

Academic Year 2016-2017

Semester 2

Examination

Course Code & Title	:	MM2202 Macroeconomics	
Time Allowed	:	2 hours 30 minutes	
Student Name	:		
Student ID			
This paper h	as <u>10</u> pages (including this cover page).	

- 1. This paper contains three sections: 25 questions in Section A (25%) and 3 questions in Section B (75%).
- 2. Answer <u>ALL</u> questions in Section A and Section B.
- Answers to Section A should be marked on the Multiple-choice Answer Sheet. Answers to Section B should be written in the Answer Book. In the Answer Book, start EACH question (not part of a question) on a NEW page.

This is a **closed-book** examination.

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Candidates are allowed to use the following materials/aids: - Noiseless and cordless calculators without communication function.

Materials/aids other than those stated above are not permitted. Candidates will be subject to disciplinary action if any unauthorized materials or aids are found on them.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Section B (75 marks)

Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 25 marks.

Question 1

a.	Define unemployment.	(2 marks)
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b.	Differentiate between labor force and working age population.	(6 marks)
12		
c. 🔷	Explain and provide relevant examples on the following types of uner	mployment:
	i. Frictional Unemployment.	

(3 marks)

ii. Structural Unemployment.

iii. Seasonal Unemployment.

iv. Cyclical Unemployment.

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

d. Is it more important for a government to achieve a low inflation or a low unemployment rate? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 2

a.

c.

d.

Inflation is a hot topic in macroeconomics. Many nations around the world are facing continuous inflation, but at a different rate.

Define inflation.

(2 marks)

Category Low Inflation Galloping Inflation Hyperinflation Table A: Degree of InflationInflation Figure (in %)Single digitDouble and triple digitQuadruple digit

Description Mild Survival of the fittest Deadly

b. Discuss the degree of inflation based on the information from <u>Table A</u>. Support your explanation with relevant examples.

(9 marks)

Table B: Con	sumer Price Index	x (CPI) of Country X	
Year		CPI Figure	
1995	(base year)	205.6	
2005		214.8	
2015		227.3	
Define Consumer	Price Index (CPI).	nes.	(3 marks) Referring
to <u>Table B</u> , calc respectively.	ulate the rate of i	inflation of Country X in 20	005 and 2015

(3 marks)

e. Explain the main factors taken into account when setting the base interest rate by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) in Hong Kong.

(8 marks)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 3

The following data (expressed in billions of dollars) describe a particular economy:

 $C = 100 + 0.8Y_{D}$ I = 50 G = 60 T = 40 $Y_{FE} = 965$

where $Y_D = D$ is posable Income; C = C on sumption; I = Investment; G = G overnment Expenditure; T = Taxation; $Y_{FE} = Equilibrium$ National Income at Full Employment Level

a. Calculate the following:

- i. Investment Multiplier
- ii. Tax Multiplier
- iii. Balanced Budget Multiplier

(6 marks)

b. At what level of income will savings equal zero?

(4 marks)

c. How much is Aggregate Demand (AD) when income is 900 billion? Is the economy in equilibrium at this level of income?

(2 marks)

d. Find the equilibrium level of National Income?

(3 marks)

e. Suppose the Government Expenditure (G) is increased by 10 billion. Find the resulting equilibrium level of income?

(2 marks)

f. How much more is the Government Expenditure (G) required to achieve full employment?

What tax policy would drive the economy from the equilibrium level calculated in "f." to its full-employment level?

(3 marks)

What fiscal policy (involving changes in both the Government Expenditure (G) and Taxation (T)) would restore full employment without getting the Government's budget any further out of balance?

(3 marks) (Total: 25 marks)

Note: Answers without supporting calculations will receive zero credit. You will receive credit only for the answers with supporting calculations.

- END OF EXAMINATION -

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