

**2023/FYUG/ODD/SEM/
ECODSC-102T/013**

FYUG Odd Semester Exam., 2023

(Held in 2024)

ECONOMICS

(1st Semester)

Course No. : ECODSC-102T

(Introductory Macroeconomics)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

SECTION—A

Answer ten questions, selecting two from each

Unit :

2×10=20

UNIT—I

1. Give examples of any two macroeconomic variables.
2. What do you mean by 'nominal GDP' and 'real GDP'?
3. Why is macroeconomics also known as 'theory of income and employment'?

(2)

UNIT—II

4. Mention the primary functions of money.
5. Mention any two determinants of money supply.
6. What do you mean by 'liquidity trap'?

UNIT—III

7. Define open and suppressed inflations.
8. What do you mean by stagflation?
9. Define structural unemployment.

UNIT—IV

10. Define autonomous and induced investment.
11. Define effective demand.
12. What is inflationary gap?

UNIT—V

13. What do you mean by autonomous items of BOP?

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(Continued)

(3)

14. Mention any two points of differences between BOP and BOT.
15. What do you mean by fixed exchange rate?

SECTION—B

Answer *five* questions, selecting *one* from each

Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

16. Define macroeconomics. Briefly explain the nature and scope of macroeconomics. 2+4+4=10
17. Elaborate the value-added method of measuring national income with the help of hypothetical example.

UNIT—II

18. Critically examine the Keynesian liquidity preference theory.
19. Elaborate the main functions of money. In this connection, also discuss how money has overcome the difficulties of the barter system.

5+5=10

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(Turn Over)

UNIT—III

20. Define multiplier. Discuss the working process of multiplier in the simple Keynesian model. 2+8=10
21. Explain the role of effective demand in the Keynesian theory of income determination.

UNIT—IV

22. Briefly explain the concepts of 'cost-push' and 'demand-pull' inflations with the help of suitable figures. 5+5=10
23. Examine the relationship between inflation and unemployment with the help of Philips curve. Also distinguish between short-run and long-run Philips curves. 6+4=10

UNIT—V

24. Define disequilibrium in BOP. Briefly explain the causes of disequilibrium in BOP. Also suggest some remedial measures. 2+4+4=10
25. Explain the terms 'basic balance', 'net liquidity balance' and 'official settlement balance'. Also summarize these by using numerical notations. 6+4=10

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