

# IRE228 Quiz-2

## 6 Questions

1. In your opinion, is there a link between the UK's desire to leave the EU and the Euro currency in 2009?



**Tunç**

16/16

| yes linked

**Z**

Yes, there is a link. The UK's refusal to adopt the euro showed its resistance to deeper EU integration. The 2009 eurozone crisis strengthened euroscepticism and supported the later push for Brexit.

**huss**

Yes, there is a link between the UK's desire to leave the EU and the Euro currency in 2009. UK don't want to paid the Greeks Goverment debts. UK think that Greece doesnt manage to its money and fiscal policy.

**TY**

The UK chose not to adopt the Euro when it was launched, maintaining its own currency (the pound). This decision reflected deep-rooted economic and political skepticism about closer European integration.  
Public and political resistance to the Euro was strong in the UK, driven by fears of losing control over national monetary policy and broader concerns about sovereignty.

**Erdem**

The 2009 Euro crisis amplified existing Euroscepticism in the UK, raising concerns about financial stability and sovereignty, which contributed to the desire to leave the EU.

**Prenses**

Yes, the UK's rejection of the Euro in 2009 showed its desire to keep economic control, reflecting Euroscepticism that later supported Brexit.

**030**

because UK use main currency and EU doesn't like to participate in joint decisions.

**ilayda**

| yes there is connection between

**CK**

| I dont think so

**ilayda**

| .

**Ahmet**

|

Yes, there is an indirect link. The UK did not adopt the Euro in 2009 because it wanted to maintain economic sovereignty. This attitude aligns with the desire to leave the EU in the 2016 Brexit process.

**N**

Yes, Euro concerns influenced Brexit

**Cemre**

yes there is connection

**b**

yes there is an indirect link

**Ba**

yes there is because of greece

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**

yes

2. In your opinion, what was the main impact of ECB's intervention during the Covid-19 pandemic. Did this effect last long enough?



**huss**

16/16

ECB cut interest rate during the Covid 19. Because there was no production but consuming was continuing. It effected long time. ECB had to rise interest rate after covid 19.

**Tunç**

I dont know

**ilayda**

The ECB stabilized markets and kept borrowing cheap during COVID-19. Its impact lasted long enough.

**Z**

The ECB helped the economy by giving cheap loans and buying bonds. This made money flow easier. The effect helped in the short term, but long-term problems stayed.

**TY**

In my opinion, the main impact of the European Central Bank's (ECB) intervention during the COVID-19 pandemic was to stabilize financial markets and support economic activity across the Eurozone at a time of extreme uncertainty. The most significant move was the launch of the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) in March 2020.

**030**

Covid-19 main efect to general economy and all enflation it went up.

**ilayda**

I guess the main impact to ensure economic stability

**Erdem**

The ECB's COVID-19 response mainly stabilized markets and supported economies by buying bonds. Whether the effect lasted "long enough" is debatable, as it helped initially but might have contributed to later inflation.

**Prenses**

The ECB's Covid-19 intervention stabilized markets and boosted the economy, with strong short-term but limited long-term effects.

**b**

effects lasted long enough to cushion the immediate shock

**CK**

I dont know

**Ahmet**

The ECB's intervention helped stabilize markets and support the economy during the pandemic. Its effects were strong in the short term, but long-term challenges still remain.

**N**

ECB stabilized markets, effects were temporary

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**  
in my opinion

**Cemre**  
in my opinion

**Ba**  
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**3.** In your opinion, how would non-Eurozone countries reacted IMF's intervention into euro crisis?



**huss**

16/16

Actually, non - Eurozone countries think that the euro crisis were about greece's managing. so they didnt want to support the greece.

**Tunç**

they would respond well

**ilayda**

they were undecided some supported or some did not

**ilayda**

Likely with caution—supportive of stability but wary of deeper EU entanglement.

**Z**

Non-eurozone countries were worried. They thought the crisis could spread. Some supported the IMF, but others feared too much help for the eurozone.

**TY**

They likely viewed it with concern, seeing it as a sign of deep structural issues within the Eurozone.

**030 / Ba**

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**b**

supportive but cautious

**Prenses**

Some supported the IMF's role, while others criticized EU dependency on external help.

**Erdem**

Non-Euro countries likely had mixed reactions. Some welcomed the stability, while others worried about intrusion and austerity.

**CK**

bad

**N**

They viewed it as necessary but with caution

**Ahmet**

Non-Eurozone countries likely saw the IMF's intervention as necessary to protect global financial stability, but some may have been concerned about using international funds to support Eurozone-specific issues.

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**

in my opinion eurozone countries like us

**Cemre**

The Eurozone is a core part of the global economy. A c

#### 4. What is the main goal of ECB?



**Tunç**

15/15

the main goal of ecb is the maintaib price stability in the euro area

**İlayda**

Ensure price stability in the Euro

**Z**

The main goal of the ECB is to keep prices stable and control inflation.

**CK / İlayda**

The main goal of the ECB is to maintain price stability in the euro area.

**b**

maintain price stability

**TY**

To maintain price stability in the Eurozone.

**Erdem**

The ECB's main goal is to keep prices stable in the Eurozone, aiming for inflation under 2%.

**Prences**

The main goal of the ECB is to maintain price stability in the Eurozone

**030**

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**N**

Price stability.

**Ahmet**

The main goal of the European Central Bank (ECB) is to maintain price stability in the Eurozone, keeping inflation under control to support economic growth.

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**

to maintain price stability so that our money retains its value over time

**Cemre**

high employment

**Ba**

arrange the euro flow make internatioanl mometary policies

5. The Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT) program was introduced by ECB President Mario Draghi in 2012. This program aimed to purchase sovereign bonds from countries facing excessively high borrowing costs in order to support their economies and maintain the stability of the euro. In your opinion, was this action right or wrong? Why?



**CK / Tunç**

15/15

I dont know

**030 / Ba / İlayda**

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**Z**

It was right. It helped lower borrowing costs and stopped panic. It also showed that the ECB would protect the euro.

**Erdem**

In my opinion, the OMT program was the right action.

It helped restore confidence in the eurozone during a critical debt crisis by assuring markets that the ECB would act to prevent a collapse.

**b**

right

**İlayda**

It was right—helped stabilize the euro and ease market stress.

**TY**

I think it was the right decision because the OMT program helped calm the financial markets and supported countries struggling with high borrowing costs. Without it, the eurozone might have faced a much worse crisis. However, it was important that the program came with conditions to ensure responsible economic policies.

**Prenses**

It was the right move, as it calmed markets and protected euro stability.

**N**

It was right, it stabilized markets and protected the euro

**Ahmet**

In my opinion, the OMT program was the right action. It helped reduce borrowing costs for struggling countries, restored market confidence, and preserved the stability of the euro. Without it, the Eurozone crisis could have worsened and spread to other economies.

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**

yes

**Cemre**

I dont now

- 6. Long-Term Refinancing Operations (LTRO):** The ECB provided liquidity to banks to ensure they could continue lending and prevent further economic downturn. What do you think of ECB's action here.



**Tunç**

15/15

I dont know

**b**

effective and necessary

**Ba / İlayda**

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**Z**

It was a good action. It helped banks stay strong and kept money moving in the economy.

**Erdem**

LTROs aimed to prevent a credit crunch by giving banks cheap, long-term funding. It likely helped avoid a deeper recession, but some worry it propped up weak banks and delayed needed reforms

**İlayda**

It was a smart move—LTRO ensured bank liquidity, supported lending, and helped stabilize the economy during a critical time.

**TY**

It was a necessary and effective move to support banks and keep the economy stable during a crisis.

**Prences**

It was effective in easing credit conditions and stabilizing the banking sector.

**N**

It was effective,it supported banks and the economy

**030**

A smart move to maintain liquidity and support the economy.

**Ahmet**

I think the ECB's LTRO action was appropriate and effective. By providing liquidity to banks, it helped maintain credit flow to businesses and households, supported economic activity, and reduced the risk of a deeper recession during a critical time.

**CK**

true

**Cemre**

restored bank

**Ayça Dilara Hekvacı**

yes