Practice AP Macroeconomics [7]

### **Unit 1: Basic Economic Concepts**

- Scarcity: Limited resources vs. unlimited demand.
- Four factors of production: Land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship.
- Opportunity cost: Value of the next best alternative.
- Efficiency: Producing goods with fewer resources.
- Economic systems: Free market vs. command economies.
- Production possibilities curve (PPC): Allocative efficiency vs. productive efficiency.
- Comparative advantage vs. absolute advantage.
- Law of diminishing returns.
- Circular flow diagram.

Additional Notes:	



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### **Unit 2: Economic Indicators & the Business Cycle**

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Value of final goods/services within a country.
- GDP calculations: Expenditure and income approaches.
- Types of unemployment: Cyclical, frictional, structural.
- Natural Rate of Unemployment (NRU): 4-6% without cyclical unemployment.
- Inflation and deflation measurement: CPI, GDP deflator.
- Real GDP: GDP adjusted for inflation.

Phases of business cycles: Recessions and expansions.				
<u>Additional Notes</u> :				

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### **Unit 3: National Income & Price Determination**

- **Aggregate demand (AD):** All goods/services demanded by consumers, firms, and the government.
- AD determinants: Consumer, investment, and government spending.
- Multiplier effect: Chain reaction of increased spending.
- Marginal Propensities: MPC, MPS.
- Spending and tax multipliers.
- Short-run aggregate supply (SRAS): Factors affecting supply.
- Fiscal policy: Government's role in influencing AD.

Ad	dditional Notes:			



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#### **Unit 4: Financial Sector**

- Liquidity: Asset convertibility into cash.
- Interest rates and opportunity costs.
- Nominal interest rate = Real interest rate + Inflation.
- Types of money: Fiat money, commodity money.
- Functions of money: Medium of exchange, unit of account, store of value.
- Money supply (M1, M2).
- Money multiplier.
- Federal Reserve's monetary policy tools: Bonds, reserve ratios, discount rates.

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Additional Notes:



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### **Unit 5: Long-Run Consequences of Stabilization Policies**

- Self-correction of the economy in the long-run.
- Phillips Curve: Relationship between inflation and unemployment.
- Stagflation: High inflation and unemployment.
- Crowding out effect: Government borrowing raises interest rates.
- Economic growth: Measured by real GDP over time.

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Additional Notes:				
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### <u>Unit 6: Open Economy – International Trade & Finance</u>

- Balance of payments: Current and capital accounts.
- Exchange rates: Determined by tastes, income, inflation, and speculation.
- Appreciation and depreciation of currencies.
- Tariffs: Revenue tariffs vs. protective tariffs.
- Effects of appreciation/depreciation on exports and imports.

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<u>Additional Notes</u> :		