ExitPass Ethiopia

Economics Exit Exam Questions Analysis Summary

Created for you from our exam datasets from last year's exit and model exam questions. Helps you prepare strategically

1. Development Economics I

High Focus

- Poverty and Inequality Metrics (Head-Count Index, Gini Coefficient, FGT Index, Lorenz Curve) - **20.0%**
- Classic Growth Models (Lewis Two-Sector, Harrod-Domar, Neoclassical) - **15.0%**
- Dimensions and Indicators of Monitoring Economics - **12.5%**

Moderate Focus

- International Dependence Models (Neo-colonial, Trade-Partnership, Dualistic Development) - **8.0%**
- Modern vs. Traditional Sectors and Development (Amartya Sen, Core Concepts) - **6.0%**
- Growth, Structural Balance and Unbalanced Growth, Big Push) - **5.0%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Income Distribution (Personal vs. Functional) - **4.0%**
- Economic Concepts (Human Capital, PP Poverty, Backwash/Spread Effects) - **3.0%**
- Rent Growth Theory - **2.0%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Measuring poverty/inequality and comparing historical growth models.
- **Question Types:** Mostly conceptual (identifying assumptions of models) and definition-based, with specific calculation questions for Poverty Measures.
- **Exam Structure:** Heavy focus on comparing specific economic theories (e.g., Harrod-Domar vs. Solow).

Recommendation: Prioritize mastering the calculation of the Head-Count Index and Gini Coefficient, as these are the primary problem-solving tasks. Focus on differentiating the assumptions of the classic and Harrod-Domar models, as they are frequently contrasted.

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2. Development Economics II

High Focus

- Agricultural Development Strategies (Land Reform, Scale Neutrality) - **11.7%**
- Population Dynamics (Malthusian Theory, Demographic Transition, Fertility Choices) - **10.0%**
- Migration Models (Todaro/Harris-Todaro Models, Informal Sector) - **10.0%**

Moderate Focus

- International Trade Strategies (Import Substitution, Export Promotion) - **8.3%**
- Human Capital (Education and Health as Investments) - **6.7%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Foreign Aid and Debt (Types and Impacts/Issues) - **5.0%**
- Financial Liberalization and Interest Rates - **3.3%**
- Urban Centrism and Agglomeration Economies - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** The structural transformation of agriculture and the economic drivers of rural-urban migration.
- **Question Types:** Primarily conceptual/theoretical, requiring explanation of models and their assumptions.
- **Exam Structure:** Questions often focus on specific economic concepts (i.e., agricultural constraints to efficiency).

Recommendation: Concentrate on the mechanisms of the Todaro Migration Model, specifically the role of "expected income". Study the impact of agricultural development (Subsistence to Specialized) as they are a major recurring theme.

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3. Development Planning & Project Analysis II

High Focus

- Profitability and Investment Criteria (NPV, IRR, Payback Period, B/C Ratio) - **20.0%**
- Monitoring and Evaluation Processes, Types, and Challenges - **13.3%**
- Project Life Cycle Identification, Preparation, Appraisal, Implementation - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Economic vs. Financial Analysis (Efficiency, Market Distortions) - **6.7%**
- Shadow Pricing and Opportunity Costs (Wage, Exchange Rate, Price) - **16.6%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Risk Analysis (Cross-sectional, Time Series, Panel Data) - **6.7%**
- Interconnects (WPC, Log-Log Models) - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Decision rules for project acceptance using mathematical appraisal techniques and the timing of monitoring vs. evaluation.
- **Question Types:** Mix of theory, definitions, and scenario-based calculations for Payback and IRR.
- **Exam Structure:** Questions often require distinguishing between similar concepts (i.e., economic vs. financial analysis).

Recommendation: Practice calculating the Payback Period and interpreting IRR vs. NPV results for mutually exclusive projects. Understand the treatment of transfer payments (taxes/subsidies) in economic vs. financial analysis, as this is a repeated distinction.

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4. Econometrics I

High Focus

- Violation of Assumptions: Consequences, Remedies, Consequences, Remedies - **30.0%**
- Violation of Assumptions: Consequences, Detection, Consequences, OPE - **17.4%**
- Classical Linear Regression Model Assumptions, BLUE, Interpret/State Estimators - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Goodness of Fit (R^2 equation and Interpretation, Adjusted R^2) - **6.0%**
- Statistical Inference (Hypothesis Testing, Test F, Test t, p-value) - **3.3%**
- Autocorrelation (Durbin-Watson Test, 1st Order Correlation) - **3.3%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Definitions and Steps in Econometrics - **3.3%**
- Data Types (Cross-sectional, Time Series, Panel) - **3.3%**
- Interconnects (WPC, Log-Log Models) - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Detecting and correcting violations of the Classic Matrix Revision.
- **Question Types:** Primarily conceptual/theoretical, focusing on "which test is for which problem" and the "consequences" of ignoring a violation.
- **Exam Structure:** Frequent use of specific acronyms (BLUE, VIF, OLS) and standard test names (Park, White, Durbin-Watson).

Recommendation: Focus on a "problem-to-solution" matrix. Know exactly which test identifies heteroscedasticity vs. multicollinearity and what the corrective action is. Be prepared to calculate R^2 adjusted from SSR/TSS and interpret the sign/magnitude of OLS estimates.

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5. Econometrics II

High Focus

- Dummy Variables (Dummy Trap, Interpretation, Interactions) - Quantitative - **21.7%**
- Time Series Analysis (Stationarity, Unit Root, Cointegration, ECM) - **17.4%**
- Panel Data Analysis (Advantages, Fixed Effects vs. Random Effects, Hausman Test) - **13.0%**

Moderate Focus

- Simultaneous Equations Models (Endogeneity, Reduced Form, Identification, 2SLS) - **13.0%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Dynamic Models (Distributed Lags, Autoregressive Models) - **4.3%**
- Estimation Methods (OLS, Maximum Likelihood) - **4.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Properties of stationary vs. non-stationary time series and the specific use cases for dummy variables.
- **Question Types:** Mostly multiple-choice/application-based (e.g., choosing between FE/RE/Pooled or identifying a dummy trap).
- **Exam Structure:** Questions often test the "definition" of specific advanced terms (Spurious regression, Cointegration, Endogeneity).

Recommendation: Master the "in-1" rule for dummy variables and the interpretation of interactive terms. Understand the requirements for the order condition in simultaneous equations and be able to make a review sentence.

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6. International Economics I

High Focus

- Classic Trade Theories (Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage, Heckscher-Ohlin) - **20.0%**
- Trade Balance and Components (Tariffs, Quotas, Subsidies, Infant Industries) - **20.0%**
- Regional Economic Integration (Trade Creation, Trade Diversion, GATT/WTO) - **20.0%**

Moderate Focus

- Mercantilism Stimulus/Accumulation, Trade Restrictions) - **6.0%**
- Balance of Payments (Current Account, Capital Account, Balance Accounts, BOP) - **13.3%**
- International Organizations (WTO, GATT, World Bank, IMF) - **6.0%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Globalization and Economic Integration Concepts - **6.0%**
- International Economic Analysis (FDI vs. Monetary Theory) - **6.0%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Comparing why nations trade (resource endowments vs. productivity) and the welfare effects of trade restrictions.
- **Question Types:** Primarily conceptual and theory-based, with specific comparisons between different schools of thought (e.g., Mercantilism vs. Classical).
- **Exam Structure:** Focus on identifying specific trade instruments and their economic impacts (i.e., Tariffs vs. Quotas).

Recommendation: Master the Heckscher-Ohlin theorem and the Leontief Paradox. Ensure you can distinguish between levels of economic integration, especially Customs Union vs. Common Market.

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7. International Economics II

High Focus

- Exchange Rate Determination (Supply and Demand, Interest Rate Parity) - **20.0%**
- Balance of Payments (BoP Accounts, Current/Real Rules, Value) Adjustment) - **13.4%**
- Exchange Rate Regimes (Fixed, Floating, Managed Floating, Currency Area) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Cross-Section Dynamics (Arbitrage, Interest Rate Parity, Speculation) - **6.7%**
- International Monetary Systems (Gold Standard, Bretton Woods, IMF) - **13.3%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Theories and Determinants of Exchange Rates (Purchasing Power Parity, Real Interest Differential) - **6.7%**
- Interest Rate Parity - **3.3%**
- National Income Accounting - **3.3%**
- Mathematical Definitions (Gold/Dollar Exchange Rate, Real Exchange Rate) - **3.3%**
- Natural Rate of Ethiopia Context - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** The impact of currency appreciation/depreciation on trade balances and the roles of BoP accounting.
- **Question Types:** A mix of conceptual definitions and calculation-based problems (e.g., NPV and exchange rate conversions).
- **Exam Structure:** Focus on real-world transaction recording (identifying if a transaction is a credit or debit).

Recommendation: Focus on the BoP accounting identities—specifically what constitutes a "credit" (money inflow) vs. a "debit" (money outflow). Understand the Marshall-Lerner condition and how devaluation affects the BoP.

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8. Macroeconomics I

High Focus

- Intermediate IS-LM Model (Derivations, Policy Multipliers, Crowding Out) - **20.0%**
- National Income Accounting (GDP/GNP definitions, limits, and Measurement) - **13.3%**
- Fiscal and Monetary Policy Analysis (Effectiveness and Limitations) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Consumption and Saving Functions (APC, APS calculations) - **6.7%**
- Schools of Economic Thought (Classical vs. Keynesian Fundamentals) - **13.3%**
- AD-AS Model and Inflation/Unemployment basics - **6.6%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Wealth/Money Illusion (Open Economy Extension) - **3.3%**
- Macroeconomic Variables (Positive vs. Normative, Business Cycles) - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** The impact of policy shifts in the IS-LM framework and the limitations of GDP as a welfare measure.
- **Question Types:** Heavy on conceptual shifts (e.g., "What happens to IS when taxes increase?") and calculation of multipliers.
- **Exam Structure:** Questions often require distinguishing between Classical and Keynesian assumptions regarding wage flexibility.

Recommendation: Master the calculation of the tax multiplier vs. the government purchase multiplier. Be prepared to explain the "crowding out" effect and the "liquidity trap" using the LM curve.

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9. Macroeconomics II

High Focus

- Long-Run Growth Models (Solow, Harrod-Domar, Endogenous Growth) - **20.0%**
- Theories of Consumption (Life Cycle, Permanent Income, Intertemporal Choice) - **13.3%**
- Theories of Investment (Accelerator, Tobin's q, Expected Effect, Residential) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Portfolio and Investment Models (Tobin's Asset Allocation, Risk, Real-Asset Pools, Supply Curve) - **13.3%**
- Money Supply and Monetary Policy (Open Market Operations, Central Bank Models) - **13.3%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Monetary Policy Implementation Issues (Lags, Rules vs. Discretion, Monetarism) - **6.7%**
- National Debt & Ethiopia Context - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** The determinants of the "steady state" and "Golden Rule" of growth and the micro-foundations of consumption behavior.
- **Question Types:** Primarily conceptual explanations of specific hypotheses (e.g., Random Walk hypothesis).
- **Exam Structure:** Questions frequently test the "algebraic value" or results of the intertemporal budget constraint.

Recommendation: Focus heavily on the Solow Growth Model's steady-state condition ($\Delta k = 0$) and how it changes with savings or depreciation. Study the specific components made by Keynes regarding consumption vs. those of Friedman and Modigliani.

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10. Mathematical Economics

High Focus

- Economic Optimization (Constrained/Unconstrained, Lagrange Multiplier Method) - **20.0%**
- Applied Optimization (Profit/Utility Maximization, Cost Minimization) - **13.3%**
- Dynamic Analysis (Difference and Differential Equations, Solution Paths, Convergence) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Elasticity Calculations (Point Price, Cross, Revenue Relationship) - **6.7%**
- Matrix Algebra and Determinants (Cramer's Rule, Inverse Matrix, Solutions) - **13.3%**
- Comparative Static Analysis (Market Equilibrium Models) - **6.6%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Mathematical Definitions (Gold/Dollar Exchange Rate, Real Exchange Rate) - **3.3%**
- Interest Rates and Discounting - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Finding optimal input/output bundles using the Lagrange method and solving for time-path comparisons.
- **Question Types:** Heavily calculation-based (second-derivative testing).
- **Exam Structure:** Questions often require a two-step process: finding a demand/marginal and then evaluating it at a specific point.

Recommendation: Master the Lagrange multiplier technique for both utility maximization and cost minimization, as these are the most frequent problem types. Practice determining the "sufficiency" or "convergence" nature of time paths from difference equations.

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11. Microeconomics I

High Focus

- Consumer Theory (Utility Max, Indifference Curves, Budget Constraints, Income/Substitution Effects) - **20.0%**
- Production Theory (Short-run Production Functions, Isoquants, Technical Efficiency) - **20.0%**
- Cost Theory (TVC/TFC relationship, Short-run, Economies of Scale) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Perfectly Competitive Markets (Profit Max, Short-Run Firm, Supply Curve) - **13.3%**
- Supply and Demand Basics (Equilibrium, Elasticity Measure) - **6.7%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Theory of Risk and Uncertainty (Expected Utility, Expected Value) - **6.6%**
- Monopolistic Basics (Natural Monopoly, Profit Maximization) - **6.6%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** The trade-off between goods in an indifference curve and the transition through the three stages of short-run production.
- **Question Types:** Heavy conceptual focus on "properties" of curves (ICC, isoquants, Costs) and calculations for marginal products and cost-min/max.
- **Exam Structure:** Frequent use of "which is true/false" regarding standard microeconomic graphs.

Recommendation: Focus on the specific conditions for a firm to shut down (P

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12. Microeconomics II

High Focus

- Imperfect Competition (Oligopoly and Duopoly Models (Cournot, Bertrand, Stackelberg), Collusion) - **20.0%**
- Factor Market Pricing (Demand/Supply for Labor, Wage Determination, Monopsony) - **13.3%**
- Game Theory (Dominant Strategies, Nash Equilibrium, Prisoner's Dilemma) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Asymmetric Information (Adverse Hazard, Adverse Selection, Market Failure) - **6.7%**
- International Markets (Specialization, Trade, Terms of Trade) - **6.7%**
- Monopolistic Competition (Product Differentiation, Long-run Equilibrium) - **6.6%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- General Equilibrium Analysis (Edgeworth Box, Edgeworth Box) - **3.3%**
- Decision Analysis (Consumer Choice Breed/Sugar economic) - **3.3%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** Strategic decision-making between a few firms and the conditions under which markets fail to reach efficiency.
- **Question Types:** Primarily conceptual definitions and graphical analysis of market structures.
- **Exam Structure:** High frequency of "matching" a specific problem (e.g., a specific market concept (e.g., negative externality).

Recommendation: Contrast the Cournot, Bertrand, and Stackelberg models based on whether they compete on price or quantity and whether they move simultaneously or sequentially. Be able to identify the difference between adverse selection (pre-contract) and moral hazard (post-contract).

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13. Monetary Economics

High Focus

- Money Supply Process (Monetary Base, Money Multiplier, Reserve Ratios, Open Market Operations) - **20.0%**
- Demand for Money (Quantity Theory of Money, Keynesian Motives, Speculative/Precautionary) - **13.3%**
- Functions and Characteristics of Money (Barter Limitation, Liquidity, Currency Law) - **13.3%**

Moderate Focus

- Financial Institutions and Intermediation (Commercial Banks, Non-Bank Financial Institutions, Fiat Money) - **6.7%**
- Monetary Policy and the Central Bank (Tools, Targets, Ethiopia context) - **13.3%**

Limited (Less Frequent but Still Tested)

- Interest Rates and Asset Markets (Bonds, Forex equation) - **6.7%**
- Inflation and Stagflation (Quantity Theory of Inflation) - **6.6%**

✓ **Exam Pattern Summary**

- **Dominant Themes:** How the central bank manipulates the monetary base to control the total money supply and why people hold cash instead of assets.
- **Question Types:** Heavy focus on the "multiple expansion of deposits" and calculating multipliers.
- **Exam Structure:** Frequent use of central bank balance sheet scenarios (T-accounts).

Recommendation: Master the money multiplier formula ($m = (1+c)/(r+c)$) and understand the direction of change in money supply given changes in reserve ratios. Study Keynes's three motives for holding money, as they are a staple conceptual topic.

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