

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
National Aviation University
Faculty of Transport, Management and Logistics
Management of Foreign Economic Activity of Enterprises Department



Quality Management System

Module control work 1-2

on the discipline «Macroeconomics»

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Module work №1

Variant 1

1. The meaning and methodological principles of the system of national accounts.
2. The essence and main indicators of labor market.
3. Solve the problem: Labor - 20894000 people, employment – 19180000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 200, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,5, bank reserves are 85. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 2

1. The main macroeconomic indicators of the system of national accounts.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 20893400 people, employment – 16190000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 200, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,4, bank reserves are 83. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 3

1. The meaning and types of money.
2. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.
3. Solve the problem: 21890000 people, employment – 17880000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 200, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,45, bank reserves are 75. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 4

1. Aggregate demand: economic content and factors of influence
2. Economic essence of Okun's Law.
3. Solve the problem: 20870000 people, employment – 16380000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.

4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 220, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,5, bank reserves are 80. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 5

1. Aggregate supply: economic content and factors of influence
2. The meaning and functions of money.
3. Solve the problem: 19894045 people, employment – 17170000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 210, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,46, bank reserves are 80. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 6

1. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
2. Economic essence and measurement methods of natural unemployment
3. Solve the problem: 19894000 people, employment – 14180600 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 200, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,5, bank reserves are 85. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 7

1. The meaning and main types of unemployment.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 22878000 people, employment – 17980500 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 170, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,4, bank reserves are 89. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 8

1. The meaning and methodological principles of the system of national accounts.
2. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.

3. Solve the problem: 21194000 people, employment – 18780000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 150, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,47, bank reserves are 78. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

VARIANT 9

1. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 20854000 people, employment – 19070000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 218, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,43, bank reserves are 86. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

VARIANT 10

1. The meaning and functions of money.
2. Economic essence of Okun's Law.
3. Solve the problem: 20876000 people, employment – 19160000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 100, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,4, bank reserves are 79. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

VARIANT 11

1. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.
2. The meaning and functions of money.
3. Solve the problem: 20874000 people, employment – 19170000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 230, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,51, bank reserves are 98. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

VARIANT 12

1. The essence and main indicators of labor market.

2. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
3. Solve the problem: 20881000 people, employment – 19670000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 205, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,5, bank reserves are 81. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 13

1. Economic essence and measurement methods of natural unemployment
2. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.
3. Solve the problem: 20678000 people, employment – 19345000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 225, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,45, bank reserves are 87. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 14

1. The meaning and methodological principles of the system of national accounts.
2. The essence and main indicators of labor market.
3. Solve the problem: 21194000 people, employment – 18660000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 223, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,43, bank reserves are 80. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 15

1. The main macroeconomic indicators of the system of national accounts.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 19784000 people, employment – 18180000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 240, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,54, bank reserves are 105. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 16

1. The meaning and types of money.
2. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.
3. Solve the problem: 20764000 people, employment – 19543000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 210, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,43, bank reserves are 80. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 17

1. Aggregate demand: economic content and factors of influence
2. Economic essence of Okun's Law.
3. Solve the problem: 20800000 people, employment – 19780000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 220, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,43, bank reserves are 82. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 17

1. Aggregate supply: economic content and factors of influence
2. The meaning and functions of money.
3. Solve the problem: 20650000 people, employment – 18900000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 245, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,55, bank reserves are 107. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 18

1. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
2. Economic essence and measurement methods of natural unemployment
3. Solve the problem: 19894000 people, employment – 18180000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 212, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,49, bank reserves are 91. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 18

1. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 21894000 people, employment – 20180000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 220, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,5, bank reserves are 96. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 19

1. The meaning and functions of money.
2. Economic essence of Okun's Law.
3. Solve the problem: 20594000 people, employment – 19280000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 210, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,41, bank reserves are 84. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 20

1. The meaning and methods of calculation of GDP.
2. Basic model of macroeconomic equilibrium.
3. Solve the problem: 20994000 people, employment – 19380000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 217, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,42, bank reserves are 83. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 21

1. The essence and main indicators of labor market.
2. The meaning and functions of money.
3. Solve the problem: 20870000 people, employment – 19230000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.

4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 209, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,48, bank reserves are 81. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №1

Variant 22

1. The main macroeconomic indicators of the system of national accounts.
2. Interest rate and its role in the economy
3. Solve the problem: 20765000 people, employment – 19190000 people. Calculate the level of unemployment.
4. Solve the problem: Solve the problem: In the economy of a certain country, the monetary base is 190, the share of cash in the money supply is unchanged and equal to 0,44, bank reserves are 82. Determine the value of the money multiplier and the money supply.

Module work №2

Variant 1

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: autonomous (autonomic) consumption, private investments, nominal interest rate
7. Solve the problem:
Household consumption expenditures: $C = 105 + (2 / 9)Y$.
Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1900 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1900 to 2800 UAH
8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 2

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: the discount rate, marginal propensity to consume, capital investment
7. Solve the problem:
Household consumption expenditures: $C = 120 + (2 / 5)Y$.
Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 500 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 500 to 800 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 3

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: reserve requirements, fiscal policy, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 115 + (2 / 7)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 800 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 800 to 1100 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 4

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: marginal propensity to consume, capital investment, real interest rate
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 100 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1500 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1500 to 1800 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 5

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: nominal interest rate, monetary policy, average propensity to save
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 110 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1100 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1100 to 1900 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 6

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: reserve requirements, fiscal policy, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 90 + (2 / 5)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 700 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 700 to 1000 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 7

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: monetary policy, reserve requirements, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 105 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 600 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 600 to 900 UAH

4. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 8

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: the discount rate, fiscal policy, marginal propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 110 + (2 / 5)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1000 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1000 to 1400 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 9

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: marginal propensity to consume, capital investment, real interest rate
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 120 + (2 / 7)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 600 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 600 to 1500 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 10

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: capital investment, marginal propensity to save, consumer price index
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 105 + (2 / 5)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 900 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 900 to 2100 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 11

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: autonomous (autonomic) consumption, private investments, real interest rate
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 110 + (2 / 7)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 850 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 850 to 1000 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 12

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: consumer price index, autonomous (autonomic) consumption, private investments
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 100 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 950 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 950 to 1100 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 13

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: marginal propensity to consume, capital investment, consumer price index
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 115 + (2 / 11)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 600 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 600 to 1800 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 14

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: government investments, nominal interest rate, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 105 + (2 / 5)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 900 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 900 to 1900 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 15

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: government investments, nominal interest rate, average propensity to save
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 110 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1000 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1000 to 1800 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 16

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: autonomous (autonomic) consumption, monetary policy, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 93 + (2 / 7)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 700 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 700 to 1200 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 17

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: average propensity to consume, government investments, nominal interest rate
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 90 + (2 / 9)Y$.

- Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 900 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 900 to 2000 UAH
8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 17

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: reserve requirements, marginal propensity to save, monetary policy
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 87 + (2 / 5)Y$.

- Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 900 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 900 to 1900 UAH
8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 18

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: real interest rate, average propensity to consume, reserve requirements
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 85 + (1 / 7)Y$.

- Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 400 UAH
Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 400 to 1300 UAH
8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 19

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: autonomous (autonomic) consumption, monetary policy, reserve requirements
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 100 + (2 / 10)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 600 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 600 to 1100 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 20

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: government investments, nominal interest rate, average propensity to save
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 100 + (2 / 8)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 500 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 500 to 1000 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 21

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: fiscal policy, capital investment, marginal propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 100 + (2 / 7)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 1500 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 1500 to 1700 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity

Module work №2

Variant 22

5. Analyse one area of macroeconomic research which is the most interesting for you.
6. Give the definition: consumer price index, real interest rate, average propensity to consume
7. Solve the problem:

Household consumption expenditures: $C = 95 + (2 / 9)Y$.

Calculate the consumption expenditure of households and the amount of savings, the average propensity to consume and the average propensity to save, if the income (Y) is 2000 UAH

Determine the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save with the growth of disposable income from 2000 to 3000 UAH

8. Explain, why understanding macroeconomic indicators is important to manage the foreign economic activity