

23 A central bank increases interest rates to reduce inflation.

When will this policy be most likely to succeed?

- A** When household spending is inelastic in response to interest rate changes.
- B** When the country has a floating exchange rate that appreciates.
- C** When the government has an increasing budget deficit.
- D** When trade unions demand higher wages to protect the living standards of their members.

A-Level Economics: **w25 12**

19 A central bank is asked by the government to help achieve price stability.

If inflation rises steeply, which policy will **not** be directly within the control of the central bank?

- A** increasing the rate of interest to reduce consumer spending
- B** managing a reduction of the money supply
- C** using credit restrictions to regulate lending by commercial banks to households
- D** restricting wage increases in the private and public sectors

21 What is an example of expansionary monetary policy?

- A** the central bank increasing the money supply
- B** the central bank causing an appreciation of the country's foreign exchange rate
- C** the central bank increasing controls on credit lending
- D** the central bank increasing the minimum lending rate of interest

A-Level Economics: **w25 14**

22 An economy has both increasing imported raw material prices and demand-pull inflation.

Which combination of policies is most likely to help its government achieve its macroeconomic objective of price stability?

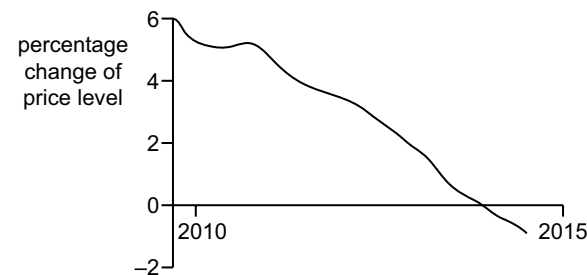
	budget deficit	exchange rate	rate of interest
A	decreases	depreciates	decreases
B	decreases	appreciates	increases
C	increases	depreciates	decreases
D	increases	appreciates	increases

21 What is likely to be an expansionary monetary policy?

- A** a decrease in the availability of credit
- B** a decrease in the exchange rate
- C** an increase in government spending
- D** an increase in subsidies for training

A-Level Economics: **Specimen 1**

23 In recent years an economy has experienced changes in its price level as shown.



Which government policy is most effective in reversing the trend shown in the price level?

- A** encourage firms to expand production through tax incentives
- B** introduce an incomes policy to directly control wage increases
- C** promote household savings by advertising saving schemes
- D** reduce interest rates and increase money supply