2025

AP® Macroeconomics

Free-Response Questions

Set 2

MACROECONOMICS

SECTION II

TIME – 1 HOUR

Directions:

Section II has 3 questions and lasts 1 hour.

You may use the available paper for scratch work and planning, but you must write your answers in the free-response booklet. Label parts (e.g., A, B, C) and sub-parts (e.g., i, ii, iii) as needed. Use a pencil or a pen with black or dark blue ink to write your responses.

Include correctly labeled graphs, if useful or required, in explaining your answers. A correctly labeled graph must have all axes and curves clearly labeled and must show directional changes. If the question prompts you to "Calculate," you must show how you arrived at your final answer.

A calculator is allowed in this section. You may use a handheld calculator that is approved for this exam or the calculator available in this application.

You may pace yourself as you answer the questions in this section, or you may use these optional timing recommendations:

It is suggested that you spend the first 10 minutes reading all of the questions and planning your answers. Then, it is suggested that you spend about 25 minutes on question 1 and about 12 minutes each on questions 2 and 3.

You can go back and forth between questions in this section until time expires. The clock will turn red when 5 minutes remain—**the proctor will not give you any time updates or warnings.**

Note: This exam was originally administered digitally. It is presented here in a format optimized for teacher and student use in the classroom.

1. Assume that the economy of Barrikos is in short-run equilibrium, with its economic data summarized in the table provided. The government budget is balanced, and the capital and financial account (CFA) balance is zero.

Cyclical unemployment rate	6%
Natural unemployment rate	4%
Structural unemployment rate	1%
Actual inflation rate	3%
Expected inflation rate	5%

A. What is the numerical value of the actual unemployment rate in Barrikos?

B. Using the relevant numerical values, draw a correctly labeled graph of the short-run and long-run Phillips curves for Barrikos. Indicate the current short-run equilibrium with a point labeled X. Plot the relevant numerical values on the graph.

C. Based on your graph in part B, identify one specific fiscal policy action that the government of Barrikos would take to move the economy toward long-run equilibrium.

D. Assume that the fiscal policy action identified in part C is implemented.

i. Will the government budget in Barrikos move into surplus, move into deficit, or remain balanced? Explain.

ii. Assume there is no change in inflationary expectations. On your graph in part B, show a possible new short-run equilibrium point, labeled Z, that would result from the fiscal policy action identified in part C.

iii. Draw a correctly labeled graph of the loanable funds market, and show the effect of the fiscal policy action identified in part C on the real interest rate.

E. Barrikos has an open economy and a flexible exchange rate. Based solely on the change in the real interest rate in Barrikos shown on your graph in part D (iii), will Barrikos' capital and financial account (CFA) balance move into surplus, move into deficit, or remain the same? Explain.

F. Based on the change in Barrikos' capital and financial account (CFA) balance identified in part E, what will happen to the international value of Barrikos' currency? Explain.

2. Assume the economy of Jenland is in short-run equilibrium at a real output level above full-employment real output.

A. The banking system in Jenland has ample reserves. Identify a specific monetary policy action that the central bank of Jenland would implement to return the economy to full employment in the short run.

B. Draw a correctly labeled graph of the reserve market for Jenland, and show the effect of the central bank's action identified in part A on the policy rate.

C. Based on the change in the interest rate shown on your graph in part B, will each of the following increase, decrease, or remain the same in Jenland in the short run?

i. The price of previously issued bonds

ii. The price level. Explain.

3. Assume that Nepal is in long-run macroeconomic equilibrium and has an open economy.

A. Draw a correctly labeled graph of the aggregate demand, short-run aggregate supply, and long-run aggregate supply curves for Nepal, and show each of the following.

i. The current equilibrium real output and price level, labeled Y_1 and PL_1, respectively

ii. The full-employment output, labeled Y_F

B. Nepal and Thailand are trading partners. Assume that Thailand experiences an increase in real income. On your graph in part A, show the short-run effect of the increase in real income in Thailand on real output and the price level in Nepal, labeling the new short-run equilibrium real output Y_2 and the new short-run equilibrium price level PL_2.

C. Assume that at the short-run equilibrium shown on your graph in part B, Nepal is experiencing a 400 million rupee output gap. Policymakers in Nepal want to use discretionary fiscal policy to return the economy to full employment, and the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Calculate the minimum change and state the direction of change in government spending required to completely close the output gap in the short run. Show your work.

D. Assume instead that no discretionary policy actions are taken. Explain how automatic stabilizers in the short run would reduce the effect of the change in real output shown on your graph in part B.

STOP

END OF EXAM