. The real wage rate is \$15.

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(a) Calculate the user cost of capital.

- (b) Find the firm's optimal amount of employment and the size of the capital stock.
- Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387400

Question 10

Compare and contrast the classical and Keynesian schools of thought for the following economic issues.

(a) The flexibility of wages and prices.

(b) The importance of macroeconomic policies.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387172

Question 11

If a Japanese company sells 200 VCRs to a French company and uses the money to buy U.S. government bonds, the Japanese merchandise trade balance ______, and the Japanese capital and financial account balance ______.

A) falls; falls

- B) falls; rises
- C) rises; rises
- D) rises; falls

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387448

Question 12

According to the Solow model, an increase in the capital-labor ratio will

A) increase steady state consumption per worker if the capital-labor ratio is below the Golden rule capital stock.

- B) always increase steady state consumption per worker.
- C) reduce steady state consumption per worker if the capital-labor ratio is below the Golden rule capital stock.
- D) always reduce steady state consumption per worker.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387571

Question 13

An increase in the expected real interest rate tends to

A) raise desired saving only.

B) raise both desired saving and desired investment.

C) raise desired investment only.

D) raise desired saving, but lower desired investment.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387409

Question 14

In economics, money refers to

- A) currency.
- B) assets used and accepted as payment.
- C) income.

D) wealth.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387607

Question 15

Suppose the real interest rate is 4% and the expected inflation rate is 3%. If the money supply increases by 10% and output, the real interest rate, and the expected inflation rate are unchanged, then the price level increases by

- A) 3%.
- B) 4%.
- C) 10%.

D) 7%.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387684

Question 16

The type of tax receipts that has shown the slowest growth since World War II has been

A) personal taxes.

B) taxes on production and imports.

C) contributions for social insurance.

D) corporate taxes.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=388374

Question 17

Vault cash is equal to \$8 million, deposits by depository institutions at the central bank are \$2 million, t	he monetary base is \$40 million, and bank
deposits are \$90 million. The money multiplier is equal to	
A) 3.0.	
B) 5.0.	
C) 2.5.	
D) 4.0.	
Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=388278	
Question 18	
What determines the interest rate in a small open economy?	
Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387497	
Question 19	
For a borrower, an increase in the real interest rate will lead to	
For a borrower, an increase in the real interest rate will lead to A) higher current consumption and less borrowing.	
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For a borrower, an increase in the real interest rate will lead toA) higher current consumption and less borrowing.B) lower current consumption and less saving.C) higher current consumption and less saving.	
 For a borrower, an increase in the real interest rate will lead to A) higher current consumption and less borrowing. B) lower current consumption and less saving. C) higher current consumption and less borrowing. D) lower current consumption and less borrowing. 	

A) a decline in the demand for real balances.B) no change in the demand for real balances.

C) no change in the demand for real balances only if the income elasticity of real money demand is zero.

D) an increase in the demand for real balances.

Answer: https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=387656