ECN2102_241004-5_Training (Chapter 8)

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Nicholas is saving money collected from his paper route in order to purchase a new bicycle. His 1)

saving represents using money as

- A) an unit of account.
- C) a medium of exchange.

- B) a store of value.

D) none of the above

Traveler's checks 8 Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 Available credit on credit 675 2) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Currency 235 Checking deposits 570 Savings deposits 416 Traveler's checks 8 Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 funds 930 Available credit on credit 675 cards 675 2) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Checking deposits 570 Savings deposits 416 Traveler's checks 8 Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 funds 930 Available credit on credit 675 cards 675 c) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Savings deposits 416 Traveler's checks 8 Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 funds 930 Available credit on credit 675 cards 675 2) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Traveler's checks 8 Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 Available credit on credit 675 ards 675 cards 675 c) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Time deposits 1,144 Money market mutual 930 Available credit on credit 675 Available credit on credit 675 C) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
Money market mutual 930 Available credit on credit 675 Available credit on credit 675 cards 675 2) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
funds 930 Available credit on credit cards 675 2) According to the table above, the value of M1 is								
cards 675 cards 6813 billion; \$2490 billion cards 675 cards 6805 billion; \$2490 billion cards 675 cards <td< td=""><td></td><td></td></td<>								
 A) \$813 billion; \$2490 billion B) C) \$805 billion; \$2490 billion D) B) Liquidity is the A) ease with which credit cards are accepted as a mean B) degree to which an asset acts as money without a lo C) ease with which an asset can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into a mean D) degree to which money can be converted into an as 4) When banks use specialized resources to monitor borrow A) lowering the cost of creating liquidity. B) minimizing the cost of assessing borrowers' creditw C) lending to only high-risk borrowers. D) pooling risk. 5) Pooling of risk occurs when depository institutions A) make assets more liquid. B) lend to a variety of different borrowers. C) specialize in loaning only to good borrowers. D) bring lenders together. 5) Money is created by A) government taxation. B) C) banks taking in deposits. 								
 A) ease with which credit cards are accepted as a mean B) degree to which an asset acts as money without a lo C) ease with which an asset can be converted into a model D) degree to which money can be converted into an as 4) When banks use specialized resources to monitor borrow A) lowering the cost of creating liquidity. B) minimizing the cost of assessing borrowers' creditw C) lending to only high-risk borrowers. D) pooling risk. 5) Pooling of risk occurs when depository institutions A) make assets more liquid. B) lend to a variety of different borrowers. C) specialize in loaning only to good borrowers. D) bring lenders together. 6) Money is created by A) government taxation. B) banks taking in deposits. 								
 A) lowering the cost of creating liquidity. B) minimizing the cost of assessing borrowers' creditw C) lending to only high-risk borrowers. D) pooling risk. 5) Pooling of risk occurs when depository institutions A) make assets more liquid. B) lend to a variety of different borrowers. C) specialize in loaning only to good borrowers. D) bring lenders together. 6) Money is created by A) government taxation. B) c) banks taking in deposits.) Liquidity is the A) ease with which credit cards are accepted as a means of payment. B) degree to which an asset acts as money without a loss of value. C) ease with which an asset can be converted into a means of payment with little loss of value. D) degree to which money can be converted into an asset with little loss of value. 							
 A) make assets more liquid. B) lend to a variety of different borrowers. C) specialize in loaning only to good borrowers. D) bring lenders together. b) Money is created by A) government taxation. C) banks taking in deposits. 	B) minimizing the cost of assessing borrowers' creditworthiness.C) lending to only high-risk borrowers.							
A) government taxation.B)C) banks taking in deposits.D)	A) make assets more liquid.B) lend to a variety of different borrowers.C) specialize in loaning only to good borrowers.							
C) banks taking in deposits. D)) Money is created by							
) banks making loans.							
) banks paying for depositor's insurance.							
) A small commercial bank has \$10,000 in actual reserves, \$60,000 in deposits, and has a 10 percent								
desired reserve ratio. Its excess reserves areA) \$4,000.B) \$10,000.C)) \$60,000. D) \$50,000.							

8) Given a desired reserve ratio of 20 percent, a commercial bank that has received a new deposit of 8) _______ \$100 can make additional loans of

B) \$400.

A) \$80.

C) \$0.

D) \$20.

University	National Bar	nk Balance She	aat					
Assets	vational Dai	Liabilities						
Reserves	\$320 De		\$440					
Loans	120	-						
Total assets	\$440 To	tal liabilities	\$440					
9) The above table has the balance of the University National Bank. All figures are in millions of dollars. The desired reserve ratio is 20 percent. What is the value of excess reserves held by the University National Bank?								
A) \$232 mill		B) \$120 mill	ion	C) \$320 million	D) \$760 million			
10) The above table has the balance of the University National Bank. All figures are in millions of dollars. The desired reserve ratio is 20 percent. What would be the total increase in loans at this bank if all excess reserves were loaned out?								
A) \$232 mill	ion	B) \$600 mill	ion	C) \$1,160 million	D) \$0			
 11) In the short run, which of the following actions lower the interest rate? A) a decrease in the quantity of money C) a decrease in the demand for money D) a decrease in bond prices 								
 12) The velocity of circulation is A) constant. B) the changes in the purchasing power of money over a given time period. C) the average number of times a dollar of money is used in a year to buy goods and services in GDP. D) the rate of change of the GDP deflator. 								
13) Which of the for A $MV = PY$		ations represe B) $PM = VY$	-	tation of exchange? C) $MY = PV$	D) $M = VP/Y$	13)		
14) If velocity is 6 a A) \$3 trillion	-	ntity of money B) \$333 billi		n, what is nominal GDP? C) \$12 trillion	D) \$6 trillion	14)		

Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 15) If a bank receives an additional deposit of \$50,000 and the desired reserve ratio is 20 percent, what is the amount of new loans the bank can make?
- 16) The quantity of money is \$1 billion, the price level is 1.10, and real GDP is \$10 billion. What is the velocity of circulation?