

**Illinois Institute of Technology
Stuart School of Business
Course Syllabus
Spring 2011**

Instructor Information

Name: Prof. Laura LaHaye
Office location: 4A3-1
Telephone: 312.567.5005
Fax: 312.567.5059
Email: llahayeb@iit.edu
Office hours: T R 3:05-4:05

Course Information

Course #: Economics 152
Course name: National and Global Economics
Course description: The course looks at national and international statistics--real output, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates. It examines fiscal and monetary policies and how they influence the important measures of an economy's performance. Then the analysis is extended to the interaction between national economies and how this influences trade and capital flows between countries and determines exchange rates.
Course day and time: TR 1:50-3:05 pm
Course Objectives: To enable the student to understand the long term and cyclical behavior of key macroeconomic variables, the relationships among these variables and the methods and impact of monetary, fiscal and financial policies on the economy.

Required Course Materials

Text: Brief Principles of Macroeconomics, by N. Gregory Mankiw, 5th edition, South-Western/Cengage Learning, 2009. Also available and recommended is the Study Guide for Mankiw's Brief Principles of Macroeconomics, by David R. Hakes.

Course & Instructor Policies

It is the student's responsibility to attend all classes, complete the reading assignments before attending class, turn in homework on time and to take all exams when they are scheduled. Late work will not be accepted and there will be no make-up exams. Classroom conduct and attendance will count toward the final grade as described below. In particular, participation in classroom discussions about the subject matter will contribute positively toward your grade while interrupting the class with chatter among the students will count negatively toward your grade. Students may be asked to leave the classroom if they are disrupting the learning process for others.

Grading System/Policy

There will be three midterm exams during the semester, weekly homework, one special project reporting on macroeconomic data from a foreign country and a final exam at the end of the semester. Although late homework is not accepted and there will be no make-up exams, full credit will be given if 8 of 11 weekend homework assignments are submitted on time and an excused (in advance by the professor) absence from a midterm exam will earn the lowest grade on the other 2 midterm exams. If a student misses 2 midterm exams or the final exam, they will earn a zero on those exams, unless they have a doctor's note or other very compelling excuse for which special arrangements will be made. In the case of the final exam, an incomplete will be earned and special arrangements will be made during the following semester. The percentage weights for the grade are:

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| 3 midterm exams: | 20% each |
| Homework and attendance: | 5% |
| Macro Data Project: | 5% |
| Cumulative Final Exam: | 30% |

Course Outline and Reading Assignments

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Weeks 1-2 | Introduction to Economic Principles | Chapters 1-4 |
| Weeks 2-4 | Basic Macroeconomic Data | Chapters 5-6 |
| Feb. 3 | Exam 1 | |
| Weeks 5-8 | The Real Economy in the Long Run | Chapters 7-10 |
| Mar. 3 | Exam 2 | |
| Week 9 | Money and Prices in the Long Run | Chapters 11-12 |
| Mar. 14 – 18 | Spring Break | |
| Weeks 10 – 12 | Open Economy Macroeconomics | Chapters 12-14 |
| April 7 | Exam 3 | |
| Weeks 13 – 14 | Business Cycles – Theory and Evidence | Chapters 15-17 |
| Week 15 | Data Project Presentations and Review | Chapter 18 |
| Week 16 | Final Exam | |

Disabilities

Reasonable accommodations will be made for students with documented disabilities. In order to receive accommodations, students must obtain a letter of accommodation from the Center for Disability Resources and make an appointment to speak with me as soon as possible. My office hours are listed on the first page of the syllabus. The Center for Disability Resources is located in the Life Sciences Building, room 218, 312-567-5744 or disabilities@iit.edu

Copyright/Plagiarism/Academic Integrity

Rules on Plagiarism and Academic Integrity

Plagiarism and other violations of academic integrity are strictly prohibited and subject to penalty as defined by the University. The academic integrity material in the handbook is found at page 30 in the IIT student handbook. Students will be expected to conform to the rules and procedures set forth in the handbook.

The code of conduct governing writing by students at IIT requires original writing, prohibits plagiarism and provides severe sanctions for plagiarism. Original writing consists of thinking through ideas and expressing them in your own way. If the ideas are from other sources, use footnotes or other citation methods to indicate the source of the ideas. Plagiarism is the act of passing off someone else's work or ideas as your own. The sanctions include, but are not limited to, expulsion and the imposition of a punitive grade of 'E'.

What is Plagiarism?

Often there is some confusion as to what constitutes plagiarism. Plagiarism is the act of passing off someone else's work as your own. To assist in providing an understanding of the types of writing that constitute plagiarism, three types of are each discussed below. Also discussed below is the problem of "string citations." String citations are not plagiarism, but many professors will reject string citations because they are not the student's original work.

Word for Word copying: The use of any phrase or excerpt from another source requires the use of quotation marks around the copied material, or if the material is more than a few lines, the copied material should be placed in its own indented paragraph. A citation in proper form is always required to identify the source.

Plagiarizing by Paraphrase: When a writer uses a source, substitutes words and sentences, or even changes the order but keeps the meaning of the original, a citation is required. In the example given below, the original is on the left. The paraphrase in the right box constitutes plagiarism.

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>Original:</u> It is not generally recognized that at the same time when women are making their way into every corner of our work-world, | <u>Paraphrase:</u> Few people realize now that women are finding jobs in all fields, that a tiny percentage of the country's engineers |
|--|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>only one percent of the professional engineers in the nation are female. A generation ago, this statistic would have raised no eyebrows, but today, it is hard to believe.</p> | <p>are female. Years ago this would have surprised no one, but now it seems incredible.</p> |
|---|---|

The writer could avoid plagiarism here by acknowledging the source and providing a proper citation.

Mosaic Plagiarism: Here the writer lifts phrases and terms from the source and embeds them in his own prose. An example follows in which the lifted phrases are underlined:

The pressure is on to get more women into engineering. The engineering schools and major corporations have opened wide their gates and are recruiting women zealously. Practically all women engineering graduates can find attractive jobs. Nevertheless, at the moment, only one percent of the professional engineers in the country are female.

Mosaic plagiarism is sometimes caused by careless note taking. However, it looks dishonest and is judged as such. The use of quotation marks around the original wording and citation avoid the problem of plagiarism. Often a better approach is to use paraphrase or to quote directly (with appropriate citations).

Plagiarism can be avoided by providing citations for the sources of any material, including *ideas, phrases, or sentences* that you have used in your paper. A number of different systems are available for providing citations. The key to all of them is that the writer must clearly identify for the reader the sources of all material (including ideas) that have come from somewhere else.

String Quotation Problem: Sometimes a student will write a paper consisting of a string of quotations. It is usually much better for a student to provide his or her own analysis and write the paper in his or her own words. Many professors will reject a paper consisting primarily of material quoted from other sources because they do not view such a paper as the student's own work. You should understand your professor's view with respect to string quotations prior to writing your paper.