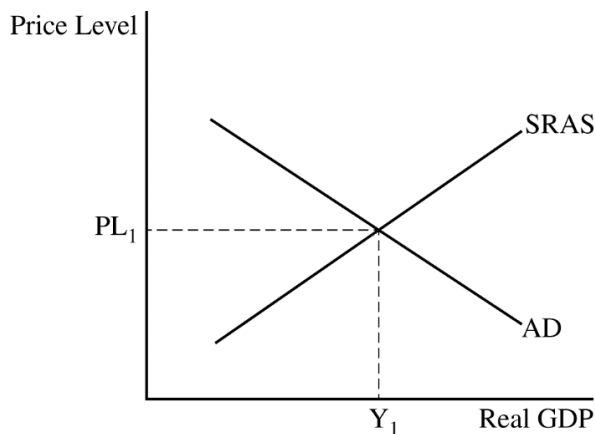


Question 3: Short**5 points**

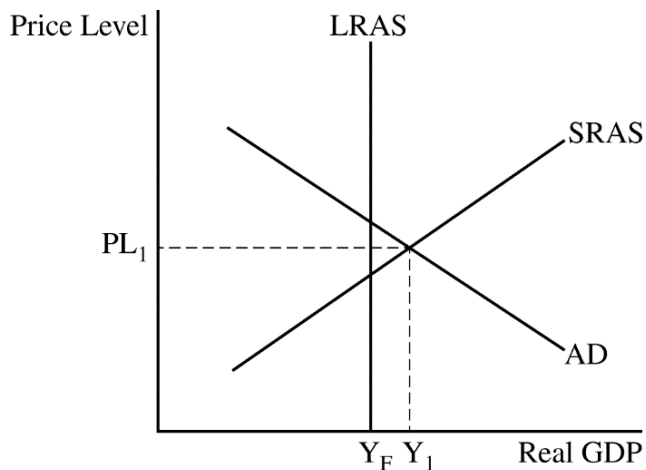
A State that the real GDP in 2021 was equal to the nominal GDP in 2021 and explain that **1 point**
 Point 1 because 2021 is the base year, no price level changes have occurred, and real values always equal nominal values in the base year.

B Calculate the real GDP in Middleland in 2022 as \$1,190 and show your work. **1 point**
 Point 2 $\text{Real GDP} = (\$11 \times 50) + (\$4 \times 70) + (\$12 \times 30) = \$1,190$

C Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and **1 point**
 Point 3 Y_1 at the intersection of the aggregate demand (AD) and short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) curves.



Point 4 The graph must show a vertical long-run aggregate supply (LRAS) curve to the left of Y_1 and label the full-employment output as Y_F . **1 point**

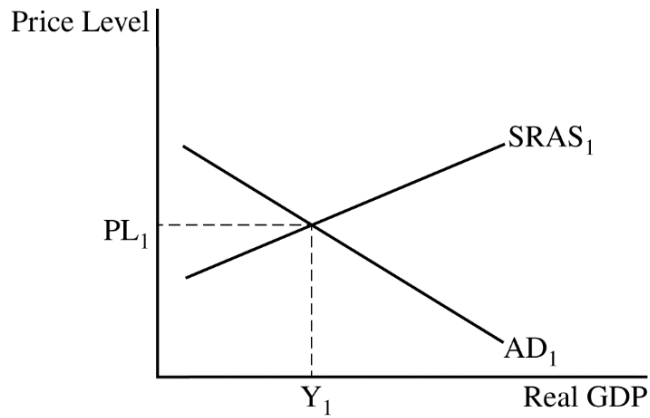


D Calculate the minimum change in government spending as a decrease of \$8 and show **1 point**
 Point 5 your work.

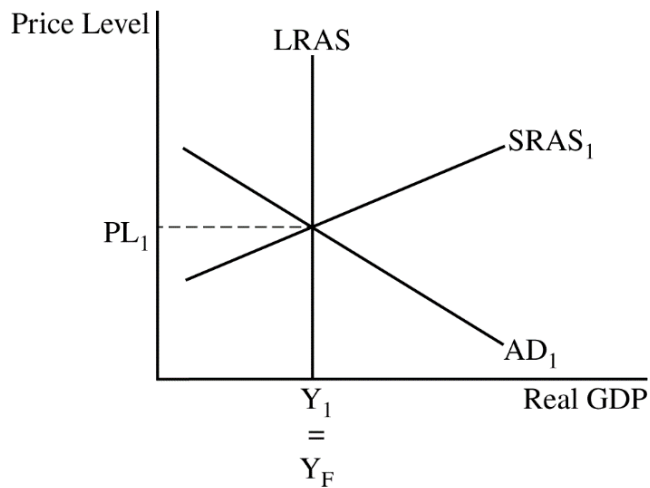
$$\text{Min Change} = \frac{\text{Output Gap}}{\text{Spending Multiplier}} = \frac{(\$1,150 - \$1,190)}{\frac{1}{(1 - 0.8)}} = \frac{-\$40}{5} = -\$8$$

Question 3: Short**5 points**

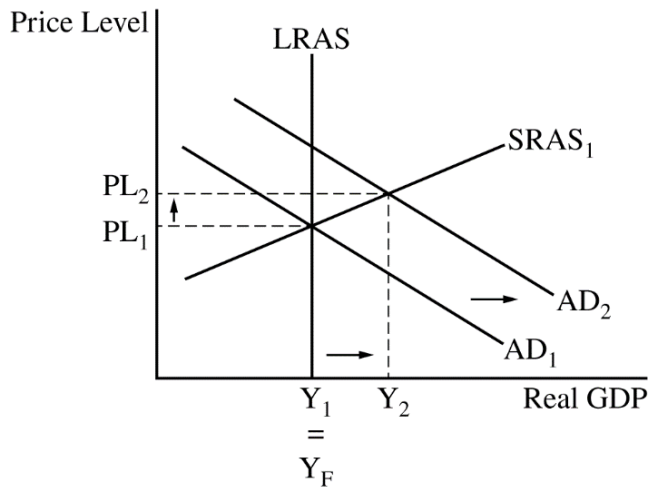
- A** Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of the aggregate demand (AD) and short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) curves. **1 point**
- Point 1



- Point 2 The graph must show a vertical long-run aggregate supply (LRAS) curve at equilibrium real output $Y_1 = Y_F$. **1 point**



- B** On the graph from part A, show the short-run effect of the increase in real income in Thailand as a rightward shift of Nepal's aggregate demand curve, resulting in an increase in real output, labeled Y_2 , and an increase in the price level, labeled PL_2 . **1 point**
- Point 3



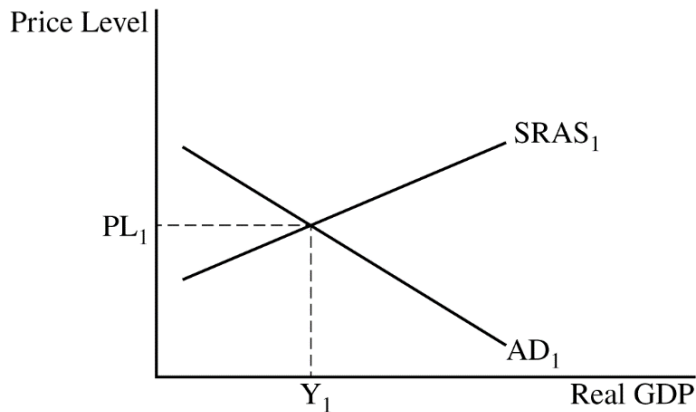
- C** Calculate the minimum change in government spending as a decrease of 100 million rupees and show your work. **1 point**
- Point 4

$$\text{Min Change} = \frac{-400 \text{ million rupees}}{\frac{1}{(1 - 0.75)}} = \frac{-400 \text{ million rupees}}{4} = -100 \text{ million rupees}$$

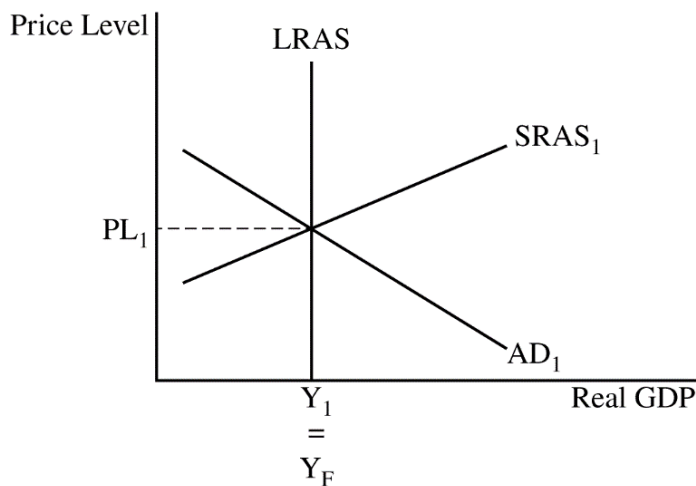
- D** Explain that as real income rises, tax revenues will increase automatically (and/or transfer payments will decrease automatically), thereby slowing the rate at which disposable income is increasing, which will slow consumption growth. **1 point**
- Point 5

Question 1: Long**10 points**

- (a) Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of the aggregate demand (AD) and short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) curves. **1 point**



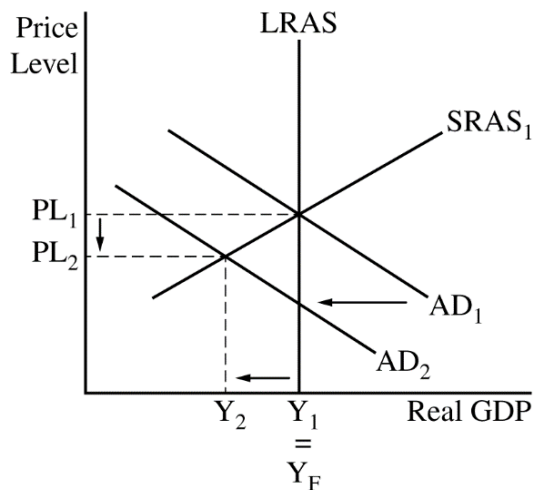
- For the second point, the graph must show a vertical long-run aggregate supply (LRAS) curve at equilibrium real output $Y_1 = Y_F$. **1 point**

**Total for part (a) 2 points**

- (b) (i) Calculate the marginal propensity to consume as 0.4 and show your work. **1 point**

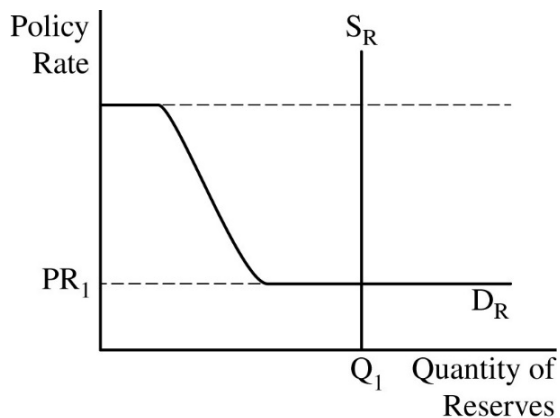
$$MPC = \frac{\Delta \text{Consumer Spending}}{\Delta \text{Disposable Income}} = \frac{\$100,000 - \$110,000}{\$110,000 - \$135,000} = \frac{-\$10,000}{-\$25,000} = 0.4$$

- (ii) On the graph from part (a), show the short-run effect of the decrease in consumer spending as a leftward shift of the AD curve, resulting in a decrease in the price level to PL_2 and a decrease in real output to Y_2 . 1 point

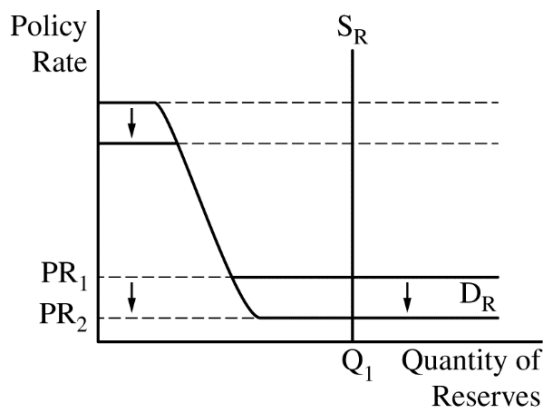


Total for part (b) 2 points

- (c) Explain that input prices (e.g., nominal wages) and/or inflationary expectations will decrease, causing SRAS to increase until it reaches full employment. 1 point
- (d) State that the central bank would decrease its administered interest rates or decrease interest on reserves. 1 point
- (e) Draw a correctly labeled graph of the reserve market with the supply curve intersecting the demand curve in the range of ample reserves. 1 point

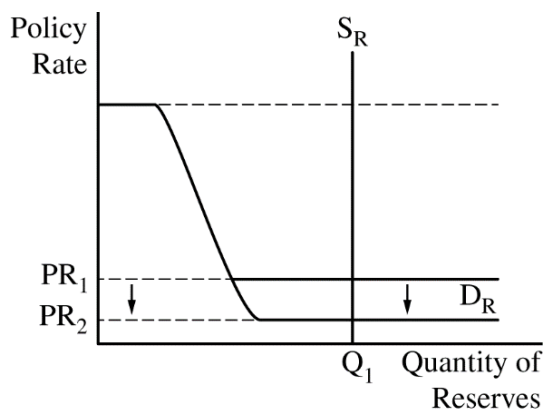


For the second point, the graph must show a decrease in the administered interest rates, resulting in a decrease in the policy rate. **1 point**



OR

For the second point, the graph must show a decrease in the lower bound of the demand curve for reserves, resulting in a decrease in the policy rate.



Total for part (e) 2 points

(f) For the first point, state that the quantity of national savings would decrease and the unemployment rate would decrease. **1 point**

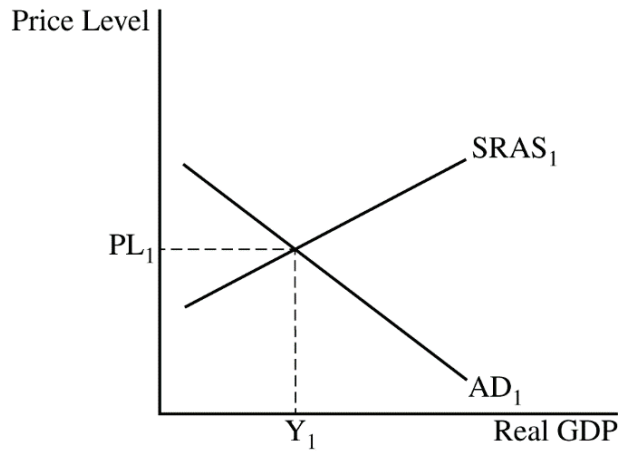
For the second point, explain that the decrease in nominal interest rates will increase interest-sensitive spending (consumption, investment, or net exports), causing an increase in aggregate demand and real output. **1 point**

Total for part (f) 2 points

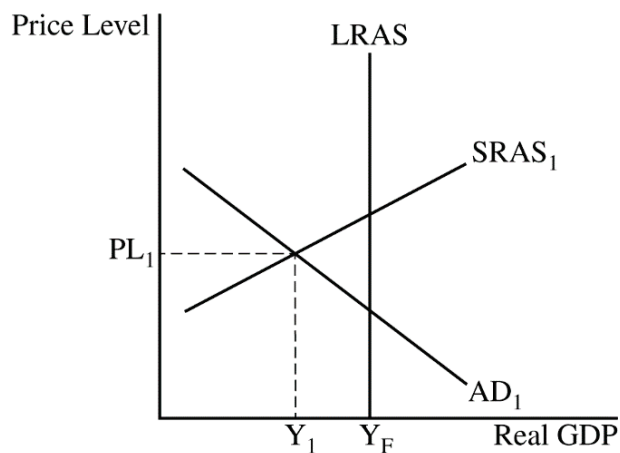
Total for question 1 10 points

Question 1: Long**10 points**

- (a) Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of aggregate demand and short-run aggregate supply. **1 point**



- For the second point, the graph must show a vertical long-run aggregate supply curve to the right of Y_1 and label the full-employment output as Y_F . **1 point**

**Total for part (a) 2 points**

- (b)(i) Explain that input prices (e.g., nominal wages) and/or inflationary expectations will decrease, causing $SRAS$ to increase until it reaches full employment. **1 point**

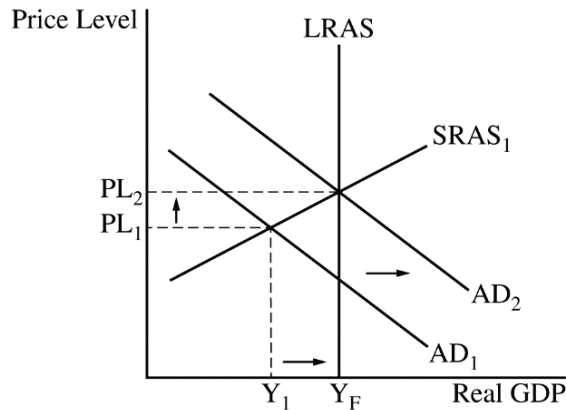
- (ii) State that the price level will be less than PL_1 . **1 point**

Total for part (b) 2 points

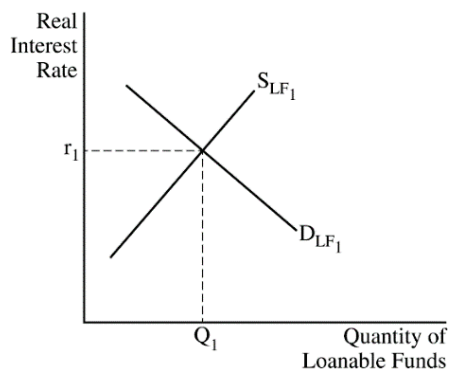
- (c) (i) Calculate the minimum change in government spending as an increase of \$10 million and show your work. **1 point**

$$\text{Minimum Change} = \frac{\text{Output Gap}}{\text{Spending Multiplier}} = \frac{\$50 \text{ million}}{\left(\frac{1}{0.2}\right)} = \frac{\$50 \text{ million}}{5} \\ = \$10 \text{ million}$$

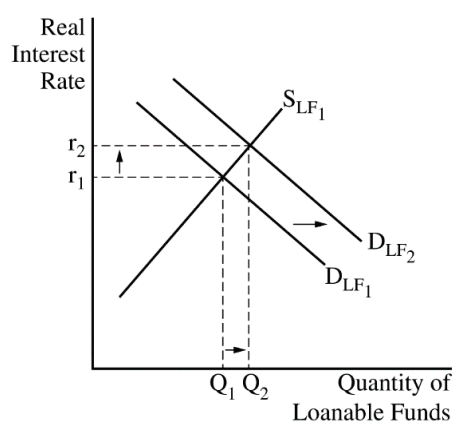
- (ii) On the graph from part (a), show the short-run effect of the change in government spending as a rightward shift of the aggregate demand curve where the new short-run equilibrium intersects the long-run aggregate supply curve at a higher equilibrium price level, labeled PL₂. **1 point**



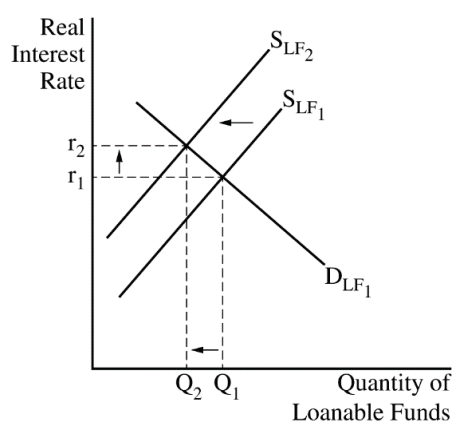
Total for part (c) 2 points

(d) Draw a correctly labeled graph of the loanable funds market.**1 point**

For the second point, the graph must show an increase in the demand for loanable funds (or a decrease in the supply of loanable funds), resulting in an increase in the equilibrium real interest rate.

1 point

OR

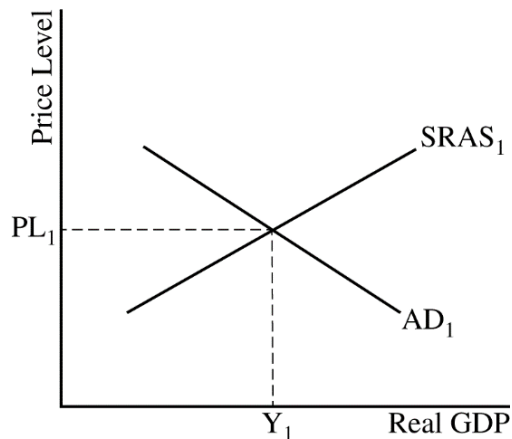
**Total for part (d) 2 points****(e)(i)** State that the price of previously issued bonds will decrease.**1 point**

(ii) State that the rate of economic growth in the long run will decrease and explain that an increase in the real interest rate means the cost of borrowing has increased, which will decrease investment spending on physical capital, human capital, and/or research and development.

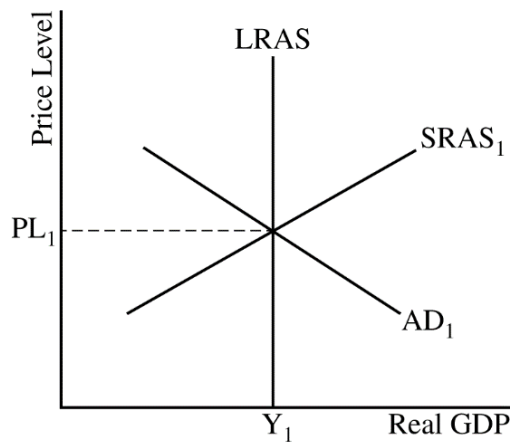
1 point**Total for part (e) 2 points****Total for question 1 10 points**

Question 1: Long**10 points**

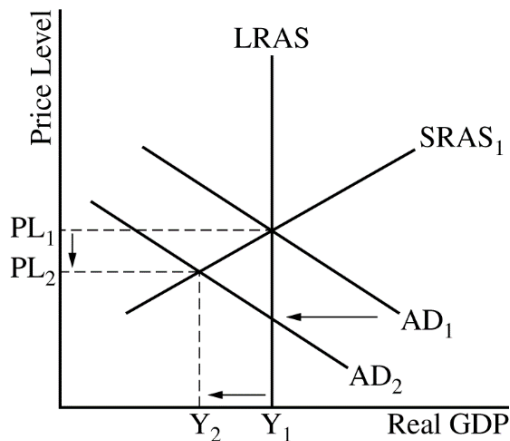
- (a) State that the Swedish capital and financial account is in deficit and explain that the current account is in surplus and the sum of the current account and the capital and financial account must equal zero ($CA + CFA = 0$). **1 point**
- (b) Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of AD and SRAS. **1 point**



For the second point, the graph must show a vertical LRAS curve at equilibrium real output Y_1 .

1 point**Total for part (b)****2 points**

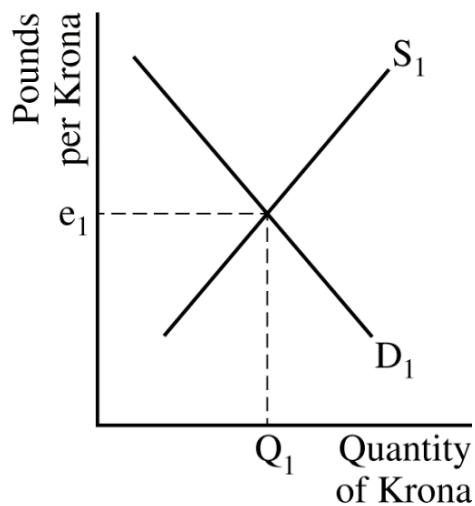
- (c) On the graph from part (b), show the impact of the decrease in imports with a leftward shift of the AD curve, a decrease in real output to Y_2 , and a decrease in the price level to PL_2 . **1 point**



- (d) State that policymakers would be more concerned about cyclical unemployment than inflationary pressures and explain that the decline in exports to the United Kingdom lowered real output below full employment, resulting in unemployment above the natural rate of unemployment. **1 point**

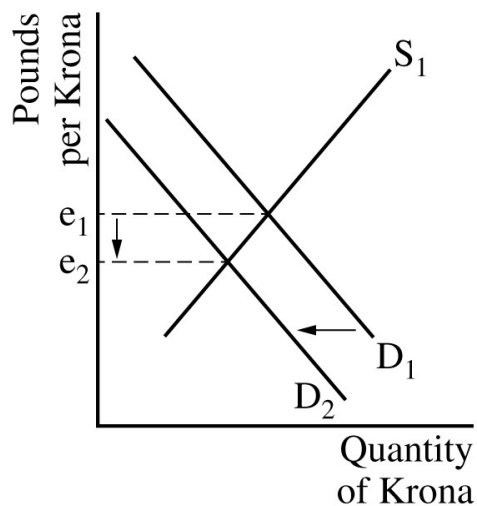
- (e) State that the Swedish central bank should buy bonds. **1 point**

- (f) Draw a correctly labeled graph of the foreign exchange market for the krona. **1 point**



For the second point, the graph must show a leftward shift of the demand curve for the krona, resulting in a decrease in the value of the krona.

1 point



Total for part (f) 2 points

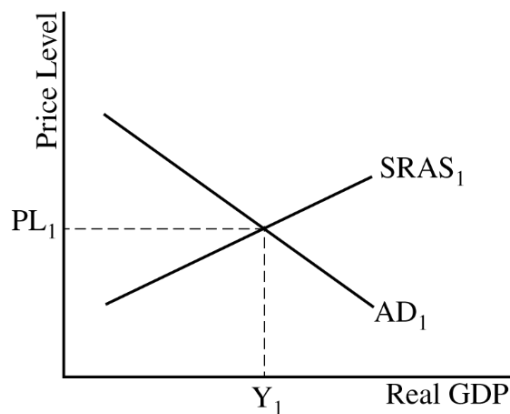
(g) State that Sweden's central bank should sell bonds. **1 point**

(h) Explain that selling bonds would decrease the money supply and increase interest rates in Sweden, which would increase financial capital inflows into Sweden and increase the demand for the krona, thereby leading to an appreciation of the krona. **1 point**

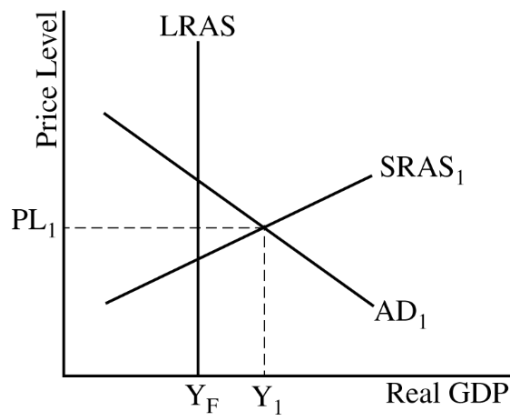
Total for question 1 10 points

Question 1: Long**10 points**

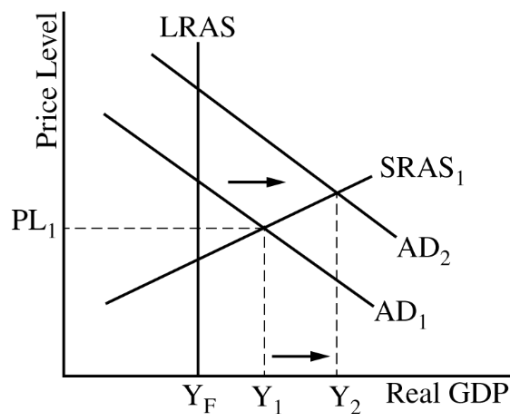
- (a) Draw a correctly labeled aggregate demand–aggregate supply graph that shows PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of AD and SRAS. **1 point**



- For the second point, the graph must show a vertical LRAS curve to the left of Y_1 and label the full employment output Y_F . **1 point**

**Total for part (a) 2 points**

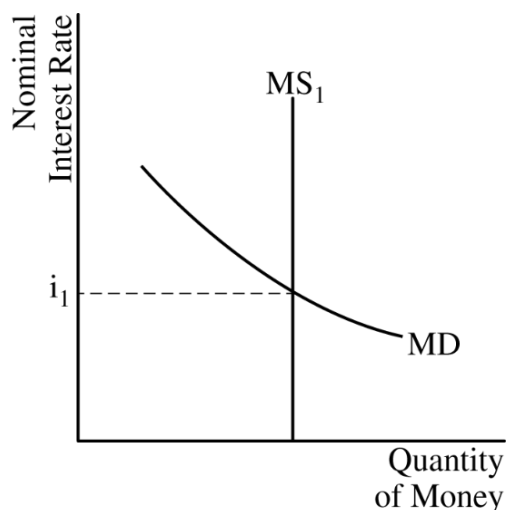
- (b) On the graph from part (a), show the impact of the government's action with a rightward shift of the AD curve and an increase in short-run equilibrium real output labeled Y_2 . **1 point**



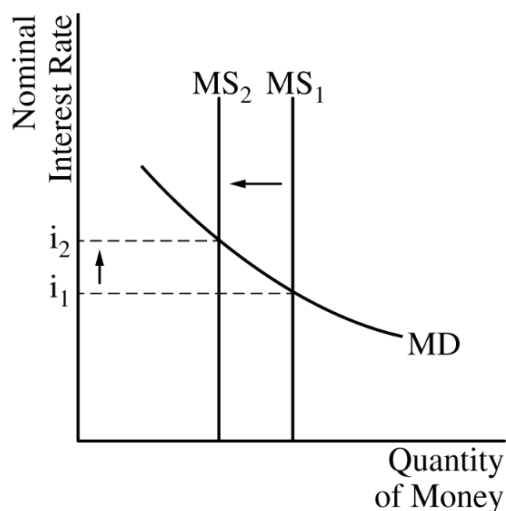
- | | | |
|---------|--|---------|
| (c) (i) | State that the natural rate of unemployment will not change. | 1 point |
| (ii) | State that nominal interest rates will increase and explain that this is because the increase in real output will increase the demand for money. | 1 point |

Total for part (c) 2 points

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| (d) | State that the central bank should sell bonds. | 1 point |
| (e) | Draw a correctly labeled graph of the money market. | 1 point |



- | | |
|--|---------|
| For the second point, the graph must show a leftward shift in the money supply curve, resulting in a higher nominal interest rate. | 1 point |
|--|---------|



Total for part (e) 2 points

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| (f) | State that Smithland's currency will appreciate and explain that this is because there will be financial capital inflows as foreign investors seek higher returns in Smithland, which will increase the demand for Smithland's currency or decrease the supply of Smithland's currency. | 1 point |
|-----|---|---------|

- (g) State that Smithland's imports will increase and explain that this is because the appreciation of Smithland's currency means that foreign goods will be relatively less expensive. **1 point**

Total for question 1 10 points

2019

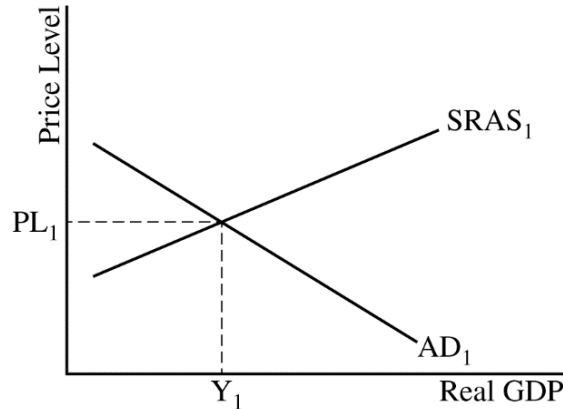
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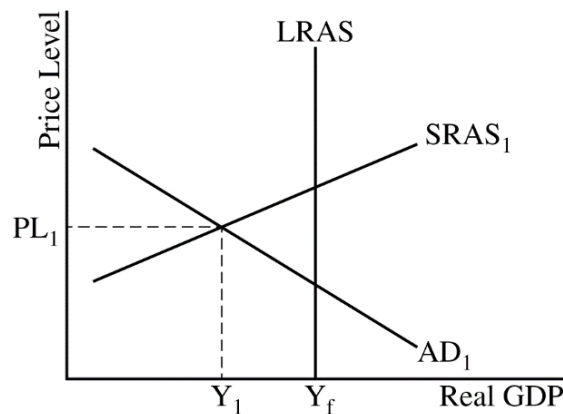
AP[®] Macroeconomics

Scoring Guidelines

Set 1

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 1****10 Points (2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2)****(a) 2 points**

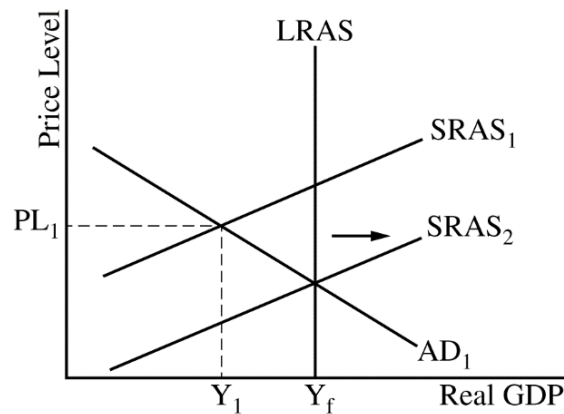
- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph showing a downward sloping aggregate demand (AD) curve, an upward sloping short-run aggregate supply (SRAS) curve, the equilibrium output level labeled Y_1 , and the equilibrium price level labeled PL_1 .



- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled vertical long-run aggregate supply (LRAS) curve with full employment output labeled Y_f to the right of the short-run equilibrium output level, Y_1 .

(b) 2 points

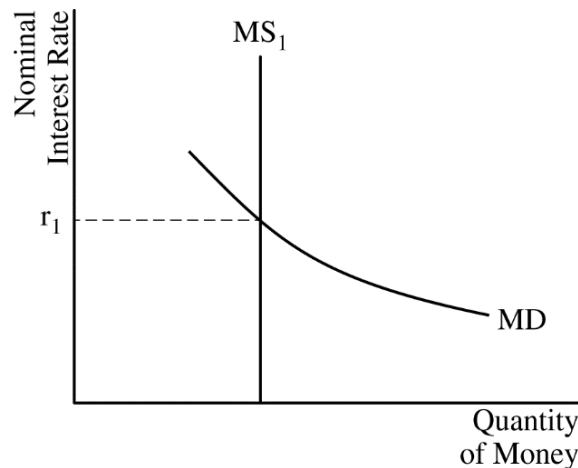
- One point is earned for explaining that nominal wages, input prices, or expected inflation will decrease, causing the SRAS curve to shift to the right until real GDP reaches full employment at Y_f .

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 1 (continued)**

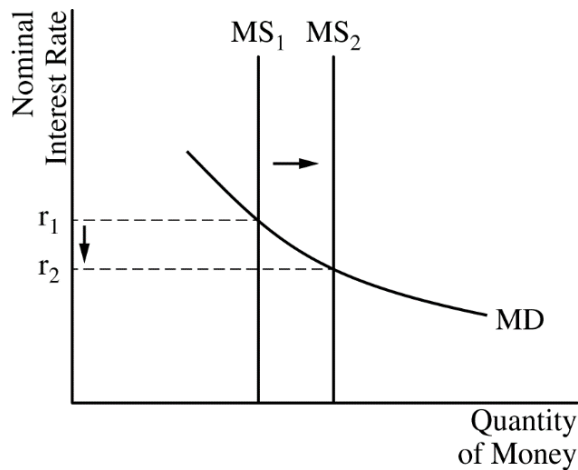
- One point is earned for showing a rightward shift in the SRAS curve intersecting the AD curve and LRAS curve at Y_f .

(c) 2 points

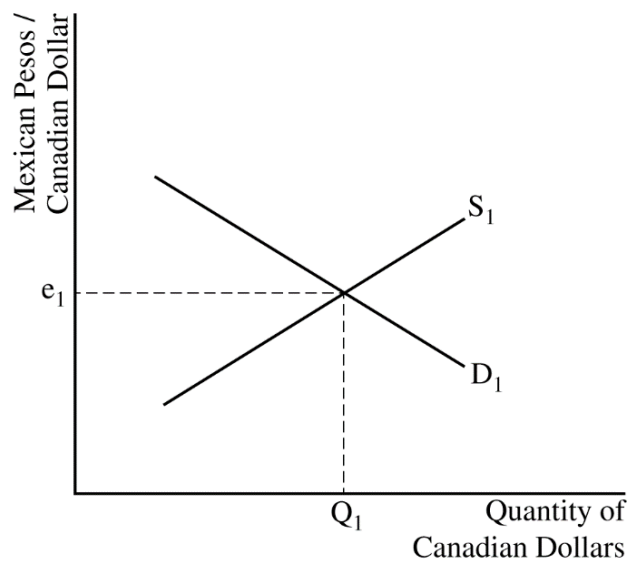
- One point is earned for correctly calculating the minimum change in government spending required to change aggregate demand by the amount of the output gap as an increase of \$8 billion ($= \frac{\$40 \text{ billion}}{5}$).
- One point is earned for correctly calculating the minimum change in taxes required to change aggregate demand by the amount of the output gap as a decrease of \$10 billion ($= \frac{\$40 \text{ billion}}{-4}$).

(d) 2 points

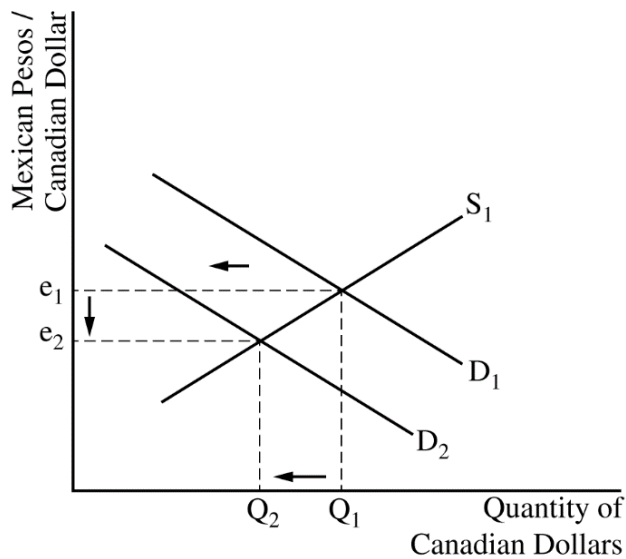
- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the money market.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 1 (continued)**

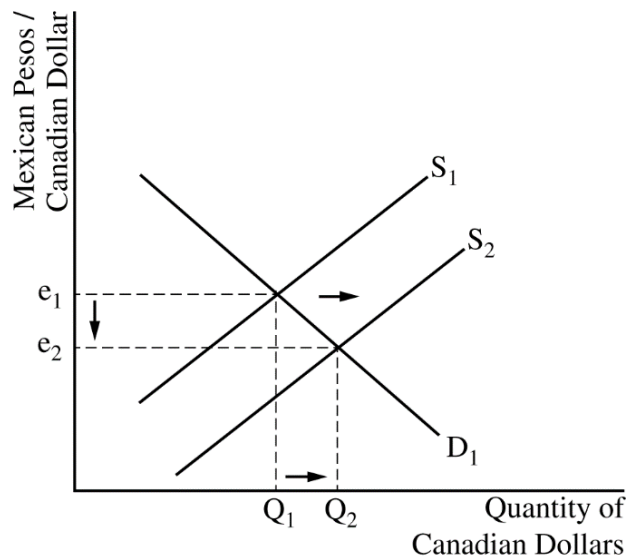
- One point is earned for showing a rightward shift in the money supply curve, resulting in a lower nominal interest rate.

(e) 2 points

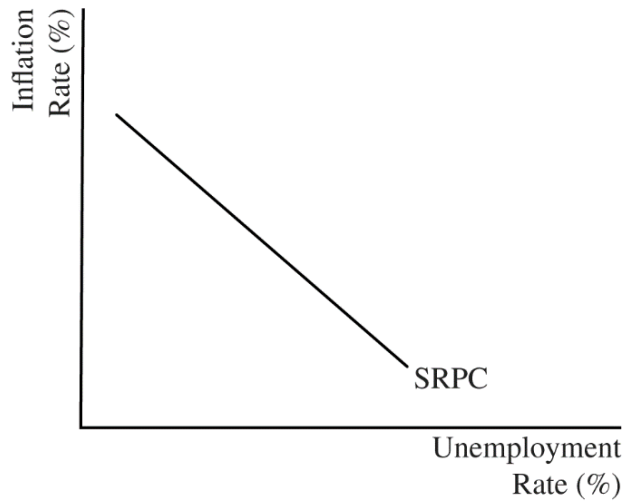
- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the foreign exchange market for the Canadian dollar.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 1 (continued)**

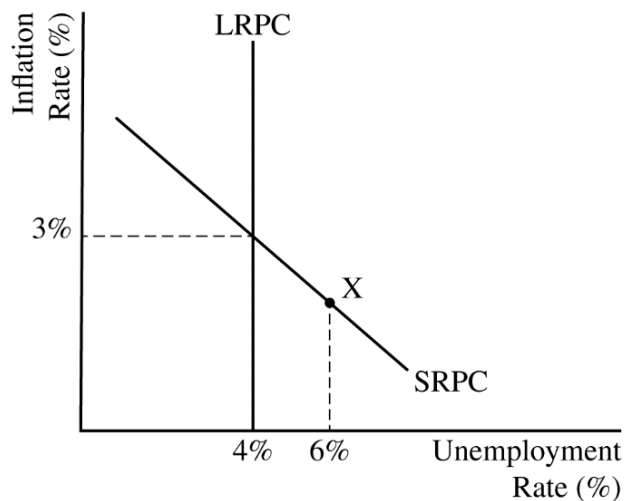
OR



- One point is earned for showing a leftward shift of the demand curve for Canadian dollars (or a rightward shift of the supply curve of Canadian dollars) and for showing that the Canadian dollar will depreciate against the Mexican peso.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 2****5 Points (2 + 1 + 1 + 1)****(a) 2 points**

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph showing the short-run Phillips curve (SRPC).



- One point is earned for drawing the long-run Phillips curve (LRPC) showing the short-run equilibrium, labeled as point X, on the SRPC to the right of the LRPC, and for plotting the numbers in the correct places on the graph.

(b) 1 point

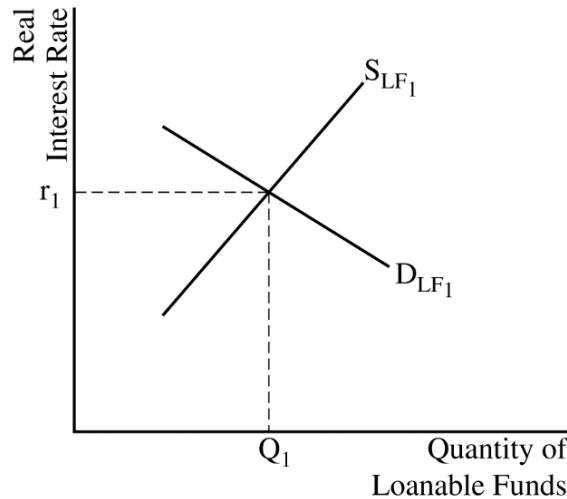
- One point is earned for stating that the actual inflation rate is less than the expected inflation rate.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 2 (continued)****(c) 1 point**

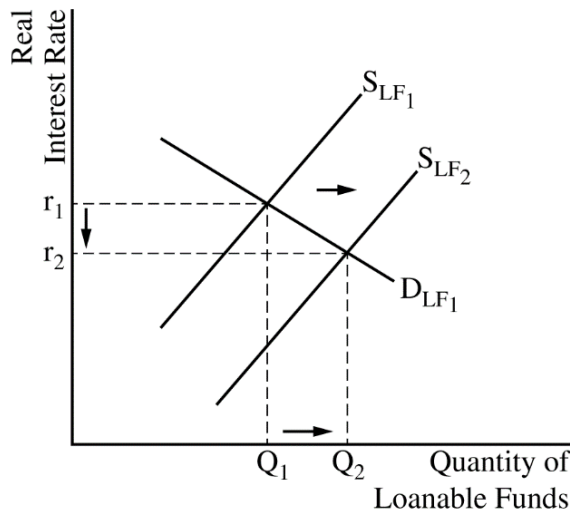
- One point is earned for stating that lenders will be better off and for explaining the real value of the loans that will be repaid will be higher than expected **OR** for explaining the relationship between the nominal and the real interest rates using the Fisher equation.

(d) 1 point

- One point is earned for stating that the natural rate of unemployment will not change in the long run.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 3****5 Points (2 + 1 + 2)****(a) 2 points**

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the loanable funds market and identifying the equilibrium real interest rate and quantity of loanable funds.



- One point is earned for showing a rightward shift of the supply curve for loanable funds and for showing a lower equilibrium real interest rate.

(b) 1 point

- One point is earned for stating that Econland's purchases of foreign assets will increase and for explaining that Econland's investors will seek higher returns in other countries, which increases Econland's demand for foreign assets.

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 3 (continued)****(c) 2 points**

- One point is earned for stating that Econland's currency will depreciate.
- One point is earned for stating that Econland's central bank would buy its currency in the foreign exchange market.

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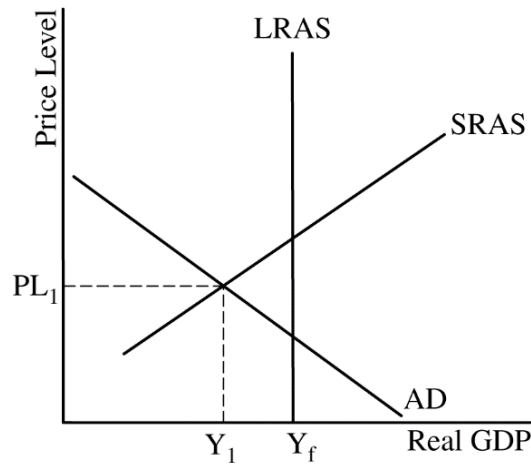
AP Macroeconomics

Scoring Guidelines

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

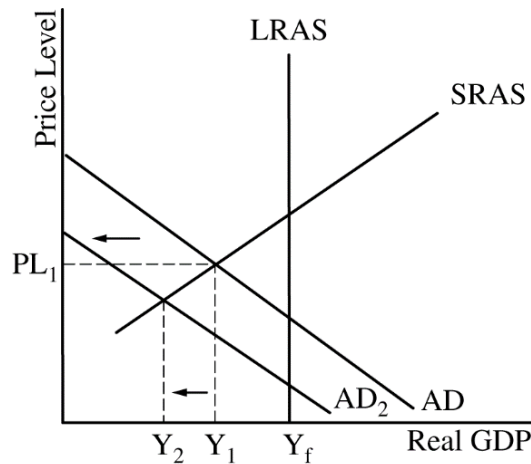
Question 1

10 points (2 + 3 + 2 + 3)



(a) 2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph for aggregate demand (AD) and short-run aggregate supply (SRAS), showing PL_1 and Y_1 at the intersection of AD and SRAS.
- One point is earned for drawing a vertical LRAS curve to the right of Y_1 .

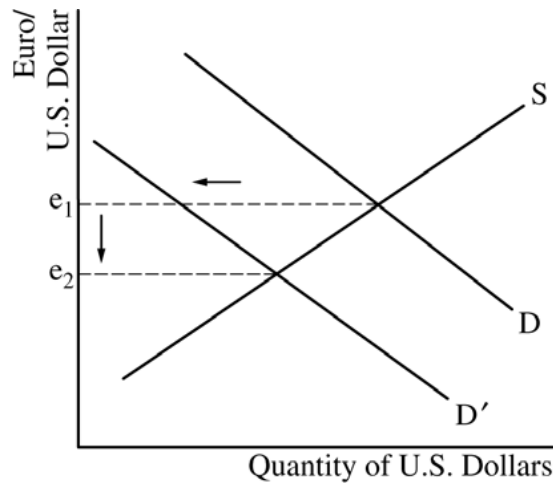


(b) 3 points:

- One point is earned for stating that United States exports will decrease and for explaining that the fall in income in the euro zone reduces the demand for United States goods.
- One point is earned for showing a leftward shift of the aggregate demand (AD) curve and showing lower United States real output on the graph.
- One point is earned for stating that unemployment in the U.S. will increase.

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)



(c) 2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the euro will appreciate against the U.S. dollar because the supply of euros decreases OR because the dollar depreciates against the euro, the euro must appreciate.
- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the foreign exchange market for dollars and for showing a leftward shift in the demand curve for the dollar, which would result in a depreciation of the dollar.

(d) 3 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the U.S. aggregate demand will increase.
- One point is earned for stating that the U.S. price level will increase.
- One point is earned for stating that the change in the interest rate is indeterminate and for explaining that the combination of expansionary fiscal and monetary policies has opposite effects on interest rates (the expansionary fiscal policy will increase the interest rate, as government borrows to finance its spending, and the expansionary monetary policy will increase the money supply and decrease the interest rate).

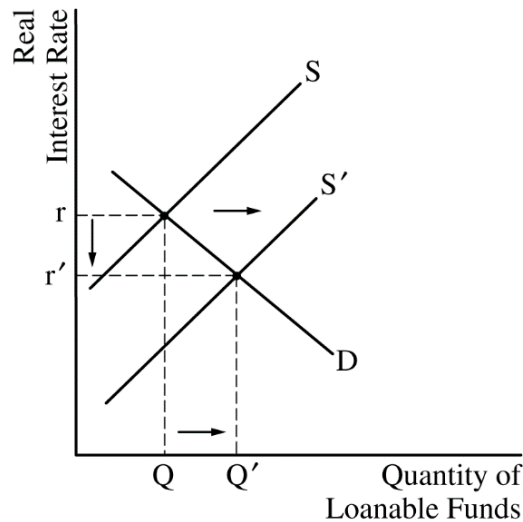
2018 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

5 points (1 + 2 + 2)

(a) 1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that private savings will increase.



(b) 2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the loanable funds market showing a downward sloping demand curve and an upward sloping supply curve.
- One point is earned for showing a rightward shift in the supply curve (increased private savings) and for showing a decrease in the equilibrium real interest rate.

(c) 2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that aggregate demand will increase and for explaining that the decrease in the real interest rate will result in an increase in interest-sensitive spending (consumption or investment or net exports).
- One point is earned for stating that potential real gross domestic product (GDP) will increase as a result of an increase in capital formation brought about by the increase in investment spending (or because capital formation increased the long-run aggregate supply).

2018 SCORING GUIDELINES**Question 3****5 Points (1 + 1 + 1 + 2)**

(a) 1 point:

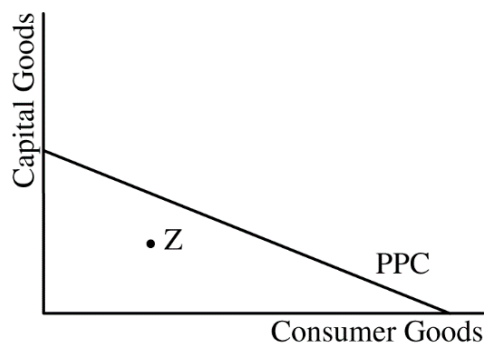
- One point is earned for stating that neither country has a comparative advantage in producing consumer goods and for explaining that the opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of consumer goods is the same for both countries (which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a unit of capital goods).

(b) 1 point:

- One point is earned for correctly calculating the unemployment rate as 10 percent ($20,000/200,000 \times 100 = 10\%$).

(c) 1 point:

- One point is earned for correctly calculating the labor force participation rate as 66.67 percent ($200,000/300,000 \times 100 = 66.67\%$).



(d) 2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the production possibilities curve (PPC).
- One point is earned for correctly showing point Z below the PPC.

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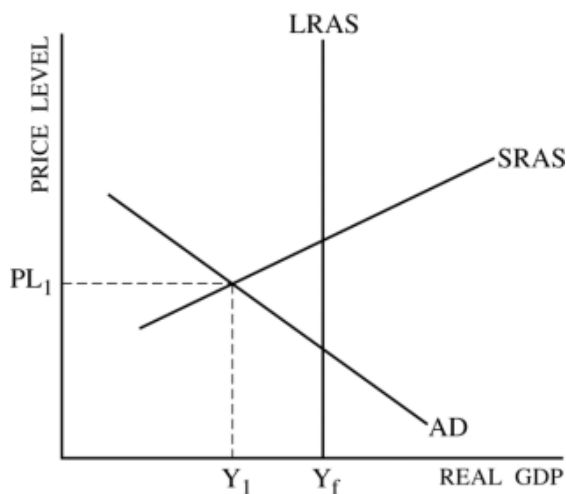
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2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

10 points (2+1+2+3+2)

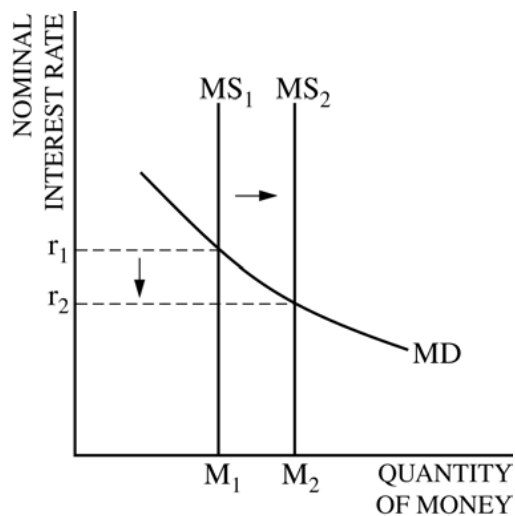


(a) 2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph showing AD, SRAS, Y_1 and PL_1 .
- One point is earned for drawing a vertical LRAS at Y_f to the right of Y_1 .

(b) 1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that the Federal Reserve should target a lower federal funds rate.



(c) 2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled money market graph.
- One point is earned for shifting the money supply curve to the right and showing a decrease in the nominal interest rate.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

(d) 3 points:

- One point is earned for calculating the minimum required change in government spending: \$60 billion ($\$300/5 = \60).
- One point is earned for stating that the minimum required change in taxes will be greater than the minimum required change in government spending.
- One point is earned for explaining that the tax multiplier ($mpc/mps = 0.8/0.2 = 4$) is smaller than the government spending multiplier ($1/mps = 1/0.2 = 5$) because part of the initial increase in disposable income caused by the decrease in income tax will be saved rather than spent.

(e) 2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that aggregate demand will increase and for explaining that lower income tax rates will increase disposable income and/or consumption and investment.
- One point is earned for stating that long-run aggregate supply will stay the same because lowering income taxes will increase consumption and/or investment, or there is no change in inputs.
OR
One point is earned for stating that long-run aggregate supply will increase in the long run because lowering taxes will increase savings and investment in physical capital, or because of increased incentives to work.
OR
One point is earned for stating that long-run aggregate supply will decrease in the long run because lowering taxes leads to a crowding out of private investment.

2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

5 points (1+1+2+1)

(a) 1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that Country Y has an absolute advantage in producing solar panels.

(b) 1 point:

- One point is earned for calculating the opportunity cost of a furnace for Country Y: 2 solar panels per furnace.

(c) 2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that Country X has the comparative advantage in producing furnaces.
- One point is earned for explaining that Country X has a lower opportunity cost of producing furnaces than Country Y.

(d) 1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that Country X should produce solar panels domestically.

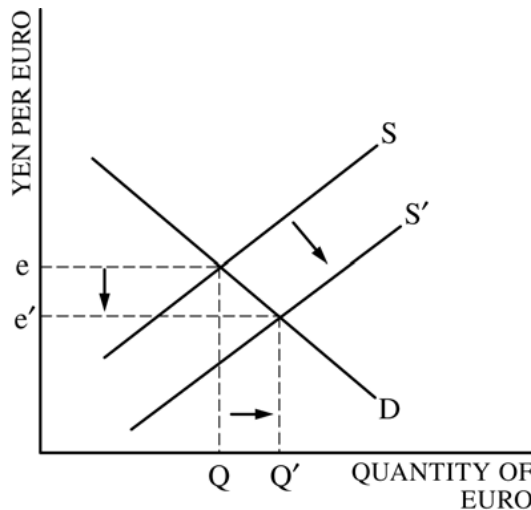
2015 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

6 points (2+3+1)

(a) 2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the real interest rate in Japan will increase in the short run because the supply of loanable funds will decrease or the demand for loanable funds will increase.
- One point is earned for stating that private domestic investment in plant and equipment in Japan will decrease.



(b) 3 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the foreign exchange market for the euro.
- One point is earned for showing that the supply curve for euros shifts to the right and for concluding that the yen price of the euro decreases.
- One point is earned for explaining that the European purchases of Japanese financial assets will increase due to the relatively higher rate of return in Japan.

(c) 1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that European Central Bank should buy euros.

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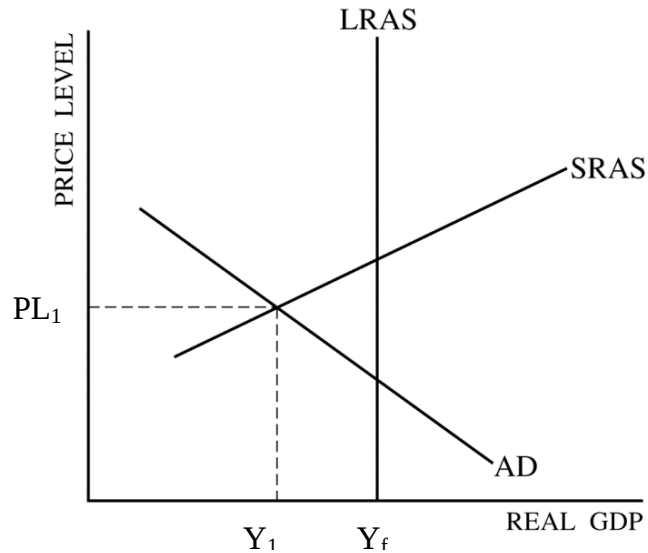
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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

11 Points (2+2+1+2+2+2)

2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph showing an equilibrium with AD, SRAS, Y_1 , and PL_1 labeled.
- One point is earned for drawing a vertical LRAS curve at Y_f to the right of the intersection of AD and SRAS.

2 points:

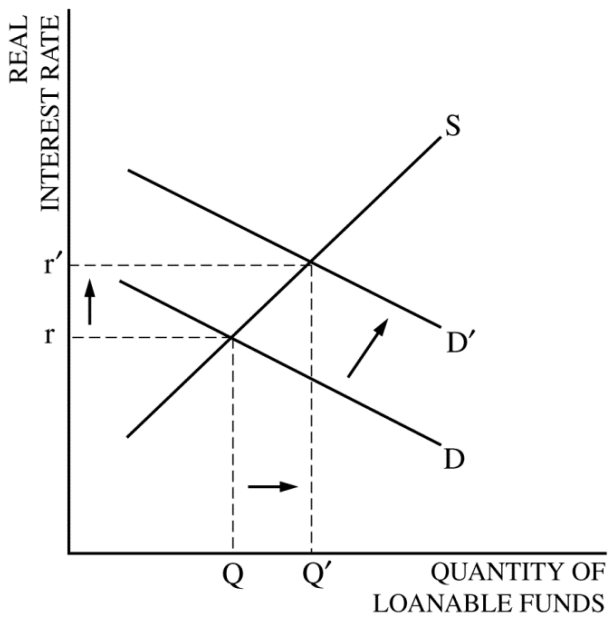
- One point is earned for stating that cyclical unemployment will decrease.
- One point is earned for stating that the natural rate of unemployment will not change.

1 point:

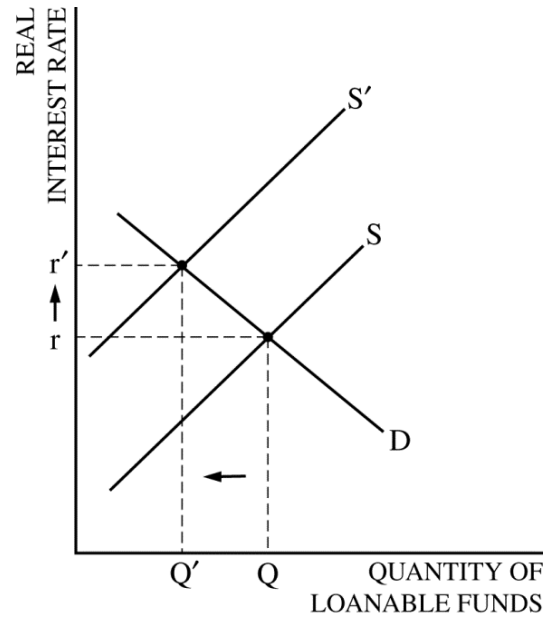
- One point is earned for calculating the maximum change in real GDP:
 $\text{Change in GDP} = (1/0.25) \times \$100 \text{ billion} = \$400 \text{ billion}.$

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 continued



OR



2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled loanable funds market graph.
- One point is earned for shifting the demand curve to the right (or shifting the supply curve to the left) and showing an increase in the real interest rate.

2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the economic growth rate will fall.
- One point is earned for explaining that the higher real interest rate will slow down capital formation.

2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that real gross domestic product will increase.
- One point is earned for explaining that the expansionary effect of the increase in government spending outweighs the contractionary effect of the increase in taxes of the same size. (Or students may explain by calculating the net increase in GDP, \$100 billion, or stating the tax multiplier is smaller than the spending multiplier.)

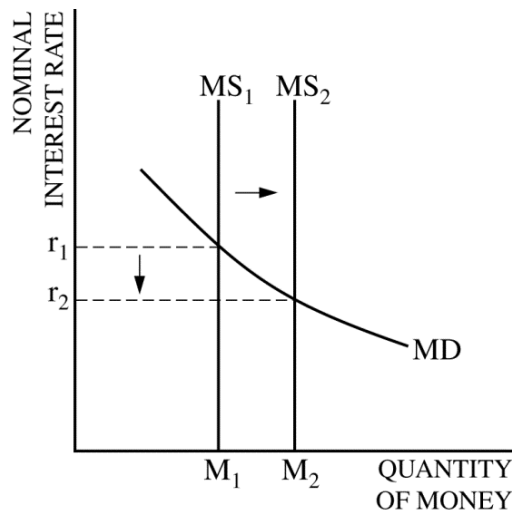
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

6 points (2+2+1+1)

2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the Federal Reserve will buy government bonds.
- One point is earned for stating that the price of government bonds will increase.



2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the money market.
- One point is earned for shifting the money supply curve to the right and showing a decrease in the nominal interest rate.

1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that the Federal Reserve purchase will not initially affect commercial banks' required reserves.

1 point:

- One point is earned for defining the discount rate as the interest rate that the Federal Reserve charges banks for borrowing from its discount window.

2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

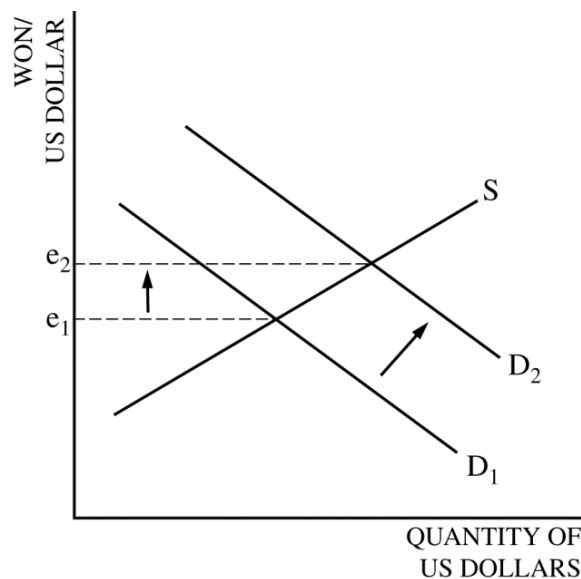
5 points (1+2+2)

1 point:

- One point is earned for stating that United States exports to South Korea will increase.

2 points:

- One point is earned for stating that the United States current account will be in surplus.
- One point is earned for stating that the United States gross domestic product will increase and explaining that higher U.S. exports increase AD (or that production increases to meet the increased export demand from South Korea).



2 points:

- One point is earned for drawing a correctly labeled graph of the foreign exchange market for the U.S. dollar.
- One point is earned for shifting the demand curve for the dollar to the right (and/or shifting the supply curve to the left) and showing an increase in the won price per dollar.