

**МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
АСТРАХАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Экономическая теория. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)

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Направление подготовки / специальность	38.05.01 ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ
Направленность (профиль) ОПОП	
Квалификация (степень)	специалист
Форма обучения	очная
Год приема	2021
Курс	1

1. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1. Целью освоения дисциплины «Экономическая теория. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)» является формирование представлений о микроэкономических и макроэкономических основах функционирования экономики.

1.2. Задачи освоения дисциплины:

- формирование представления о работе рыночного механизма, «провалах рынка», роли и месте государства в решении экономических проблем;

- изучение основных положений теории спроса и предложения, теории фирмы, теории эластичности спроса и предложения;

- распознавание типов рыночных структур, формирование представления об их эффективности,

- получение навыков применять знания для решения практических вопросов, связанных с функционированием и развитием фирмы.

- дать представление о совокупности макроэкономических показателей, об основных взаимосвязях в макроэкономике;

- выявить основные положения теории совокупного спроса и совокупного предложения, теории денег, инфляции, безработицы, экономических циклов, международной торговли и финансов;

- прогнозировать последствия денежно-кредитной и бюджетно-налоговой политики;

- уметь применять полученные знания для решения практических вопросов, связанных с функционированием и развитием экономики.

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОПОП

2.1. Учебная дисциплина «Экономическая теория. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)» относится к вариативной части.

2.2. Дисциплина «Экономическая теория. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)» базируется на знаниях, полученных в рамках школьных курсов «Иностранный язык» (английский язык) и «Экономика» или соответствующих дисциплин среднего профессионального образования.

2.3. Перечень последующих учебных дисциплин, для которых необходимы знания, умения и навыки, формируемые данной учебной дисциплиной:

- «Макроэкономика-2. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)», «Микроэкономика-2. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)», «Институциональная экономика», «Финансы», «Экономика труда», «Теория отраслевых рынков. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)», «Микроэкономика-2», «Микроэкономика-2» и др.

3. КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫЕ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Процесс изучения дисциплины (модуля) направлен на формирование элементов следующих компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО и ОПОП ВО по данному направлению подготовки (специальности):

а) общекультурных (ОК):

- способность к логическому мышлению, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь, вести полемику и дискуссии (ОК-7);

- способность к деловому общению, профессиональной коммуникации на одном из иностранных языков (ОК-11).

б) общепрофессиональных (ОПК): -;

в) профессиональных (ПК): -.

Таблица 1
Декомпозиция результатов обучения

Код компетенции	Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины		
	Знать	Уметь	Владеть
ОК-7	нормы, правила и способы создания письменных и устных текстов, а также грамматику, обеспечивающую коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении.	логически верно, аргументировано строить устную и письменную речь, вести дискуссию на английском языке в учебно-профессиональной сфере.	навыками создания устной и письменной речи, ведения дискуссии на английском языке в учебно-профессиональной сфере.
ОК-11	базовую общеупотребительную лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, базовые грамматические темы иностранного языка, обеспечивающие коммуникацию по профилю специальности.	- использовать знание иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности и межличностном общении; - читать и переводить иноязычную литературу, строить связные устные и письменные высказывания, кратко обосновать и объяснить свою точку зрения по актуальной проблеме.	- основами делового общения в устных и письменных формах; иностранным языком в объеме, необходимом для получения информации из зарубежных источников; - техникой ведения деловой беседы и переписки, лексикой, необходимой для осуществления данных задач в профессиональной коммуникативной среде.

4. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Объем дисциплины 4 зачетные единицы - 144 часа, из них на контактную работу обучающихся с преподавателем - 72 ч. практических; 72 ч. самостоятельная работа.

Таблица 2.
Структура и содержание дисциплины (модуля)

№ п/п	Наименование радела (темы)	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Контактная работа (в часах)			Самостоят. работа		Формы текущего контроля успеваемости (по неделям семестра) Форма промежуточной аттестации (по семестрам)
				Л	ПЗ	ЛР	КР	СР	
1	Theme 1. Introduction in economic theory	1	1-4		8			8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №1
2	Theme 2. Demand and Supply: How markets works	1	5-8		8			8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №2

3	Theme 3. Markets and Welfare	1	9-12		8		8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №3
4	Theme 4. The economics of the public sector	1	13-15		6		6	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №4
5	Theme 5. Firm behavior and the organization of industry. Factors markets.	1	16-18		6		6	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №5
ИТОГО					36		36	ЗАЧЕТ
6	Theme 6. Measuring the Costs of Living. Production and Growth.	2	1-4		8		8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №6
7	Theme 7. Financial institutions in economy.	2	5-8		8		8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №7
8	Theme 8. Unemployment and its natural rate.	2	9-11		6		6	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №8
9	Theme 9. The Monetary system..	2	12-14		6		6	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №9
10	Theme 10. Money growth and Inflation.	2	15-18		8		8	Опрос, рейтинговая контрольная работа №10
ИТОГО					36		36	ЗАЧЕТ С ОЦЕНКОЙ
ИТОГО					72		72	

Условные обозначения:

Л – занятия лекционного типа; ПЗ – практические занятия, ЛР – лабораторные работы; КР – курсовая работа; СР – самостоятельная работа по отдельным темам

Таблица 3.
Матрица соотнесения тем/разделов учебной дисциплины/модуля и формируемых в них компетенций

Темы, разделы дисциплины	Кол-во часов	Компетенции		общее количество компетенций
		ОК-7	ОК-11	
Theme 1. Introduction in economic theory	16	+	+	2
Theme 2. Demand and Supply: How markets works	16	+	+	2
Theme 3. Markets and Welfare	16	+	+	2
Theme 4. The economics of the public sector	12	+	+	2
Theme 5. Firm behavior and the organization of industry. Factors markets.	12	+	+	2
Theme 6. Measuring the Costs of Living. Production and Growth.	16	+	+	2
Theme 7. Financial institutions in economy.	16	+	+	2
Theme 8. Unemployment and its natural rate.	12	+	+	2
Theme 9. The Monetary system.	12	+	+	2

Theme 10. Money growth and Inflation.	16	+	+	2
Итого	144			

5. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

5.1. Указания по организации и проведению лекционных, практических (семинарских) и лабораторных занятий с перечнем учебно-методического обеспечения.

Самостоятельная работа студентов по дисциплине «Экономическая теория. Практическое приложение (на английском языке)» предполагает подготовку к каждому семинарскому занятию, включающую работу с учебной, научной и справочной литературой, а также проработку ключевых терминов по каждой теме.

Проверка выполнения заданий осуществляется на семинарских занятиях как с помощью устных выступлений студентов и их коллективного обсуждения, так и с помощью письменной контрольной работы, включающей в себя тестовые задания и вопросы, требующие развернутый ответ. Самостоятельная работа заключается в более глубоком и разностороннем изучении тем учебной программы по курсу дисциплины и рекомендованной литературы. Также возможны задания в виде поиска необходимой информации на специализированных интернет-ресурсах и других источниках.

Контроль выполненной работы осуществляется на очередном семинарском занятии в форме устного опроса, собеседования, либо выполнения письменной контрольной работы и т.д. Задания письменных работ также могут включать вопросы множественного выбора, открытые и дискуссионные вопросы.

В конце каждого семестра предусмотрен зачет.

5.2. Указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины (модулю)

Таблица 4.

Содержание самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Номер радела (темы)	Темы/вопросы, выносимые на самостоятельное изучение	Кол-во часов	Формы работы
1	Блага, потребности, ресурсы. Граница производственных возможностей. Экономические системы. Экономическая взаимосвязь и выгоды, которые приносит торговля. Сравнительное и абсолютное преимущество.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
2	Рынок. Спрос и предложение. Рыночное равновесие и механизм его достижения. Эластичность спроса и предложения. Условие максимизации доходов продавцов. Прямое и косвенное регулирование цен государством.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
3	Определение экономической эффективности. Общий излишек, излишек производителя и потребительский излишек. Влияние изменения цен на уровень благосостояния. Издержки налогообложения, международная торговля и общественное благосостояние.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к

			рейтинговой контрольной работе.
4	Внешние эффекты. Частные решения проблем внешних эффектов. Политическое решение проблем внешних эффектов. Общественные блага. Общие ресурсы. Налоги и эффективность. Налоги и справедливость.	6	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
5	Валовой доход и прибыль. Условие максимизации прибыли. Средние, предельные и общие издержки фирмы в коротком и долгом периоде. Решение конкурентной фирмы об объеме производства в коротком и долгом периоде. Совершенно конкурентная фирма: условия получения максимальной прибыли, временного прекращения производства и закрытия. Олигополия. Монополистическая конкуренция. Факторы труда, земли и капитала.	6	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
6	Доходы и расходы в экономике. Измерение ВВП. Составляющие ВВП. Уровень ВВП и экономическое благосостояние. Индекс потребительских цен. Корректировка экономических параметров с учетом эффекта инфляции. Производство и экономический рост. Производительность труда и определяющие ее факторы. Экономический рост и политика государства.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
7	Финансовые рынки. Финансовые посредники. Сбережения и инвестиции. Рынок заемных средств. Политика в отношении налогов, сбережений и инвестиций.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
8	Определение понятия безработицы. Законы и минимальной заработной плате. Теория эффективной заработной платы. Поиск работы.	6	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
9	Роль и значение денег. Функции денег. Сущность центральных банков. Банки и предложение денег. Денежный мультипликатор. Финансовые инструменты денежного контроля.	6	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к рейтинговой контрольной работе.
10	Уровень цен и ценность денег. Предложение денег, спрос на деньги и денежное равновесие. Уравнение количественной теории денег. Издержки инфляции.	8	Работа с учебно-научной и справочной литературой. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Подготовка к

			рейтинговой контрольной работе.
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5.3. Виды и формы письменных работ, предусмотренных при освоении дисциплины, выполняемые обучающимися самостоятельно.

Самостоятельная работа студентов, направленная на углубление и закрепление знаний студента, развитие практических умений, включает в себя:

- поиск и обзор литературы и электронных источников информации по индивидуально заданной проблеме курса,

- выполнение домашних заданий,
- перевод текстов с иностранных языков,
- изучение тем, вынесенных на самостоятельную проработку,
- подготовку, к практическим занятиям,
- подготовку к контрольной работе, к зачету.

Контроль самостоятельной работы осуществляется в виде:

- проверки выполнения контрольных работ,
- устных опросов,
- анализа выполнения самостоятельных домашних заданий,
- презентации результатов самостоятельной работы в группе.

6. ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

6.1. Образовательные технологии

№	Формы	Описание
1.	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу
2.	Дискуссии	Обсуждение какого-либо вопроса с намерением достичь взаимоприемлемого решения. Дискуссия является разновидностью спора, близка к полемике, и представляет собой серию утверждений, по очереди высказываемых участниками.

6.2. Информационные технологии

- использование электронных учебников и различных сайтов (электронные библиотеки, журналы и т.д.) как источник информации;

- использование возможностей электронной почты преподавателя;

- использование электронных учебных пособий, использованием презентаций и т.д.).

6.3. Перечень программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем

Лицензионное программное обеспечение:

Наименование программного обеспечения	Назначение
Adobe Reader	Программа для просмотра электронных документов
Mozilla FireFox	Браузер
Microsoft Office 2013, Microsoft Office Project 2013, Microsoft Office Visio 2013	Офисная программа
7-zip	Архиватор
Microsoft Windows 7 Professional	Операционная система
Kaspersky Endpoint Security	Средство антивирусной защиты

Современные профессиональные базы данных, информационные справочные системы:

- Электронный каталог Научной библиотеки АГУ на базе MARK SQL НПО «Информ-систем». <https://library.asu.edu.ru>
- Электронный каталог «Научные журналы АГУ». <http://journal.asu.edu.ru/>
- Универсальная справочно-информационная полнотекстовая база данных периодических изданий ООО "ИВИС". <http://dlib.eastview.com>
- Справочная правовая система КонсультантПлюс. <http://www.consultant.ru>
- Информационно-правовое обеспечение «Система ГАРАНТ». <http://garant-astrakhan.ru>

7. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

7.1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств.

Таблица 5.

Соответствие изучаемых разделов, результатов обучения и оценочных средств

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы дисциплины (модуля)	Код контролируемой компетенции (компетенций)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Theme 1. Introduction in economic theory	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №1
2	Theme 2. Demand and Supply: How markets works	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №2
3	Theme 3. Markets and Welfare	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №3
4	Theme 4. The economics of the public sector	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №4
5	Theme 5. Firm behavior and the organization of industry. Factors markets.	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №5
6	Theme 6. Measuring the Costs of Living. Production and Growth.	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №6
7	Theme 7. Financial institutions in economy.	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №7
8	Theme 8. Unemployment and its natural rate.	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №8
9	Theme 9. The Monetary system..	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №9
10	Theme 10. Money growth and Inflation.	ОК-7, ОК-11	Дискуссия, контрольная работа №10

7.2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания.

Таблица 6

Показатели оценивания результатов обучения в виде знаний

Шкала оценивания	Критерии оценивания
5 «отлично»	демонстрирует глубокое знание теоретического материала, умение обоснованно излагать свои мысли по обсуждаемым вопросам, способность

	полно, правильно и аргументированно отвечать на вопросы, приводить примеры
4 «хорошо»	демонстрирует знание теоретического материала, его последовательное изложение, способность приводить примеры, допускает единичные ошибки, исправляемые после замечания преподавателя
3 «удовлетворительно»	демонстрирует неполное, фрагментарное знание теоретического материала, требующее наводящих вопросов преподавателя, допускает существенные ошибки в его изложении, затрудняется в приведении примеров и формулировке выводов
2 «неудовлетворительно»	демонстрирует существенные пробелы в знании теоретического материала, не способен его изложить и ответить на наводящие вопросы преподавателя, не может привести примеры

Таблица 7

Показатели оценивания результатов обучения в виде умений и владений

Шкала оценивания	Критерии оценивания
5 «отлично»	демонстрирует способность применять знание теоретического материала при выполнении заданий, последовательно и правильно выполняет задания, умеет обоснованно излагать свои мысли и делать необходимые выводы
4 «хорошо»	демонстрирует способность применять знание теоретического материала при выполнении заданий, последовательно и правильно выполняет задания, умеет обоснованно излагать свои мысли и делать необходимые выводы, допускает единичные ошибки, исправляемые после замечания преподавателя
3 «удовлетворительно»	демонстрирует отдельные, несистематизированные навыки, не способен применить знание теоретического материала при выполнении заданий, испытывает затруднения и допускает ошибки при выполнении заданий, выполняет задание при подсказке преподавателя, затрудняется в формулировке выводов
2 «неудовлетворительно»	не способен правильно выполнить задание

Критерии оценивания дискуссии:

– «отлично» – студент активно участвует в учебной дискуссии, правильно отвечает на поставленные вопросы, умеет оценивать факты, самостоятельно рассуждает, отличается способностью обосновать выводы и разъяснять их в логической последовательности;

– «хорошо» – студент активно участвует в учебной дискуссии, допускает незначительные ошибки при ответе на поставленные вопросы, умеет оценивать факты, самостоятельно рассуждает, отличается способностью обосновать выводы и разъяснять их в логической последовательности, но допускает отдельные неточности;

– «удовлетворительно» – студент не проявляет активности в дискуссии, допускает многочисленные ошибки при ответе на поставленные вопросы, не может теоретически обосновать некоторые выводы, в рассуждениях допускаются серьезные ошибки.

– «неудовлетворительно» – студент не участвует в дискуссии, не может правильно ответить на поставленные вопросы, отсутствует или имеется лишь частичное представление о теме, в рассуждениях допускаются серьезные ошибки.

Критерии оценки контрольной работы

- «отлично» – правильных ответов от 90-100%;
- «хорошо» – правильных ответов от 70-90%;
- «удовлетворительно» – правильных ответов от 40-70%.
- «неудовлетворительно» – правильных ответов менее 40%.

Критерии оценивания зачета/экзамена

- «отлично» - Дан ответ на два вопроса билета, ответ правильный, логически выстроен, использованы верные модели и профессиональная терминология.

- «хорошо» - дан ответ на все два вопроса билета, ответ в целом правильный, использованы верные модели и профессиональная терминология. Однако в логике ответа имеются серьезные недостатки

- «удовлетворительно» - даны ответы на два вопроса билета, ответы содержат существенные ошибки, профессиональная терминология использована частично. Допускается ответ на один вопрос из билета. Данный ответ должен быть правильным, логически выстроен, использованы верные модели и профессиональная терминология.

- «неудовлетворительно» - ответы на все вопросы неправильные или неполные, не использована профессиональная терминология, не использованы модели или модели использованы не верно.

7.3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности.

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №1:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Which of the following is not included in the circular-flow diagram:
A) firms
B) households
C) factors of production
D) activities of the state
2. If the point is on the border of production opportunities, it means:
A) Inefficient production
B) Efficient production level
C) Unattainable level of production
3. Which of the following applies to microeconomics:
A) The firm's decision to reduce the input capital
B) The impact of net foreign investment on the exchange rate
C) Consequences of state interference in establishing market prices
D) Establishment of an optimal price by a monopolist
4. Which of the following refers to normative statements:
A) The inflation index fell to 5%.
B) The level of income in the US is higher than in Russia.
C) To reduce the inflation rate, it is necessary to increase the interest rate
D) The sharp increase in taxes on manufacturers of alcoholic beverages will lead to an increase in prices for them.
5. Which of the following relates to the opportunity costs:
A) Remuneration of employees
B) Investments in new production
C) Salary, which you lose when you start your own business
D) Expenses for the acquisition of a new machine

6. In which cases is the intervention of the state in the functioning of the market justified:
- regulation of market prices
 - tax collection for road repairs
 - Separation of Gazprom into several independent companies
 - banning the discharge of factory waste into the river
7. When a society cannot produce all the goods and services people wish to have it is said that the economy is experiencing
- scarcity.
 - communism.
 - externalities.
 - market failure.
8. Which of the following is NOT a major area of study for economists?
- how people make decisions
 - how countries choose national leaders
 - how people interact with each other
 - how forces and trends affect the overall economy
9. A rational decision maker takes an action only if the
- marginal benefit is less than the marginal cost.
 - marginal benefit is greater than the marginal cost.
 - average benefit is greater than the average cost.
 - marginal benefit is greater than both the average cost and the marginal cost.
10. An economic outcome is said to be efficient if the economy is
- using all of the resources it has available.
 - conserving on resources and not using all it has.
 - getting all it can from the scarce resources it has available.
 - able to produce more than its current production without additional resources.
- II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:
- A) Economists use the term «market failure» to refer to a situation in which the market can allocate resources efficiently.
- B) The economy can produce at any point on or inside the production possibilities frontier, but it cannot produce at points outside the frontier.
- C) The producer who has the smaller opportunity cost of producing a good is said to have a comparative advantage in producing that good.
- III. Explain how absolute advantage and comparative advantage differ. Give some examples.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

- Economics is defined as the study of
 - business.
 - how society manages its scarce resources.
 - central planning.
 - government regulation.
- Economists use models in order to
 - learn how the economy works.
 - make their profession appear more precise.
 - make economics difficult for students.
 - make sure that all of the details of the economy are included in their analysis.
- In the circular-flow diagram, firms are sellers in
 - the goods and services market.
 - the factors of production market.
 - both markets.
 - neither market.

4. Which is the most accurate statement about trade?
- Trade can make every nation better off.
 - Trade makes some nations better off and others worse off.
 - Trading for a good can make a nation better off only if the nation cannot produce that good itself.
 - Trade helps rich nations and hurts poor nations
5. The “invisible hand” directs economic activity through
- advertising.
 - prices.
 - central planning.
 - government regulations.
6. When a production possibilities frontier shifts outward, it is demonstrating the concept of
- tradeoffs.
 - efficiency.
 - economic growth.
 - opportunity cost.
7. The principle of absolute advantage refers to the situation in which one producer:
- can produce a good in greater quantities than other producers.
 - can produce a good using less resources than other producers.
 - is able to produce exactly the same quantity of a good as other producers.
 - has access to more resources than other producers.
8. The principle of comparative advantage suggests all of the following, EXCEPT:
- specialization allows producers to become more efficient.
 - free trade tends to cause bankruptcies and high unemployment.
 - free trade allows producers to specialize.
 - as producers become more efficient, overall production increases, making everybody better off.
9. Which of the following would be considered a topic of study in macroeconomics?
- the impact of agricultural price support programs in the cotton industry
 - the effect on U.S. steel producers of an import quota imposed on foreign steel
 - the effect of an increase in the price of imported oil on the U.S. inflation rate
 - the effect of an increase in the price of imported coffee beans on the U.S. coffee industry
10. Suppose that engaging in free trade means we have to stop making cars, which could cause American car manufacturers to reduce output and could cause people to lose jobs. Is it worth it having free trade?
- Yes, because in spite of the lost jobs, we still want to get along with other nations.
 - Yes, because the gains outweigh the losses: new businesses and new jobs will flourish in other industries.
 - No, because we need to protect our jobs.
 - No, because our wages would have to fall drastically to make us remain competitive with low wage countries.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- Scarcity means that there is less of a good or resource available than people wish to have.
- Normative statements describe how the world is, while positive statements prescribe how the world should be.
- Nations should specialize in producing those goods for which they have an absolute advantage.

III. Using this outline, draw a circular-flow diagram representing the interactions between households and firms in a simple economy. Explain briefly the various parts of the diagram.

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №2:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Buyers and sellers who have no influence on market price are referred to as
 - a. price makers.
 - b. market pawns.
 - c. price takers.
 - d. powerless.
2. Which of the following would NOT be a determinant of demand?
 - a. the price of related goods
 - b. income
 - c. tastes
 - d. the prices of the inputs used to produce the good
3. A leftward shift in supply is
 - a. an increase in supply.
 - b. a decrease in supply.
 - c. a decrease in quantity supplied.
 - d. an increase in quantity supplied.
4. An inelastic demand means that
 - a. consumers hardly respond to a change in price.
 - b. consumers respond substantially to a change in price.
 - c. consumers respond directly to a change in income.
 - d. the change in quantity demanded is equal to the change in price.
5. The elasticity of demand for luxuries tends to be
 - a. greater than 1.
 - b. less than 1.
 - c. equal to 1.
 - d. equal to 0.
6. A perfectly elastic demand curve will be
 - a. vertical.
 - b. horizontal.
 - c. downward sloping to the right.
 - d. upward sloping to the right.
7. If a change in the price of a good results in no change in total revenue,
 - a. the demand for the good must be elastic.
 - b. the demand for the good must be inelastic.
 - c. the demand for the good must be unit elastic.
 - d. buyers must not respond very much to a change in price.
8. A price ceiling that is not binding will
 - a. cause a surplus in the market.
 - b. cause a shortage in the market.
 - c. cause the market to be less efficient.
 - d. have no effect on the market price.
9. When OPEC raised the price of crude oil in the 1970s, it caused the
 - a. demand for gasoline to increase.
 - b. demand for gasoline to decrease.
 - c. supply of gasoline to increase.
 - d. supply of gasoline to decrease.
10. A tax placed on the seller of a good
 - a. raises the price buyers pay and lowers the price sellers receive.

- b. lowers the price buyers pay and raises the price sellers receive.
- c. raises both the price buyers pay and the price sellers receive.
- d. lowers both the price buyers pay and the price sellers receive.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. The law of demand states that the quantity demanded of a product is positively related to price.

B. If buyers of a product are required to pay a tax, the demand curve for the product will shift downward by exactly the size of the tax.

C. Supply tends to be more elastic in the short run and more inelastic in the long run.

III. How does elasticity affect the burden of a tax? Justify your answer using supply and demand diagrams.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. An example of complementary goods would be
 - a. hamburgers and hot dogs.
 - b. lawnmowers and automobiles.
 - c. hamburgers and fries.
 - d. Coke and Pepsi.
2. The law of demand says that when price
 - a. rises, quantity demanded falls.
 - b. rises, quantity demanded rises also.
 - c. falls, quantity supplied rises.
 - d. falls, quantity supplied falls also.
3. When the price is higher than the equilibrium price,
 - a. a shortage will exist.
 - b. buyers desire to purchase more than is produced.
 - c. sellers desire to produce and sell more than buyers wish to purchase.
 - d. quantity demanded equals quantity supplied.
4. If a good is a necessity, demand for the good would tend to be
 - a. elastic.
 - b. horizontal.
 - c. unit elastic.
 - d. inelastic.
5. When the price of kittens was \$25 each, the pet shop sold 20 per month. When they raised the price to \$35 each, they sold 14 per month. The elasticity of demand for kittens would be
 - a. 1.66.
 - b. 1.06.
 - c. 0.94.
 - d. 0.60.
6. Which of the following would you expect to have the highest income elasticity of demand?
 - a. water
 - b. diamonds
 - c. hamburgers
 - d. housing
7. If an increase in income results in a decrease in the quantity demanded of a good, then the good is
 - a. an inferior good.
 - b. a necessity.
 - c. a normal good.
 - d. a luxury
8. A legal minimum price at which a good can be sold is a price
 - a. cut.

- b. stabilization.
- c. ceiling.
- d. floor.

9. Rent control is

- a. a common example of a social problem solved by government regulation.
- b. a common example of a price ceiling.
- c. the most effective way to provide affordable housing.
- d. the most efficient way to allocate housing.

10. A tax of \$0.10 per bar on the sellers of Snickers will cause the

- a. supply curve of Snickers to shift down by \$0.10.
- b. supply curve of Snickers to shift up by \$0.10.
- c. supply curve of Snickers to shift down by \$0.05.
- d. demand curve of Snickers to shift up by \$0.10.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. If buyers of a product are required to pay a tax, the demand curve for the product will shift downward by exactly the size of the tax

B. If the price elasticity of demand is equal to 0, demand is unit elastic.

C. The law of supply states that other things equal, when the price of a good rises, the quantity supplied of the good falls

III. Using a supply-demand diagram, show a labor market with a binding minimum wage. Now, use the diagram to show those who are helped by the minimum wage, and those who are hurt by the minimum wage.

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №3:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Welfare economics is the study of

- a. the well-being of less fortunate people.
- b. welfare programs in the United States.
- c. the effect of income redistribution on work effort.
- d. how the allocation of resources affects economic well-being.

2. Willingness to pay measures the

a. amount a buyer is willing to pay for a good minus the amount the buyer actually pays for it.

b. amount a seller actually receives for a good minus the minimum amount the seller is willing to accept.

c. maximum amount a buyer is willing to pay minus the minimum amount a seller is willing to accept.

d. maximum amount that a buyer will pay for a good.

3. Shannon buys a new CD player for her car for \$135. She receives consumer surplus of \$25 on her purchase. Her willingness to pay is

- a. \$25.
- b. \$110.
- c. \$135.
- d. \$160.

4. Producer surplus is the area

- a. under the supply curve.
- b. between the supply and demand curves.
- c. below the price and above the supply curve.
- d. under the demand curve, and above the price.

5. Economic analysis uses which of the following to judge the effect of taxes on economic welfare?
- government spending
 - consumer and producer surplus
 - equilibrium price and quantity
 - opportunity cost
6. The amount of deadweight loss that will result from a tax is determined by the
- price elasticity of demand and supply.
 - number of buyers of the product in the market.
 - number of suppliers of the product in the market.
 - percentage of the purchase price the tax amounts to.
7. If the supply of a good is relatively elastic, changing the price causes
- a relatively small change in the amounts that buyers are willing to buy.
 - a relatively small change in the amounts sellers are willing to sell.
 - a relatively large change in the amounts sellers are willing to sell.
 - no change in the amounts sellers are willing to sell.
8. When two countries choose to engage in international trade,
- both countries will benefit.
 - one country benefits while the other country loses.
 - since it is an exchange, neither country benefits nor loses.
 - we would need additional information to determine if either country benefits.
9. When a country allows free trade,
- the domestic price will be greater than the world price.
 - the domestic price will be lower than the world price.
 - the domestic price will equal the world price.
 - it does not matter what the world price is; the domestic price is the prevailing price.
10. To correctly analyze the welfare effects of free trade on an economy, economists must assume that the country
- has a comparative advantage in the product.
 - is the only producer of the product.
 - is a price taker.
 - has an absolute advantage in the product.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. Total surplus in a market can be measured as the area below the supply curve and the area above the demand curve.
- B. A tax on a good causes the size of the market to increase.
- C. Without free trade, the domestic price of a good must be equal to the world price of a good.
- III. Using demand and supply diagrams, show the difference in deadweight loss between a market with inelastic demand and supply curves and a market with elastic demand and supply curves.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Consumer surplus is
- a buyer's willingness to pay minus the price.
 - a buyer's willingness to pay plus the price.
 - the price of the product minus the buyer's willingness to pay.
 - when the buyer's willingness to pay and the price of the product are equal
2. Denise values a stainless steel dishwasher for her new house at \$500, but buys it for \$350. Denise's willingness to pay is
- \$150.
 - \$350.
 - \$500.

- d. \$850.
3. A supply curve can be used to measure producer surplus because it reflects
 - a. the actions of sellers.
 - b. quantity supplied.
 - c. sellers' costs.
 - d. the amount that will be purchased by consumers in the market.
 4. Whether a tax is levied on the buyer or seller of the good does not matter because
 - a. sellers always bear the full burden of the tax.
 - b. buyers always bear the full burden of the tax.
 - c. buyers and sellers will share the burden of the tax.
 - d. sellers bear the full burden if the tax is levied on them, and buyers bear the full burden if the tax is levied on them.
 5. The benefit received by the government from a tax is measured by
 - a. deadweight loss.
 - b. tax revenue.
 - c. equilibrium
 6. Total surplus with a tax is equal to
 - a. consumer surplus and producer surplus.
 - b. consumer surplus minus producer surplus.
 - c. consumer surplus, producer surplus, and total surplus.
 - d. consumer surplus, producer surplus, and tax revenue
 7. Countries usually impose restrictions on free foreign trade to protect
 - a. foreign producers.
 - b. foreign consumers.
 - c. domestic producers.
 - d. domestic consumers.
 8. If the world price of a product is higher than a country's domestic price we know that country
 - a. should import that product.
 - b. should no longer produce that product.
 - c. has a comparative advantage in that product.
 - d. could benefit by imposing a tariff on that product.
 9. When a country allows trade and becomes an exporter of a good consumer surplus
 - a. and producer surplus will increase.
 - b. and producer surplus will decrease.
 - c. will increase and producer surplus will decrease.
 - d. will decrease and producer surplus will increase.
 10. Trade is beneficial because it
 - a. creates jobs for middlemen.
 - b. creates jobs for shippers.
 - c. allows each nation to apply economic pressure on other nations.
 - d. allows each nation to specialize in doing what it does best.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. In order for market outcomes to maximize the total benefits to buyers and sellers, the markets must be perfectly competitive.
 - B. The more inelastic the demand and supply curves, the greater the deadweight loss of a tax.
 - C. The sum of consumer and producer surplus measures the total benefits that buyers and sellers receive in a market.
- III. Illustrate on three demand and supply graphs how the size of a tax (small, medium and large) can alter total revenue and deadweight loss.

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №4:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Which of the following would NOT be considered a negative externality?
 - a. Smelter, Inc. creates steel and pollution in Anytown, U.S.A.
 - b. Your friend buys a new puppy that barks every night.
 - c. You have an adverse reaction to a medication your doctor prescribed for you.
 - d. Your neighbor buys the most powerful stereo money can buy for his patio
2. When negative externalities are present in a market
 - a. private costs will be greater than social costs.
 - b. social costs will be greater than private costs.
 - c. government regulation to resolve the problem is always necessary.
 - d. the market will not be able to reach any equilibrium situation.
3. the government intervenes in markets with externalities it does so to
 - a. increase production when negative externalities are present.
 - b. protect interests of bystanders.
 - c. make certain all benefits are received by market participants.
 - d. better coordinate the action of buyers and sellers.
4. Goods that are both excludable and rival would be considered
 - a. natural monopolies.
 - b. common resources.
 - c. public goods.
 - d. private goods.
5. Both public goods and common resources are
 - a. rival.
 - b. nonrival.
 - c. excludable.
 - d. nonexcludable.
6. Because general knowledge is not excludable
 - a. the government contributes to its production.
 - b. the cost generally outweighs the benefit to society.
 - c. private markets would choose to not supply any general knowledge to society.
 - d. general knowledge cannot be “supplied” to the market by anyone since it is not a product.
7. The Tragedy of the Commons results when a good is
 - a. rival and not excludable.
 - b. excludable and not rival.
 - c. both rival and excludable.
 - d. neither rival nor excludable.
8. Most people agree that the tax system
 - a. should be both efficient and equitable.
 - b. cannot raise enough revenue to cover government expenditures.
 - c. could raise more revenue if tax rates were lowered.
 - d. should be rewritten to require everyone to pay the same percentage of their income to taxes.
9. Deadweight losses occur in markets in which
 - a. firms decide to downsize.
 - b. the government imposes a tax.
 - c. profits fall because of low consumer demand.
 - d. equilibrium price rises, causing a loss in consumer surplus.
10. The average tax rate measures the

- a. fraction of spending paid in taxes.
- b. fraction of income paid in taxes.
- c. incremental rate of tax on income.
- d. average deadweight loss from all taxes.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. Negative externalities lead markets to produce a smaller quantity of a good than is socially desirable, while positive externalities lead markets to produce a larger quantity of a good than is socially desirable.

B. Clean air and clean water are both public goods.

C. Lump-sum taxes are equitable but not efficient.

III. Using a supply and demand diagram, demonstrate how a positive externality leads to market inefficiency. How might the government help to eliminate this inefficiency?.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. An externality is the impact of
 - a. society's decisions on the well-being of society.
 - b. a person's actions on that person's well-being.
 - c. one person's actions on the well-being of a bystander.
 - d. society's decisions on the well-being of one person in the society.
2. A fertilizer plant emits a very foul odor during the production process. If the government forces the plant to internalize this negative externality, then the
 - a. supply curve for fertilizer would shift to the right (down).
 - b. supply curve for fertilizer would shift to the left (up).
 - c. demand curve for fertilizer would shift to the right (down).
 - d. demand curve for fertilizer would shift to the left (up).
3. A market that experiences a positive externality will also experience a
 - a. smaller market output and a higher market price than is optimal.
 - b. greater market output and lower market price than is optimal.
 - c. greater market output and higher market price than is optimal.
 - d. smaller market output and lower market price than is optimal.
4. Employing a lawyer to draft and enforce a private contract between parties wishing to solve an externality problem is an example of
 - a. an opportunity cost.
 - b. an implicit cost.
 - c. a sunk cost.
 - d. a transaction cost
5. A good is excludable if
 - a. one person's use of the good diminishes another person's enjoyment of it.
 - b. the government can regulate its availability.
 - c. it is not a normal good.
 - d. people can be prevented from using it.
6. Goods that are nonexcludable and nonrival are
 - a. public goods.
 - b. private goods.
 - c. natural monopolies.
 - d. common resources.
7. For both public goods and common resources, an externality arises because
 - a. something of value has no price attached to it.
 - b. the goods are undervalued by society.
 - c. the social optimum level of output is lower than the market equilibrium's.
 - d. All of the above are correct.

8. High marginal tax rates
 - a. distort incentives to work.
 - b. are used to encourage saving behavior.
 - c. will invariably lead to lower average tax rates.
 - d. are not associated with deadweight losses.
9. The most efficient tax possible is a
 - a. marginal income tax.
 - b. lump-sum tax.
 - c. consumption tax.
 - d. Corporate profit tax.
10. Vertical equity and horizontal equity are associated with
 - a. the benefits principle of taxation.
 - b. the ability-to-pay principle of taxation.
 - c. taxes that have no deadweight losses.
 - d. falling marginal tax rates.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. A technology spillover is a type of negative externality
- B. A free-rider is someone who receives the benefit of a good but avoids paying for it.
- C. Vertical equity is not consistent with a regressive tax structure.
- III. Using a supply and demand diagram, demonstrate how a negative externality leads to market inefficiency. How might the government help to eliminate this inefficiency?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №5:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Economic profit is equal to
 - a. total revenue minus the explicit cost of producing goods and services.
 - b. total revenue minus the opportunity cost of producing goods and services.
 - c. total revenue minus the accounting cost of producing goods and services.
 - d. average revenue minus the average cost of producing the last unit of a good or service.
2. Average fixed cost will be
 - a. always rising.
 - b. always falling.
 - c. U-shaped.
 - d. constant.
3. The efficient scale of the firm is the quantity of output that
 - a. maximizes marginal product.
 - b. maximizes profit.
 - c. minimizes average total cost.
 - d. minimizes average variable cost.
4. In the long run, a profit maximizing firm will choose to exit a market when
 - a. fixed costs exceed sunk costs.
 - b. revenue from production is less than total costs.
 - c. average fixed cost is rising.
 - d. marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue at the current level of production
5. When a firm in a competitive market produces 10 units of output, it has a marginal revenue of \$5.00. What would be the firm's total revenue when it produces 3 units of output?
 - a. \$15
 - b. \$50
 - c. \$65
 - d. cannot be determined from the information given

6. When calculating marginal cost, what must the firm know?
 - a. fixed cost
 - b. sunk cost
 - c. variable cost
 - d. all of the above
7. When an industry is a natural monopoly,
 - a. it is characterized by constant returns to scale.
 - b. it is characterized by diseconomies of scale.
 - c. a larger number of firms may lead to a lower average cost.
 - d. a larger number of firms will lead to a higher average cost.
8. One characteristic of an oligopoly market structure is:
 - a. firms in the industry are typically characterized by very diverse product lines.
 - b. firms in the industry have some degree of market power.
 - c. products typically sell at a price that reflects their marginal cost of production.
 - d. the actions of one seller have no impact on the profitability of other sellers.
9. There are two types of markets in which firms face some competition yet are still able to have some control over the prices of their products. The names given to these market structures are
 - a. monopolistic competition and oligopoly.
 - b. duopoly and triopoly.
 - c. perfect competition and monopolistic competition.
 - d. duopoly and imperfect competition.
10. A monopolist's average revenue is always
 - a. equal to marginal revenue.
 - b. greater than the price of its product.
 - c. equal to the price of its product.
 - d. less than the price of its product.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. Average variable cost is equal to total fixed cost divided by quantity of output
- B. For a monopoly, marginal revenue is often greater than the price they charge for their good.
- C. Perfect competition occurs when there are many firms in a market offering essentially identical products.

III. What are opportunity costs? How do explicit and implicit costs relate to opportunity costs?

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Total revenue equals
 - a. total output multiplied by price per unit of output.
 - b. total output divided by profit.
 - c. (total output multiplied by sales price) – inventory surplus.
 - d. (total output multiplied by sales price) – inventory shortage.
2. Which of the following expressions is correct?
 - a. accounting profit = economic profit + implicit costs
 - b. accounting profit = total revenue – implicit costs
 - c. economic profit = accounting profit + explicit costs
 - d. economic profit = total revenue – implicit costs
3. When a firm is operating at an efficient scale,
 - a. average variable cost is minimized.
 - b. average fixed cost is minimized.
 - c. average total cost is minimized.
 - d. None of the above are correct.
4. Patent and copyright laws are major sources of

- a. natural monopolies.
 - b. government-created monopolies.
 - c. resource monopolies.
 - d. None of the above are correct.
5. A firm that is a natural monopoly
- a. is not likely to be concerned about new entrants eroding its monopoly power.
 - b. is taking advantage of economies of scale.
 - c. would experience a higher average total cost if more firms entered the market.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a competitive market?
- a. Firms are price takers.
 - b. There are many sellers in the market.
 - c. Goods offered for sale are largely the same.
 - d. Firms have difficulty entering the market.
8. The additional revenue a firm in a competitive market receives if it increases its production by one unit equals its
- a. average revenue.
 - b. price.
 - c. marginal revenue.
 - d. all of the above.
9. One key difference between an oligopoly market and a competitive market is that oligopolistic firms
- a. are price takers while competitive firms are not.
 - b. are interdependent while competitive firms are not.
 - c. sell completely unrelated products while competitive firms do not.
 - d. sell their product at a price equal to marginal cost while competitive firms do not.
10. Typical firms in our economy are classified as
- a. perfectly competitive.
 - b. imperfectly competitive.
 - c. duopolists.
 - d. oligopolists

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. Like monopolies, competitive firms choose to produce a quantity in which marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
 - B. Fixed costs are those costs that remain fixed no matter how long the time horizon is.
 - C. Total profit for an oligopolist is less than that of a perfectly competitive firm.
- III. What effect does the number of firms in an oligopoly have on the characteristics of the market?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №6:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Gross Domestic Product is defined as
- a. the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
 - b. the market value of all final goods and services produced by a country's citizens in a given period of time.
 - c. the market value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
 - d. the market value of all goods and services produced by a country's citizens in a given period of time

2. GDP includes the value of final goods and not intermediate goods because
 - a. the value of intermediate goods is already included in the value of final goods.
 - b. the value of intermediate goods is too difficult to measure.
 - c. the value of intermediate goods is measured by GNP.
 - d. the value of intermediate goods depends on the number of separate production processes.
3. In order to include many different products in a summary or aggregate measure, GDP
 - a. uses a combination of weights and measures.
 - b. uses a combination of price indexes and costs of production of the products.
 - c. uses only the cost of production of the products.
 - d. uses market prices
4. For the purpose of national accounting, 'Consumption' refers to the:
 - a. spending done by households on everything except house purchases.
 - b. wear and tear through the normal use of machinery and equipment.
 - c. way Tuberculosis used to be called in the 19th century, at the time when economists were figuring out national accounting standards.
 - d. wear and tear of highways and infrastructure through normal use.
5. Suppose you find out that the GDP of China is \$1,000 billion and the GDP of the United States is \$10,000 billion. You should conclude that
 - a. the typical person in the United States is 10 times as well off as the typical person in China.
 - b. the typical person in the United States is more than 10 times as well off as the typical person in China.
 - c. the typical person in the United States is less than 10 times as well off as the typical person in China.
 - d. it is not possible to make a good comparison of the economic well-being of typical individuals in the two countries without additional information.
6. What isn't a component of GDP?
 - a. A family buys a new refrigerator.
 - b. Aunt Jane buys a new house.
 - c. Ford sells a Mustang from its inventory.
 - d. You buy a pizza.
7. Technological knowledge refers to
 - a. the amount of time the population has devoted to reading society's textbooks.
 - b. available information on how to produce things.
 - c. resources expended transmitting society's understanding to the labor force.
 - d. All of the above are technological knowledge.
8. One of the Ten Principles of Economics in Chapter 1 is that people face tradeoffs. The growth that arises from capital accumulation is not a free lunch: It requires that society
 - a. conserve resources for future generations.
 - b. recycle resources so that future generations can produce goods and services with the accumulated capital.
 - c. sacrifice consumption goods and services now in order to enjoy more consumption in the future.
 - d. None of the above are correct.
9. Other things equal, relatively poor countries tend to
 - a. grow slower than relatively rich countries; this is called the fall-behind effect.
 - b. grow slower than relatively rich countries; this is called the Malthus effect.
 - c. grow faster than relatively rich countries; this is called the catch-up effect.
 - d. grow faster than relatively rich countries; this is called the constant-returns-to-scale effect.
10. Investment from abroad
 - a. is a way for poor countries to learn the state-of-the-art technologies developed and used in richer countries.
 - b. is encouraged by economists.

- c. often requires removing restrictions that governments have imposed on foreign ownership of domestic capital.
- d. All of the above are correct.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. Net exports equal the foreign purchases of domestically produced goods (exports) plus the domestic purchases of foreign goods (imports).

B. A price increase in an imported consumption good, such as a Volvo, shows up in the consumer price index but not in the GDP deflator.

C. Apple's output in Singapore ends up in America's GDP; the cars produced at Honda's Ohio plant are counted in Singapore's GDP

III. Which do you think has a greater effect on the consumer price index: a 10 percent increase in the price of chicken or a 10 percent increase in the price of caviar? Why?

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Gross Domestic Product measures:

- a. the total income in the economy, but not the total expenditure on the economy's output.
- b. the total expenditure on the economy's output, but not the total income in the economy.
- c. both the total income in the economy and the total expenditure on the economy's output.
- d. neither the total income in the economy nor the total expenditure on the economy's output.

2. Assume households purchase all greeting cards. In calculating GDP, the government will include the value:

- a. of all the paper as well as all the greeting cards produced in the economy.
- b. of all the greeting cards but of none of the paper.
- c. of all of the greeting cards and any paper that is added to inventory.
- d. of some of the greeting cards and all of the paper.

3. For the purposes of national accounting, 'Investment' can be defined as:

- a. depositing money in Certificates of Deposits (CDs) or Money Market accounts.
- b. purchases of stocks and bonds.
- c. spending on capital equipment, inventories, and structures.
- d. putting money away in a 401K pensions fund system.

4. If the Nominal GDP is \$1.6 trillion, and the Real GDP is \$1.0 trillion, the GDP deflator is:

- a. 160
- b. 62.5
- c. 60
- d. 37.5

5. If total spending rises from one year to the next, then

- a. the economy must be producing a larger output of goods and services.
- b. prices at which goods and services are sold must be higher.
- c. either the economy must be producing a larger output of goods and services, or the prices at which goods and services are sold must be higher, or both.
- d. net exports must be falling.

6. If you buy a new snowboard from the local sporting goods store, as a result of your purchase

- a. the increase in expenditure in the economy will equal the increase in income in the economy.
- b. the increase in expenditure in the economy will exceed the increase in income in the economy.
- c. the increase in income in the economy will exceed the increase in expenditure in the economy.
- d. it is impossible to tell whether the increase in income in the economy will equal the increase in expenditure.

7. The term "brain drain" refers to
- the emigration of many of the most highly educated workers from poor to rich countries.
 - the loss of knowledge due to a poor educational system in a country.
 - a situation where the population grows faster than the level of education.
 - a situation where one country robs technological knowledge from another country.
8. Inward-oriented policies
- have generally increased productivity and growth in the countries that pursued them.
 - include imposing tariffs and other trade restrictions.
 - promote production of goods and services within a country that they can produce most efficiently.
 - All of the above are correct.
9. Patents turn new ideas into
- private goods, and increase the incentive to engage in research.
 - private goods, but decrease the incentive to engage in research.
 - public goods, and increase the incentive to engage in research.
 - public goods, and decrease the incentive to engage in research.
10. Which of the following is generally an opportunity cost of investment in human capital?
- increased earning potential
 - future job security
 - forgone wages at present
 - All of the above are correct.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. If you buy a new snowboard from the local sporting goods store, as a result of your purchase the increase in expenditure in the economy will equal the increase in income in the economy.

B. GDP includes the value of final goods and not intermediate goods .

C. The CPI is usually expressed in terms of what the market basket cost in a specific base year.

III. If the price of a Navy submarine rises, is the consumer price index or the GDP deflator affected more? Why?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №7:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

- At the broadest level, the financial system moves the economy's scarce resources from
 - the rich to the poor.
 - financial institutions to business firms and government.
 - households to financial institutions.
 - savers to borrowers.
- When a large, well-known corporation wishes to borrow directly from the public, it can
 - sell bonds.
 - sell shares of stock.
 - go to a bank for a loan.
 - All of the above are correct
- We would expect the interest rate on Bond A to be higher than the interest rate on Bond B if the two bonds have identical characteristics except that
 - the credit risk associated with Bond A is lower than the credit risk associated with Bond B.
 - Bond A was issued by the state of New York and Bond B was issued by the Exxon Mobil Corporation.
 - Bond A has a term of 20 years and Bond B has a term of 2 years.

- d. All of the above are correct.
4. As chief financial officer you sell newly issued bonds on behalf of your firm. Your firm is
- borrowing directly.
 - borrowing indirectly.
 - lending directly.
 - lending indirectly.
5. Which of the following would likely make the interest rate on a bond higher than otherwise?
- both high credit risk and a long term
 - high credit risk but not a long term
 - a long term but not a high credit risk
 - neither high credit risk nor a long term
6. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A corporation receives a monetary payment every time its shares of stock are traded by stockholders on organized stock exchanges.
 - When a corporation sells bonds as a means of raising funds it is engaging in debt finance.
 - A share of stock is an IOU.
 - The two most important financial markets in the economy are the stock market and financial intermediaries.
7. The economy's two most important financial markets are
- the investment market and the saving market.
 - the bond market and the stock market.
 - banks and the stock market.
 - financial markets and financial institutions.
8. Which of the following is a financial market transaction?
- A saver buys shares in a mutual fund.
 - A saver deposits money into a credit union.
 - A saver buys a bond a corporation has just issued so it can purchase capital.
 - None of the above is correct
9. Longterm bonds are
- riskier than shortterm bonds, and so interest rates on longterm bonds are usually lower than interest rates on shortterm bonds.
 - riskier than shortterm bonds, and so interest rates on longterm bonds are usually higher than interest rates on shortterm bonds.
 - less risky than shortterm bonds, and so interest rates on longterm bonds are usually lower than interest rates on shortterm bonds.
 - less risky than shortterm bonds, and so interest rates on longterm bonds are usually higher than interest rates on shortterm bonds.
10. If Proctor and Gamble sells a bond it is
- borrowing directly from the public.
 - borrowing indirectly from the public.
 - lending directly to the public.
 - lending indirectly to the public.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- Banks and mutual funds are examples of financial markets.
- When a corporation experiences financial problems, bondholders are paid before stockholders.
- When the government budget deficit rises, national saving is reduced, interest rates rise, and investment falls.

III. Explain why the demand for loanable funds slopes downward and why the supply of loanable funds slopes upward.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. The economy's two most important financial markets are
 - a. the investment market and the saving market.
 - b. the bond market and the stock market.
 - c. banks and the stock market.
 - d. financial markets and financial institutions
2. A bond is a
 - a. financial intermediary.
 - b. certificate of indebtedness.
 - c. certificate of partial ownership in an enterprise.
 - d. None of the above is correct.
3. Which of the following is a financial-market transaction?
 - a. A saver buys shares in a mutual fund.
 - b. A saver deposits money into a credit union.
 - c. A saver buys a bond a corporation has just issued so it can purchase capital.
 - d. None of the above is correct.
4. If the government's expenditures exceeded its receipts, it would likely
 - a. lend money to a bank or other financial intermediary.
 - b. borrow money from a bank or other financial intermediary.
 - c. buy bonds directly from the public.
 - d. sell bonds directly to the public.
5. Which of the following is correct?
 - a. Some bonds have terms as short as a few months.
 - b. Because they are so risky, junk bonds pay a low rate of interest.
 - c. Corporations buy bonds to raise funds.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
6. Which of the following would likely make the interest rate on a bond higher than otherwise?
 - a. both high credit risk and a long term
 - b. high credit risk but not a long term
 - c. a long term but not a high credit risk
 - d. neither high credit risk nor a long term
7. People who buy stock in a corporation such as General Electric become
 - a. creditors of General Electric, so the benefits of holding the stock depend on General Electric's profits.
 - b. creditors of General Electric, but the benefits of holding the stock do not depend on General Electric's profits.
 - c. part owners of General Electric, so the benefits of holding the stock depend on General Electric's profits.
 - d. part owners of General Electric, but the benefits of holding the stock do not depend on General Electric's profits.
8. As chief financial officer you sell newly issued bonds on behalf of your firm. Your firm is
 - a. borrowing directly.
 - b. borrowing indirectly.
 - c. lending directly.
 - d. lending indirectly.
9. The sale of stocks
 - a. and bonds to raise money is called debt finance.
 - b. and bonds to raise money is called equity finance.
 - c. to raise money is called debt finance, while the sale of bonds to raise funds is called equity finance.

d. to raise money is called equity finance, while the sale of bonds to raise funds is called debt finance.

10. Jerry has the choice of two bonds, one that pays 3 percent interest and one that pays 6 percent interest. Which of the following is most likely?

- a. The 6 percent bond is less risky than the 3 percent bond.
- b. The 6 percent bond is a U.S. government bond, and the 3 percent bond is a junk bond.
- c. The 6 percent bond has a longer term than the 3 percent bond.
- d. The 6 percent bond is a municipal bond, and the 3 percent bond is a U.S. government bond

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. An increase in the budget deficit shifts the demand for loanable funds to the right.
- B. A government may use deficit financing to smooth tax rates over time.
- C. The demand for loanable funds comes from saving and the supply of loanable funds comes from investment.

III. What is a role of financial system?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №8:

Вариант 1

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. Unemployment that results because the number of jobs available in some labor markets is insufficient to provide a job for everyone who wants one

- a. Structural unemployment
- b. Natural rate of unemployment
- c. Frictional unemployment
- d. Cyclical unemployment

2. A worker association that bargains with employers over wages benefits and working conditions

- a. Union
- b. Labor force
- c. Job search
- d. Strike

3. The normal rate of unemployment around which the unemployment rate fluctuates

- a. Natural rate of unemployment
- b. Cyclical unemployment
- c. Structural unemployment
- d. Frictional unemployment

4. The percentage of the labor force that is unemployed

- a. Union
- b. Unemployment rate
- c. Efficiency wages
- d. Unemployment insurance

5. Above equilibrium wages paid by firms to increase worker productivity

- a. Union
- b. Strike
- c. Efficiency wages
- d. Unemployment rate

6. The total number of workers including both the employed and the unemployed

- a. Strike
- b. Job search
- c. Labor force
- d. Union

7. The percentage of the adult population that is in the labor force

- a. Labor force
 - b. Natural rate of unemployment
 - c. Labor force participation rate
 - d. Unemployment rate
8. A government program that partially protects workers incomes when they become unemployed
- a. Job search
 - b. Unemployment insurance
 - c. Labor force
 - d. Unemployment rate
9. The process by which workers find appropriate jobs given their tastes and skills
- a. Strike
 - b. Union
 - c. Labor force
 - d. Job search
10. The deviation of unemployment from its natural rate
- a. Natural rate of unemployment
 - b. Frictional unemployment
 - c. Structural unemployment
 - d. Cyclical unemployment
- II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:**
- A) The activity of trade unions is to enter into negotiations with employers on wages and working conditions.**
- B) According to the theory of effective wages, hanging up wages will lead to improved health of workers and, as a result, increased productivity of their labor.
- C) High unemployment benefits can lead to higher unemployment
- III. How do unions affect the natural rate of unemployment?**

Вариант 2

- I. Choose a correct variant:**
1. The total number of workers including both the employed and the unemployed
- a. Strike
 - b. Job search
 - c. Labor force
 - d. Union
2. The percentage of the adult population that is in the labor force
- a. Labor force
 - b. Natural rate of unemployment
 - c. Labor force participation rate
 - d. Unemployment rate
3. A government program that partially protects workers incomes when they become unemployed
- a. Job search
 - b. Unemployment insurance
 - c. Labor force
 - d. Unemployment rate
4. The process by which workers find appropriate jobs given their tastes and skills
- a. Strike
 - b. Union
 - c. Labor force
 - d. Job search
5. The deviation of unemployment from its natural rate

- a. Natural rate of unemployment
 - b. Frictional unemployment
 - c. Structural unemployment
 - d. Cyclical unemployment
6. Unemployment that results because the number of jobs available in some labor markets is insufficient to provide a job for everyone who wants one
- a. Structural unemployment
 - b. Natural rate of unemployment
 - c. Frictional unemployment
 - d. Cyclical unemployment
7. A worker association that bargains with employers over wages benefits and working conditions
- a. Union
 - b. Labor force
 - c. Job search
 - d. Strike
8. The normal rate of unemployment around which the unemployment rate fluctuates
- a. Natural rate of unemployment
 - b. Cyclical unemployment
 - c. Structural unemployment
 - d. Frictional unemployment
9. The percentage of the labor force that is unemployed
- a. Union
 - b. Unemployment rate
 - c. Efficiency wages
 - d. Unemployment insurance
10. Above equilibrium wages paid by firms to increase worker productivity
- a. Union
 - b. Strike
 - c. Efficiency wages
 - d. Unemployment rate

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A) The activities of unions can lead to a reduction in workers who are not members of the union.
 - B) In the modern economy, the wages of most workers exceed the minimum established by law
 - C) Higher wages increase the likelihood of hiring a qualified employee
- III. How do unions affect the natural rate of unemployment?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №9:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

- 1. Money is
 - a. the most liquid asset and a perfect store of value.
 - b. the most liquid asset but an imperfect store of value.
 - c. the least liquid asset but a perfect store of value.
 - d. the least liquid asset and an imperfect store of value.
- 2. Which of the following is not included in M1?
 - a. a \$5 bill in your wallet

- b. \$100 in your checking account
 - c. \$500 in your savings account
 - d. All of the above are included in M1.
3. Commodity money is
- a. backed by gold.
 - b. the principal type of money in use today.
 - c. money with intrinsic value.
 - d. receipts created in international trade that are used as a medium of exchange.
4. Money market mutual funds are included in
- a. M1 but not M2.
 - b. M1 and M2.
 - c. M2 but not M1.
 - d. neither M1 nor M2.
5. In a system of 100-percent-reserve banking,
- a. banks do not accept deposits.
 - b. banks do not influence the supply of money.
 - c. loans are the only asset item for banks.
 - d. All of the above are correct
6. The revenue the government raises by creating money. The inflation tax is like a tax on everyone who holds money
- a. Shoeleather Costs
 - b. Velocity of Money
 - c. Capital Gains
 - d. Inflation Tax
7. Inflation occurs whenever
- a. the price level rises.
 - b. the money supply increases.
 - c. the price level rises continuously over a period of time.
 - d. the price level falls continuously over a period of time.
8. The interest rate corrected for the effects of inflation
- a. classical dichotomy
 - b. velocity of money
 - c. real interest rate
 - d. nominal interest rate
9. The interest rate as usually reported without a correction for the effects of inflation
- a. shoeleather costs
 - b. nominal interest rate
 - c. monetary neutrality
 - d. real interest rate
10. Suppose a bank has \$10,000 in deposits and \$8,000 in loans. It has loaned out all it can given the reserve requirement. It follows that the required reserve ratio is
- a. 2 percent.
 - b. 12.5 percent.
 - c. 20 percent.
 - d. 80 percent.

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. A debit card allows its user to postpone payment for a purchase.
 - B. Deflation harms lenders and benefits borrowers.
 - C. Menu Costs are the costs of changing prices
- III. What is the shape and source of the supply curve for money?

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. If the reserve ratio is 12.5 percent, then \$5,600 of money can be generated by
 - a.\$64 of new reserves.
 - b.\$448 of new reserves.
 - c.\$700 of new reserves.
 - d.\$800 of new reserves
2. To increase the money supply, the Fed could
 - a.sell government bonds.
 - b.increase the discount rate.
 - c.decrease the reserve requirement.
 - d.None of the above is correct.
3. When the Fed conducts open market purchases, reserves
 - a.increase and banks can increase lending.
 - b.increase and banks must decrease lending.
 - c.decrease and banks can increase lending.
 - d.decrease and banks must decrease lending.
4. Which list ranks assets from most to least liquid?
 - a.currency, fine art, stocks
 - b.currency, stocks, fine art
 - c.fine art, currency, stocks
 - d.fine art, stocks, currency
5. Commodity money is
 - a.backed by gold.
 - b.the principal type of money in use today.
 - c.money with intrinsic value.
 - d.receipts created in international trade that are used as a medium of exchange
6. A sale of government bonds by the Fed
 - a.increases the money supply and increases the federal funds rate.
 - b.increases the money supply and decreases the federal funds rate.
 - c.decreases the money supply and increases the federal funds rate.
 - d.decreases the money supply and decreases the federal funds rate
7. The proposition that changes in the money supply do not affect real variables
 - a. Classical Dichotomy
 - b. Capital Gains
 - c. Shoeleather Costs
 - d. Monetary Neutrality
8. The rate at which money changes hands = $(P \times Y)/M$
 - a. Classical Dichotomy
 - b. Velocity of Money
 - c. Inflation Tax
 - d. Shoeleather Costs
9. Variables measured in monetary units
 - a. Capital Gains
 - b. Velocity of Money
 - c. Real variables
 - d. Nominal Variables
10. An increase in the overall level of prices
 - a. deflation
 - b. inflation
 - c. hyperinflation
 - d. inflation tax

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. When the reserve ratio is 0.5, then the money multiplier is 1 and banks do not create money
- B. In the long run, money supply and money demand are brought into equilibrium by the overall level of prices.
- C. There is a short-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment.
- III. What are reserve requirements? What happens to the money supply when the Fed raises reserve requirements?

Примерные задания к контрольной работе №10:

Вариант 1.

I. Choose a correct variant:

1. . Another name given to Net Exports is:
- trade value.
 - trade deficit.
 - trade balance.
 - balanced trade.
2. Net Exports are affected by which of the following?
- Tastes of consumers.
 - Prices of goods at home and abroad.
 - The incomes of consumers at home and abroad.
 - Government policies toward international trade.
- only i, ii, and iii
 - only ii, iii, and iv
 - only i, ii, and iv
 - all four
3. Other things remaining equal, when domestic incomes rise, Net Exports:
- will decrease.
 - will increase.
 - will remain unaffected.
 - might increase or decrease.
4. When Net Capital Outflow is positive, it means:
- imports are bigger than exports.
 - domestic residents are spending more on foreign assets than foreigners are spending on domestic assets.
 - foreigners are spending more on domestic assets than domestic residents are spending on foreign assets.
 - none of the above.
5. Other things remaining equal, if real interest rates increase abroad, our:
- net exports will decrease.
 - net capital outflow will increase.
 - net capital outflow will decrease.
 - none of the above.
6. Other things remaining equal, if there is political or economic turmoil in the U.S., we can expect our:
- net exports will decrease.
 - net capital outflow will increase.
 - net capital outflow will decrease.
 - none of the above.
7. If the U.S. has a trade deficit, it means that:

- a. saving in the U.S. is less than investment.
 - b. saving in the U.S. is greater than investment.
 - c. foreign incomes are greater than U.S. incomes.
 - d. foreign incomes are less than U.S. incomes.
8. A government budget deficit does what to NCO and NX?
- a. Decreases both NCO and NX
 - b. Capital flight
 - c. Net capital outflow and domestic investment
 - d. Reduce both domestic investment and NCO
9. If Americans wished to purchase more foreign assets, then the real exchange rate would ... (rise/fall) and the quantity of dollars exchanged in the market for foreign-currency would ... (rise/fall)
- a. Canada NCO falls, other countries NCO would rise
 - b. Increase Mexican interest rates: Decreases the value of the Mexican peso
 - c. Real exchange rate would fall, quantity of dollars exchanged would rise
 - d. Domestic investment would rise, real exchange rate would fall
10. According to the Purchasing Power Parity Theory, if a dollar will buy more in the U.S. than abroad, traders will _____, which will cause the dollar to _____.
- a. buy abroad and sell in the U.S., depreciate
 - b. buy abroad and sell in the U.S., appreciate
 - c. buy in the U.S. and sell abroad, appreciate
 - d. buy in the U.S. and sell abroad, depreciate

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

- A. Trade Surplus is an excess of imports over exports.
 - B. Real Exchange Rate is the rate at which any person can trade the currency of one country for the currency of another.
 - C. When the U.S. real exchange rate increases, U.S. goods become more attractive to consumers both at home and abroad
- III. Describe the economic logic behind the theory of purchasing-power parity.

Вариант 2.

I. Choose a correct variant:

- 1. International trade
 - a. raises the standard of living in all trading countries.
 - b. lowers the standard of living in all trading countries.
 - c. raises the standard of living for importing countries and lowers it for exporting countries.
 - d. raises the standard of living for exporting countries and lowers it for importing countries.
- 2. Net exports of a country are the value of
 - a. goods and services imported minus the value of goods and services exported.
 - b. goods and services exported minus the value of goods and services imported.
 - c. goods exported minus the value of goods imported.
 - d. goods imported minus the value of goods exported.
- 3. A country sells more to foreign countries than it buys from them. It has
 - a. a trade deficit and positive net exports.
 - b. a trade surplus and negative net exports.
 - c. a trade surplus and positive net exports.
 - d. a trade deficit and negative net exports.
- 4. Net capital outflow is defined as the purchase of
 - a. foreign assets by domestic residents minus the purchase of domestic assets by foreign residents.
 - b. foreign assets by domestic residents minus the purchase of foreign goods and services by domestic residents.

c. domestic assets by foreign residents minus the purchase of domestic goods and services by foreign residents.

d. domestic assets by foreign residents minus the purchase of foreign assets by domestic residents.

5. Bob, a Greek citizen, opens a restaurant in Chicago. His expenditures

a. increase U.S. net capital outflow and have no impact on Greek net capital outflow.

b. increase U.S. net capital outflow and increase Greek net capital outflow.

c. increase U.S. net capital outflow, but decrease Greek net capital outflow.

d. decrease U.S. net capital outflow, but increase Greek net capital outflow.

6. If you go to the bank and notice that a dollar buys more Mexican pesos than it used to, then the dollar has

a. appreciated. Other things the same, the appreciation would make Americans less likely to travel to Mexico.

b. appreciated. Other things the same, the appreciation would make Americans more likely to travel to Mexico.

c. depreciated. Other things the same, the depreciation would make Americans less likely to travel to Mexico.

d. depreciated. Other things the same, the depreciation would make Americans more likely to travel to Mexico.

7. You are staying in London over the summer and you have a number of dollars with you. If the dollar depreciates relative to the British pound, then other things the same,

a. the dollar would buy more pounds. The depreciation would discourage you from buying as many British goods and services.

b. the dollar would buy more pounds. The depreciation would encourage you to buy more British goods and services.

c. the dollar would buy fewer pounds. The depreciation would discourage you from buying as many British goods and services.

d. the dollar would buy fewer pounds. The depreciation would encourage you to buy more British goods and services.

8. If the exchange rate were 0.8 Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar, a watch that costs 8 U.S. dollars would cost

a. 6.4 Canadian dollars.

b. 10 Canadian dollars.

c. 12.50 Canadian dollars.

d. 8 Canadian dollars.

9. If the dollar buys fewer bananas in Guatemala than in Honduras, then traders could make a profit by

a. buying bananas in Honduras and selling them in Guatemala, which would tend to raise the price of bananas in Honduras.

b. buying bananas in Honduras and selling them in Guatemala, which would tend to raise the price of bananas in Guatemala.

c. buying bananas in Guatemala and selling them in Honduras, which would tend to raise the price of bananas in Guatemala.

d. buying bananas in Guatemala and selling them in Honduras, which would tend to raise the price of bananas in Honduras.

10. When a country experiences capital flight, its currency ... and net exports ...

a. Its currency depreciates, net exports rise

b. Less attractive, NCO rises

c. Net capital outflow and domestic investment

d. Reduce both domestic investment and NCO

II. Please, determine which expressions are correct and which are not correct and explain:

A. Trade Surplus is an excess of imports over exports.

B. Real Exchange Rate is the rate at which any person can trade the currency of one country for the currency of another.

C. When the U.S. real exchange rate increases, U.S. goods become more attractive to consumers both at home and abroad

III. How does a higher interest rate affect borrowing and investment?

Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету (1 семестр):

1. Ограниченность ресурсов и их значение. ГПВ. Абсолютное и сравнительное преимущество. Альтернативные издержки. Позитивный и нормативный анализ.

2. Спрос и предложение. Рыночное равновесие. Эластичность. Прямое и косвенное регулирование цен правительством.

3. Концепция излишков. Оценка рыночного равновесия. Издержки налогообложения.

4. Международная торговля и оценка ее результатов.

5. Экстерналии и их виды. Рыночная эффективность при внешних эффектах. Виды решения проблемы внешних эффектов.

6. Общественные блага. Проблема безбилетника. Общие ресурсы. Трагедия общинных земель.

7. Виды издержек фирмы. Прибыль фирмы. Условие максимизации прибыли.

8. Совершенная конкуренция.

9. Монополия и причины ее возникновения. Максимизация прибыли монополиста. Виды ценовой дискриминации.

10. Монополия и экономическая эффективность. Регулирование монополии.

11. Олигополия.

12. Монополистическая конкуренция.

13. Рынок факторов производства.

Примерный перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету (2 семестр):

1. Измерение ВВП. Составляющие ВВП. Уровень ВВП и экономическое благосостояние.

2. Индекс потребительских цен.

3. Производство и экономический рост.

4. Экономический рост и политика государства.

5. Финансовые посредники. Сбережения и инвестиции. Рынок заемных средств.

6. Политика в отношении налогов, сбережений и инвестиций: налоги и сбережения. Политика в отношении налогов, сбережений и инвестиций: налоги и инвестиции. Политика в отношении налогов, сбережений и инвестиций: дефицит государственного долга.

7. Определение понятия безработицы. Факторы, обуславливающие возникновение безработицы.

8. Роль и значение денег. Функции денег. Сущность центральных банков. Банки и предложения денег.

9. Финансовые инструменты денежного контроля. Проблемы контроля за предложением денег.

10. Уровень цен и ценность денег. Предложение денег, спрос на деньги и денежное равновесие. Эффект денежной инъекции. Уравнение количественной теории денег.

11. Издержки инфляции.

7.4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности

Формы контроля

Текущий — фронтальные, комбинированные опросы в рамках семинара (вклад в итоговую оценку – 10%)

Промежуточный — выполнение контрольных работ (вклад в итоговую оценку – 40%)

Итоговый — зачет в устной форме (вклад в итоговую оценку – 50%)

Итоговая оценка – выставляется исходя из баллов, полученных на семинарских занятиях, баллов за контрольные работы, оценки на зачете.

8. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Основная литература:

1. Барановская Т.А., Методическое пособие к учебнику "English for Business studies" by Ian MacKenzie" / под ред. Т.А. Барановской, Т.И. Ласточкиной, А.В. Захаровой. М.: ИД Высшей школы экономики, 2013. URL: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785759808077.html>

2. Мэнкью, Н. Г. Принципы экономикс: учеб. для вузов. - 2-е изд. СПб. : Питер, 2003. - 624 с.

б) Дополнительная литература:

1. Буковский С.Л., Учебное пособие по английскому языку с упражнениями по развитию креативного мышления: в 2-х частях. / С.Л. Буковский. - М. : Прометей, 2012. URL: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785704223047.html>

2. Разумовская В.А., Переводим тексты по экономике Translating Economy [Электронный ресурс] / Разумовская В.А. - Красноярск : СФУ, 2017. URL: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785763836769.html>

3. Шляхова В.А., Английский язык для экономистов / Шляхова В. А. - М. : Дашков и К, 2016. URL: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785394022227.html>

в) Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимый для освоения дисциплины (модуля)

1.Электронный каталог Научной библиотеки АГУ. <https://library.asu.edu.ru>

2.Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.ru: <http://elibrary.ru>

3.Справочная правовая система Консультант Плюс: <http://www.consultant.ru>

4. Электронная библиотека англоязычных статей: <https://www.ssrn.com>

9. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Проведения данной дисциплины обеспечивается аудиторией, имеющей следующее оборудование:

- компьютер – 1 шт.,
- мультимедийная доска – 1 шт.,
- доска – 1 шт.

При необходимости рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) может быть адаптирована для обеспечения образовательного процесса инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, в том числе для обучения с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий. Для этого требуется заявление студента (его законного представителя) и заключение психолого-медико-педагогической комиссии (ПМПК).