

**ECON 1010 Principles of Macroeconomics**

**Midterm Exam #3**

**Professor: David Aadland**

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**Your Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 1: Multiple Choice (50 pts).** Circle the correct answer; each is worth 2.5 points.

1. Physical capital is purchased through investment spending, which in turn is mostly financed out of:

- A) taxes.
  - B) domestic and foreign savings.
  - C) import tariffs.
  - D) consumption expenditure.
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2. Annual GDP is \$12 trillion in a closed economy. Consumption is \$8 trillion and government spending is \$2 trillion. Taxes are \$0.5 trillion. How much is private saving?

- A) \$4 trillion
  - B) \$2.5 trillion
  - C) \$3.5 trillion
  - D) -\$0.5 trillion
- 

3. Higher rates of interest tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the quantity of loanable funds demanded, and lower rates of interest tend to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) increase; reduce
  - B) reduce; reduce
  - C) increase; increase
  - D) reduce; increase
- 

4. Zoe wins a prize at her sorority and she is given the following two payoff options: Option 1 is to receive \$100 one year from today and \$100 two years from today. Option 2 is to receive \$180 today. If the annual interest rate is 5%, the present value of option 1 is:

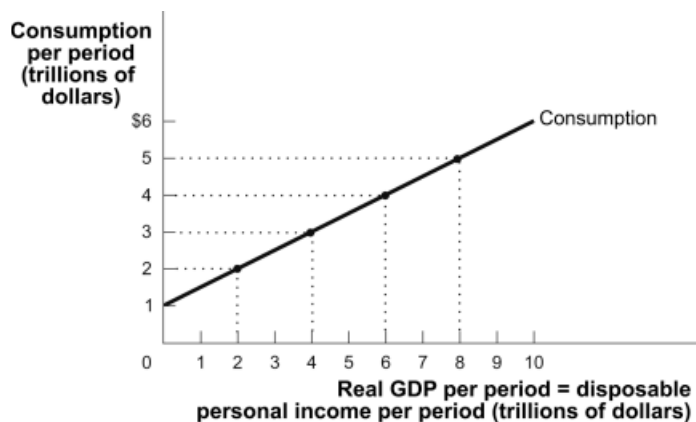
- A) \$176.56.
  - B) \$185.94.
  - C) \$190.48.
  - D) \$195.24.
- 

5. When you take out a loan from a bank, it is a(n):

- A) asset to you and a liability to the bank.
- B) asset to you and an asset to the bank.
- C) liability to you and a liability to the bank.
- D) liability to you and an asset to the bank.

6. The marginal propensity to consume (*MPC*) is:
- A) increasing if the marginal propensity to save is increasing.
  - B) the proportion of total disposable income that the average family consumes.
  - C) the change in consumer spending divided by the change in aggregate disposable income.
  - D) the change in consumer spending minus the change in aggregate disposable income.
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7. The marginal propensity to save (*MPS*) plus the *MPC* must equal:
- A) zero.
  - B) one.
  - C) income.
  - D) saving.
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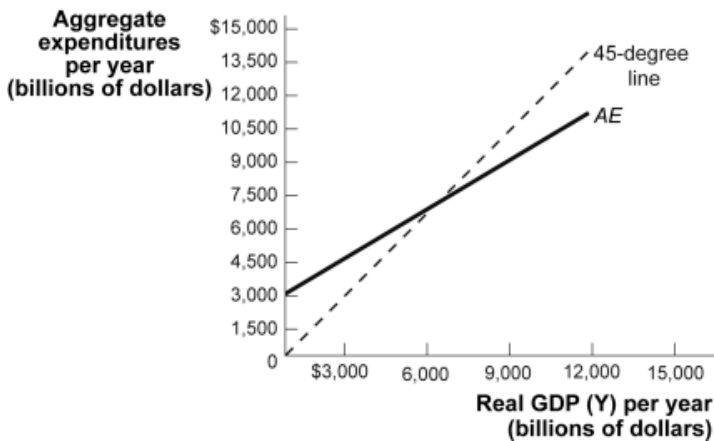


8. According to the figure above, the marginal propensity to consume in this example is:
- A) 0.0.
  - B) 0.5.
  - C) 1.0.
  - D) 2.0.
- 

9. In an economy with no international trade, no government expenditure, no transfers, and no taxes, planned aggregate spending is equal to:
- A) GDP minus disposable income plus planned investment spending.
  - B) consumption plus planned investment spending.
  - C) disposable income plus planned investment spending.
  - D) GDP minus consumption plus unplanned investment spending.

10. In an economy without government purchases, government transfers, or taxes, aggregate autonomous consumer spending is \$750 billion, planned investment spending is \$300 billion, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. What is the expression for planned aggregate spending?

- A)  $AE_{Planned} = \$1,050 + 0.75 \times YD.$
- B)  $AE_{Planned} = \$300 + 0.25 \times YD.$
- C)  $AE_{Planned} = \$750 + 0.75 \times YD.$
- D)  $AE_{Planned} = \$500 + 0.25 \times YD.$



11. According to the figure above, at a real GDP of \$9,000 billion:

- A) planned investment is less than investment.
- B) planned investment equals investment.
- C) planned investment is greater than investment.
- D) there will be no unplanned investment.

12. The *SRAS* curve is upward sloping because a:

- A) higher aggregate price level leads to lower output as costs of production increase.
- B) higher aggregate price level leads to higher output since most production costs are fixed in the short run.
- C) lower aggregate price level leads to higher output since production costs tend to fall in the short run.
- D) lower aggregate price level leads to higher profit and higher productivity.

13. Nominal wages are “sticky” because:

- A) wages are slow to rise in the short run when there are labor shortages and slow to fall even when there is significant level of unemployment.
- B) wages remain fixed in the long run thereby increasing the profitability of the firms.
- C) wages are slow to fall in the short run when there are labor shortages and slow to rise even when there is significant level of unemployment.
- D) in the long run all wages become adjusted for inflation.

14. Suppose the equilibrium aggregate price level is rising and the equilibrium level of real GDP is falling. Which most likely caused these changes?

- A) increase in aggregate supply
  - B) increase in aggregate demand
  - C) decrease in aggregate supply
  - D) decrease in aggregate demand
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15. If the economy is currently in an inflationary gap, real GDP will be \_\_\_\_\_ potential output.

- A) below
  - B) the same as
  - C) above
  - D) in equilibrium with
- 

16. A recessionary gap is automatically closed by \_\_\_\_\_ wages that shift the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rising; SRAS curve rightward
  - B) falling; SRAS curve rightward
  - C) falling; SRAS curve leftward
  - D) rising; SRAS curve leftward
- 

17. The loanable funds market maximizes the:

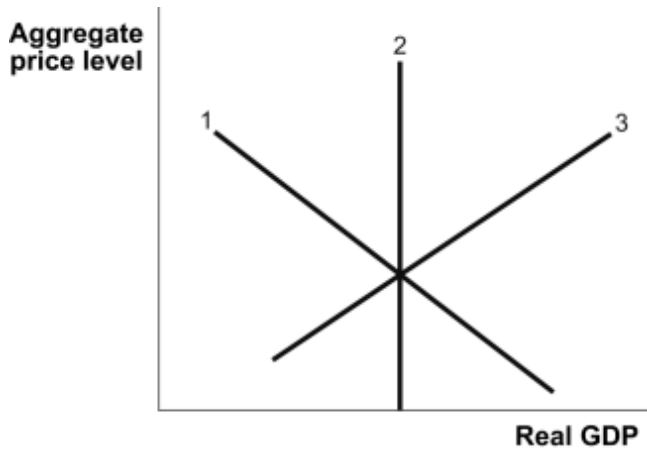
- A) interest rate to savers.
  - B) rate of return by borrowers.
  - C) gains from trade between lenders and borrowers.
  - D) amount of investment spending in the economy.
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18. Jake is given the choice of receiving \$100 today or \$115 one year from today. What annual interest rate will make him indifferent between these two choices?

- A) 5%
  - B) 10%
  - C) 15%
  - D) 20%
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19. Between 2000 and 2006, there was a housing bubble in the United States. A bubble is:

- A) a fluctuation in asset prices that leads to inherent instability.
- B) an increase in asset prices driven by unrealistic expectations about future prices.
- C) individuals reselling assets rapidly to make quick profit.
- D) speculation by unscrupulous investors.



20. Refer to the figure above with a macroeconomics equilibrium. Curve 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_, curve 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_, and curve 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) long-run aggregate supply; short-run aggregate supply; aggregate demand
  - B) aggregate demand; short-run aggregate supply; long-run aggregate supply
  - C) short-run aggregate supply; long-run aggregate supply; aggregate demand
  - D) aggregate demand; long-run aggregate supply; short-run aggregate supply

**Section 2: Short Answer Questions (50 pts).**

**1. (30 pts) Income Expenditure Model and The Multiplier**

a) (10 pts) Consider an economy where planned investment is 500, autonomous consumption is 200, and the MPC is 0.75. The economy is closed and there is no government. Find the equilibrium level of real GDP ( $Y$ ) and show the equilibrium using the graphical version of the income-expenditure (Keynesian Cross) model.

b) (10 pts) Consumers are bullish on the future of the economy and increase autonomous consumption to 250. Use the spending multiplier to find the new equilibrium and demonstrate the change on the graph in part (a).

c) (10 pts) The marginal propensity to save (MPS) is 0.25. Assume President Trump, in an effort to stimulate the economy, uses the bully pulpit to encourage consumers to reduce their MPS to 0.2. Using the numbers in part (b), find the new equilibrium level of GDP, the new multiplier, and show the equilibrium on a new graph. How much did the reduction in the MPS stimulate the economy?



## 2. (20 pts) AD-SRAS-LRAS Model and Macroeconomic Shocks

a) (10 pts) After the 2018 midterm elections, Democrats now control the U.S. House of Representatives, while Republicans control the U.S. Senate and the White House. Given this change, consumers now expect deadlock in Washington D.C. and no new infrastructure programs meant to stimulate business and household spending. Using an AD-SRAS-LRAS model, show graphically the short-run and long-run transition of the economy to the contractionary shock. Label the initial equilibrium point A, the short-run equilibrium point B, and the long-run equilibrium point C. Explain the transition from points A to B to C in a short paragraph assuming that there is no government intervention.

b) (10 pts) Outline two possible policy responses from President Trump to the recessionary gap in part (a). Use the AD-SRAS-LRAS model above to guide your answer.

SCRATCH PAPER.