

1. Employment and unemployment have both increased. As a result,

- (a) the unemployment rate necessarily went up.
- (b) the unemployment rate necessarily went down.
- (c) the labour force could have remained constant.
- (d) None of the above

2. What combination of events cannot explain a fall in real GDP per capita?

- (a) GDP deflator and nominal GDP both decrease and population grows.
- (b) GDP deflator and population both increase in the same proportion while nominal GDP remains unchanged.
- (c) GDP deflator does not change, nominal GDP increases, and population contracts.
- (d) None of the above

3. The Phillips curve and Okun's law have in common that

- (a) both express the possibility that the CPI may differ from the GDP deflator.
- (b) both identify the cases in which nominal GDP is equal to real GDP.
- (c) both relate the inflation rate with another variable.
- (d) None of the above

4. Which sentence is not false?

- (a) Moravec's paradox holds that Okun's law is inversely related with the business cycle.
- (b) Technological unemployment is always identical with frictional unemployment.
- (c) In the contractionary phase of the business cycle the unemployment rate tends to rise and, at the same time, the inflation rate tends to fall.
- (d) According to Say's law, the unemployment rate is inversely related to the inflation rate.

5. In an orthodox labour market in which the market equilibrium is always achieved almost instantaneously,

- (a) a shift to the right of the demand for labour raises the wage rate but increases involuntary unemployment.
- (b) voluntary unemployment cannot occur at the market equilibrium.
- (c) the wage rate equals the equilibrium wage rate and the amount of involuntary unemployment is zero.
- (d) None of the above

6. It is not possible to have, simultaneously,

- (a) disinflation and hyperinflation.
- (b) hyperinflation and deflation.
- (c) reflation and inflation.
- (d) None of the above



Write your answers in MINUSCULE (lower case letter) in only ONE of the following tables

Use Table 1 if you give at most one answer to each question

Use Table 2 if you want to give two answers to some question

No answer: +0 · Correct answer: +1 · Incorrect answer: -1/3

**Table 1**

1	2	3	4	5	6

No answer: +0 · Only one answer: if correct, +1; if incorrect, -1/3.

Two answers: if one correct, +1/2; if none correct, -1/2.

**Table 2**

1	2	3	4	5	6