

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
Sumy State University

APPROVED  
Head of the Admissions Committee



2023

**PROGRAM**  
**for the professional entrance exam in economics and international economics**  
**upon admission to obtain the master's degree**  
**for specialties 051 "Economics" and 292 "International economic relations"**

**1 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

The purpose of the program of the unified professional entrance exam in economics and international economics for obtaining a master's degree is to determine the level of theoretical knowledge and practical abilities and skills necessary for mastering normative and selective disciplines under the master's level specialist training program in specialties 051 "Economics" and 292 "International economic relations".

The program was developed in accordance with the methodological instructions "General requirements for the preparation of examination materials for control events conducted using test technologies" (version 04), put into effect by the order of the Sumy State University Rector No. 0871-I dated September 22, 2021). The unified professional entrance test is carried out by assessing the level of professional knowledge, abilities and skills of graduates using national comprehensive diagnostic methods. The professional entrance exam consists of test tasks of theoretical and practical directions, which allows you to check the formation of the theoretical base and the ability to apply it in practice.

The professional entrance test is conducted in written form and is ongoing 80 min. A black or blue ballpoint or gel pen and a calculator can be used during the test. It is forbidden to use all other things and devices (including mobile phones).

The professional entrance exam includes the following chapters:

1. Microeconomics.
2. Macroeconomics.
3. Economics of Enterprise.
4. System of international economic relations.

Chapters submitted to the entrance test for admission to study for the master's degree in specialties 051 "Economics" and 292 "International economic relations" correspond to the general competences of educational and professional programs of ARI BiEM.

## **2 TYPICAL QUESTIONS FROM THE SECTIONS THAT ARE TAKEN ON THE PROFESSIONAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

### **2.1 MICROECONOMICS**

1. Subject and functions of economics. Levels of economic analysis. Definition: Macroeconomics. Microeconomics. Mesoeconomics. Megaeconomics.
2. The problem of limited resources and the need to choose. The limit of production possibilities (transformation curve). Opportunity cost. Economic efficiency.
3. General scientific methods of economic analysis. Limit analysis. Economic indicators. Nominal and real variables. Concept of normative and positive economy.
4. Demand and the law of demand. Analysis of changes in demand and the amount of demand. Non-price determinants of demand.
5. The essence and types of elasticity of demand. The price elasticity of demand and the total output of the producer. Economic interpretation of coefficient values of various types of demand elasticity.
6. Supply and the law of supply. Analysis of changes in supply and value of supply. Non-price determinants of supply. Price elasticity of supply.
7. Market equilibrium. Determination of the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of the product. Producer and consumer surplus. The effect of changes in demand and supply on the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of the product on the market.
8. Direct and indirect impact of the state on market equilibrium. Consequences of introducing maximum and minimum prices. Analysis of the impact of indirect taxes, subsidies and subsidies on the market position of buyers and sellers. Net losses of society.
9. Usefulness in economics and the problem of its measurement. Utility function. Cumulative and marginal utility. The law of diminishing marginal utility of a good.
10. The essence of rational consumer choice. The concept of "consumer equilibrium". The consumer's equilibrium rule under the consumption of a set of goods.
11. Indifference curves and their properties. The coefficient of the marginal rate of goods replacement (substitution). Map of indifference curves.
12. Budget constraints and consumer capabilities. Equilibrium of the consumer from the standpoint of the ordinal approach. Consumer reaction to changes in commodity prices and consumer income. Model (curve) "income - consumption". Model (curve) "price - consumption".
13. Parameters of the enterprise's functioning as a microeconomic model. The essence of production. Production technology. The concept and parameters of the production function. Production function with one variable factor. The law of diminishing marginal productivity of a variable factor of production. Aggregate, average and marginal product. Their relationships. Stages of production.
14. Production function with two variable factors. Production indifference curve (isoquant): concepts and properties. The line of equal production costs (isocost). The manufacturer's equilibrium rule.
15. Economic and accounting approaches to determining production costs. Explicit and implicit costs of production. Economic, accounting and normal profit.
16. Fixed, variable, total production costs. Average and marginal costs of production in the short-term and long-term periods.
17. Constant, increasing and decreasing scale effects of production.

18. The essence of the market structure. Types of market structures.
19. The essence, features and conditions of functioning of the perfect-competition-market. The efficiency of the perfect-competition-market. Equilibrium conditions of a firm-perfect competitor in the long-term and short-term periods.
20. Typical features of the market structure of a pure monopoly. Types of monopolies. Comparative assessment of competitive and monopoly markets. Social losses from monopolist activities. Equilibrium conditions of the monopolist in the long-term and short-term periods.
21. Typical features of the market structure of monopolistic competition. Non-price competition in conditions of monopolistic competition. Equilibrium conditions of the producer in the long-term and short-term periods. The effectiveness of monopolistic competition. Peculiarities of oligopolistic market organization. Types of oligopolies. Economic consequences of oligopoly.

## 2.2 MACROECONOMICS

1. The main indicators of the national accounts system and methods of their determination: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP). Net domestic product (GNP), National income (ND). Three methods of calculating GDP.
  2. Price indices and their types. Consumer Price Index (CPI). Nominal and real GDP. GDP deflator. Reduction of nominal to real GDP. Inflation and deflation.
  3. Keynesian functions of consumption and savings. Marginal propensity to consume and to save. Average propensity to consume and save. Factors of consumption and savings.
  4. The nature and types of investments (gross and net; real and financial; short-term and long-term; direct and portfolio; venture and risk-free). Autonomous and derivative (induced) investments. Investment multiplier.
  5. Aggregate expenses. Equilibrium level of GDP. Keynesian cross. Spending multiplier. Tax multiplier. Inflationary and recessionary gaps.
  6. Aggregate demand: essence and structure. Price and non-price factors influencing aggregate demand. Aggregate demand curve and its displacement.
  7. Aggregate offer: essence and influencing factors. Aggregate supply curve and its displacement. Aggregate supply in the short and long term.
  8. The balance of aggregate demand and aggregate supply in the short-term and long-term periods.
  9. Business cycle and its phases (decline, bottom, rise, peak). Causes of economic fluctuations. Small, medium and long cycles.
  10. Inflation: essence, causes, types and socio-economic consequences. The level and rate of inflation.
  11. Anti-inflation policy: essence and types (active, passive).
  12. Unemployment and its types (structural, frictional, cyclical). The natural rate of unemployment. Unemployment rate.
  13. Money market and its aggregates.
  14. Demand for money. Money offer. A simple deposit multiplier. Equilibrium in the money market.
- 
15. Monetary policy: essence, goals and types ("expensive" and "cheap" money policy).
  16. Fiscal policy: essence, types (discretionary and non-discretionary). Laffer curve
  17. Economic growth: essence and types (extensive and intensive). Factors of economic growth.

18. Human resources and human development. Sustainable human development. Components of the human development index
19. Objects and subjects of social policy. Types and tools of social policy.
20. State social standards (living wage, minimum wage, minimum pension).

## **2.3 ECONOMICS OF ENTERPRISE**

1. Enterprise as a business entity: essence and activity directions.
2. Types of enterprises (by purpose and nature of activity, by form of ownership, by capital national ownership, by scale of activity) and their associations.
3. The business environment of the enterprise: internal (micro-environment), intermediate (meso-environment) and external (macro-environment).
4. Functions (planning, organization, motivation, control) and enterprise management methods (organizational, economic, and socio-psychological)
5. Types of organizational structures of enterprise management (linear, functional, linear-functional, matrix and divisional).
6. Concept of production structure and social infrastructure of the enterprise.
7. Technical and technological base of the enterprise: definition, components and forms of development (concentration, specialization, cooperation, combination, conversion and diversification).
8. Planning: the essence and types of enterprise plans. Strategic, tactical and operational planning: essence and time limits.
9. Business plan: definition and its chapters (summary; description of products (services); marketing plan; production plan; organizational plan; financial plan; risk assessment).
10. Concept of economic-mathematical model and modeling. Classification of models. Concept of adequacy of models. Black box model. The main stages of building an economic-mathematical model.
11. Concept of statistical dependence between variables. The essence of correlation. Criteria for evaluating the statistical significance of a linear relationship.
12. Fixed capital (non-current tangible assets): essence, type structure, depreciation, amortization, return on capital, capital intensity and capital adequacy.
13. Working capital (current assets): essence, type structure, turnover ratio and duration of one turnover.
14. Intangible resources and intangible assets: essence, types and depreciation.
15. Innovations: essence, types and innovation process.
16. Product cost and cost estimates (material costs, labor costs, deductions for social activities, depreciation, other operating costs).
17. The price of products (services): essence and functions (accounting and measuring, distributive and stimulating). Types of prices (contractual, free, regulated; retail and wholesale).
18. Income and profit of the enterprise (gross and net).
19. The effect and efficiency of the enterprise: essence and differences.
20. Enterprise personnel, personnel categories. Personnel motivation: essence and methods (economic and non-economic).
21. The essence of wages as a socio-economic category. Nominal and real wages. Forms of payment.
22. Social and labor relations at the enterprise: the essence of the concept. Subjects of social and labor relations: the state, employers and employees.

## 2.4 SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. International economic system: essence and its elements. International division of labor.
2. International economic relations, subjects, objects and structural levels (enterprises, interstate, regional, world) of international economic relations.
3. Forms of international economic relations: international trade in goods, international trade in services, international movement of capital, international labor migration, international scientific and technical cooperation, international monetary, financial and credit relations, international economic integration.
4. Theories of international trade (pre-classical, classical, neoclassical and alternative theories of international trade).
5. Concepts and forms of international trade: traditional (export and import), compensatory (reciprocal purchases, barter trade, return purchases, industrial compensation agreements), cooperative trade; most-favored, preferential, discriminatory trade.
6. Methods of international trade in goods. International trade based on direct connections between counterparties and through organized commodity markets (exchanges, auctions).
7. International trade indicators: 1) volume (foreign trade turnover; general trade; index of physical volume of foreign trade); 2) effective (trade balance; current account balance; trade balance status index: export concentration index; country's import dependency ratio; "terms of trade" index); 3) intensity (volumes of exports and imports per capita; export quota; import quota; foreign trade quota; intensity of intra-industry exchange); 4) economic efficiency (efficiency of foreign trade, coefficient of efficiency of the country's exports).
8. Foreign trade contract: types, structure, functions. International trade terms (INCOTERMS-2020).
9. Regulation of international trade in goods and services: tariff and non-tariff instruments of trade policy. UNCTAD classification of non-tariff instruments. Macroeconomic effects of applying tariff and non-tariff methods for small and large economies.
10. Types of services in international trade according to WTO (GATS) classification.
11. Forms and factors of international movement of capital.
12. Direct foreign investment: essence and forms.
13. Portfolio investment: essence and tools of international portfolio investment. Types of investment operations with securities (equity instruments, debt securities).
14. International investment market: essence, specificity, structure. International stock market. International bond market. Derivatives market (forward and futures contracts, options and swaps).
15. Investment attractiveness and the system of indicators characterizing it. Investment climate of the country: concepts and main components. Investment attractiveness and investment climate of Ukraine.
16. Forms and methods of international legal regulation of investment activities: investment protection, state guarantees, administrative and diplomatic support, investment insurance, avoidance of double taxation. Institutional regulation of investment activity: UNCTAD, bilateral, multilateral agreements, agreement on trade-related investment measures (TRIMS), agreement on protection of foreign investments.
17. The concept of international labor migration. External and internal labor migration; international labor migration: emigration, immigration, reimmigration.
18. The main reasons, trends and patterns of international labor migration. International labor force centers. Countries of origin of labor migration.
19. Socio-economic consequences of international labor migration: recipient countries, donor countries.

20. World labor market: essence and specificity, functions and segments. Geographical and sectoral structure of the world labor market. Concepts and forms of informal employment in the global labor market.
21. Regulation of international labor migration: levels (national, international); methods (economic, administrative, institutional). International labor organization in the global labor migration regulation system'.
22. Ukraine in international migration processes: consequences, advantages and threats. The main factors of emigration and recipient countries of labor force from Ukraine.
23. The essence of technologies and international technological transfer. Forms of technology transfer and protection. Methods of commercial and non-commercial international technology transfer.
24. Institutional regulation of the global technology market: Agreement on Trade Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights of the WTO (TRIPS), the Technology Transfer Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
25. Priority areas of development of international technological exchange for Ukraine.
26. Currency: concepts, types and types. Reserve currencies. Exchange rate and currency quotation. Factors affecting the exchange rate. Currency regimes. Purchasing power parity of currencies.
27. Currency system. Types of currency systems: national, regional (international), world. Evolution of the world currency system. European monetary system.
28. World foreign exchange market: essence, functions, structure, subjects. Concepts and types of foreign exchange transactions (current, foreign exchange transactions related to the movement of capital, opening and maintaining foreign exchange accounts, non-trading transactions, transactions involving the attraction and placement of foreign currency funds, conversion operations (agreements with immediate delivery, forward (forward, futures, currency options)), swaps, currency arbitrage).
29. Currency regulation, its types. Currency policy and its instruments (currency intervention, currency dumping, discount policy, devaluation and revaluation, currency restrictions).
30. International credit: concepts, functions and forms.
31. Foreign debt. Types and indicators of external debt. Methods and tools of external debt management. Institutional regulation of international credit relations: IMF, World Bank Group. London and Paris Clubs of Creditors.
32. International settlements: concepts, forms (documentary (letter of credit, collection), non-documentary (advance, payment to an open account, bank transfer, settlements using checks, promissory notes, plastic cards, consignment) and types (national currency, international collective currency, gold, clearing settlements). Currency clearing: concepts, reasons for use, types (by the volume of operations, by the will of the parties, by the method of balancing the balance).
33. Balance of payments: concept, structure (IMF recommendations. 6th edition), influencing factors and balancing methods.
34. Types of international economic integration: preferential trade zone, free trade zone, customs union, common market, economic union, full economic integration. Ukraine's free trade zone with the EU both deep and comprehensive.
35. Organizational forms of Ukraine-NATO cooperation in the economic sphere.
36. Economic effects of international economic integration. Static (creation of trade, deviation of trade) and dynamic effects (benefits from specialization, the effect of scale; growth of welfare; improvement of payment and trade balances; development of the structure of trade; attraction of investments, etc.).



### 3 STRUCTURE OF EXAMINATION TASKS

Exam tickets are randomly generated and contain test tasks divided into sections:

1. "Microeconomics" – 10 test tasks;
2. "Macroeconomics" – 10 test tasks;
3. "Business Economics" – 15 test tasks;
4. "System of international economic relations" – 15 test tasks.

The exam ticket consists of 50 test tasks; each test task contains four answer options, among which only one is correct.

### 4 EVALUATION CRITERIA

#### 1. General requirements.

The commission evaluates the entrant's written answers to test tasks on a 100-200 point scale. Entrants who scored less than 100 points receive an "unsatisfactory" rating and are not allowed to participate further in the competitive selection. Entrants who scored 100 or more points are allowed to participate in the competitive selection.

To receive a positive grade from the entrance test, the applicant must pass the minimum acceptable test threshold, which is established at the request of the head of the commission and/or approved by the decision of the Admissions Committee as the minimum acceptable share of test points from the total number of test points that must be obtained during the entrance test for receiving a positive assessment. The minimum acceptable test threshold is set at the level of 0.3 or 30% of the total number of test points.

Test points are awarded for each correct answer to the task, and 0 points are awarded for an incorrect answer. The received test scores for the entrance test are converted into a 100-200 point scale (with rounding to the nearest whole, according to the rules of mathematical rounding) according to the following algorithm:

$$O = O_{\min} + k \cdot (N - r \cdot T), \text{ where}$$

- O – assessment from the entrance test on a scale of 100-200 points;
- $O_{\min}$  – the minimum score from the entrance test on a scale of 100-200 points, at which the entrant is allowed to participate in the competitive selection;
- k – the coefficient of transfer of test scores to the scale of 100-200 points, where

$$k = 100 / T \cdot (1 - r)$$

- r – minimum acceptable test threshold with an accuracy of 0.01, which is set in the range from 0 to 1, but not less than 0.10;
- T – the total number of test points that the entrant can receive during the entrance test;
- N – the number of test points that the entrant received during the entrance test.

Provided that the number of test points that the entrant received during the entrance test (N) is "0", then the entrant receives an "unsatisfactory" grade and is not allowed to participate further in the competitive selection.

#### 2. Calculation of test points.

The assessment of the professional entrance test tasks for admission to the Master's degree is carried out according to the point system. The correct answer for each test task is valued at 2 points. The obtained points are converted into a 200-point scale according to Table 1.

Entrants who scored less than 100 points cannot further participate in the competitive selection.

Incorrect answer – 0 points.

The total number of test points (T) that an entrant can receive during the entrance test is 100 test points.

Table 1 – The Table of the transfer of test scores to a rating scale from 100 to 200 points

Number of correct answers	Score on the scale 100-200	Amount of correct answers	Score on the scale 100-200	Amount of correct answers	Score on the scale 100-200	Amount of correct answers	Score on the scale 100-200
0	did not make	13	did not make	26	128	39	167
1	did not make	14	did not make	27	131	40	170
2	did not make	15	100	28	134	41	173
3	did not make	16	102	29	137	42	176
4	did not make	17	104	30	140	43	179
5	did not make	18	106	31	143	44	182
6	did not make	19	108	32	146	45	185
7	did not make	20	110	33	149	46	188
8	did not make	21	113	34	152	47	191
9	did not make	22	116	35	155	48	194
10	did not make	23	119	36	158	49	197
11	did not make	24	122	37	161	50	200
12	did not make	25	125	38	164		

## 5 LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

### MICROECONOMICS

1. Зав'ялова О.Р. Мікроекономіка : дистанційний курс. Режим доступу : <http://virt.lac.lviv.ua/enrol/index.php?id=14>
2. Мікроекономіка / За ред. А.О.Задої: навчальний посібник. - Режим доступу : <http://ep.nmu.org.ua/ua/files.pdf>
3. Оверченко В. І., Мажак З. М., Софій М. І. Мікроекономіка : навчальний посібник / за наук. ред. О. Л. Ануфрієвої. - Режим доступу : [http://umo.edu.ua/images/content/depozitar/navichki\\_pracevlasht/mikroekonom.pdf](http://umo.edu.ua/images/content/depozitar/navichki_pracevlasht/mikroekonom.pdf)
4. Петрушенко Ю. М., Дудкін О. В., Костюченко Н. М. Мікроекономіка : конспект лекцій. - Режим доступу : <http://lib.sumdu.edu.ua/library/docs/rio/2013/Mikroekonomika.pdf>



## MACROECONOMICS

1. Аналітична економіка: макроекономіка і мікроекономіка: підручник : у 2 кн./ С.М. Панчишин , П.І. Островерх, І.В.Грабинська та ін.; за ред. С.М. Панчишина, П.І. Островерха. – 3-тє вид., виправл. та доп. – Л. : Апріорі, 2017. – Кн.1: Вступ до аналітичної економії. Макроекономіка . – 567 с.
2. Гронтковська Г. Макроекономіка: Навч. посібник. – К. : Центр навчальної літератури, 2019. – 672 с.
3. Данилович-Кропивницька М.Л. Макроекономіка: навчальний посібник. 2-е вид., допов. Львів: Вид-во Львівської політехніки. 2017. 292 с.
4. Козакова, О. М. Макроекономіка : підручник / О. М. Козакова, Е. М. Забарна / Одес. нац. політехн. ун-т. – Херсон : Олді-плюс, 2018. – 428 с.
5. Макаренко, М. І. Макроекономіка [Текст] : підручник / М. І. Макаренко, Т. О. Семененко, Ю. М. Петрушенко. — 2-ге вид., перероб. — Суми : СумДУ, 2021.
6. Макроекономіка: базовий курс [Електронний ресурс] : навч. посіб. / [проф. І.Й. Малий, проф. І.Ф. Радіонова, доц. Т.Ф. Куценко, доц. Н.В. Федірко та ін.] — К. : КНЕУ, 2016. — 254 с.

## ECONOMICS OF ENTERPRISE

1. Економіка підприємства: підручник / за заг. ред. Л.Г. Мельника. - Суми: Університетська книга, 2019. - 864 с. [https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/bitstream-download/123456789/80106/1/Melnik\\_econom.pdf](https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/bitstream-download/123456789/80106/1/Melnik_econom.pdf)
2. Підприємництво, торгівля та біржова діяльність: підручник / за заг. ред. д.е.н., проф. І. М. Сотник, д.е.н., проф. Л. М. Таранюка. – Суми: ВТД «Університетська книга», 2018. – 572 с. URL: <http://sites.znu.edu.ua/science-earth/assets/documents/principles/Pidruchnyk-Pidpryyemnytstvo-torhivlya-birzhova-diyalnist.pdf>
3. Економіка праці : навчальний посібник [електронний ресурс] / за заг. ред. Г. В. Назарової. – Харків : ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця, 2019. – 330 с. URL: [https://econom.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Nazarova.-Ekonomika-pratsi\\_2019.pdf](https://econom.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Nazarova.-Ekonomika-pratsi_2019.pdf)
4. Персонал підприємства, продуктивність, оплата праці. Економіка підприємства, 2022. URL: [https://pidru4niki.com/10810806/ekonomika/personal\\_pidpriyemstva\\_produktyvnist\\_opla\\_ta\\_pratsi](https://pidru4niki.com/10810806/ekonomika/personal_pidpriyemstva_produktyvnist_opla_ta_pratsi)
5. Оптимізаційні методи і моделі: навч. посібник / Н.В. Буреннікова, О.В. Зелінська, І.М. Ушкаленко, Ю.Ю. Буренніков. Вінниця: ВНТУ, 2019. 121с.
6. В. В. Вітлінський, Т. О. Терещенко, С. С. Савіна Економіко-математичні методи та моделі: оптимізація: навчальний посібник. К.: КНЕУ, 2016. 303 с.
7. Оптимізаційні методи та моделі : підручник / В.С. Григорків, М.В. Григорків. – Чернівці : Чернівецький нац. ун-т, 2016. 400 с.
8. Диха М.В. Економетрія: навчальний посібник. ЦУЛ, 2020. 206 с.
9. Лугінін О.Є. Економетрика: навчальний посібник. 2019. 320 с.
10. Introductory Econometrics [Електронний ре-сурс] / P. Dhrymes ; by Phoebus Dhrymes. 1st ed. 2017. Cham : Springer International Publishing, 2017. XVI, 626 p. URL: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-65916-9>

11. Барковський В. Теорія ймовірностей та математична статистика: навчальний посібник. ЦУЛ, 2019. 424 с.
12. Економетрика: прикладний аспект: навчальний посібник / Т. М. Паянок та ін. Ірпінь, 2020. 208 с.

## SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. International Economic Relations [Електронний ресурс] : study guide / L. I. Khomutenko, M. D. Domashenko, A. V. Havrylina. — Електронне видання каф. Міжнародних економічних відносин. — Sumy : Sumy State University, 2020. — 213 р.
2. Міжнародна економіка та міжнародні економічні відносини: навч. Посібник / А.О. Босак, О.Ю. Григор'єв, Ю.В. Малиновський, В.П. Далик. — 2-е вид., перероб. і доп. — Львів: МІС, 2018.
3. The World and European Integration : study guide / Yu.M. Petrushenko, L.I. Khomutenko, I.S. Marekha. — Sumy : Sumy State University, 2020. — 109 p
4. Міжнародні економічні відносини та зовнішньоекономічна діяльність: підручник / Амеліна І.В., Попова Т.Л., Владимиров С.В. — К.: ЦУЛ, 2019.
5. Міжнародні економічні відносини : підручник / А.А. Мазаракі, Т.М. Мельник, Л.П. Кудирко та ін. ; за заг. ред. А.А. Мазаракі, Т.М. Мельник. — Київ : Київ. нац. торг.-екон. ун-т, 2017. — 612 с.  
<https://knute.edu.ua/file/MjIxNw==/1eb6977390c2f309b01466daf10f0fdc.pdf>
6. Міжнародні економічні відносини. Навч. посібник. — Одеса — «ТОВ.ПЛУТОН », 2016. — 352 с.  
<http://dspace.oneu.edu.ua/jspui/bitstream/123456789/5240/1/Міжнародні%20економічні%20відносини.pdf>

Responsible secretary admissions committee

Approved at a meeting of the admissions committee  
Protocol № 16 from 17.04 2023

Responsible secretary admissions  
committee



Igor ROY

/ Head of the professional attestation  
committee



Tetyana VASILYEVA

## SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY

APPROVED  
Head of the Admissions Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2023

**EXAMINATION TASK**

**professional entrance exam in economics and international economics upon  
admission to study for a master's degree in majors 051 "Economics" and 292  
"International Economic Relations"**

Variant № 0

1. Cardinalist model of consumer behavior:
  - A) does not require a quantitative determination of the utility value;
  - B) does not require a comparison of the usefulness of different benefits;
  - C) does not require the independence of utility of various goods from one another;
  - D) provides for the possibility of determining the quantitative value of utility.
2. The ordinalist approach to the analysis of consumer behavior in contrast to the cardinalist approach:
  - A) does not take into account the consumer's subjective assessment of the usefulness of goods;
  - B) provides for the possibility of determining the quantitative value of utility;
  - C) does not require measurement of utility value;
  - D) does not take into account the budget constraints of the consumer.
3. Marginal utility is:
  - A) the minimum amount of satisfaction from consuming a certain set of goods;
  - B) the average value of satisfaction from consumption of a certain set of goods;
  - C) the total amount of satisfaction from consuming a certain set of goods;
  - D) additional satisfaction from the consumption of an additional unit of the good.
4. Aggregate utility increases when marginal utility:
  - A) decreases;
  - B) increases;
  - C) increases or decreases, but is a positive value;
  - D) increases slowly.
5. Cumulative utility reaches its maximum value when marginal utility:
  - A) is the maximum;
  - B) equal to zero;
  - C) has a positive value;
  - D) has a negative value.
6. Indifference curves are:

- A) the same amount of two goods;
  - B) the same level of utility of sets of two goods;
  - C) the same level of consumer income;
  - D) the same prices of two goods.
7. The budget constraint of the consumer is formed by:
- A) only consumer income;
  - B) only prices of goods;
  - C) consumer income and prices of goods;
  - D) consumer income, prices of goods and their usefulness.
8. What is the peculiarity of firms in a competitive market:
- A) in the long term, they always receive economic profit in the presence of stable consumer demand;
  - B) in the short run they can make both economic profits and losses, but in the long run they only make a normal profit;
  - C) in the long term they can get economic profit, the short term is insufficient for it;
  - D) in the long term they inevitably become unprofitable as a result of too fierce competition.
9. What is the difference between a monopoly and a competitive firm?
- A) does not consider the market demand curve when determining the price and volume of production;
  - B) can maximize profit by producing according to the rule  $MP=MC$ ;
  - C) never incurs losses, as it can set any favorable price;
  - D) can increase its profits by using price discrimination
10. At what volume of production does a monopolistic competitor maximize profit or minimize losses?
- A) if marginal revenue is equal to average variable costs;
  - B) if the marginal revenue is equal to the average aggregate costs;
  - C) if the marginal revenue is equal to the price;
  - D) if marginal revenue is equal to marginal costs.
11. Oaken's law establishes a functional relationship between
- A) a change in the national volume of production and the unemployment rate;
  - B) inflation rate and unemployment rate;
  - C) a change in the income of the population and in the level of employment;
  - D) a change in the national volume of production and in the inflation rate.
12. Non-price factors of aggregate demand include...
- A) wealth effect;
  - B) interest rate effect;
  - C) changes in economic policy;
  - D) changes in resource productivity.
13. Unforeseen unbalanced inflation is accompanied by...
- A) a drop in the efficiency of the national economy;
  - B) redistribution of income between debtors and creditors;
  - C) redistribution of income between debtors and creditors and a decrease in the real value of savings;
  - D) a decrease in the real value of savings.
14. The amount of transactional monetary demand is affected by:

- A) interest rate;
  - B) inclination to savings;
  - C) amount of money supply;
  - D) real volume of production.
15. They do NOT belong to the sectors of the national accounts system
- A) transnational corporations;
  - B) state enterprises;
  - C) financial institutions;
  - D) private enterprises.
16. The gross domestic product is
- A) the sum of all produced goods and services;
  - B) the sum of all sold goods and services;
  - C) aggregate market value of final products and services produced during the year by the country's residents;
  - D) aggregate market value of final products and services produced during the year by the country's residents and non-residents.
17. The main task of macroeconomics is to provide society with the knowledge necessary for:
- A) growth in production volumes;
  - B) increase in economic resources;
  - C) increasing the efficiency of the economy;
  - D) reduction of production costs.
18. Does NOT belong to indirect taxes
- A) duty;
  - B) excise duty;
  - C) VAT;
  - D) personal income tax.
19. GDP by cost method includes:
- A) gross investments;
  - B) net investment;
  - C) transfers;
  - D) subsidies.
20. The GDP deflator is equal to the ratio
- A) real GDP to nominal GDP;
  - B) nominal GDP to real GDP;
  - C) nominal GNP to real GNP;
  - D) real GNP to nominal GNP.
21. ... of the enterprise's operation on the market is the satisfaction of public needs in certain types of products (works, services; hereinafter - "products") and obtaining profit:
- A) purpose;
  - B) mission;
  - C) tasks;
  - D) function.
22. ... is a statutory association of enterprises, organizations based on financial dependence on one or a group of participants with the centralization of the functions of production and scientific and technical development, investment, financial, foreign economic and other activities:
- A) corporation;

- B) consortium;
- C) concern;
- D) holding company.

23. Permanent and systematic influence on the activities of its structural divisions to ensure coordinated work and achieve a final positive result is:

- A) enterprise management;
- B) collective agreement;
- C) planning at the enterprise;
- D) organization at the enterprise.

24. Significant reassignment of the enterprise's production potential in general for the production of other products under the influence of a radical change in the market environment or global factors of economic development is:

- A) concentration;
- B) cooperation;
- C) combining;
- D) conversion.

24. The method of compiling consistent and balanced operations to achieve a certain goal is:

- A) planning;
- B) forecasting;
- C) management;
- D) organization.

25. Detailed plans for the period from 1 year to 5 years are developed during ...:

- A) strategic planning;
- B) long-term planning;
- C) medium-term planning;
- D) short-term planning.

26. The use of the main production assets is characterized by:

- A) profitability, profit;
- B) return on capital, capital intensity;
- C) labor productivity of workers;
- D) turnover ratio.

28. Depreciation is:

- A) gradual transfer of the cost of materials to manufactured products;
- B) accumulation of profits for the complete recovery (renovation) of the OF;
- C) formation of funds for the complete restoration of working capital;
- D) gradual transfer of the cost of fixed assets to manufactured products to accumulate funds for their complete restoration (renovation).

29. The grouping of expenses by costing items includes expenses for:

- A) materials;
- B) remuneration;
- C) depreciation of fixed assets;
- D) fuel and energy for technological purposes.

30. What costs per unit of production decrease with an increase in the volume of production:

- A) variables;
- B) permanent;
- C) disposable;

D) current.

31. Attendance, list composition, average registered number, average actual number of employees belong to ... features of the company's personnel:

- A) quantitative;
- B) qualitative;
- C) intermediate;
- D) production.

32. The ratio of the difference between the number of accepted and dropped out to the average number of employees is:

- A) reception turnover ratio;
- B) substitution ratio;
- C) personnel turnover rate;
- D) personnel stability ratio.

33. What does the stochastic (statistical) type of communication imply?

- A) each individual value of the factor characteristic corresponds to a certain set of values of the resulting characteristic;
- B) each individual value of the factor characteristic corresponds to a specific value of the resulting characteristic;
- C) the factor characteristic and the resulting characteristics are independent;
- D) each individual value of the factor characteristic corresponds to only two values of the resulting characteristic.

34. The correlation coefficient can acquire values.

- A) from -1 to 1;
- B) more than 1;
- C) any;
- D) from 0 to 1.

35. What does this indicate: when an increase in the value of a factor characteristic leads to an increase in the value of a result characteristic?

- A) the possible direct correlation;
- B) the possible inverse correlation;
- C) the mandatory linear correlation;
- D) the mandatory power correlation relationship.

36. Which of these formulations most accurately define the effective customs tariff?

- A) a type of variable duties, the rates of which depend on the volume of imported goods and their components;
- B) the real level of customs duty on the final product, taking into account subsidies for the production of component goods;
- C) the real level of duties on final goods, calculated taking into account the level of duties imposed on import nodes and parts of these goods;
- D) export tariff, which is applied in cases of large discrepancies between domestic and world prices for certain types of goods.

37. Which of the following are forms of international transfer of technology?

- A) patent and license agreements, "know-how", engineering, franchising, rating, interstate agreements on scientific and technical cooperation;
- B) patent and license agreements, engineering, franchising, rating, interstate agreements on scientific, technical and industrial cooperation;



- C) patent agreements, licensing agreements, "know-how", engineering, franchising, interstate agreements on scientific and technical cooperation;
- D) patent agreements, rating, license agreements, "know-how", technological grants, international technological assistance, interstate agreements on scientific and technical cooperation.

38. Which of the following belongs to the financial methods of trade policy?

- A) subsidies, lending, dumping;
- B) trade agreements, legal regimes, technical barriers, subsidies;
- C) subsidies, lending, licensing;
- D) trade blockades, export subsidies, licensing.

39. What are the different forms of protectionism?

- A) selective, sectoral, collective, hidden;
- B) tariff and non-tariff;
- C) unilateral, bilateral, multilateral;
- D) autonomous, contractual, situational.

40. Name the forms of international movement of capital by destination.

- A) short-term, long-term capital;
- B) entrepreneurial and loan capital;
- C) direct and portfolio foreign investments;
- D) public and private capital.

41. How is foreign trade turnover calculated?

- A) as the sum of the value of exports and imports;
- B) as the difference in the value of exports and imports;
- C) as a share of the value of exports and imports;
- D) in the form of an assessment of the export or import of goods at constant prices for one period (usually a year) to obtain information on the movement of the mass of goods, eliminating the effect of price fluctuations.

42. Highlight the main function of the world financial market in ensuring the economy.

- A) financial assets;
- B) international liquidity;
- C) monetary gold;
- D) reserves.

43. According to the regime of exchange rate formation, the currency is divided into:

- A) on fixed, flexible;
- B) reserve, non-reserve;
- C) hard, soft;
- D) national and foreign.

44. What are the methods of currency quotation?

- A) external and internal quotation;
- B) current, forward;
- C) direct, indirect;
- D) fixed, variable.

45. One of the decisions taken by the Jamaican Currency Conference is the demonetization of gold. Explain the significance of this decision.

- A) states stopped minting gold coins;
- B) gold ceased to be a reserve means for national currency systems;
- C) gold has lost the function of international money;

D) gold has lost its function as a measure of value.

46. Which form of international settlement is the most beneficial for the exporter in settlement with the importer?

- A) collection;
- B) letter of credit;
- C) advance payment;
- D) bank transfer.

47. What directions of development of the countries' integration does the free trade zone establish?

- A) reduction or cancellation of customs tariffs between participating countries;
- B) eliminating internal tariffs and establishing a common external tariff;
- C) free movement of factors and production results and harmonization of economic policy;
- D) abolition of customs tariffs and implementation of common foreign policy in relation to third countries.

48. By which agreement was the European Union founded?

- A) Schengen;
- B) Maastricht;
- C) Amsterdam;
- D) Antwerp.

49. The European Coal and Steel Association was founded (indicate a completely reliable list of founders).

- A) France, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg;
- B) France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg;
- C) France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg;
- D) France, Germany, Great Britain.

50. In 2020, country B exported goods and services in the amount of 476,705 million dollars, imported goods and services in the amount of 469,200 million dollars, its GDP was equal to 844,255 million dollars. What indicator reflects the level of openness of the economy of country B in terms of its export quota size?

- A) 34.1;
- B) 91.72;
- C) 53.5.
- D) 56.46.

/ Head of the professional attestation  
committee



Tetyana VASILYEVA

## SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY

Code \_\_\_\_\_

## ANSWER SHEET

for the professional entrance exam in economics and international economics  
upon admission to obtain the master's degree  
for specialties 051 "Economics" and 292 "International economic relations"

Variant № 0

№ питання	A	B	C	D	№ питання	A	B	C	D	№ питання	A	B	C	D
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	42	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

WARNING!!! Tasks have several answer options, among which only one is correct. Choose the option that you think is correct and mark it as shown in the sample. The number of corrections affects the overall rating of the work!

A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>