

Econ 202
Homework 4
20 Points

1. The tax multiplier is
 - a. larger than the government spending multiplier.
 - b. smaller than the government spending multiplier.
 - c. the same size as the government spending multiplier.
 - d. exactly twice as large as the consumer spending multiplier.

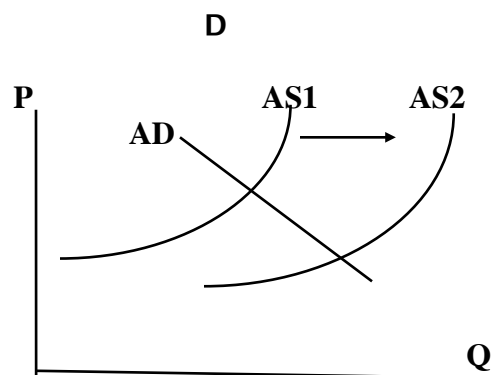
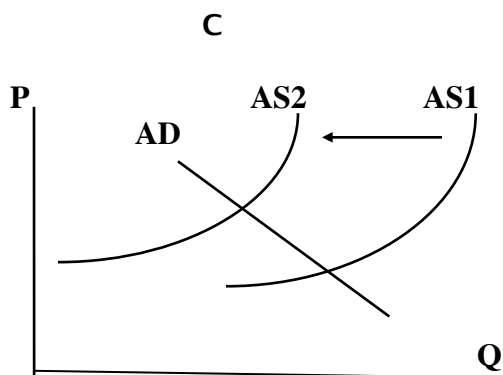
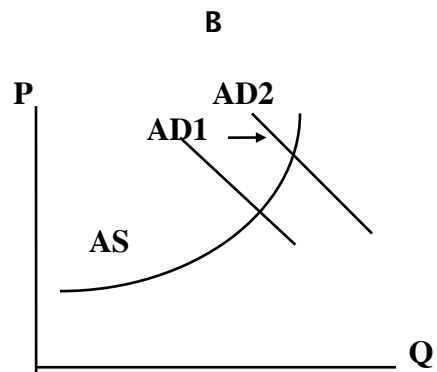
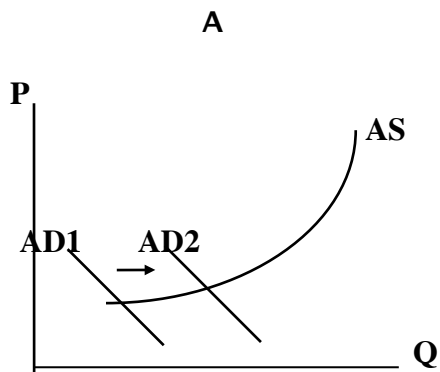
2. The balanced budget multiplier
 - a. results in an economic impact equal to the size of the change in government spending.
 - b. is equal to 1.
 - c. results in stimulus even though taxes are raised.
 - d. All of the above.

3. The tax multiplier is equal to
 - a. $b-t$
 - b. $(1-b)(1-t)$
 - c. $1/(1-b(1-t))$
 - d. $1/(1-b)$

4. Assume the economy is in a severe recession. Which of the following policies would be consistent with Keynesian fiscal policy?
 - a. a legislation requiring the government to balance the budget annually.
 - b. a reduction in agricultural subsidies.
 - c. an increase in corporate income taxes.
 - d. a Congressional proposal to generate a surplus to pay off the national debt.
 - e. an increase in highway construction programs and veteran's benefits.

5. If Congress votes to decrease government spending and at the same time raise corporate taxes,
 - a. the federal government will probably operate with a budget deficit.
 - b. Congress has adopted the proper fiscal policy for combating inflation.
 - c. Congress has adopted the proper fiscal policy for combating a recession.
 - d. Congress has decided to reduce the national debt.
 - e. b and d

6. Which of the following is an appropriate fiscal policy for the government to follow?
- deficit reduction during recession.
 - deficit reduction during inflation.
 - deficit expansion in an inflationary gap.
 - all of the above.
7. An increase in unemployment
- leads to an automatic increase in government expenditures.
 - leads to an automatic reduction in government tax revenues.
 - automatically increases the budget deficit or reduces the budget surplus.
 - all of the above.
8. Which of the following will reduce the deficit, but contract the economy?
- greater government expenditure and lower taxes.
 - greater government expenditure and higher taxes.
 - lower government expenditure and lower taxes.
 - lower government expenditure and higher taxes.
 - all of the above.
9. What percent of the National Debt is owed to foreigners?
- 45%
 - 24%
 - 69%
 - 31%
 - 7%
10. According to the deficit and debt web page, from 2000 to 2011 which discretionary fiscal policy increased the federal debt the most?
- Tax cuts.
 - War spending.
 - Stimulus spending.
 - the recession itself.



11. Which of the graphs above illustrates an expansion that generates rapid inflation but little new output?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

12. Which of the graphs above illustrates an expansion that generates little inflation but lots of new output?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

13. Which of the graphs above illustrates an expansion that generates a drop in prices inflation and lots of new output?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

14. Which of the graphs above illustrates an expansion that generates high inflation and a drop in output?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

15. Which of the graphs above illustrates stagflation?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

16. Which of the graphs above illustrates the Keynesian policy recommendation to end a recession?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

17. Which of the graphs above illustrates the policy recommendation of Supply-Side theory?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

18. Which of the graphs above illustrates the Classical theory criticism of Keynesian theory?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

19. Which of the graphs above best illustrates the impact of the oil crises during the 1970s and early 1980s on the U.S. economy?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.

20. Which of the graphs above best illustrates the recent recovery from the Great Recession?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. None of the above.