

STUDENT NUMBER.....

Teacher's name.....

**BAULKHAM HILLS HIGH SCHOOL
TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL
CERTIFICATE
2010
Economics**

**Reading Time 5min
Working time 3hrs**

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using blue or black pen
- Board-approved calculators may be used

Section 1

Total marks (20)
Attempt Questions 1 – 20
Allow 35 minutes for this section

Section 11

Total marks (40)
Attempt Questions 21 – 24
Allow about 1 hour and 15 minutes for this section

Section 111

Total marks (20)
Attempt either Question 25 or Question 26
Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Section 1V

Total marks (20)
Attempt either Question 27 or Question 28
Allow about 35 minutes for this section

SECTION I

Total marks (20)

Attempt Questions 1 –20

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Answer the questions on the answer sheet provided

1. What is a key factor behind globalisation?
 - A.) The reduction in global tensions
 - B.) A decline in protection worldwide
 - C.) The development and spread of technology
 - D.) The development of common currency systems

2. For an economy in recession which of the following would be an effective tool of Monetary policy?
 - A.) Reducing interest rates
 - B.) Increasing the minimum wage
 - C.) Increasing subsidies to infant industries
 - D.) Reserve bank purchases of domestic currency on the foreign exchange market.

3. What would be the effect on the Australian economy if all of its major trading partners experienced recessions?
 - A.) Higher economic growth and higher export volumes
 - B.) Higher economic growth and lower export volumes
 - C.) Lower economic growth and lower export volumes
 - D.) Lower economic growth and higher export volumes

4. Which of the following criteria best describes the human development index?
 - A.) Life expectancy, literacy and GDP
 - B.) Distribution of income, life expectancy and GDP
 - C.) Life expectancy, GDP and energy availability
 - D.) GDP, access to doctors and clean drinking water

5. How are newly industrialised countries characterised?
 - A.) Low rates of economic growth
 - B.) High rates of economic growth
 - C.) Equality of income and high living standards
 - D.) A movement towards more democratic governments

6. Which component of the Federal Budget is affected by the automatic stabilisers?
 - A.) The cyclical component
 - B.) The structural component
 - C.) The discretionary component
 - D.) The balance of payments component

7. What is the likely impact of the Japanese government increasing its quota on the importation of Australian beef?
- A.) Australian beef farmers will gain increased access to Japanese beef markets
 - B.) Japanese beef farmers will gain increased protection from imports of Australian beef
 - C.) There will be an increase in employment opportunities for Japanese beef producers
 - D.) There will be a decrease in employment opportunities for Australian beef producers.
8. When will real income increase?
- A.) Prices fall faster than consumption
 - B.) Prices rising faster than productivity
 - C.) Prices rise slower than money income
 - D.) Prices fall slower than nominal income

Question 9 is based on the following data for an economy

Population of working age	Full-time employed	Part-time employed	Unemployed
20 million	10 million	2 million	1 million

9. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A.) The participation rate in the economy is 60%
 - B.) The participation rate in the economy is 65%
 - C.) The unemployment in the economy is 10%
 - D.) The unemployment in the economy is 5%
10. What effect will a rise in aggregate demand have on an economy?
- A.) Decrease transfer payments, increase savings, decrease unemployment
 - B.) Decrease the level of saving, decrease inventories, increase employment
 - C.) Reduce employment of resources, decrease inventories, increase employment
 - D.) Reduce taxation revenue, increase employment of resources, increase inventory
11. Given the consumption function $C=1000 + 0.75Y$, what is the marginal propensity to save?
- A.) 0.25
 - B.) 0.75
 - C.) 400
 - D.) 1000

12. Which of the following groups would benefit most during a period of domestic inflation?
- A.) Import competing firms
 - B.) Export competing firms
 - C.) Fixed income earners
 - D.) Workers with limited wage power in the marketplace.
13. Which of the following will improve Australia's terms of trade?
- A.) Export prices rise more slowly than import prices
 - B.) Export prices fall more slowly than import prices
 - C.) Export quantities fall faster than import quantities
 - D.) Export quantities rise faster than import quantities
14. Which of the following would result in an increase in Australia's international competitiveness?
- A.) Appreciation of the \$A
 - B.) Falling real wage rates in the Australian economy
 - C.) Rising inflation rates in the Australian economy
 - D.) Increased levels of protection in the Australian economy.
15. If over the next twelve months the labour force were to grow by 3% and output per person employed (productivity) were to grow by 1% then what would be the minimum GDP growth rate necessary to prevent unemployment rising?
- A.) 2%
 - B.) 3%
 - C.) 4%
 - D.) 5%
16. Which of the following is regarded as conflicting economic goals in the short term
- A) Reducing inflation and unemployment
 - B) Income inequality and tax increases
 - C) Economic growth and full employment
 - D) Economic growth and ecological sustainable development
17. Which of the following is an example of a multilateral approach to reducing world trade protection?
- A) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - C) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
 - D) Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (CERTA)

18. Which of the following international organisations has as its main aim as providing financial assistance for economies experiencing financial difficulties?

- A) The World Bank
- B) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- D) The organisation for Economic Co-operation and development (OECD)

Question 19 refers to aggregate demand and aggregate supply curves for a nation.

19. Which of the following best explains the movement from AS to AS1?

- A) Microeconomic reform
- B) Macroeconomic management
- C) Improved economic conditions
- D) Restrictions on polluting industries

20. When aggregate demand exceeds the productive capacity of an economy, what is the impact on prices?

- A.) Fall
- B.) Rise
- C.) Remain unchanged
- D.) Rise at first but then fall

Section 11

Total marks (40)

Attempt Questions 21 – 24

Allow about 1 hour and 15 minutes for this section

Answer the questions in the spaces provided

21 (10 marks)

**Despite significant recent reforms, Australia.....is struggling to reverse environmental degradation. Problems of declining biological diversity, increasing land degradation, dryland salinity, loss of native vegetation, deteriorating air and water quality, poor river health, introduced species, greenhouse gas emissions, the absence of some representative ecosystems in national parks, and air, noise and water pollution are examples of regularly documented problems.
Government policy needs to adopt ecological sustainability principles.**

- a) What is meant by the term “ecological sustainable development”?

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- b) Distinguish between private and public goods

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	2000-2001	2007-2008	June 2009
	\$millions	\$millions	\$millions
Goods			
Exports (Credits)	120 302	182 816	240 100
Imports (Debits)	-120 120	-205 089	255 100
Net Goods			
Services			
Credits	32 796	51 019	51180
Debits	-31 769	-50 254	-51327
Net Services			
Balance on goods and services			
Net income (net primary income)	-19 750	-48 780	-49143
Current transfers (net secondary income)	45	-344	-974
Balance on current Account	-18 496	-70 632	-62264

Table 1 Current account components

a) What is meant by the term “balance of payments”?

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b) Calculate the balance on goods and services for 2007-2008

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- c) Identify the trend in the balance on current account, and account for this change (in your response refer to the table and other information)

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- d) Outline how persistent current account deficits constrain the performance of the Australian economy

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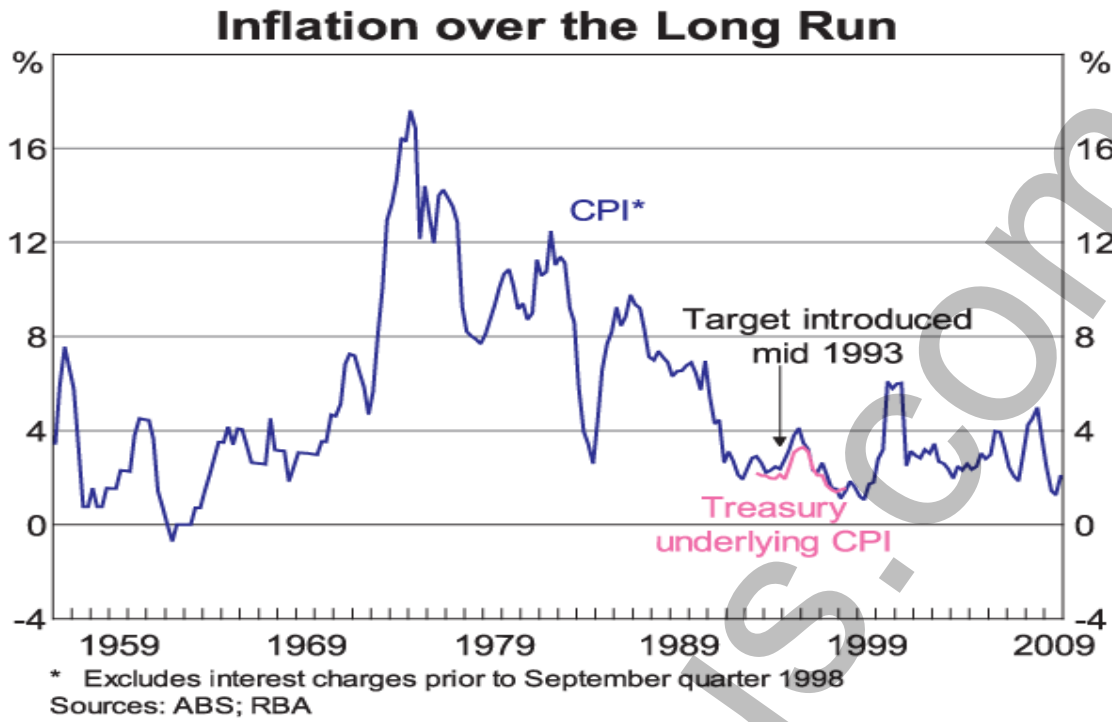
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23 (10 marks)



a) Define inflation?

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b) Describe Australia's inflation record since inflation targeting

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24 (10 marks)

The following information refers to data compiled by the World Bank for 2007.

	Income per capita	Growth in real GDP
Low income countries	US \$ 574	6.4%
Middle income countries	US \$ 2,910	8.2%
High Income countries	US \$ 37,570	2.5%

a) Distinguish the terms *economic growth and economic development*

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b) Using the data above, compare living standards between low and high income countries.

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- c) Outline TWO reasons for differences in living standards of low income countries. 2

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- d) With specific reference to a country you have studied **other than Australia**, outline the impact of globalisation on living standards of that country other than Australia.

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Section 111

Total marks (20)

Attempt either Question 25 or Question 26

Allow about 35 minutes for this section.

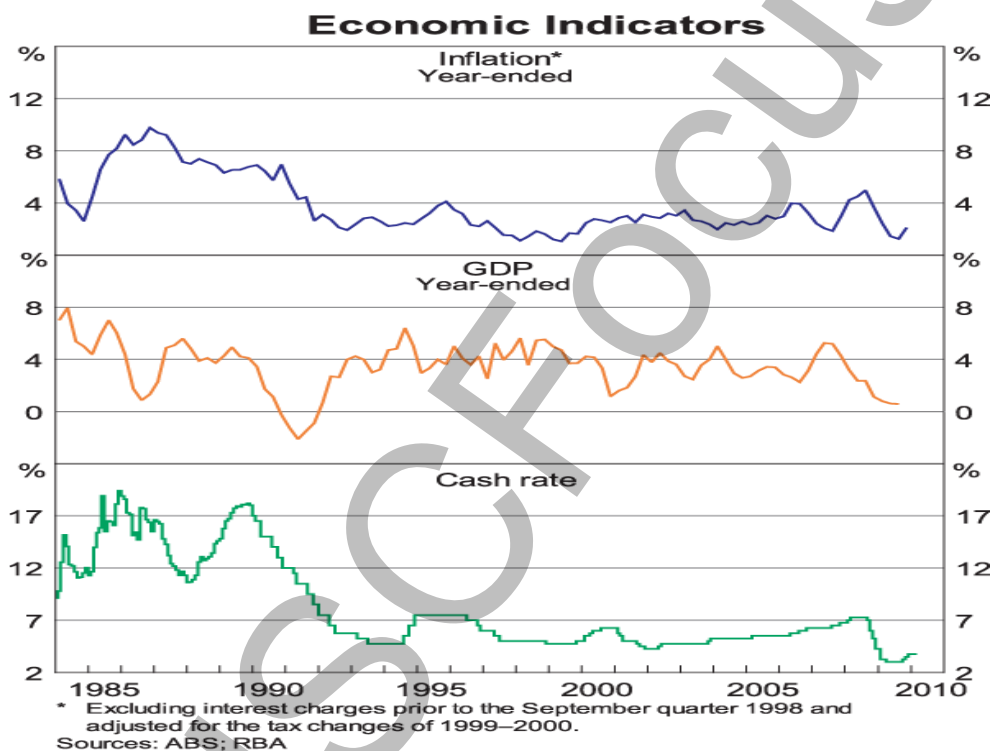
Write your student number and your teacher's name and the question number on the first page of each essay.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding relevant to the question.
- Use the information provided
- apply relevant economic terms, concepts, relationships and theory
- present a sustained, logical and cohesive response.

Question 25 (20 marks)

Analyse Australia's monetary policy stance since 2000 and its effectiveness in managing the Australian economy.



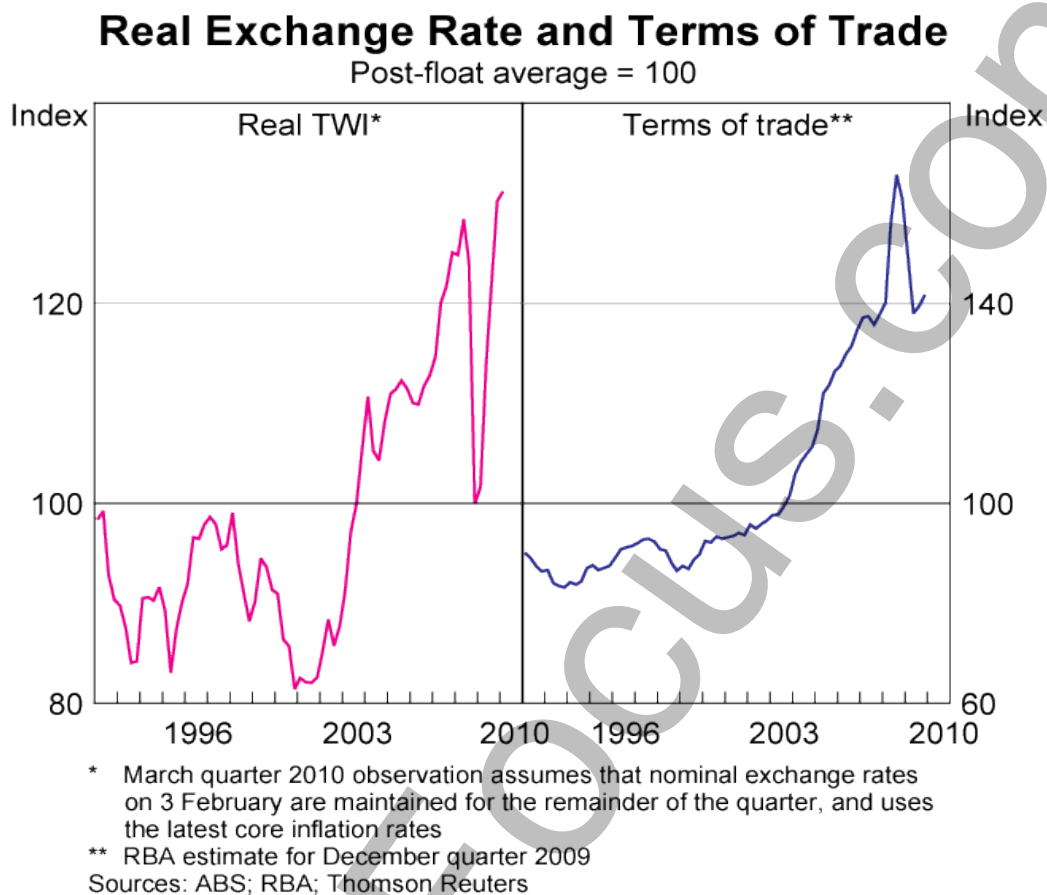
The Reserve Bank runs an independent monetary policy, managing demand by using its control over the official cash rate to influence borrowing and spending.

It adopted an inflation target as its nominal anchor, and its success in achieving that target got inflation expectations back under control.

Ross Gittins SMH

Question 26 (20 marks)

Analyse the impact of the fluctuations in Australia's exchange rate on the economic performance of the Australian economy



The Australian dollar has moved through a wide range, in part reflecting large portfolio adjustments by global investors. However, the movement in the exchange rate has once again proven to be an important means of assisting the Australian economy adjust to changes in the global economic environment. As on earlier occasions, the economy has proven to be resilient to these swings.

Guy Debelle
Assistant Governor of the RBA

Section IV

Total marks (20)

Attempt either Question 27 or Question 28

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Write your student number and your teacher's name and the question number on the first page of each essay.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding relevant to the question.
 - apply relevant economic terms, concepts, relationships and theory
 - present a sustained, logical and cohesive response
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Question 27 (20 marks)

Discuss the effectiveness of fiscal policy in maintaining the government's goal of sustainable economic growth in recent times.

OR

Question 28 (20 marks)

Discuss the impact of changes in the global business cycle on Australia's trade and financial flows and the balance of payments.

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SECTION I

Total marks (20)

Attempt Questions 1 –20

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Select the alternative A, B, C, or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

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| 1. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
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| 6. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
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| 16. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
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| 18. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
| 19. | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> |
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