

Worksheet 8: Chapter 8(B)

1. The short-term unemployment that arises from the process of matching workers with jobs is called
 - a. frictional unemployment.
 - b. structural unemployment.
 - c. cyclical unemployment.
 - d. seasonal unemployment.
2. Unemployment arising from a persistent mismatch between the skills and characteristics of workers and the requirements of jobs is called
 - a. frictional unemployment.
 - b. structural unemployment.
 - c. cyclical unemployment.
 - d. seasonal unemployment.
3. Most of the unemployment during the Great Depression was
 - a. structural unemployment.
 - b. frictional unemployment.
 - c. cyclical unemployment.
 - d. core unemployment.
4. When the economy is at full employment, which types of unemployment remain?
 - a. cyclical and structural
 - b. frictional and structural
 - c. frictional and cyclical
 - d. None of the above. Full employment means that there is no unemployment, so the unemployment rate would be zero.
5. The “normal” underlying level of unemployment in the economy is
 - a. the sum of structural unemployment and frictional unemployment.
 - b. the full-employment rate of unemployment.
 - c. the natural rate of unemployment.
 - d. all of the above