

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG  
 ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA QUẢN TRỊ KINH DOANH

**ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN**  
**THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN**  
 Học kỳ 3, năm học 2023-2024

**I. Thông tin chung**

Tên học phần:	Kinh tế vĩ mô		
Mã học phần:	233_72ECON20033	Số tín chỉ:	03
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	233_72ECON20033_01,02		
Hình thức thi: <b>Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận</b>	Thời gian làm bài:	<b>90</b>	phút
<i>Thí sinh chỉ được tham khảo tài liệu giấy</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Có	<input type="checkbox"/> Không	

**ĐỀ THI LẦN 01 – Đề 1**

**II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO**

(Phần này phải phối hợp với thông tin từ đề cương chi tiết của học phần)

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>CLO1</b>	Develop an introductory understanding of macroeconomic concepts, topics and theories of how to address macroeconomic problems;	<i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.67%	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,12,13,19	2.5
<b>CLO2</b>	Understand how to apply macroeconomic principles to a range of policy questions;	<i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.67%	8,9,10,14,15,21,22,30,31,39	2.5
<b>CLO3</b>	Understand demand and supply model to calculate equilibrium wage rates, employment, interest	Tự luận + <i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.67%	11,16,17,23,24,32,33,40 Câu tự luận 01	2.5

	rates and investment in an economy;				
<b>CLO4</b>	Apply elementary economic theories and techniques in business decision making and government policy;	<i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.67%	18,25,26,28,34,35,37	2.5
<b>CLO5</b>	Develop and apply the tools of macroeconomic analysis to critically question, analyze, and discuss economic problems and issues.	Tự luận + <i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.66%	27.29,36,38 Câu tự luận 01	
<b>CLO6</b>	Show self-study, self-research and update knowledge, honest working attitude and sense of responsibility towards work.	<i>Trắc nghiệm</i>	16.66%	10,20	

### III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

#### **PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (40 câu, 8 điểm, 0.2 điểm/câu)**

1. In a competitive labor market, an increase in the minimum wage results in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the quantity of labor supplied and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the quantity of labor demanded.

- A. increase; decreased
- B. increase; increase
- C. decrease; increase
- D. decrease; decrease.

ANSWER: A

2. The Bureau of Labor Statistics counts a member of a surveyed household as an adult if that person is at least

- A. 16 years old.
- B. 14 years old.
- C. 18 years old.
- D. 21 years old.

ANSWER: A

3. Who among the following would be counted as “unemployed”?

- A. Shasta, who is waiting to be recalled to a job from which she has been laid off.
- B. Karen, who neither has a job nor is looking for one.
- C. Mary, who worked only 35 hours last week.
- D. Tuan, who works for his family.

ANSWER: A

4. In June 2009 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported an adult population of 234.9 million, a labor force of 154 million and employment of 141.6 million. Based on these numbers the unemployment rate was

- A. 8.05%
- B. 5.2%.
- C. 6.06%.
- D. 3.9%

ANSWER: A

5. International trade

- A. raises the standard of living in all trading countries.
- B. lowers the standard of living in all trading countries.
- C. leaves the standard of living unchanged.
- D. raises the standard of living for importing countries and lowers it for exporting countries.

ANSWER: A

6. In an open economy, national saving equals domestic investment

- A. Plus the net outflow of capital.
- B. Minus the net exports of goods and services.
- C. Plus the government's budget deficit.
- D. Minus foreign portfolio investment

ANSWER: A

7. Foreign-produced goods and services that are purchased domestically are called

- A. imports.
- B. exports.
- C. net imports.
- D. net exports.

ANSWER: A

8. Other things the same, if a country saves more, then

- A. net capital outflow rises, so net exports rise.
- B. net capital outflow rises, so net exports fall.
- C. net capital outflow falls, so net exports rise.
- D. net capital outflow falls, so net exports fall.

ANSWER: A

9. A country has a trade deficit. Which of the following must also be true?

- A. net capital outflow is negative and domestic investment is larger than saving
- B. net capital outflow is positive and saving is larger than domestic investment
- C. net capital outflow is positive and domestic investment is larger than saving
- D. net capital outflow is negative and saving is larger than domestic investment

ANSWER: A

10. Last year a country had exports of \$100 billion, imports of \$70 billion, and purchased \$60 billion worth of foreign assets. What was the value of domestic assets purchased by foreigners?

- A. \$30 billion
- B. \$40 billion
- C. \$70 billion
- D. \$10 billion

ANSWER: A

11. Last year a country had exports of \$50 billion, imports of \$60 billion, and domestic investment of \$40 billion. What was its saving last year?

- A. \$30 billion
- B. \$20 billion
- C. \$10 billion
- D. -\$10 billion

ANSWER: A

12. The open-economy macroeconomic model takes

- A. both the price level and GDP as given.
- B. the price level, but not GDP as given.
- C. GDP, but not the price level as given.
- D. the price level and GDP as variables to be determined by the model.

ANSWER: A

13. In the open-economy macroeconomic model, the source of the supply of loanable funds is

- A. public saving + personal saving
- B. public saving
- C. personal saving
- D. public saving + personal saving + net capital outflows

ANSWER: A

14. Other things the same an increase in the interest rate

- A. increases national saving, this is shown by moving along the supply of loanable funds curve.
- B. increases national saving, this is shown by moving along the demand for loanable funds curve.
- C. decreases national saving, this is shown by moving along the demand for loanable funds curve.
- D. decreases national saving, this is shown by moving along the supply of loanable funds curve.

ANSWER: A

15. If imports = 500 billion euros, exports = 700 billion euros, purchases of domestic assets by foreign residents = 600 billion euros, and purchases of foreign assets by domestic residents = 800 billion euros, what is the quantity of euros demanded in the market for foreign-currency exchange?

- A. 200 billion euros
- B. 600 billion euros
- C. 100 billion euros
- D. 1,100 billion euros

ANSWER: A

16. In the open-economy macroeconomic model, the key determinant of net capital outflow is

- A. the real interest rate. When the real interest rate rises, net capital outflow falls.
- B. the real exchange rate. When the real exchange rate rises, net capital outflow falls.
- C. the real interest rate. When the real interest rate rises, net capital outflow rises.
- D. the real exchange rate. When the real exchange rate rises, net capital outflow rises.

ANSWER: A

17. If a country raises its budget deficit, then its

- A. net capital outflow and net exports fall.

- B.** net capital outflow rises and net exports fall.
- C.** net capital outflow falls and net exports rise.
- D.** net capital outflow and net exports rise.

ANSWER: A

18. An increase in the budget deficit

- A.** reduces net capital outflow and domestic investment.
- B.** Reduces net capital outflow and raises domestic investment.
- C.** raises net capital outflow and domestic investment
- D.** raises net capital outflow and reduces domestic investment.

ANSWER: A

19. A relatively mild period of falling incomes and rising unemployment is called a(n)

- A.** recession.
- B.** depression.
- C.** expansion.
- D.** business cycle.

ANSWER: A

20. During a recession the economy experiences

- A.** falling employment and income.
- B.** rising employment and falling income.
- C.** rising income and falling employment.
- D.** rising employment and income.

ANSWER: A

21. According to classical macroeconomic theory, changes in the money supply affect

- A.** the price level, but not real GDP.
- B.** real GDP but not the price level.
- C.** real GDP and the price level.
- D.** neither the price level nor real GDP.

ANSWER: A

22. Which of the following shifts aggregate demand to the left?

- A.** households decide to save a larger fraction of their income.
- B.** an increase in the price level.
- C.** an increase in net exports.
- D.** Congress passes a new investment tax credit.

ANSWER: A

23. Which of the following shifts aggregate demand to the right?

- A.** The Fed buys bonds in the open market.
- B.** Congress reduces purchases of new weapons systems.
- C.** The price level falls.
- D.** Net exports fall.

ANSWER: A

24. The classical dichotomy and monetary neutrality are represented graphically by

- A.** a vertical long-run aggregate-supply curve.
- B.** an upward-sloping long-run aggregate-supply curve.
- C.** an upward-sloping short-run aggregate-curve.
- D.** a downward-sloping aggregate-demand curve.

ANSWER: A

25. According to classical macroeconomic theory, changes in the money supply affect

- A.** variables measured in terms of money but not variables measured in terms of quantities or relative prices
- B.** variables measured in terms of money and variables measured in terms of quantities or relative prices
- C.** variables measured in terms of quantities or relative prices, but not variables measured in terms of money
- D.** neither variables measured in terms of money nor variables measured in terms of quantities or relative prices

ANSWER: A

26. If output is above its natural rate, then according to sticky-wage theory

- A.** workers will strike bargains for higher wages. In response to the higher wages firms will produce less at any given price level.
- B.** workers and firms will strike bargains for lower wages. In response to the lower wages firms will produce more at any given price level.
- C.** workers and firms will strike bargains for lower wages. In response to the lower wages firms will produce less at any given price level.
- D.** workers and firms will strike bargains for higher wages. In response to the higher wages firms will produce more at any given price level.

ANSWER: A

27. If the economy is initially at long-run equilibrium and aggregate demand declines, then in the long run the price level

- A.** is lower and output is the same as the original long-run equilibrium.
- B.** and output are lower than in the original long-run equilibrium.
- C.** and output are higher than in the original long-run equilibrium.
- D.** is the same and output is lower than in the original long-run equilibrium.

ANSWER: A

28. According to the theory of liquidity preference, an economy's interest rate adjusts

- A.** to balance the supply and demand for money.
- B.** to balance the supply and demand for loanable funds.
- C.** one-for-one to changes in expected inflation.
- D.** to equal the interest rate prevailing in world financial markets.

ANSWER: A

29. If the central bank wants to contract aggregate demand, it can \_\_\_\_\_ the money supply and thereby \_\_\_\_\_ the interest rate.

- A.** decrease; increase
- B.** increase; decrease
- C.** increase; increase
- D.** decrease; decrease

ANSWER: A

30. Shifts in the aggregate-demand curve can cause fluctuations in

- A.** the level of output and in the level of prices.
- B.** the level of output, but not in the level of prices.
- C.** the level of prices, but not in the level of output.
- D.** neither the level of output nor the level of prices.

ANSWER: A

31. Fiscal policy affects the economy

- A.** in both the short and long run.
- B.** only in the long run.

- C. only in the short run.
- D. in neither the short nor the long run.

ANSWER: A

32. The interest-rate effect

- A. is the most important reason, in the case of the United States, for the downward slope of the aggregate-demand curve.
- B. depends on the idea that increases in interest rates increase the quantity of money supplied.
- C. depends on the idea that increases in interest rates increase the quantity of money demanded.
- D. is the least important reason, in the case of the United States, for the downward slope of the aggregate-demand curve.

ANSWER: A

33. If the  $MPC = 4/5$ , then the government purchases multiplier is

- A. 5.
- B.  $4/5$ .
- C.  $5/4$ .
- D. 20.

ANSWER: A

34. In a certain economy, when income is \$1000, consumer spending is \$800. The value of the multiplier for this economy is 2.5. It follows that, when income is \$1020, consumer spending is

- A. \$812. For this economy, an initial increase of \$100 in consumer spending translates into a \$250 increase in aggregate demand.
- B. \$816. For this economy, an initial increase of \$100 in consumer spending translates into a \$400 increase in aggregate demand.
- C. \$816. For this economy, an initial increase of \$100 in consumer spending translates into a \$250 increase in aggregate demand.
- D. \$812. For this economy, an initial increase of \$100 in consumer spending translates into an \$800 increase in aggregate demand.

ANSWER: A

35. If businesses and consumers become pessimistic, the Federal Reserve can attempt to reduce the impact on the price level and real GDP by

- A. increasing the money supply, which lowers interest rates.
- B. increasing the money supply, which raises interest rates.
- C. decreasing the money supply, which raises interest rates.
- D. decreasing the money supply, which lowers interest rates.

ANSWER: A

36. Suppose there was a large increase in net exports. If the Fed wanted to stabilize output, it could

- A. decrease the money supply, which will increase interest rates.
- B. decrease the money supply, which will reduce interest rates.
- C. increase the money supply, which will increase interest rates.
- D. increase the money supply, which will reduce interest rates.

ANSWER: A

37. The Phillips curve started as an observed ----- correlation between the inflation rate and the -----.

- A. negative; unemployment rate

- B. positive; unemployment rate
- C. negative; nominal interest rate
- D. positive; nominal interest rate

ANSWER: A

38. There is a

- A. short-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment.
- B. short-run tradeoff between the actual unemployment rate and the natural rate of unemployment.
- C. long-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment.
- D. long-run tradeoff between the actual unemployment rate and the natural rate of unemployment.

ANSWER: A

39. If the Federal Reserve reduces the rate of money growth and maintains it at the new lower rate, eventually expected inflation will \_\_\_\_\_ and the short-run Phillips curve will shift \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decrease; downward
- B. decrease; upward
- C. increase; downward
- D. increase; upward

ANSWER: A

40. If the Federal Reserve increases the rate at which it increases the money supply, then unemployment is lower

- A. in the short run but not the long run.
- B. in the long run but not the short run.
- C. in the long run and the short run.
- D. in neither the short run nor the long run.

ANSWER: A

### **PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (tổng số câu hỏi + thang điểm từng câu hỏi)**

#### **Câu hỏi 1: (1 điểm)**

A country recently had GDP of \$1,300 billion. Its consumption expenditures were \$700 billion, its government spent \$250 billion, and it had a domestic investment of \$180 billion. What was the value of this country's net capital outflow? Show your work.

ANSWER:

We have,  $Y = C + I + G + NX$

->  $NX = Y - (C + I + G) = 1300 - (700 + 250 + 180) = 170$

Therefore:  $NCO = NX = 170$

#### **Câu hỏi 2: (1 điểm)**

The Vietnamese stock market is not considered for an upgrade by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) (June 21, 2024), assuming this negatively affects the Vietnamese stock index, VN index. Using "Four steps to analyze economic fluctuations" presents how this event affects the short and long-term Vietnamese economy.

ANSWER:

1. Affects C, AD curve
2. C falls, so AD shifts left



3. SR equilibrium at (B) which P and Y lower, unemployment higher  
 4. Over time, PE falls, SRAS shifts right, until LR equilibrium at C. Y, and unemployment back at initial levels.

### ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
<b>I. Trắc nghiệm</b>		<b>8.0</b>	
Câu 1 – 40		0.2	
<b>II. Tự luận</b>		<b>2.0</b>	
<b>Câu hỏi 1</b>	We have, $Y = C + I + G + NX$ $\rightarrow NX = Y - (C + I + G) = 1300 - (700 + 250 + 180) = 170$ Therefore: $NCO = NX = 170$	1.0	
<b>Câu hỏi 2</b>	1. Affects C, AD curve 2. C falls, so AD shifts left 3. SR equilibrium at (B) which P and Y lower, unemployment higher 4. Over time, PE falls, SRAS shifts right, until LR equilibrium at C. Y, and unemployment back at initial levels.	1.0	
	<b>Điểm tổng</b>	<b>10.0</b>	

Người duyệt đề



**ThS.GVC. Trần Thị Bích Dung**

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 05 tháng 07 năm 2024

Giảng viên ra đề



**ThS. Trần Quốc Khánh Cường**