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EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

BLOCK 1: MACROECONOMICS

1. What does Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measure

a) The total value of a country's imports and exports

b) The output produced by all businesses in a country

c) The total output produced by factors of production located within a country

d) The total income of the citizens of a country

2. Which of the following is NOT included in GDP calculations?

a) Household services

b) Government spending

c) Business investments

d) Consumer purchases

3. Inflation is defined as

a) A decrease in the general price level

b) An increase in the overall price level

c) A reduction in the supply of money

d) An increase in the unemployment rate

4. What type of inflation is typically under 5% per year?

a) Galloping inflation

b) Creeping inflation

c) Hyperinflation

d) Deflation

5. Which of the following is a tool of monetary policy?

a) Open market operations

b) Government spending

c) Taxation policies

d) Import quotas

6. The main goal of monetary policy is to

a) Stabilize employment

b) Stabilize prices

c) Increase government revenue

d) Regulate international trade

7. Exchange rates are defined as

a) The interest rate set by the central bank

b) The price of one currency expressed in another currency

c) The balance of trade between two countries

d) The cost of borrowing money

8. An appreciation of a currency means

a) The currency is exchanged for more units of another currency

b) The currency loses value in foreign exchange markets

c) The central bank is lowering interest rates

d) Inflation is increasing

9. Economic growth is best described as

a) The increase in a country's money supply

b) A decrease in the unemployment rate

c) The change in the value of a country's currency

d) The process of increasing the output of goods and services over time

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10.A budget deficit occurs when

a) The government spends less than it collects in taxes

b) The national debt is fully paid off

c) The government spends more than it collects in taxes

d) There is an increase in trade surplus

11.Which of the following is a key instrument of trade policy?

a) Interest rates

b) Export subsidies

c) Inflation control

d) Budget deficits

12.Which of the following is considered an early indicator of a business cycle?

a) Changes in industrial orders

b) Changes in the unemployment rate

c) Decreases in wages

d) Changes in the inflation rate

13.What is the purpose of fiscal policy?

a) To manage the money supply

b) To regulate inflation rates

c) To control the national economy through taxes and government spending

d) To monitor international trade agreements

14.Globalization refers to

a) The expansion and integration of economies around the world

b) The process of increasing a country's GDP

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c) A reduction in foreign trade barriers

d) The appreciation of national currencies

15. **Which of the following is a key factor in environmental sustainability?**

a) Increasing government spending

b) Reducing emissions through green technologies

c) Expanding international trade

d) Increasing the money supply

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SOLUTIONS

BLOCK 1: MACROECONOMICS

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. A
15. B

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ACTION for the CIVIL SOCIETY
IMPACT THAT ECHOES

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