

**SECTION A: 25 MARKS**  
**BAHAGIAN A : 25 MARKAH**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TWENTY (20)** objective questions. Write your answers in the answer sheet form provided.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **DUA PULUH (20)** soalan objektif. Tulis jawapan anda di dalam helaian kertas yang disediakan.*

CLO1  
C1

1. The total demand for goods and services in an entire economy is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*Jumlah permintaan ke atas barang-barang dan perkhidmatan bagi seluruh ekonomi dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. aggregate supply  
*Penawaran agregat*
- B. aggregate demand  
*permintaan agregat*
- C. economy demand  
*permintaan ekonomi*
- D. gross national income of demand  
*permintaan pendapatan negara kasar*

CLO1  
C2

2. Describe which of the following is **NOT** the goal of macroeconomics?

*Terangkan yang manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** matlamat makroekonomi?*

- A. Economic growth.  
*Pertumbuhan ekonomi.*
- B. Achieve full employment.  
*Mencapai guna tenaga penuh.*
- C. Equitable distribution of income.  
*Keadilan dalam pengagihan pendapatan.*
- D. Achieve the high aggregate demand.  
*Mencapai permintaan agregat yang tinggi.*

Question 3 and question 4 refer to the table below:  
*Soalan 3 dan soalan 4 merujuk kepada jadual dibawah:*

CLO2  
C3

3. The following table shows the gross national product, total population and depreciation for country XYZ in 2020 and 2021.

*Jadual berikut menunjukkan keluaran negara kasar, jumlah penduduk dan susut nilai untuk negara XYZ pada 2020 dan 2021.*

<b>Items / Perkara</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Gross National Product (RM million) <i>Keluaran Negara Kasar (RM juta)</i>	93000	72000
Population (million people) <i>Populasi (juta orang)</i>	26	28
Depreciation (RM million) <i>Susut nilai (RM juta)</i>	200	300

Calculate the National Income for 2020 and 2021.

*Kira Pendapatan Negara bagi tahun 2020 dan 2021.*

- A. 2020 = RM 93,200 , 2021 = RM 72,300
- B. 2020 = RM 71,700 , 2021 = RM 92,800
- C. 2020 = RM 92,800 , 2021 = RM 71,700
- D. 2020 = RM 72,300 , 2021 = RM 93,200

CLO2  
C3

4. Calculate the per capita income for 2020 and 2021.

*Kira pendapatan per kapita bagi tahun 2020 dan 2021.*

- A. 2020 = RM 2560.71 , 2021= RM 3569.23
- B. 2020 = RM 3584.62 , 2021= RM 2582.14
- C. 2020 = RM 3569.23 , 2021= RM 2560.71
- D. 2020 = RM 2582.14 , 2021= RM 3584.62

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the table below:

*Soalan 5 dan 6 merujuk kepada jadual dibawah:*

<b>Components / Komponen</b>	<b>RM (million) / RM (juta)</b>
Government services / <i>Perkhidmatan kerajaan</i>	225,000
Other services / <i>Perkhidmatan lain-lain</i>	520,000
Indirect tax / <i>Cukai tidak langsung</i>	3,500
Net income factor / <i>Faktor pendapatan bersih</i>	25,000
Subsidy / <i>Subsidi</i>	3,700
Agriculture / <i>Pertanian</i>	530,000
Mining / <i>Perlombongan</i>	437,000
Construction / <i>Pembinaan</i>	613,000
Manufacturing / <i>Pengilangan</i>	700,000
Gases and electricity / <i>Gas dan elektrik</i>	410,000
Transport / <i>Pengangkutan</i>	222,000
Banking and finance / <i>Perbankan dan kewangan</i>	540,000
Wholesales and retails / <i>Pergudangan dan runcit</i>	347,000

CLO2  
C3

5. Calculate the Gross Domestic Product at market price (GDPmp).

*Kirakan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar pada harga pasaran (KDNKmp).*

- A. RM 4,914,000.
- B. RM 4,544,000.
- C. RM3,961,200.
- D. RM 3,991,500.

CLO2  
C3

6. Calculate the Gross National Product at market price (GNPmp).

*Kirakan Keluaran Negara Kasar pada harga pasaran (GNPmp).*

- A. RM 3,500,000.
- B. RM 3,899,000.
- C. RM 3,900,200.
- D. RM 4,569,000.

CLO2  
C3

7. Given consumption function,  $C = 1000 + 0.7Y_d$  and investment,  $I = RM2000$ , calculate the National Income equilibrium in this two-sector economy.

*Diberi fungsi penggunaan,  $C = 1000 + 0.7Y_d$  dan pelaburan,  $I = RM2000$ , kira keseimbangan Pendapatan Negara untuk ekonomi dua-sektor.*

- A. RM 8,000.
- B. RM 9,000.
- C. RM 10,000.
- D. RM 11,000.

CLO2  
C3

8. Given consumption function,  $C = 1000 + 0.8Y_d$ , and taxes =  $0.1Y$ , compute the saving function after tax in this three-sector economy.

*Diberi fungsi penggunaan,  $C = 1000 + 0.8Y_d$  dan cukai =  $0.1Y$ , kira fungsi tabungan selepas cukai dalam ekonomi tiga-sektor ini.*

- A.  $S = -1000 + 0.2Y$ .
- B.  $S = -1000 + 0.25Y$ .
- C.  $S = -1000 + 0.18Y$ .
- D.  $S = 1000 + 0.18Y$ .

CLO2  
C3

9. In a two-sector economy, the national income is RM 2000 million and the consumption function is  $C=200+0.8Y$ . Calculate the total savings.

*Dalam ekonomi dua-sektor, pendapatan negara adalah RM 2000 juta dengan fungsi penggunaan adalah  $C=200+0.8Y$ . Kira jumlah tabungan.*

- A. RM 1800 million.
- B. RM 200 million.
- C. RM 250 million.
- D. RM 300 million.

CLO2  
C3

10. Given consumption function,  $C = 1000 + 0.8Y_d$ , taxes =  $0.1Y$ , investment,  $I = RM2000$  and government expenditure,  $G = RM2000$ , compute the National Income equilibrium in three-sector economy.

*Diberi fungsi penggunaan,  $C = 1000 + 0.8Y_d$ , cukai =  $0.1Y$ , pelaburan,  $I = RM2000$  dan perbelanjaan kerajaan,  $G = RM2000$ , kira keseimbangan Pendapatan Negara untuk ekonomi tiga-sektor.*

- A. RM 17,587.14.
- B. RM 17,875.14.
- C. RM 17,857.14.
- D. RM 17,578.14.

CLO1  
C1

11. Identify the factor influencing the government in making investment.

*Kenalpasti faktor yang mempengaruhi kerajaan dalam membuat pelaburan.*

- A. Interest rate.  
*Kadar faedah.*
- B. National economic goals.  
*Matlamat ekonomi negara.*
- C. Political and security considering.  
*Pertimbangan politik dan keselamatan.*
- D. Prediction of total tax that will be collected.  
*Jangkaan terhadap jumlah cukai yang akan dikutip.*

CLO  
1

12. Choose the policy that suitable with the situation when the government increase the general administration expenditure.

*Pilih polisi yang bersesuaian dengan situasi apabila kerajaan meningkatkan perbelanjaan pentadbiran am.*

- A. An expansionary fiscal policy.  
*Dasar fiskal mengembang.*
- B. A contractionary fiscal policy.  
*Dasar fiskal menguncup.*
- C. An expansionary monetary policy.  
*Dasar kewangan mengembang.*
- D. A contractionary monetary policy.  
*Dasar kewangan menguncup.*

CLO1  
C1

13. Identify group that will gain profit during inflation.

*Kenalpasti kumpulan yang akan memperoleh keuntungan semasa inflasi.*

- A. Pensioner.  
*Pesara.*
- B. Businessman.  
*Ahli Perniagaan.*
- C. Fixed income worker.  
*Pekerja berpendapatan tetap.*
- D. Holders of fixed deposits in a bank.  
*Pemegang simpanan tetap dalam bank.*

- CLO1  
C2
14. Choose the effects of unemployment on the economy.  
*Pilih kesan pengangguran dalam ekonomi.*
- A. Social problems.  
*Masalah sosial.*
  - B. Loss of job skills.  
*Hilang kemahiran pekerjaan.*
  - C. The general level of prices rises.  
*Tingkat harga umum meningkat.*
  - D. Wastage of production resources.  
*Pembaziran sumber-sumber ekonomi.*
- CLO1  
C2
15. Pick the method which **NOT** used by the government to ensure the stability and economic growth of a country.  
*Pilih kaedah yang **BUKAN** digunakan oleh kerajaan bagi memastikan kestabilan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi sesebuah negara.*
- A. Encouraging the power of monopoly firm.  
*Menggalakkan kuasa firma monopoli.*
  - B. Redistributing income and wealth among the population.  
*Mengagih semula pendapatan dan kekayaan dalam kalangan penduduk.*
  - C. Adjusting the allocation of resources to alter the composition of the domestic.  
*Melaraskan agihan sumber untuk mengubah komposisi pengeluaran domestik.*
  - D. Controlling unemployment and inflation which are caused by business fluctuations.  
*Mengawal pengangguran dan inflasi yang disebabkan oleh turun naik perniagaan.*

CLO1  
C1

16. State the purpose of demand for money influenced by the level of income.

*Nyatakan tujuan permintaan wang yang dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pendapatan.*

- A. Transaction motive.  
*Motif urusniaga.*
- B. Precautionary motive.  
*Motif awasan.*
- C. Speculative and transaction motive.  
*Motif spekulasi dan urusniaga.*
- D. Transaction and precautionary motive.  
*Motif urusniaga dan awasan.*

CLO1  
C2

17. Choose the function of money that allows people to buy and sell at different times and places.

*Pilih fungsi wang yang membolehkan individu membeli dan menjual pada masa dan tempat yang berbeza.*

- A. Store of value.  
*Menyimpan nilai*
- B. Measure of value.  
*Mengukur nilai.*
- C. Medium of exchange.  
*Alat perantara pertukaran.*
- D. Standard of deferred payment.  
*Bayaran tertunda.*



CLO1  
C1

18. Identify the answer regarding the statement below:

*Kenalpasti jawapan yang berkenaan dengan pernyataan di bawah:*

“The rate at which goods are exchanged for one another in the international market”

*“Kadar di mana barang-barang ditukar antara satu sama lain di pasaran antarabangsa”*

- A. Terms of trade.  
*Terma perdagangan.*
- B. The exchange rates.  
*Kadar pertukaran.*
- C. An absolute advantage.  
*Kelebihan mutlak.*
- D. A comparative advantage.  
*Kelebihan berbanding.*

CLO1  
C2

19. Pick the definition of dumping.

*Pilih definisi untuk istilah lambakan.*

- A. Tariffs imposed on import and export.  
*merujuk kepada tarif yang dikenakan terhadap barang import dan eksport.*
- B. A form of illegal price discrimination.  
*Tindakan yang tidak sah berbentuk diskriminasi harga.*
- C. Selling more goods than allowed by import quota.  
*Penjualan barangan yang lebih banyak dari kuota yang ditetapkan.*
- D. A practice of selling goods with lower price in foreign countries.  
*Amalan penjualan barangan pada harga yang rendah kepada negara luar.*

CLO1  
C2

20. Explain the reason government implement the infant industry argument.

*Jelaskan tujuan kerajaan melaksanakan hujahan industri baharu.*

A. Reduce the inflation problem.

*Mengurangkan masalah inflasi.*

B. Control money supply in the economy.

*Kawalan bekalan wang dalam ekonomi.*

C. Avoid structural unemployment and cost-push inflation.

*Mengelakkan pengangguran struktur dan inflasi tolakan-kos.*

D. Protect new industries from the establishment of foreign competitors.

*Melindungi industri baru daripada kekukuhan pesaing asing.*

**SECTION B : 75 MARKS**  
**BAHAGIAN B : 75 MARKAH**

**INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **THREE (3)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **TIGA (3)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab semua soalan.*

**QUESTION 1**

**SOALAN 1**

- |            |         |                                                                                                                                                                    |                         |
|------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| CLO1<br>C1 | (a) (i) | List <b>FOUR (4)</b> economic functions of a government.<br><i>Senaraikan <b>EMPAT (4)</b> fungsi ekonomi sesebuah kerajaan.</i>                                   | [4 marks]<br>[4 marks]  |
| CLO1<br>C2 | (ii)    | Explain <b>THREE (3)</b> types of budgets.<br><i>Huraikan <b>TIGA (3)</b> jenis bajet.</i>                                                                         | [6 marks]<br>[6 marks]  |
| CLO1<br>C1 | (b) (i) | Describe <b>THREE (3)</b> types of inflation.<br><i>Terangkan <b>TIGA (3)</b> jenis inflasi.</i>                                                                   | [6 marks]<br>[6 marks]  |
| CLO1<br>C2 | (ii)    | Explain <b>THREE (3)</b> monetary policies to overcome the problem of inflation.<br><i>Jelaskan <b>TIGA (3)</b> dasar kewangan bagi mengatasi masalah inflasi.</i> | [9 marks]<br>[9 markah] |

## QUESTION 2

### SOALAN 2

CLO1  
C2

- (a) Explain **FIVE (5)** types of money.  
*Huraikan LIMA (5) jenis wang.*

[10 marks]  
[10 markah]

CLO1  
C2

- (b) Explain **FIVE (5)** reasons why the protectionism policy is implemented by the Malaysian government.  
*Huraikan LIMA (5) alasan mengapa polisi perlindungan diamalkan oleh kerajaan Malaysia.*

[15 marks]  
[15 markah]

## QUESTION 3

### SOALAN 3

CLO2  
C3

- (a) The following table shows the national income data for a country's SNW for the year 2021.

*Jadual di bawah menunjukkan data pendapatan negara bagi Negara SNW untuk tahun 2021.*

<b>Items / Item</b>	<b>RM million / juta</b>
Public Investment / <i>Pelaburan awam</i>	34,041
Depreciation / <i>Susutnilai</i>	3,540
Export / <i>Eksport</i>	114,760
Government Expenditure / <i>Perbelanjaan Kerajaan</i>	19,304
Indirect Business Tax / <i>Cukai perniagaan tak langsung</i>	25,150
Factor income paid abroad / <i>Faktor pendapatan yang dibayar ke luar negara</i>	111,766
Private consumption / <i>Penggunaan persendirian</i>	18,022
Factor income from abroad / <i>Faktor pendapatan dari luar negara</i>	76,046
Change in stock / <i>Perubahan dalam stok</i>	11,316
Subsidies / <i>subsidi</i>	1,257
Private investment / <i>Pelaburan swasta</i>	16,656
Import / <i>Import</i>	111,766

Based on the data given, calculate:

*Berdasarkan data yang diberikan, kira:*

- (i) Gross Domestic Product at market price (GDPmp).

*Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar pada harga pasaran (KDNKhp).*

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

- (ii) Gross National Product at factor cost (GNPfc).

*Keluaran Negara Kasar pada kos faktor (KNKkf).*

[4 marks]  
[4 markah]

- (iii) National Income.

*Pendapatan negara.*

[2 marks]  
[2 markah]

CLO2  
C3

- (b) Answer the question below based on the information given.

*Jawab soalan di bawah berdasarkan maklumat diberi.*

Government expenditure, G

*Perbelanjaan kerajaan, G* : 2,500

Investment, I

*Pelaburan, I* : 2,000

Tax, T

*Cukai, T* : 0.1Y

MPC value

*Nilai MPC* : 0.7

Autonomous value, a

*Nilai autonomi, a* : 400

- (i) Derive the consumption function after tax.

*Dapatkan fungsi penggunaan selepas cukai.*

[3 marks]  
[3 markah]

- (ii) Derive the savings function after tax.  
*Dapatkan fungsi tabungan selepas cukai.*
- [3 marks]  
[3 markah]
- (iii) Calculate the national income equilibrium by using Aggregate Demand = Aggregate Supply.  
*Kirakan keseimbangan pendapatan negara dengan menggunakan pendekatan Permintaan Agregat = Penawaran Agregat.*
- [5 marks]  
[5 markah]
- (iv) Calculate the national income equilibrium by using the Leakage-Injection approach.  
*Kirakan keseimbangan pendapatan negara dengan menggunakan pendekatan Bocoran = Suntikan.*
- [4 marks]  
[4 markah]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

***SOALAN TAMAT***