15 In which situation is expansionary fiscal policy **least** likely to be effective?

A inflation is below its target rate

B lack of confidence in the economy

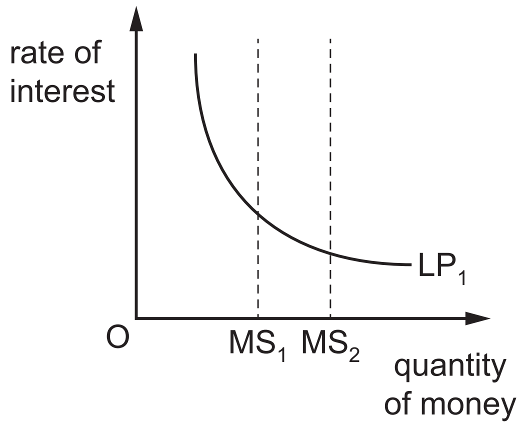
C there is a negative output gap

D unemployment is high

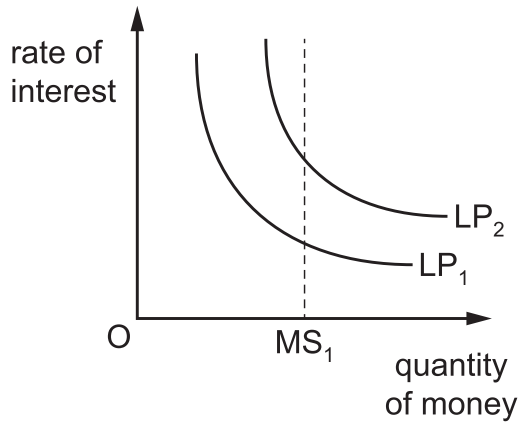
16 In these four diagrams, the money supply in an economy is initially at MS_1 and the demand for money is initially at LP_1.

Which diagram shows the effect of a policy of quantitative easing on the rate of interest?

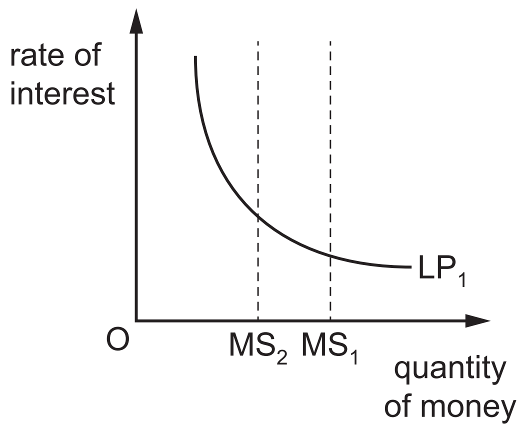
A



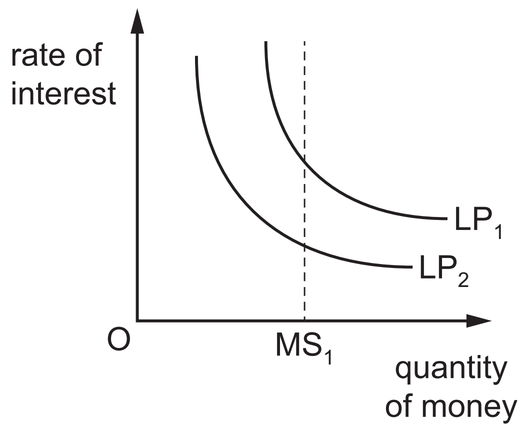
B



C



D



20 A government funds an increase in transfer payments to the unemployed by increasing the higher rate of income tax.

What is the most likely impact of this change?

A government borrowing increases

B the incentive to work increases

C the marginal propensity to consume increases

D the quantity of imports increases

21 Which combination shows the most likely outcome if a government increases the level of direct taxation?

A balance of payments deteriorates and inflation increases

B economic growth increases and balance of payments improves

C inflation decreases and unemployment increases

D unemployment decreases and balance of payments improves

22 In an economy, the price elasticity of demand for imported raw materials is 0.3, and the price elasticity of demand for exports is also 0.3.

Following a depreciation of the economy's currency, what will the impact on inflation be?

	change in inflation rate due to cost-push factors	change in inflation rate due to demand-pull factors
A	decrease	decrease
B	decrease	increase
C	increase	decrease
D	increase	increase

A-Level Economics: **w25 34**

24 A political party proposed a policy of quantitative easing (the creation of money by the central bank).

When would such a policy be least likely to destabilise the macroeconomy in the short run?

A when the economy was experiencing a high level of inflation

B when the economy had price stability but there was full employment of the labour force

C when there was a deep recession with high levels of unemployment

D when there was full employment and a current account balance of payments deficit

16 What describes a Keynesian measure to reduce cyclical unemployment?

A adopting a supply-side policy to retrain unskilled workers

B allowing the private sector to take over the supply of merit goods

C increasing the ratio of capital equipment to manual labour in production

D using fiscal policy to increase effective demand

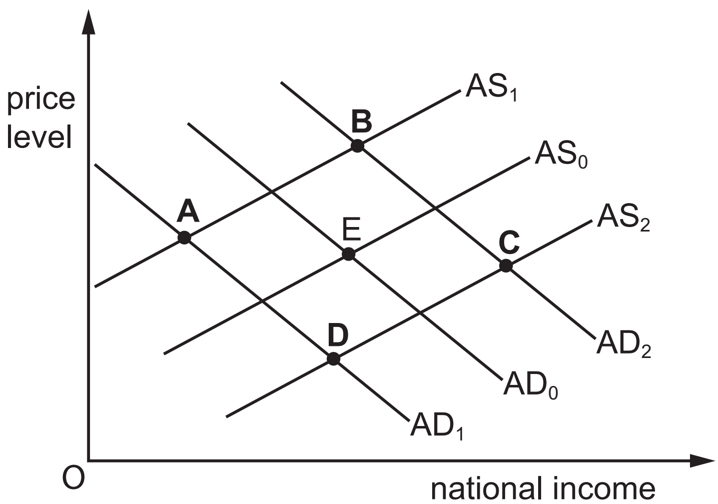
19 A country's trade balance has worsened. The country has a fixed exchange rate.

Which additional changes for unemployment and price level are likely to follow?

	the level of unemployment	the price level
A	decreases	decreases
B	decreases	increases
C	increases	decreases
D	increases	increases

23 The diagram shows the aggregate demand, AD, and aggregate supply, AS, curves for an economy. The initial equilibrium is at point E. There is a revaluation of the exchange rate.

If the Marshall-Lerner rule applies, which point on the diagram would show the new long-run equilibrium?



18 Which combination of policies is most likely to reduce cyclical unemployment but might increase frictional unemployment?

	direct taxes	unemployment benefits
A	decrease	decrease
B	decrease	increase
C	increase	decrease
D	increase	increase