

作答时间: 19.5 分钟

详解: 请观看视频 [exercise17-1, 17-2](#)

**Aggregate output, prices, and economic growth**

1	Which of the following items is most likely to be included in gross domestic product at an estimated value? A. Owner-occupied housing. B. Services provided by government. C. Maintenance of rental properties.	
2	Compared to GDP calculated by the value-of-final-output method, GDP calculated by the sum-of-value-added method is: A. Always the same. B. Typically less. C. Typically greater.	
3	The base year for a country's GDP deflator is 20X1, for full-year 20X2, the GDP deflator was 96. This indicates that during 20X2, the country experienced: A. Inflation. B. Deflation. C. Disinflation.	
4	The sum of all income generated by factors of production that go into the creation of final output is called: A. National income. B. Personal income. C. Gross domestic product.	

5	<p>The aggregate expenditure/aggregate output model implies that a fiscal surplus must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Savings greater than investment or imports greater than exports.</li> <li>B. Investment greater than savings or exports greater than imports.</li> <li>C. Savings greater than investment or exports greater than imports.</li> </ul>	
6	<p>All else held constant, an increase in human capital will increase aggregate supply in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The long run only.</li> <li>B. The short run only.</li> <li>C. Both the short run and the long run.</li> </ul>	
7	<p>The aggregate demand curve is least likely to shift in response to an increase in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Total human capital.</li> <li>B. Total household wealth.</li> <li>C. Capacity utilization rates.</li> </ul>	
8	<p>The aggregate demand curve is least likely to shift as a result of a change in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The price level.</li> <li>B. Consumers' wealth.</li> <li>C. Capacity utilization rates</li> </ul>	
9	<p>All else held constant, an increase in aggregate demand will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Decrease real GDP, increase employment, and decrease prices.</li> <li>B. Increase real GDP, reduce unemployment, and increase prices.</li> <li>C. Increase real GDP, increase unemployment, and increase prices.</li> </ul>	

10	<p>All else held constant, a decrease in aggregate supply will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Increase real GDP, decrease unemployment, and decrease prices.</li> <li>B. Decrease real GDP, increase unemployment, and increase prices.</li> <li>C. Decrease real GDP, increase unemployment, and decrease prices.</li> </ul>	
11	<p>The most important factor affecting economic growth in developed countries is increases in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Technology.</li> <li>B. Human capital.</li> <li>C. Physical capital.</li> </ul>	
12	<p>A country's labor force is expected to increase by 3% next year. Labor productivity is expected to increase by 4%. Estimated growth in potential GDP is closest to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. -1%.</li> <li>B. 7%.</li> <li>C. 12%.</li> </ul>	
13	<p>The difference between the increase in real output and increase in labor and capital is most likely attributable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Financial transactions.</li> <li>B. Statistical discrepancy.</li> <li>C. Total factor productivity.</li> </ul>	