KÖZGAZDASÁGI-MARKETING ALAPISMERETEK
ANGOL NYELVEN

KÖZÉPSZINTŰ ÍRÁSBELI ÉRETTSÉGI VIZSGA

JAVÍTÁSI-ÉRTÉKELÉSI ÚTMUTATÓ

OKTATÁSI ÉS KULTURÁLIS MINISZTÉRIUM
Important Information

All partial points, correct solutions and mistakes have to be indicated.

When awarding points, the following principles have to be followed:

1. Maximum points can only be given for perfect solutions. In case of missing answers the partial point awardable for the answer will be deducted.

2. If a question has been solved using a logically sound procedure, but calculation errors have occurred, then half of the awardable partial points have to be deducted, where the error was made. The logically sound procedure will still count as correct in the later stages of the solution regardless of the calculation error; therefore later partial points do not need to be deducted because of one error.

3. In case of logical errors no points are awarded, where the error was made, but further correct steps deserve half of the score.

4. Only one answer per question is accepted.

5. It is not enough to indicate the final result at calculations, the process and formulas should also be written down.

6. At true/false questions, indicating the right letter deserves 1 point. Good explanation with bad choice of letter is also worth 1 point.

7. There may be other good solutions than indicated in the key, these also deserve the maximum point.

The number of final score can only be a whole number. If the point given for a section is not a whole number, rounding happens according to mathematical rules (round up above five tenths, and down below five tenths).
### Test Questions 50 points

#### I. Multiple choice questions 10 x 1 = 10 points

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. b
10. b

#### II. True/false questions 10 x 2 = 20 points

1. T Two indifference curves represent two different levels of utility. If they have one common point, then all their points must be common. (Or we wish to indicate two different utilities at the same point, which is not possible.)

2. F Positive, because the signs of the numerator and the denominator are the same, therefore the sign of the quotient will be positive.

3. F A procedure, which contains technologically unnecessary and unutilised capacities cannot be economically efficient.

4. T The sum of fixed costs is not affected (in the short-term) by changes in the quantity of production.

5. T On the fully competing market one market player is very small, and therefore cannot influence prices or other qualities of the market.

6. F Refinancing loans are loans offered by the central bank to commercial banks.

7. F The concept of the money market only includes money as defined by M₁.

8. T Deficit is the shortage of the state budget, when state expenditures exceed state revenue.

9. F The size of the active population sets the maximum labour supply.

10. F The investment is independent of the income of the given period, but is dependent on interest rates and profit expectations.
III. Definitions 10 x 2 = 20 points

1. Point of saturation: the amount of good’s, at which the overall profit does not increase even if the consumption does.

2. Individual demand: Solvent need. It represents that the consumer is willing and able to purchase a product or service.

3. Accounting profit: the difference between revenue and accounting cost. (The sum of normal profit and economic profit.)

4. Monopoly: a type of market, where a product has only one seller.

5. Implicit costs: costs, which are not featured on the invoices in the given period, but which are expenditures accrued in the given period. (Difference between economic cost and explicit cost.)

6. Money supply: the quantity of cash and bank deposit money that is in circulation.

7. Derived income (or transfer): is created as a result of the redistribution of income.

8. Okun’s Law: if the unemployment rate decreases by 1%, the income increases by 2,2%.

9. Voluntary unemployment: if people refuse to work without any compelling reason at given real wage levels.

10. Price/wage spiral: a mutually reinforcing process of increasing price levels and money wages (wage levels).

Calculation and geometrical questions 50 points

Question 1 10 points

1.1. Indication of D on the demand curve. 1 point

1.2. With a price of 200 HUF/kg the quantity in demand would be 20 thousand tons. 2 points

1.3. Drawing the supply curve Indication with the letter S 1 point

1 point
1.4. In case of a 100 HUF/kg price there is excess demand on the market.  

2 points

1.5. The original D demand curve has to be shifted further away from zero. 
This curve must be marked with the letter D’.  

1 point

**Question 2**  
6 points

2.1. Procedures, which are **NOT** technologically efficient: *procedures B, C, F*  
3 points

2.2. The procedure that is economically efficient is *procedure E.*  
1 point

(Procedure costs: A: HUF 45 thousand, D: HUF 46 thousand, E: HUF 42 thousand, 
G: HUF 49 thousand)  
2 points

**Question 3**  
16 points

3.1. \[ C(300) = 325 \]
\[ S(500) = 25 \]  
\[ \Rightarrow C(500) = 475 \]  
1 point

\[ \hat{c} = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} \cdot \frac{475 - 325}{500 - 300} = \frac{150}{200} = 0.75 \]  
3 points
\[ s = 1 - 0.75 = 0.25 \]  

\[ 325 = C_0 + 0.75 \cdot 300 \Rightarrow C_0 = 100 \]  

If \( C_0 = 100 \), then \( S_0 = -100 \)  

From here using substitution we write up the two equations:  
\[ C(Y) = 100 + 0.75Y \]  
\[ S(Y) = -100 + 0.25Y \]  

3.2. \( C = Y \)  
\[ Y = 100 + 0.75Y \]  
\[ 0.25Y = 100 \]  
\[ Y = 400, \text{ namely in case of 400 income consumption and income will be equal.} \]

Or we get the same solution, if we know that if \( C(Y) = Y \), then \( S(Y) = 0 \).  
We, therefore, start off with the existing \( S(Y) \) equation.  
\[ 0 = -100 + 0.25Y \]  
\[ 0.25Y = 100 \]  
\[ Y = 400 \]  
Both solutions are worth the same number of points.  

**Question 4**  

4.1. \( M^D = Y - 50i + 100 \)  
and substituting the known data:  
\[ 3000 - 50 \cdot 12 + 100 = 2500 \]  

The situation of the money market therefore is in **excessive demand**.  

4.2. \[ \frac{M^S}{P} = \frac{3600}{1.5} = 2400 \]  
\[ 2400 = 3000 - 50i + 100 \]  
\[ i = 14\% \]  
Both solutions are worth the same number of points.
Question 5 9 points

5.1.

Drawing the investment function 3 points
Drawing the C + I function 3 points

5.2.

Drawing the 45° auxiliary line 1 point
Determination of equilibrium income based on the diagram 2 points