



Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

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Name TestBank Chapter 01: First Principles
Description Question pool for Chapter 01: First Principles
Instructions

[Modify](#)[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Microeconomics deals with:

Answer the working of the entire economy or large sectors of it.
 economic growth.
 individual units in the economy.
 gross domestic product.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

The study of a single firm and how it determines prices would fall under:

Answer macroeconomics.
 microeconomics.
 economic growth.
 fiscal policy.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Macroeconomics deals with:

Answer bits and pieces of the economy.
 the question of how a business unit should operate profitably.
 the working of the entire economy or large sectors of it.
 how individuals make decisions.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

The primary emphasis in macroeconomics is on:

Answer how firms set prices.
 the national economy.
 marginal analysis.
 bits and pieces of the economy.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following would be a part of macroeconomics?

Answer a study of the change in automobile sales due to a change in the price of automobiles
 a study of the impact of a tax reduction on the profits of a business
 a study of recessions
 a study of the unemployment of workers displaced by technological change in the typesetting industry

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Scarcity in economics means:

Answer not having sufficient resources to produce all the goods and services we want.
 the wants of people are limited.
 there must be poor people in rich countries.
 shortages exist in nearly all markets.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **0 points**

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If resources are "scarce" it means that they:

Answer cannot provide enough goods or services to satisfy all human material wants and needs.
 have no opportunity cost.
 are probably not valued by consumers.
 have an unlimited supply.

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 8	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question A key theme fundamental to all of economics is:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are limited wants. we are a rich country but are simply not aware of it. ✓ people have unlimited wants facing limited means to satisfy them. there are unlimited resources. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 9	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question The problem of scarcity is confronted by:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> industrialized societies. pre-industrialized societies. societies governed by communist philosophies. ✓ all societies. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 10	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question Opportunity cost is:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> about half of the monetary cost of a product. the dollar payment for a product. the benefit derived from a product. ✓ the value of the best alternative forgone in making any choice. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 11	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question The opportunity cost of something is:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater during periods of rising prices. equal to the money cost. less during periods of falling prices. ✓ what is given up to acquire it. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 12	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question The economic way of thinking has to do with:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing benefits but not costs. analyzing costs but not benefits. ✓ making choices at the margin. making the distinction between microeconomics and macroeconomics. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 13	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question A choice made _____ is a choice whether to do a little more or a little less of something.</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the front end in the beginning ✓ at the margin <i>ceteris paribus</i> 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 14	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question Which of the following is the <i>best</i> example of making a choice at the margin?</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> buying a new car quitting your job ✓ drinking another cup of coffee attending college 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 15	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question When we are forced to make choices we are facing the concept of:</p> <p>Answer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ceteris paribus</i>. free goods. ✓ scarcity. the margin. 			
◀ Add Question Here			
Question 16	Multiple Choice	0 points	Modify Remove
<p>Question Whenever a choice is made:</p> <p>Answer ✓ the cost of that choice could be referred to as opportunity cost.</p>			

the cost is easy to measure in dollar terms.
 efficiency is improved.
 scarcity is not the problem.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The basic concern of economics is:

Answer

- to keep business firms from losing money.
- to prove that capitalism is better than socialism.
- to study the choices people make.
- to use unlimited resources to produce goods and services to satisfy limited wants.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

How people choose among the alternatives available to them is:

Answer

- not part of the study of economics.
- impossible to describe.
- the study of microeconomics.
- not important.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

We are forced to make choices because of:

Answer

- exploitation.
- efficiency.
- scarcity.
- the margin.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Scarcity exists when:

Answer

- a choice must be made among two or more alternatives.
- individuals can have more of any good.
- individuals can have more of one good but only at the expense of another.
- a choice must be made among two or more alternatives and when individuals can have more of one good but only at the expense of another.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Scarcity in economics means:

Answer

- not having sufficient resources to produce all the goods and services we want.
- the wants of people are limited.
- there must be poor people in rich countries.
- economists are clearly not doing their jobs.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Although water is very abundant in most places, it is scarce because:

Answer

- it has no alternative uses.
- there is not enough of it to meet all needs.
- it is a free good.
- scarce goods in general are not all that costly.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Water is considered a scarce good because:

Answer

- not enough of it is available for all needs.
- it does not have any uses.
- scarce goods are less expensive.
- not enough of it is available for all needs and because it is less expensive.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The problem of determining what goods and services society should produce:

Answer

- exists because we can produce more than we need or want.
- exists because there are not enough resources to provide all the goods and services that people want to purchase.
- would not exist if all goods and services were scarce.
- would not exist if government owned all of the resources.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 25 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**Which of the following is *not* true?

- Answer** ✓ Resources are scarce when you don't have enough money.
 The real cost of a choice is what you must give up to enjoy that choice.
 People typically make choices that will make them better off.
 Rational people use marginal analysis when making "how much?" decisions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 26 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**In China, which of the following would *not* be a resource in the production of rice?

- Answer**
- fertile land
 - labor
 - capital equipment
 - ✓ money

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 27 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Corner offices in high-rise office buildings usually cost more to rent than other offices. This best illustrates the economic principle of:

- Answer**
- marginal analysis.
 - ✓ scarce resources.
 - resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
 - opportunity costs.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 28 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

A resource is anything that:

- Answer** ✓
- can be used in production.
 - you pay for.
 - is in scarce supply.
 - can be consumed.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 29 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

We have to make choices because:

- Answer**
- we have unlimited income.
 - resources are scarce.
 - choices involve a trade-off.
 - ✓ resources are scarce and because choices involve a trade-off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 30 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

When a chef creates a dinner plate of food for a customer, which of the following represents the physical capital resource?

- Answer**
- the chef himself/herself
 - ✓ the oven
 - the food ingredients
 - the chef's training and experience

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 31 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Manny is attending college and majoring in economics. Manny is improving his scarce resource of:

- Answer**
- land.
 - labor.
 - capital.
 - ✓ human capital.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 32 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

In Ventura County, California, strawberry production is limited by the number of acres available for agriculture production. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer** ✓
- resources are scarce.
 - "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 - there are gains from trade.
 - resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 33 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which is not an example of a resource?

- Answer**
- land
 - labor
 - capital
 - ✓ production

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

You like to read *Vogue* and *Sports Illustrated*. You only have \$5 to spend so you only buy *Sports Illustrated*. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- ✓ resources are scarce.
 - the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 - “how much?” is a decision at the margin.
 - there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following can be considered resources used in the production of computers?

- Answer**
- computer engineers
 - microchip manufacturing facility
 - ✓ computer engineers, computers, and microchip manufacturing facility
 - computers

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Intel finds it difficult to hire enough skilled computer engineers. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- ✓ resources are scarce.
 - people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - there are gains from trade.
 - one person's spending is another person's income.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

In Colorado, there has been a drought, and rural communities are fighting with urban areas over water. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- ✓ resources are scarce.
 - resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
 - when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
 - government policies can change spending.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

You can either spend \$100 on a new economics textbook or a new CD player. If you choose to buy the new economics textbook, the opportunity cost is:

- Answer**
- \$100.
 - ✓ the new CD player.
 - both the \$100 and the new CD player.
 - impossible to determine.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Margo spends \$10,000 on one year's college tuition. The opportunity cost of spending one year in college for Margo is:

- Answer**
- \$10,000.
 - whatever she would have purchased with the \$10,000 instead.
 - whatever she would have earned had she not been in college.
 - ✓ whatever she would have purchased with the \$10,000 and whatever she would have earned had she not been in college.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

If the state government allocates additional spending on education, the opportunity cost is:

- Answer**
- zero.
 - the dollar amount of the additional spending.
 - only considered if additional taxes need to be raised to fund the spending.
 - ✓ measured in terms of the alternative uses for that money.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Khalil is offered a free ticket to the opera. His opportunity cost of going to the opera is:

- Answer**
- zero—the tickets were free.

- the price listed on the ticket.
- ✓ whatever Khalil would have done had he not gone to the opera.
- the price listed on the ticket or whatever Khalil would have done had he not gone to the opera.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The cost of leaving the skating championship before it ends is _____, while the cost of staying for the entire match is _____.

Answer the opportunity cost of not seeing the perfect “10” performance; zero—the ticket to the championship is already paid so there is no cost

- ✓ the opportunity cost of not seeing the perfect “10” performance; the opportunity cost of what else you could have done during that time
- zero—you don’t have to pay to leave; zero—the ticket to the match is already paid so there is no cost
- the cost of the ticket; also the cost of the ticket

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

A new fast-food restaurant offered a free meal (valued at \$5) a week for a year to its first 100 customers. Ramona camped out for 48 hours before the opening to be one of the first 100 customers. The cost of the free meal a week for a year for Ramona was:

Answer

- zero.
- \$260.
- ✓ whatever she would have done with those 48 hours.
- The cost is impossible to determine.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The local Taco Hut charges the same price for everything on its menu: \$3 will buy a taco, a burrito, or nachos. You buy the taco and think that if you had not purchased the taco, you would have purchased the burrito. The opportunity cost of the taco is:

Answer

- the \$3.
- ✓ the burrito.
- the \$3 and the burrito.
- the \$3, the burrito, and the nachos.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 45 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

For an economist, the cost of something is:

Answer the amount of money you paid for it.

- ✓ what you gave up to get it.
- always equal to its market value.
- the quantity of resources used to produce it.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following is *not* one of the four basic principles for understanding individual choice?

Answer

- Resources are scarce.
- ✓ The real cost of something is the money that you must pay to get it.
- “How much?” is a decision at the margin.
- People usually take advantage of opportunities to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The best measure of the opportunity cost of any choice is:

Answer the monetary cost of that choice.

- ✓ whatever you have given up to make that choice, even if no monetary costs are involved.
- the cost associated with not taking full advantage of the opportunity offered by that choice.
- your hourly wage.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

While buying refreshments for an upcoming party, you notice that a six-pack of Americana Beer costs \$2 and a six-pack of Bavarian Beer costs \$4. You buy the six-pack of Bavarian Beer although you wonder if maybe two six-packs of Americana Beer would have been a better choice. The opportunity cost of the Bavarian Beer is:

Answer

- the \$4.
- a six-pack of Americana Beer.
- ✓ two six-packs of Americana Beer.
- the \$4 and the six-pack of Americana Beer.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 Multiple Choice 0 points [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Your elderly grandma tells you: “I haven’t been taking my beloved walks because I’m concerned about falling and getting hurt. See, there is always a cost to doing something. But if you don’t do anything, then there is no cost.” Your grandma does not understand the

concept of:

Answer

- scarcity in economics.
- efficiency in economics.
- ✓ opportunity cost in economics.
- marginal analysis in economics.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 50 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The cost of leaving a championship soccer match before it ends is _____, while the cost of staying for the entire match is _____.

Answer

- the opportunity cost of not seeing the winning goal with two minutes to go; zero—the ticket to the match is already paid so there is no cost
- ✓ the opportunity cost of not seeing the winning goal with two minutes to go; the opportunity cost of what else you could have done during that time
- zero—you don't have to pay to leave; zero—the ticket to the match is already paid so there is no cost
- the cost of the ticket; also the cost of the ticket

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 51 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Zoe's grandparents are excited about finally paying off their mortgage, because, as they say, "Our cost of housing is now zero." Zoe should explain to them the economic principle of:

Answer

- marginal analysis: if the additional cost of housing is zero, then their additional benefit is also zero.
- ✓ opportunity cost: by living in the house, they are giving up the opportunity to sell the house, buy a smaller one, and pocket the difference.
- efficiency: if their cost of housing is now zero, they should let Zoe move in without charging her any rent. Zoe is better off, and her grandparents aren't hurt.
- equity: it is unfair that some people are still paying off their mortgage.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 52 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The university recently inherited a large mansion from a wealthy alumnus. The university plans to use the mansion for faculty parties and to house distinguished guests. The cost of the mansion to the university is:

Answer

- zero, because it was a gift.
- the cost of upkeep (including maintenance, utilities, and so forth).
- the amount the university would receive if it rented or sold the mansion.
- ✓ the cost of upkeep (including maintenance, utilities, and so forth) and the amount the university would receive if it rented or sold the mansion.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 53 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

A new startup airline is offering free round-trip tickets to anywhere to the first 600 people who enter the office on the airline's first day of business. You arrive 24 hours before they are scheduled to open to be sure to get the free tickets, and you buy food from vendors while waiting in line. The cost of the tickets to you is:

Answer

- zero.
- just the cost of food while you wait in line.
- ✓ the cost of food while you wait in line and the opportunity cost of your time.
- the actual value of the ticket.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 54 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

A friend comes up to you and offers to give you a free ticket to the local professional team's baseball game that night. You decide to attend the game. The game takes five hours and costs you \$15 for transportation. If you had not attended the game, you would have worked at your part-time job for \$8 an hour. What is the cost of you attending the game?

Answer

- The cost is zero—the ticket is free.
- \$65
- \$40
- ✓ \$55

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 55 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The cost of going to college is:

Answer

- tuition and the cost of housing.
- tuition, the cost of housing, and the cost of books.
- ✓ tuition, the cost of housing, the cost of books, and forgone income.
- forgone income only.

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

Question 56 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

You have one dollar to spend on a vending machine snack. A bag of chips will cost you \$1 and the candy bar will also cost you \$1. If you choose the bag of chips, the opportunity cost of buying the chips is:

Answer

- \$1 plus the enjoyment you would have received from the candy bar.
- \$2 minus the enjoyment you received from the bag of chips.

- \$1.
 the enjoyment you would have received from the candy bar.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 57 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

A college student is faced with a difficult decision of how to spend one hour tonight. She could babysit her professor's child at an hourly wage of \$7, she could work at the college library at a wage of \$6, or she could finish her economics homework assignment. If she chooses to complete her homework assignment, she has incurred an opportunity cost equal to:

Answer

- \$7.
 \$6.
 \$13.
 \$0.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 58 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

When the San Francisco city manager faces a complaint that the city council chamber podium is not accessible to individuals with disabilities, he responds that the one million dollar improvement will not happen because "that money could be spent building 70 curb ramps." This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- resources are scarce.
 the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 59 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

If you decide to go to Cancun with your friends during spring break, you realize you cannot go to Paris with your sister in the summer. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 60 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

You decide to join the economics club, but this means you can't join the accounting club because it meets at the same time. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 61 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The student center on campus has burritos, bagels, or burgers for lunch. You decide to have a burger today, but if they were out of burgers, you would have bought a bagel. Your opportunity cost is the:

Answer

- burger.
 bagel.
 burrito.
 bagel and burrito.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 62 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The student center on campus has burritos, bagels, or burgers for lunch. You love burgers and bagels, but you decide to have a burger today, but if they were out of burgers, you would have bought a bagel. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 63 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

After swimming 100 laps at the pool, Erik decides to swim 10 more before lifting weights. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- resources are scarce.
 the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 64 Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

You decide whether to eat one more slice of pizza based on how hungry you feel. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- resources are scarce.
 - the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 - ✓ "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 - there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Nara has gone to three movies already this week. She has some extra money so she decides to go to another. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- resources are scarce.
 - the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 - ✓ "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
 - there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The concept of the margin deals with:

- Answer** ✓
- making incremental choices.
 - all or none of something.
 - engaging in unethical activities.
 - making difficult choices.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

A choice made _____ is a choice whether to do a little more or a little less of something.

- Answer**
- at the fringe
 - in the beginning
 - ✓ at the margin
 - after the fact

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The *best* example of making a choice at the margin is:

- Answer**
- buying a new computer.
 - quitting your job.
 - ✓ eating another slice of pizza.
 - attending college.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Marla will make \$10 by tutoring for an additional hour but she will lose an hour of studying for her own economics test. Marla decides to study rather than tutor. Marla's choice indicates that she:

- Answer** ✓
- values an additional hour of studying more than the \$10 she would earn tutoring.
 - values an hour of studying less than the \$10 she would earn tutoring.
 - does not understand that there is no benefit from studying.
 - doesn't need the money.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 70 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Thinking in economic terms, when Mary Sweettooth is deciding whether to eat another brownie, she:

- Answer**
- only considers the price of the brownie.
 - only considers how much additional exercise she will need to do to work off the calories associated with eating another brownie.
 - ✓ compares all of the benefits and costs of eating another brownie.
 - considers if she can do so without anyone else noticing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 71 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

For which of the following decisions would marginal analysis be most relevant?

- Answer**
- Should I go to college or work after graduating from high school?
 - ✓ Should I eat another donut?
 - Should I use \$20,000 as a down payment on a house or buy a car?
 - Should I get married?

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 72 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

For which of the following decisions would marginal analysis be most relevant?

- Answer**
- Should George accept a job with Delta Airlines or with Greenpeace?
 - Should Mary go to graduate school after graduating from college?
 - Should Vevik emigrate to the United States or stay in India?
 - ✓ Should Hong work an additional hour or take a short nap?

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 73 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
Marginal analysis:

- Answer**
- refers to decisions about whether to do a bit more or a bit less of an activity.
 - helps when making a “how much” choice.
 - involves trade-offs.
 - ✓ refers to decisions about whether to do a bit more or a bit less of an activity, helps when making a “how much” choice, and involves trade-offs.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 74 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
Marginal analysis:

- Answer**
- refers to decisions about whether to do one thing or another.
 - helps when making an “either-or” choice.
 - ✓ involves a trade-off.
 - does not help when making a “how much” choice.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 75 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
Your neighbor is mowing her yard one afternoon when she stops to have some lemonade. She drinks one glass and is considering having a second glass. This is an example of:

- Answer**
- ✓ marginal analysis.
 - benefit analysis.
 - cost analysis.
 - equilibrium analysis.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 76 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
After eating three slices of pizza, you decide to squeeze in one more piece. Your decision is an example of the economic principle called:

- Answer**
- opportunity-cost decision.
 - people respond to incentives.
 - equity decision.
 - ✓ marginal decision making.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 77 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
You are planning to study eight hours this week for your economics final and are considering studying a ninth hour. You should:

- Answer**
- compare the benefits of one more hour of study with the cost of one less hour of sleep.
 - compare the benefits of one more hour of study with the cost of one less hour of studying calculus.
 - compare the benefits of one more hour of study with the cost of one less hour of work at your part-time job.
 - ✓ make your decision based on the cost of your next best alternative use of your time compared to the benefit of one more hour of study.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 78 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
Marginal analysis studies how individuals decide:

- Answer**
- whether to live on the margin of society.
 - ✓ to do a bit more activity versus a bit less activity.
 - to analyze marginal businesses.
 - how much down payment to make when buying stocks.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 79 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
You make a trade-off when you compare the _____ and _____ of doing something.

- Answer**
- direct costs; opportunity costs
 - marginal benefits; total benefits
 - ✓ costs; benefits
 - direct costs; total costs

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 80 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question
For which of the following decisions would marginal analysis be *most* relevant?

- Answer**
- Should I invest all my savings in real estate or should I keep it all in a savings account?

- After I graduate from college, should I go to graduate school or should I get a job?
- ✓ After meeting my basic needs, how should I allocate the remainder of my monthly budget?
- Should I keep a pet?

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 81 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Some baseball fans leave the game in the seventh or eighth inning in order to avoid the post-game traffic. The fans are:

Answer

- not considering they have already paid the cost of their tickets.
- ✓ making marginal decisions by comparing the cost of leaving early to the benefit of leaving early.
- thinking only about the benefits of avoiding traffic.
- underestimating the value of staying for the rest of the game.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 82 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following is an example of marginal analysis?

Answer

- ✓ What additional output does a family business produce when it hires one more worker?
- How do tax cuts change the growth rate of median income?
- When a large corporation lays off workers, how do profits change if sales remain constant?
- A commuter takes the bus to work rather than driving.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 83 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following is an example of marginal analysis?

Answer

- A hungry person orders a pizza rather than eating leftover meatloaf.
- ✓ A hungry person decides whether to eat one more slice of pizza.
- A hungry person uses a coupon to save \$2 on a pizza.
- A hungry person writes a check to pay for the pizza rather than using his credit card.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 84 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

A busy professor can't decide whether to stay in his office to grade papers for another hour or to go home and go to bed. This is an example of:

Answer

- equity versus efficiency.
- how one person's spending is another person's income.
- economic incentives.
- ✓ marginal analysis.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 85 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following demonstrates how people respond to incentives to make themselves better off?

Answer

- ✓ More students major in economics when they hear that salaries for economists are rising.
- Students are assigned dorm rooms through a lottery system.
- Students are encouraged to donate blood because it is the "right thing to do."
- Students and faculty are encouraged to wear college apparel to support the college athletic teams.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 86 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following policies is most likely to reduce traffic congestion in a large metropolitan area?

Answer

- a limited number of free "early bird" parking passes given only to those who arrive prior to 6 A.M.
- ✓ a toll road that requires each car to pay a fee to enter the city center
- an increase in the price of subway and bus fare to and from the city
- asking citizens to carpool

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 87 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following methods of encouraging recycling is likely to be *most* effective?

Answer

- appealing to the consumers to "be a good citizen"
- publicizing the advantages of recycling
- ✓ imposing a tax per unit of garbage generated
- All three methods are equally effective.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 88 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following methods of discouraging speeding is likely to be *most* effective?

Answer

- increasing the number of signs stating the speed limit
- ✓ increasing the fine associated with speeding tickets
- public service announcements reminding drivers of the dangers of speeding
- All three methods are equally effective.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 89 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

In an attempt to reduce shooting deaths, some cities have offered money to people who turn in illegal guns. This program is an example of the government using _____ to influence behavior.

Answer

- incentives
- law
- marginal analysis
- the gains from trade

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 90 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If the price of gasoline rises and stays high for an extended period of time, we expect people to:

Answer

- reduce the number of miles they drive.
- buy smaller and more fuel-efficient cars.
- use more public transportation.
- reduce the number of miles they drive, buy smaller and more gas efficient cars, and use more public transportation.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 91 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If the price of gasoline falls and stays low for an extended period of time, we expect people to:

Answer

- reduce their reliance on gasoline-powered cars.
- buy larger and less fuel-efficient cars.
- use more public transportation.
- ride bicycles.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 92 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

To encourage people to retire later, the government could:

Answer

- lower Social Security benefits.
- raise the tax rate on older individuals.
- engage in a public service campaign explaining the value of these employees to the economy.
- increase Social Security benefits.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 93 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

To encourage young people to go to college within their home state, state universities can:

Answer

- charge higher tuition to in-state students.
- award special scholarships to out-of-state students.
- offer high-interest loans to in-state students.
- offer lower tuition to in-state students.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 94 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following principles underlie the economics of individual choices?

Answer

- There are gains from trade.
- Markets move toward equilibrium.
- People usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
- Resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 95 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of these is one of the four principles of individual choice?

Answer

- Resources are usually renewable.
- The real cost of something is impossible to measure.
- People take advantage of opportunities to make themselves better off only if there is no risk involved.
- Resources are scarce.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 96 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following is an example of individual choice?

Answer

- The government announces plans to ban smoking in all Florida restaurants.
- Lauren spends her allowance on pillows for her bed.
- France decides to withhold funding to rebuild Iraq.
- Africa decides to accept U.S. aid for humanitarian efforts.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 97 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following is *not* one of the four principles of individual choice?

Answer Resources are scarce.

- Unpaid volunteer work is irrational since economic rationality dictates that individuals should only engage in work they are paid for.
- The real cost of something is its opportunity cost.
- People usually take advantage of opportunities to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 98 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following methods of reducing pollution is likely to be most effective?

Answer appealing to the polluter to "be a good citizen"

- publicizing the harmful effects of pollution
- imposing a tax per unit of pollution generated
- All three methods are equally effective.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 99 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Florida schools offered cash bonuses to students who scored high on the state's standardized exams. The cash bonuses are an example of which of the following basic economic principles?

Answer Resources are scarce.

- The real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
- There are gains from trade.
- People usually take advantage of opportunities to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 100 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Economists tend to believe that to change people's behavior you must:

Answer appeal to their concern for society.

- change their incentives.
- legislate the change.
- appeal to their religious values.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 101 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Grades are low in class and your professor makes available a 10-point extra credit assignment. Most of the students turn in the assignment. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.

- "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
- there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 102 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Your local health club is offering a free one-year membership for the person who attends the most yoga classes in March. This results in more people attending yoga. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.

- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
- there are gains from trade.
- markets move toward equilibrium.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 103 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

An economy is efficient if it is:

Answer possible to produce more of all goods and services.

- possible to produce more of one good without producing less of another.
- not possible to produce more of one good without producing less of another good.
- producing at a combination of goods that lies between the production possibilities curve and the origin.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 104 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

If an economy has used up all opportunities to make someone better off (without making someone else worse off) then it has achieved _____.

Answer equity

- opportunity cost
- marginal optimality
- efficiency

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 105 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Lena and Jess are roommates. Lena hates to clean the bathroom. Jess will only agree to clean the bathroom if Lena vacuums the living

room. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
 - “how much?” is a decision at the margin.
 - people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - ✓ there are gains from trade.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 106 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Nate and Dylan are brothers. They have to mow the lawn and clean their rooms before they can go to the high school football game. Nate mows the lawn and Dylan picks up the rooms and they make it to the football game on time. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - ✓ there are gains from trade.
 - markets usually lead to efficiency.
 - one person's spending is another person's income.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 107 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Specialization and trade usually lead to:

- Answer**
- lower economic growth.
 - ✓ the exchange of goods and services in markets.
 - lower living standards.
 - higher prices.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 108 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Which book illustrates the advantages of specialization using an eighteenth-century pin factory?

- Answer**
- Free to Choose* by Milton Friedman
 - ✓ *The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
 - Das Kapital* by Karl Marx
 - The General Theory* by John Maynard Keynes

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 109 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Who wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, a book that many credit with establishing economics as a discipline?

- Answer**
- Karl Marx
 - David Ricardo
 - ✓ Adam Smith
 - John Maynard Keynes

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 110 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Increases in total output realized when individuals specialize in particular tasks and trade are known as:

- Answer**
- ✓ the gains from trade.
 - the profits obtained from sales of a good or service.
 - marginal analysis.
 - a trade-off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 111 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Gains from trade arise because of:

- Answer**
- ✓ specialization in production.
 - specialization in consumption.
 - marginal analysis.
 - individual choice.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 112 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Gains from trade exist for:

- Answer**
- individuals only.
 - states only.
 - countries only.
 - ✓ individuals, states, and countries.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 113 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

When the United States and Mexico trade:

- Answer**
- the United States will be worse off because wages in Mexico are so low.
 - Mexico will be worse off because the United States is a stronger economic power.

- ✓ both Mexico and the United States will be better off.
- both Mexico and the United States will be worse off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 114 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

If every individual was required to be self-sufficient:

- Answer** ✓
- living standards would fall.
 - living standards for some individuals would fall but, for others, they would rise.
 - living standards would rise.
 - it's impossible to say how living standards would change.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 115 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following statements is *not* true?

- Answer** ✓
- Resource scarcity is a major economic concern in the rich countries of the world.
 - Most opportunity costs are zero.
 - An economic situation is in equilibrium when no individual would be better off taking a different action.
 - Some very talented, skilled individuals who can do some things better than most people should specialize in doing that one thing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 116 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Specialization and trade should lead to all of the following *except*:

- Answer** ✓
- individuals learning specific skills and earning a salary.
 - a decrease in total economic output.
 - higher living standards.
 - the exchange of goods and services in markets.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 117 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The phrase "gains from trade" refers to the:

- Answer** ✓
- profits obtained from sales of a good or service.
 - increase in total output that is realized when individuals specialize in particular tasks and trade with each other.
 - gains that one obtains by taking advantage of an uninformed buyer and selling at a higher than average price.
 - gains that one obtains by taking advantage of a temporary discount or "sale" price.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 118 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Individuals gain from trade because:

- Answer** ✓
- of specialization in production.
 - they can sell at a lower price than they can buy at.
 - self-sufficiency is efficient.
 - of the principle of absolute advantage.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 119 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Specialization in production was the starting point for what book in economics that many regard as the beginning of economics?

- Answer** ✓
- The Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith
 - The General Theory* by John Maynard Keynes
 - Das Kapital* by Karl Marx
 - Free to Choose* by Milton Friedman

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 120 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

One parent picks up the child from day care while the other parent goes to the grocery store and begins to make dinner. This is an example of which principle at work?

- Answer** ✓
- Markets move toward equilibrium.
 - Government policies can change spending.
 - There are gains from trade.
 - Markets usually lead to efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 121 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Two neighbors, Molly and Sandy, are separated by a white picket fence. Each neighbor has a garden that grows tomatoes and peppers. How could Molly and Sandy gain from trade?

- Answer** ✓
- Molly could trade tomatoes to Sandy in exchange for peppers if Molly was the most efficient grower of peppers.
 - Sandy could trade tomatoes to Molly in exchange for peppers if Sandy was the most efficient grower of peppers.
 - Sandy could trade peppers to Molly in exchange for tomatoes if Molly was the most efficient grower of peppers.
 - Molly could trade peppers to Sandy in exchange for tomatoes if Molly was the most efficient grower of peppers.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 122 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If the market for corn is in equilibrium:

Answer

every buyer who wants to consume corn can acquire corn.

every producer who wants to sell corn can do so.

- ✓ the price is at a level where the quantity of corn produced is equal to the quantity of corn consumed.
- all producers of corn earn the same amount of income from the sale of corn.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 123 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

One consequence of equilibrium is that when trying to figure out which checkout line at the college bookstore is the fastest:

Answer

choose the line nearest the door.

choose the line farthest from the door.

choose the middle line.

- ✓ randomly choose a line—if one line were truly faster, everyone would move to it and it would no longer be faster.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 124 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If equilibrium exists:

Answer

all individuals must have an equal amount of income.

the price in that market will not fluctuate by more than 5%.

- ✓ there will be no remaining opportunities for individuals to make themselves better off.
- the number of buyers equals the number of sellers.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 125 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following principles underlie the interaction of individual choices?

Answer

Resources are scarce.

- ✓ There are gains from trade.
- Marginal analysis is used for “how much” decisions.
- People usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 126 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If disequilibrium exists in a market:

Answer

it will continue unless there is government intervention.

no individual would be better off doing something different.

- ✓ there are opportunities available to people to make themselves better off.

it must be because the government has intervened in the market, resulting in the market's failure to reach equilibrium.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 127 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

According to economists, equilibrium exists when:

Answer

output is distributed equitably.

scarcity is eliminated.

an individual would be better off taking a different action.

- ✓ no individual has an incentive to change his or her behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 128 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following statements is true?

Answer

The concept of equilibrium requires that all individuals have an equal amount of income.

If equilibrium in a market exists, then the price in that market will not fluctuate by more than 5%.

- ✓ If equilibrium in a market exists, then there will be no remaining opportunities for individuals to make themselves better off.

Equilibrium in a market will exist when the number of buyers is equal to the number of sellers.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 129 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following statements is correct?

Answer

Resource scarcity is not a major economic concern in the rich countries of the world.

While opportunity costs usually exist, some opportunity costs are zero.

- ✓ An economic situation is in equilibrium when no individual would be better off taking a different action.

Some very talented, skilled individuals who can do everything better than most people should not specialize in doing any one thing.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 130 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)[Remove](#)

Question

In baseball, when one manager decides to send in a pinch hitter, the other manager often changes pitchers. This sometimes causes the first manager to send in a new pinch hitter. Once both managers decide there are no more player substitutions to make that will benefit their team, the situation has reached:

Answer

- efficiency.
- equilibrium.
- equity.
- the market.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 131 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Economists use the term *equilibrium* to describe:

Answer

- when individuals are equal.
- when no individual would be better off taking a different action.
- when no individual has an incentive to change his or her behavior.
- when no individual would be better off taking a different action and when no individual has an incentive to change his or her behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 132 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

You notice that when a new yoga class is offered at the student recreation center, some students from the other yoga classes go to the new class instead. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- resources are scarce.
- the real cost of something is what you must give up to get it.
- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
- markets move toward equilibrium.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 133 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Twelve friends got together to celebrate a birthday. If the birthday cake is cut into 12 pieces of the same size and one slice is given to each of the 12 partygoers, then this cake distribution is:

Answer

- efficient but not equitable.
- equitable but not efficient.
- efficient and equitable.
- not efficient or equitable.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 134 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

It is better to produce corn in Kansas because of the fertile soil rather than in Death Valley, California. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- resources are scarce.
- markets move toward equilibrium.
- resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
- markets usually lead to efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 135 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

In Thailand, all the land, labor, and capital in society are used in a way that has fully exploited all opportunities to make everyone better off. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- markets move toward equilibrium.
- resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
- markets usually lead to efficiency.
- when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 136 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

A trade-off between equity and efficiency may exist because of all of the following *except*:

Answer

- allocating resources fairly may cause efficiency.
- an efficient allocation of resources may lead to an outcome that most people consider unfair.
- policies that promote equity often come at a cost of decreased efficiency.
- allocating resources fairly may cause inefficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 137 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Which of the following principles underlie the interaction of individual choices?

Answer

- Resources are scarce.
- Marginal analysis is used for "how much" decisions.
- Resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
- People usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)

Question 138 ▾

Question

Economists say an economy is efficient when:

Answer

- the problem of scarcity is eliminated.
- output is distributed equitably.
- ✓ all opportunities to make some people better off without making other people worse off have been taken.
- all opportunities to make some people worse off without making other people better off have been taken.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 139 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Economists believe that resources should be used as efficiently as possible to:

Answer

- ✓ achieve society's goals.
- eliminate scarcity.
- reduce inequity.
- maximize profits.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 140 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**If an economy has *not* achieved efficiency, there must exist ways to:**Answer**

- increase opportunity costs.
- eliminate inequity.
- ✓ make some people better off without making others worse off.
- increase the incentives for its citizens to follow their own self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 141 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Resources are being used efficiently when:

Answer

- scarcity is no longer an issue.
- they are also used equitably.
- ✓ every opportunity to make people better off has been utilized.
- there are still gains from trade available.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 142 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Equity means that:

Answer

- everyone gets an equal share of the goods and services produced.
- ✓ everyone gets his or her fair share of the goods and services produced.
- more of some goods and services can be produced only if the production of others is reduced.
- more of all goods and services may be produced.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 143 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**Which of the following is *not* a reason that markets usually lead to efficiency?**Answer**

- ✓ People are naturally efficient.
- Individuals have incentives to offer what people want.
- Trade encourages efficiency.
- Inefficient firms will lose business.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 144 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

An increase in efficiency means that an economy has:

Answer

- reduced its opportunity costs.
- increased the equity of its distribution of goods and services.
- ✓ made some people better off without making others worse off.
- increased the incentives for its citizens to follow their own self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 145 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

The trade-off between equity and efficiency occurs because:

Answer

- the efficient allocation of resources is bad for business and industry.
- ✓ allocating resources fairly may cause inefficiency.
- to ensure equity everyone must pay more tax.
- efficiency is politically unpopular.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 146 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Economists define an efficient use of resources as a situation where:

Answer

- ✓ one person can be made better off, but only by making another person worse off.

all persons can be made better off, without making anyone worse off.
 all persons receive an equal share of the resources.
 all persons are made worse off when one person is made better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 147 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

In most cases, economic efficiency is achieved through:

Answer ✓ incentives built into a market economy.
 regulation of the invisible hand.
 individuals seeking out opportunities that involve no risk.
 maximizing equity.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 148 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

When individuals act in their own self-interest:

Answer efficiency is always achieved.
 equity is always achieved.
 ✓ society may be worse off, in some cases.
 all opportunities have been taken to make some people better off without making other people worse off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 149 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

An economy has achieved _____ if it _____ pass up any opportunities to make some people better off without making others worse off.

Answer ✓ efficiency; does not
 equity; does
 efficiency; does
 equity; does not

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 150 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

Which of the following is *not* one of the five principles for understanding how individual choices interact?

Answer There are gains from trade.
 Markets move toward equilibrium.
 Resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
 ✓ Markets always lead to efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 151 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

Which of the following statements is *not* true?

Answer Economic efficiency exists when an economy realizes the maximum possible gains from trade given the available resources.
 ✓ If an economy is efficient, then it is possible to make only a few people better off without reducing other individuals' economic welfare.
 Economic efficiency exists when all opportunities to make people better off have been fully exploited.
 Markets usually lead to efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 152 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

If in the country of Equitania, 20% of the population receives 80% of the income, and the remaining 80% of the population receives 20% of the income, then:

Answer this situation violates the definition of economic equity.
 this situation cannot be economically efficient, since efficiency requires a more equal distribution of income.
 ✓ all that is necessary for this situation to be equitable is that everyone agrees that it is equitable.
 such a situation could never be either efficient or equitable.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 153 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

The incentives built into the market economy ensure that resources are put to good use and that opportunities to make people better off are not wasted. This means that:

Answer people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 markets move toward equilibrium.
 resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
 ✓ markets usually lead to efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question 154 ▾ **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question

The federal government regulates how much carbon dioxide a factory can emit. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- resources are scarce.
- "how much?" is a decision at the margin.
- markets usually lead to efficiency.
- ✓ when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 155 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

All children have to be immunized against polio, measles, mumps, and other diseases. If you don't have enough money to pay for the immunizations, they will be provided for free at the county health clinic. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

Answer

- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
- resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
- ✓ when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
- government policies can change spending.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 156 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

When markets fail:

Answer

- ✓ government intervention may help.
- the market realizes the maximum possible gains from trade given the available resources.
- there may still be an efficient allocation of resources.
- no goods and services are produced.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 157 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Market failure may occur because:

Answer

- ✓ individual actions have side effects that are not properly taken into account by the market.
- one party benefits more than another in trade.
- all goods are suited for efficient management by markets.
- of unregulated self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 158 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

When the nations that comprise the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) restrict the supply of oil to increase their profits, the oil market:

Answer

- achieves an efficient outcome because profits increase.
- achieves an equitable outcome because the nations with oil resources receive the profits commensurate with that resource.
- ✓ fails because there is no longer an efficient allocation of resources.
- fails because there is no longer an equitable allocation of resources.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 159 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Although for smokers the marginal benefit from smoking may exceed the marginal cost of smoking, the negative effects of second-hand smoke may increase the marginal costs of smoking to society to a point where it exceeds that marginal benefit to society. This is an example of:

Answer

- ✓ individual actions that have side effects that are not properly taken into account by the market.
- one party preventing mutually beneficial trades from occurring in an attempt to capture a greater share of resources for itself.
- some goods' unsuitability for efficient management by markets.
- unregulated self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 160 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Everyone benefits from street lighting, yet the marginal benefit to any one individual usually falls short of the marginal cost. This is an example of:

Answer

- individual actions that have side effects that are not properly taken into account by the market.
- one party preventing mutually beneficial trades from occurring in an attempt to capture a greater share of resources for itself.
- ✓ the unsuitability of some goods for efficient management by markets.
- unregulated self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 161 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

At various times, the nations that comprise the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have restricted the supply of oil to increase their profits. This is an example of:

Answer

- individual actions that have side effects that are not properly taken into account by the market.
- ✓ one party preventing mutually beneficial trades from occurring in an attempt to capture a greater share of resources for itself.
- the unsuitability of some goods for efficient management by markets.
- unregulated self-interest.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

- Question 162 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
Market failure occurs when:
- Answer**
- prices of essential goods such as gas become very high.
 - individual actions have side effects that are not properly taken into account.
 - mutually beneficial trades take place.
 - a business declares bankruptcy.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 163 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
A market failure occurs when:
- Answer**
- some people are able to buy many more goods than other people are.
 - the individual pursuit of self-interest means some people will not be able to buy all the goods they need.
 - the individual pursuit of self-interest makes the society worse off.
 - while pursuing their self-interest, some people may make a mistake—for example, they may regret buying a particular car.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 164 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
When markets don't achieve efficiency, then:
- Answer**
- they must achieve equity.
 - government must be participating in the market.
 - government may intervene to improve society's welfare.
 - they should be closed.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 165 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
The government of a small town has decided to ban smoking in all restaurants, stores, and government offices. This is an example of which principle?
- Answer**
- One person's spending is another person's income.
 - When markets fail to achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
 - There are gains from trade.
 - Resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 166 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
When a local factory closes, why does it spell bad news for the local restaurants?
- Answer**
- Sales taxes are likely to increase.
 - Unemployed factory workers have lower incomes and are less likely to dine out.
 - Unemployed factory workers are eligible for government unemployment benefits.
 - The opportunity cost of dining out has fallen.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 167 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
I know when I shop at the local grocery store, I am helping my community. This statement best represents the economic concept of:
- Answer**
- people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - there are gains from trade.
 - one person's spending is another person's income.
 - overall spending sometimes gets out of line with the economy's productive capacity.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 168 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
Owen had a typewriter business but he went out of business because no one buys typewriters anymore. This statement best represents the economic concept of:
- Answer**
- resources are scarce.
 - people usually exploit opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - markets move toward equilibrium.
 - one person's spending is another person's income.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 169 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
During the Great Depression, consumers and producers in the United States dramatically reduced their spending as compared to the quantity of goods and services available at the time. This statement best represents the economic concept of:
- Answer**
- resources are scarce.
 - when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
 - overall spending sometimes gets out of line with the economy's productive capacity.
 - government policies can change spending.
- [◀ Add Question Here](#)
- Question 170 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**

When people want more goods and services than are available, the economy experiences inflation. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- resources are scarce.
 - when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
 - ✓ overall spending sometimes gets out of line with the economy's productive capacity.
 - government policies can change spending.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 171 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Which of the following demonstrates one of the three principles of economy-wide interactions?

- Answer**
- A student chooses to rent a movie with friends rather than study for an economics quiz.
 - Your roommate offers to pay for the movie tickets if you drive to the theatre.
 - A city builds a new public park on the grounds of an abandoned warehouse.
 - ✓ Fearing a recession, Congress approved a White House proposal to send tax rebates to 2007 taxpayers.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 172 ▾ **Multiple Choice**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Sometimes the government spends more or less, depending on the needs of the country. This statement best represents the economic concept of:

- Answer**
- resources should be used as efficiently as possible to achieve society's goals.
 - when markets don't achieve efficiency, government intervention can improve society's welfare.
 - overall spending sometimes gets out of line with the economy's productive capacity.
 - ✓ government policies can change spending.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 173 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Because the United States is a rich nation, free health care can be provided for all citizens without considering the issue of scarcity.

- Answer**
- True
 - ✓ False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 174 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

The study of economics arises because of the necessity for choice, and the necessity for choice arises because of the fundamental problem of scarcity of resources.

- Answer**
- ✓ True
 - False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 175 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Opportunity cost means that in the rebuilding of Iraq, if the United States spends \$87 billion, we have to forgo the opportunity to spend \$87 billion on some other program.

- Answer**
- ✓ True
 - False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 176 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

In 2003, Congress passed a tax cut. Since taxes were reduced, the country did not incur any opportunity cost from this decision.

- Answer**
- True
 - ✓ False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 177 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

A trade-off involves weighing the costs and the benefits.

- Answer**
- ✓ True
 - False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 178 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Using marginal analysis to decide whether to consume an additional slice of pizza requires making a comparison of the benefits and costs associated with the consumption of an additional slice of pizza.

- Answer**
- ✓ True
 - False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 179 ▾ **True/False**

0 points

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

Question

Economists make predictions about individual behavior based on the assumption that people exploit opportunities to make themselves better off. The fact that different individuals make different choices when confronted with the same situation implies that this assumption is often violated.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 180 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The principle that people will exploit opportunities to do what is best for others is the basis of all predictions by economists about individual behavior.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 181 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

When people in Brazil engage in trade with people in Germany, the citizens of each nation are made worse off.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 182 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

As long as individuals know that they can find the goods and services that they want in the market, they are willing to forgo being self-sufficient and are willing to specialize.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 183 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Trade allows people to get more of what they want.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 184 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

In equilibrium there will be no further opportunities for gains from trade.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 185 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

An economic situation is in equilibrium when no individual would be better off taking a different action.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 186 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

A market equilibrium will always be efficient even if it is not equitable.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 187 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The fact that individuals in a market economy act so as to make themselves better off is a major reason why a market equilibrium is usually efficient.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 188 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

An economy is efficient if one person can be made better off by rearranging resources without making anyone else worse off.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 189 ▾

True/False

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

According to the text, markets usually lead to efficiency.

Answer

True
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Answer By charging each person for his actual water usage, the city had created an economic incentive to use less water. Apartment tenants responded and, in the process, exploited an opportunity to make themselves better off.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 200 ▾

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

You and your roommate are taking the same economics class. When it comes to doing homework assignments, your roommate draws beautifully precise graphs, while you are an extremely fast typist. Therefore, you and your roommate work on the assignments together. Which of the 12 principles is at work here?

Answer There are gains from trade. When you specialize in these tasks, you and your roommate can produce the assignment more efficiently, and probably earn a better grade, than if you had not specialized.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 201 ▾

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

At most airports there are multiple security guards ready to screen passengers, and their luggage, through the X-ray and metal-detector checkpoints. The length of the wait for each line is about the same. Why?

Answer Because passengers will always prefer a shorter line over a longer line. If one line begins to significantly shorten, you will see some passengers switch from a longer line to the shorter line. Passengers will continue to switch lines until there is no perceived advantage to switching. This is the concept of equilibrium—the situation in which no individual would be better off doing something different.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 202 ▾

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

The most efficient way to dispose of industrial waste is to dump it in a nearby river or parcel of land. Why is this illegal?

Answer Because, while it may be quite efficient, it is not fair, equitable, or just. If a factory dumps barrels of waste into the river, everyone downstream from the factory experiences the waste as it washes up on the riverbank. Plus the many species that rely upon the water bear the cost of that dumping. The government has decided that equity trumps efficiency.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 203 ▾

Essay

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

By early 2008 the U.S. economy was experiencing a significant downturn. The unemployment rate began to increase and home prices began to fall. The Congress passed a stimulus package that gave tax rebates to virtually every person who paid taxes in 2007. Which of the 12 principles is described by this Congressional package?

Answer Government policies can change spending. By sending a tax rebate, consumers receive additional income that is likely to be spent. Another principle at work here is that one person's spending is another person's income. So if Molly spends her tax rebate at the shoe store, the owner of the store receives more income and this income will, in turn, be spent. Repeated rounds of spending is exactly the stimulus the Congress had in mind.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 204 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

When someone says resources are scarce, this suggests that:

Answer

- lower-income individuals must be especially careful about the choices they make.
- choices need to be made in order to utilize resources in the best manner possible.
- additional resources could be found if there were additional funds allocated to the effort.
- we can use resources for whatever purpose we choose.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 205 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

One day, Martha wakes up and in frustration yells, "Decisions, decisions, decisions! Why do I have to make decisions about everything?" Martha's frustrations stem from the fact that:

Answer

- like all economic beings, she faces constraints and cannot have everything she wants.
- she doesn't realize she can have everything she wants.
- she is the only one who faces constraints in life.
- she really doesn't want anything.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 206 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Alison is offered two jobs: one pays a salary of \$45,000 per year and offers 3 weeks of vacation while the other offer provides 2 weeks of vacation and a salary of \$54,000. What is the opportunity cost for Alison if she chooses the job offer of \$54,000?

Answer

- \$45,000 plus the 3 weeks of vacation
- \$45,000 per year
- One week of vacation
- Two weeks of vacation

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 207 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Katherine has a physics exam tomorrow. However, a free lecture by one of her favorite authors is taking place this evening. Katherine decides to attend the lecture instead of studying for her exam. Which is a correct statement?

Answer

- Katherine's opportunity cost is the time spent listening to the lecture.
- Katherine's opportunity cost is not relevant since no money is involved.
- Katherine's opportunity cost is her time spent listening to the lecture and getting to the lecture event itself.
- Katherine's opportunity cost is the time spent getting to the lecture.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 208 ▾

Multiple Choice

0 points

[Modify](#)

[Remove](#)

Question

Mr. Freeze operates a fleet of ice cream trucks that drive around neighborhoods selling ice cream. He is trying to decide whether he should buy another ice cream truck to add to his fleet. He determines that one more truck will add \$750 to his revenue, but that the truck will also increase his costs by \$1,000. Based on marginal analysis, Mr. Freeze decides:

- Answer**
- that he should not purchase the truck since the costs outweigh the benefits.
 - that he should purchase the truck since the benefits outweigh the costs.
 - that he should purchase the truck since his profits will rise by \$250.
 - to purchase several trucks with the same costs and benefits.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 209 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Julie is getting ready for final exams. She has three exams during the first three days of the exam period. To prepare, she has outlined a schedule that includes reviewing for her first exam on one day, her next exam on the following day, and her third exam on the third day. On each day, she has also allocated some time when she can watch TV or basically do nothing. Which is the best explanation for why Julie provides some time for leisure?

- Answer**
- Julie is not that smart and cannot study that long.
 - Julie is slacking off and will most likely fail all of her finals.
 - Julie realizes that there are benefits to leisure time that outweigh the costs of constant studying.
 - Julie does not understand the importance of studying.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 210 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

A popular train station has free parking for commuters who take the train. This often results in many people being unable to find a parking spot and missing their train. Which of the following plans would most likely help to solve this parking problem?

- Answer**
- All commuters are automatically given a parking pass along with their ticket.
 - All commuters are required to pay an hourly price for parking.
 - All commuters can purchase an annual pass which allows them to park at the train station.
 - All commuters are exempt from parking lot fees.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 211 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

A bank offers two compensation plans to its tellers. Plan A provides an hourly wage of \$12 per hour. Plan B offers \$10 per hour plus an additional compensation if customers sign up for a related bank product. If a teller chooses Plan B, most likely this person would:

- Answer**
- be more helpful to customers than if he or she chose Plan A.
 - not be thinking wisely in choosing this plan.
 - be less helpful to customers than if he or she chose Plan A.
 - would not alter his or her behavior.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 212 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Beth and Alice decide to trade services. Beth promises to do Alice's taxes, and in exchange, Alice will create several spreadsheets for Beth's household budget. This mutual agreement of trade will most likely:

- Answer**
- be beneficial to both individuals.
 - hurt both individuals.
 - help Beth, but hurt Alice.
 - help Alice, but hurt Beth.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 213 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

Overall, trade between China and the United States will:

- Answer**
- benefit the U.S. more than China.
 - benefit China more than the United States.
 - benefit both countries.
 - hurt both countries.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 214 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

When a market is in equilibrium,

- Answer**
- a person could do better if he or she did something different.
 - people have exploited all opportunities to make themselves better off.
 - government has directed the market in such a way as to achieve this point.
 - markets are not working efficiently.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 215 ▾

Multiple Choice**0 points**[Modify](#)[Remove](#)**Question**

If an economy is efficient, this means:

- Answer**
- all goods are produced at their maximum quantities.
 - all opportunities to make people better off without making other people worse off have been taken.
 - more resources have been used to produce specific consumer goods than producer goods.
 - prices are the lowest they can possibly be.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

- Question 216 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
After a great holiday season when it opened its doors for business regularly at 6 A.M., a local retail store decides to continue to open at 6 A.M., even though many customers plan on arriving later to do their shopping. Such a plan by the retail store is:
- Answer**
- efficient since it worked previously.
 - inefficient since most customers will revert back to their normal shopping behavior after the holidays are over.
 - efficient since it means that workers do not have to change their hours.
 - most likely to lead to lower operating costs for the store.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 217 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
Suppose a local community decided to give all its citizens over the age of 60 a parking pass that would enable them to park in the very front of parking lots. For people over 60, this policy is:
- Answer**
- equitable and efficient since it applies to all citizens over 60.
 - equitable but not efficient since it applies to all citizens over 60.
 - efficient, but not equitable since it applies to all citizens over 60.
 - neither equitable nor efficient.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 218 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
The provision of disabled-parking passes to those with disabilities often requires that more than enough spaces are available for those with disabilities. As a result, many of these spaces are vacant quite often when they could be used by able-bodied individuals. Such a situation illustrates the:
- Answer**
- trade-off between efficiency and equity.
 - trade-off between efficiency and specialization.
 - ability of markets to provide efficient and equitable outcomes.
 - power of the market to provide for equilibrium outcomes.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 219 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
The existence of government intervention often suggests:
- Answer**
- markets may not be able to provide for efficient results all the time.
 - individual actions have no side effects.
 - equilibrium will be achieved through this intervention.
 - markets can efficiently manage the allocation of goods.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 220 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
Suppose people in households decide to spend less. How will this impact an economy?
- Answer**
- It will have no impact since this group makes up a small portion of any economy.
 - It will decrease the level of income of other people since household spending becomes someone else's income.
 - It will cause prices for many goods to increase.
 - It will increase the level of income in the economy since other groups will spend more.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 221 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
People who live in households decide to spend less in their day-to-day activities. As a result, this will most likely lead to:
- Answer**
- less income for other people in the economy.
 - more income for other people in the economy.
 - no impact on other people in the economy.
 - inflation.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 222 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
Too little spending in an economy often leads to:
- Answer**
- a recession.
 - an inflation.
 - equilibrium.
 - efficiency.
- [Add Question Here](#)
- Question 223 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** [Modify](#) [Remove](#)
- Question**
If government decided to increase taxes or decrease its spending, most likely this was to correct:
- Answer**
- a recession.
 - an inflation.
 - high unemployment.
 - equilibrium.
- [Add Question Here](#)