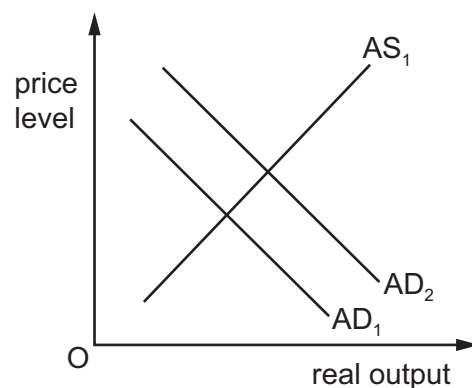


**24** A country has a balance of payments deficit. It devalues its currency.

Which combination leads to a reduction in its balance of payments deficit in the long run?

	price elasticity of demand for exports	price elasticity of demand for imports
<b>A</b>	less than 0.5	less than 0.5
<b>B</b>	less than 1	zero (0)
<b>C</b>	more than 0.5	more than 0.5
<b>D</b>	zero (0)	less than 1

**25** The diagram shows aggregate demand curves  $AD_1$  and  $AD_2$  and an aggregate supply curve  $AS_1$ .



What could cause the shift in the aggregate demand curve from  $AD_1$  to  $AD_2$ ?

- A** a rise in the interest rates
- B** a rise in output per worker
- C** a rise in the budget deficit
- D** a rise in the value of the exchange rate

**26** The government of an open economy with an overvalued currency decides to abandon its fixed exchange rate in favour of a floating exchange rate.

Which macroeconomic policy aim is **least** likely to be met because of this change?

- A** a low inflation rate
- B** a low level of unemployment
- C** a reduced balance of payments deficit
- D** a sustainable rate of economic growth