Test Bank for Principles Of Microeconomics CDN 10th Sayre

Access Complete Test Bank for Principles Of Microeconomics CDN 10th Sayre

Principles Of Microeconomics 10ce Edition by Sayre Ch01

1) The three fundamental questions in economics are what, how, and how many.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-11 The Three Fundamental Questions

2) Opportunity cost is the value of the next-best alternative that is given up as a result of making a particular choice.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

3) There are only three Cs that humankind has used to coordinate its economies: cooperation, custom, and competition.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

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4) Wages, interest, rent, and profits are the four factors of production.

◎ true
◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

5) A production possibility curve is a graphical representation of the various combinations of output that are wanted.

◎ true
◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

6) Macroeconomics focuses on the outcomes of decisions by people and firms, whereas microeconomics is a study of how the major components of an economy interact.

◎ true
◎ false

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

7) Technological improvement can be illustrated graphically by a rightward shift in the production possibilities curve.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

8) Allocative efficiency is also referred to as productivity.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

9) Positive statements:

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A) Are optimistic.
B) Can be verified by empirical data.
C) Are opinions.
D) Are based on people's beliefs and value systems and cannot be verified by facts.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

10) Normative statements:

A) Can be verified by empirical data.
B) Refer only to numbers.
C) Are based on people's beliefs and value systems and cannot be verified by facts.
D) Are always true.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

11) All of the following are positive statement EXCEPT.

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A) The stock market reached a record high today.
B) The temperature is -22 degrees.
C) The government needs to do more about the unemployment rate.
D) Amazon was founded by Jeff Bezos.

Question Details
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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium

12) All of the following are positive statements EXCEPT:

A) Spanish is one of Canada's official languages.
B) 14% of Canadians speak Spanish.
C) Spanish is taught as an option in some schools in Canada.
D) Not enough Canadians speak Spanish.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium

13) The statement, "the governments spends too much money on healthcare", can be defined as:

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A) A normative statement.
B) A positive statement.
C) Both a positive and a normative statement.
D) Neither a normative nor a positive statement.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply

14) The statement, "the governments spends 24% of its budget on healthcare", can be defined as:

A) A normative statement.
B) A positive statement.
C) Both a positive and a normative statement.
D) Neither a normative nor a positive statement.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply

15) The statement, "water freezes at 40 degrees Celsius", can be defined as:

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A) A normative statement.
B) A positive statement.
C) Both a positive and a normative statement.
D) Neither a normative nor a positive statement.
E) A correct statement.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Understand
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard

16) What do economists mean when they say that the economy faces scarcity?

A) There are fewer resources available than there were in the 1960s.
B) It is quite evident that the world is running out of resources.
C) The economy is producing far below its capacity to produce.
D) The resources available are not sufficient to produce all that everyone wants.

Question Details
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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

17) What do economists assume is true about human wants?

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A) They are easily defined.
B) That we are on the verge of being able to satisfy them.
C) They are unlimited.
D) They haven't changed much over the centuries.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

18) Which of the following terms describes the next best alternative that must be sacrificed as a result of making a particular choice?

A) Microeconomics.
B) Opportunity cost.
C) Macroeconomics.
D) The law of increasing costs.
E) Scarcity.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

19) What is the opportunity cost of a particular product?

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A) The price paid for that product.
B) The value put on that product by the person who bought it.
C) The value of the next-best alternative that is given up as a result of buying that particular product.
D) The combined value of all the other alternatives that are given up as a result of buying that particular product.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

20) Gwen had only $10 yesterday. She was uncertain whether to go out for lunch or to buy beer. In the end, she bought beer. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) The choice of the beer and not lunch is an example of constant costs.
B) The cost of buying beer is less than lunch.
C) The opportunity cost of beer is lunch.
D) The opportunity cost of beer is $10.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze

21) Which of the following is correct?

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A) Scarcity forces choice which involves opportunity costs.
B) Choice causes scarcity which involves increasing costs.
C) Choice causes scarcity which involves opportunity costs.
D) Scarcity forces choice which involves increasing costs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

22) What can we say is true as a result of people engaging in voluntary trade?

A) One person gains and the other loses.
B) One person gains while there is a neutral effect on the other person.
C) Both people gain.
D) Neither person gains.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

23) What fundamental question is implied by the following statement: Should scarce resources be devoted to persuading people to quit smoking or to developing a less harmful form of tobacco?

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A) What to produce?
B) How to produce?
C) For whom?
D) How much competition?
E) How much demand?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-11 The Three Fundamental Questions

24) What fundamental question is implied by the following statement: The appropriate technology in one country can be quite different from the appropriate technology in another country.

A) What to produce?
B) How to produce?
C) For whom?
D) How much competition?
E) How much demand?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-12 What to Produce?

25) What is fundamental question is implied by the following statement: Social policies are needed to ensure that no individual lives in poverty.

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A) What to produce?
B) How to produce?
C) For whom?
D) How much competition?
E) How much demand?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-13 How to Produce?

26) All of the following except one are considered to be among the three fundamental questions in economics? Which one is the exception?

A) What to produce?
B) How much competition?
C) How to produce?
D) For whom?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.

27) Which of the following was argued by John Stuart Mill?

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A) It is ideas, not vested interests, which are dangerous for good and evil.
B) The distribution of money is dictated by the pattern of resource use.
C) As technology changes, what is produced also necessarily changes.
D) Society can intervene in any fashion that it may wish to redistribute income.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-14 For Whom?

28) All of the following except one are factors of production. Which is the exception?

A) Land.
B) Labour.
C) Capital.
D) Money.
E) Enterprise.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

29) Which of the following is an alternative for the term, "factors of production"?

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A) Methods of organizing an economy.
B) Ways of coordinating an economy.
C) Productive resources or inputs.
D) Goods and services.

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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

30) All of the following except one are included in the four Cs used, throughout history, by humankind to coordinate its economies. Which is the exception?

A) Cooperation.
B) Communism.
C) Custom.
D) Competition.
E) Command.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

31) _____ efficiency refers to 'getting the most for the least'.

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A) Technical
B) Economic
C) Allocative
D) Productive

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

32) Ensuring the right type of products are produced is referred to as _____ efficiency.

A) Technical
B) Economic
C) Allocative
D) Productive

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

33) Which pair of the four Cs would play the dominant role in a simple hunter/gatherer society such as that of the San people of the Kalahari Desert?

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A) Commercialization and competition.
B) Cooperation and custom.
C) Competition and cooperation.
D) Command and competition.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs
Topic : 01-16 Co-operative Economies
Topic : 01-17 Command Economies
Topic : 01-18 Customary Economies

34) Which pair of the four Cs plays the dominant role in Canada today?

A) Custom and competition.
B) Cooperation and competition.
C) Command and competition.
D) Command and cooperation.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-18 Customary Economies
Topic : 01-19 Competitive Economies

35) The fact that the typical movie theatre charges people for popcorn but does not charge them to use the restrooms is an example of which of the four Cs?

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A) Competition.
B) Command.
C) Custom.
D) Cooperation.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-18 Customary Economies

36) Which of the following statements concerning capitalism and socialism is false?

A) Sweden is more of a socialist economy than is Hong Kong.
B) Government plays a larger role in a capitalist economy.
C) There is more economic planning in a socialist economy.
D) The Canadian economy is more socialist than is the US economy.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-20 Mixed Economies

37) Which of the following would best describe a policy of *laissez- faire*?

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A) More production of capital goods than consumer goods.
B) More production of consumer goods than capital goods.
C) An emphasis on the role of the market.
D) An emphasis on the role of government.
E) A reliance on custom.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-20 Mixed Economies

38) What do economists always do when they are constructing theories or models?

A) They make simplifying assumptions.
B) They attempt to duplicate the real world.
C) They ensure that the theory can be expressed mathematically.
D) They try to include as much information as possible.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

39) What is true about an economic model?

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A) It is built on a series of assumptions.
B) It establishes cause and effect between variables.
C) It can make predictions that can be tested with empirical data.
D) It could also be called an economic theory.
E) It is built on a series of assumptions, it establishes cause and effect between variables, it can make predictions that can be tested with empirical data, and it could also be called an economic theory.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

40) All of the following except one are true of economic theories or models. Which one is the exception?

A) They attempt to establish cause and effect between economic variables.
B) They always perfectly reflect reality.
C) They are built with assumptions and then tested with facts.
D) They are generalizations used to give context to our observations.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

41) All of the following except one are positive statements. Which is the exception?

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A) The government needs to reduce its budget deficit.
B) A decrease in price will lead to a larger quantity bought.
C) Production is subject to the law of increasing costs.
D) The degree of competition in our economy has been increasing in the last ten years.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

42) A school bus is what type of good?

A) Capital good.
B) Consumer good.
C) Can be either a capital or a consumer good.
D) Is a service rather than a good.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

43) A pair of eyeglasses are what type of good?

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A) Capital good.
B) Consumer good.
C) Can be either a capital or a consumer good.
D) Is a service rather than a good.

Question Details
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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

44) A lawn mower is what type of good?

A) Capital good.
B) Consumer good.
C) Can be either a capital or a consumer good.
D) Is a service rather than a good.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

45) A jet fighter is what type of good?

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A) Capital good.
B) Consumer good.
C) Can be either a capital or a consumer good.
D) Is a service rather than a good.

Question Details
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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

46) All of the following statements, except one, are positive statements. Which is the exception?

A) Economics is a social science.
B) Economics is sometimes referred as the science of choice.
C) A majority of economists argue that economics is a very relevant discipline.
D) Economics should be a mandatory course in all Canadian colleges and universities.
E) Economics is a possible undergraduate major for students who want to go to law school.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
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47) All of the following statements, except one, are normative statements. Which is the exception?

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A) The taxes on gasoline should be lower.
B) Lowering the taxes on gasoline would decrease the price at the pump.
C) It is wrong for the government to tax gasoline.
D) The government is trying to mislead people about the tax on gasoline.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

48) What does the term *technology* mean to an economist?

A) The way various factors of production are combined to obtain output.
B) The most recent methods of production.
C) High-tech methods of production as found, for example, in the computer industry.
D) The way in which products are allocated.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

49) What term is used to describe the way that the various factors of production are combined to obtain output?

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A) Opportunity costs.
B) Types of economies.
C) Ways of coordinating an economy.
D) Technology.

Question Details
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Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

50) Which of the following is a capital good?

A) An oven in a bakery.
B) A home computer.
C) The first application of CD ROM technology to an economics textbook.
D) An investment in IBM stock.

Question Details
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Bloom's : Remember
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Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

51) Which of the following statements describes the *law of increasing costs*?

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A) As the economy's production level of any particular item decreases, its opportunity cost rises.

B) As the economy's production level of any particular item increases, its opportunity cost rises.

C) The prices of consumer goods always rise and never fall.

D) If someone waits to make a purchase, they will pay a higher price.

E) The total cost of production rises as output goes up.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

52) Which of the following statements describes the key assumption behind the *law of increasing costs*?

A) Not all resources are equally suitable for the production of goods and services.

B) All resources are equally suitable for the production of goods and services.

C) All resources available are not fixed in the production of goods and services.

D) Although resources are available in unlimited amounts, their usefulness in production is limited over time.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

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53) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. The production possibility line is curved because:

A) Resources are better suited producing one product rather than another.
B) The interest rate is increasing.
C) Demand is going up.
D) There is more supply.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

54) All of the following except one would be included in a definition of economics. Which is the exception?

A) Choice.
B) Resources.
C) Unlimited wants.
D) Scarcity.
E) Paradigm.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
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55) All of the following except one are microeconomic statements. Which is the exception?

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A) The price of wheat declined by 5% in Canada last year.
B) GDP increased by 1.8% in Canada last year.
C) The cost of production in the mining industry has recently declined.
D) The profits of The Canadian Corporation last year were $25 million.
E) The demand for Turbinado sugar is increasing.

Question Details
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Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
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Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

56) Which of the following is a microeconomic topic?

A) Inflation rates.
B) Unemployment.
C) Interest rate determination.
D) Tax policies.
E) Supply and demand analysis of a factor market.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
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Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

57) All of the following except one are macroeconomic topics. Which is the exception?

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A) The effect of a tax change on total consumption.
B) The effect of an interest rate change on the cost of your monthly loan payment.
C) The effect of an exchange rate change on total exports.
D) The effect of the election of a new government on investment in Canada

Question Details
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Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
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Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

58) What do most of the disagreements among economists involve?

A) The appropriate goals and policies for the economy.
B) Generalizing about facts.
C) Gathering data.
D) The use of statistics.
E) The use of mathematics.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

59) Why do economists feel that their discipline is relevant?

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A) It is able to predict the future very well.
B) It is a value-free study.
C) Its methodology is so different from other social sciences.
D) The scope and range of subjects that it addresses is very wide.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-01 The Relevance of Economics

60) Who said: "The ideas of economists, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood"?

A) Sayre and Morris.
B) Adam Smith.
C) Pierre Trudeau.
D) John Maynard Keynes.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

61) What is the definition of opportunity cost?

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A) The amount of money spent on a good.
B) The value of the next best alternative that is given up as a result of making a particular decision.
C) The value of all the alternatives given up as a result of making a particular decision.
D) The cost incurred in producing a good.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

62) Meredith had only $16 to spend this last weekend. She was, at first, uncertain about whether to go to two movies she had been wishing to see or to buy a new CD she had recently heard. In the end she went to the movies. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) The choice of the two movies and not the CD is an example of increasing costs.
B) The opportunity cost of the two movies is one CD.
C) The opportunity cost of the two movies is $16.
D) The choice of two movies rather than one CD was a bad one.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

63) In reference to voluntary trade, what was Adam Smith the first to recognize?

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A) It does not happen very often.
B) It may or may not benefit one or both of the parties to the trade.
C) It benefits one party to the trade but only at the expense of the other.
D) It benefits both parties to the trade.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

64) What are the three fundamental questions in economics?

A) What to produce, how to produce it, and who receives what share of the goods produced.
B) Is it necessary, is it right, and is it valuable.
C) Who should produce, what is the right way to produce, and how should we decide.
D) What to produce, how to produce it, and who should produce it.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-11 The Three Fundamental Questions

65) What are the four basic ways that society can use to organize its economic affairs?

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A) With consumer goods, capital goods, models and positive statements.
B) Using cooperation, command, custom or competition.
C) Using plentiful resources, opportunity costs, technology and specialization.
D) Using capitalism, communism, fantasy and technology.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

66) "Factors of production" is a term that can be used interchangeably with:

A) Models.
B) Consumer goods.
C) Either resources or inputs.
D) Technologies.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

67) What are the factors of production?

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A) Land, labour, money, and enterprise.
B) Land, labour, money, and capital.
C) Land, labour, capital, and enterprise.
D) Competition, command, custom, and cooperation.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

68) What are the names of the factor payments?

A) Consumption spending and investment spending.
B) Wages and profits.
C) Wages, interest, and profits.
D) Wages, interest, rent, and profits.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

69) What is an example of an economic model?

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A) Opportunity costs.
B) Scarcity of resources.
C) Positive statements.
D) Production possibilities curve.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

70) All of the following, except one, are capital goods. Which is the exception?

A) An office building.
B) A boiler in a pulp mill.
C) A garden shed.
D) An airport runway.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy

71) Which of the following refers to the concept of specialization?

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A) Different individuals value goods differently.
B) Some individuals are richer than others.
C) Different nations have different opportunity costs of producing goods.
D) Some nations are richer than others.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

72) Economics is relevant because

A) economists have all the right answers.
B) many issues have an economic dimension.
C) it teaches us how to make money.
D) none of these.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-01 The Relevance of Economics

73) What is the distinction between a positive and a normative statement?

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A) Positive statements are assertions that can be tested with data, whereas normative statements are based on a value system of beliefs.

B) Normative statements are assertions that can be tested with data, whereas positive statements are based on a value system of beliefs.

C) The distinction depends on the context in which each statement is used.

D) Positive statements are correct statements of fact, whereas normative statements are incorrect.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

74) What is the controversy with economic growth?

A) Economic growth leads to higher income.
B) Economic growth leads to greater leisure time.
C) Economic growth leads to increase pollution.
D) Economic growth leads to greater job satisfaction.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-02 Controversy One

75) Which of the following statements describes the law of increasing costs?

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A) As the quantity produced of any particular item decreases, its per unit cost of production rises.

B) As the quantity produced of any particular item increases, its per unit cost of production rises.

C) The prices of consumer goods and services always rise and never fall.

D) If you wait to make a purchase, you will pay a higher price.

E) The total cost of production rises as output goes up.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

76) Which of the following statements is correct for a society that emphasizes the production of capital goods over that of consumer goods?

A) The society could enjoy the same quantity of capital goods and a larger quantity of consumer goods in the future.

B) The society will have to save more now than a society that did not emphasize the production of capital goods.

C) The society could enjoy the same quantity of consumer goods and a larger quantity of capital goods in the future.

D) The society will grow faster than a society that emphasizes the production of consumer goods.

E) The society will have to save less now than a society that did not emphasize the production of capital goods.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

77) All of the following statements, except one, are positive statements. Which is the exception?

A) Increasing cigarette taxes will result in higher prices.
B) The government must increase the tax on cigarettes.
C) Higher price for cigarettes will decrease the quantity demanded.
D) The price of cigarettes is higher in Canada than in Russia.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

78) All of the following statements, except one, are normative statements. Which is the exception?

A) The government should decrease spending.
B) Government spending is a topic in macroeconomics.
C) Cuts to government spending in Canada have had enormous social costs.
D) Increasing taxes is better than cutting government spending.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

79) In general, how to produce depends most on which of the following?

A) Demand for goods and services.
B) Distribution of income.
C) Opportunity costs and productivity of factors.
D) The scientific method.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-13 How to Produce?

80) Which type of economy would involve a central governing body making all of the fundamental economic decisions?

A) Cooperation.
B) Command.
C) Custom.
D) Competition.
E) Consumer.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

81) Which of the following is the factor payment received for the ability to give practical applications to ideas?

A) Rent.
B) Interest.
C) Wages.
D) Profit.
E) Capital.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

82) Which of the following is true about economics?

A) It is a pure science.
B) It deals in generalities.
C) It is more complex than reality.
D) It ignores reality in developing models.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

83) Which of the following best describe the economies of a capitalist society?

A) Competition.
B) Command.
C) Mix of competition and command.
D) Mix of competition and custom.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

84) All of the following, except one, are factors of production. Which is the exception?

A) Labour.
B) Capital.
C) Land.
D) Enterprise.
E) Competition.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

85) Which of the following is a consumer good or service?

A) An office computer.
B) A farm tractor.
C) A haircut.
D) A menu in a restaurant.
E) A government bond.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

86) All of the following, except one, are typically macroeconomic topics. Which is the exception?

A) Unemployment.
B) Interest rates.
C) Taxation policies.
D) Marginal utility.
E) National income.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

87) Identify and explain the three fundamental questions in economics.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-05 Explain the three fundamental questions that all societies must address.
Topic : 01-11 The Three Fundamental Questions

88) Using the table below, identify and explain the four factors of production and the names given to payments received by each.

Factors of Production	Factor explained	Factor Payments
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

89) Define and give an example of the law of increasing costs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

90) Identify and briefly explain the four Cs used to organize an economy. Which one is the most recent, and when did it emerge?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-06 Explain the four different ways that economic societies can be organized.
Topic : 01-15 Four Types of Economies: The Four Cs

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91) The cost of getting a degree (tuition and textbooks) from a private school is $20,000 a year. Evaluate this statement.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

92) How does microeconomics differ from macroeconomics?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

93) Explain how microeconomics differs from macroeconomics and then categorize the following questions as either microeconomic or macroeconomic questions:

(a) How will interest rates change when the Federal Reserve Bank increases the money supply?
(b) How will Nike's share of the market change when Reebok increases their marketing expenditures?
(c) How does a tariff on imported steel affect the U.S. steel industry?
(d) Should Wal-Mart renovate its stores nationwide?
(e) Should the government lower income taxes to stimulate consumption?

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

94) Consider a farmer's production possibilities curve, with corn measured on the vertical axis, and soybeans on the horizontal. Describe the impact of each of the following on the curve:

(a) The farmer buys or rents more land.
(b) A higher yielding variety of corn seed is developed.
(c) The farmer hires 50 percent more farm workers.
(d) The price of soybeans increases.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

95) Below is the production possibilities table for the country of Lavaland.

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(a) Use the information in the Table to draw the production possibilities curve (PP1) for Lavaland. Put tanks on the horizontal axis.
(b) What is the cost to Lavaland of moving from point A to point B on its PP1?
(c) What is the cost to Lavaland of moving from point E to point F?
(d) What general economic principle is being illustrated by your answers to part (b) and (c) above? Explain.

Question Details
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

96) Below is a list of resources. Indicate whether each is labour (L), capital (K), land (N), or enterprise (E).

a) A shopping mall.
b) A shoal of salmon on the high seas.
c) Lumber in a lumber yard.
d) The work of a brain surgeon.
e) The work done by Sidney Crosby hockey player.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

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97) Tigris produces only two products: tennis balls and tennis racquets. Each worker comes with a fixed quantity of materials and capital, and the economy's labour force is fixed at 100 workers. The following table indicates the amounts of balls and racquets that can be produced daily with various quantities of labour:

Number of Workers	Daily production of Tennis Balls	Number of Workers	Daily Production of Racquets
0	0	0	0
20	80	20	30
40	150	40	50
60	200	60	65
80	230	80	75
100	250	100	80

a) Can Tigris produce 200 balls and 60 racquets?
b) What is the total cost of producing 150 balls?
c) What is the total cost of producing 75 racquets?
d) If Tigris is currently producing 230 balls, what is the cost of an additional 20 balls?
e) If Tigris is currently producing 30 racquets, what is the cost of an additional 20 racquets?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

98) The data below show the total production (in millions) of the only two goods produced in the countries of Carleton and Cumbria.

Carleton	10 binoculars or 15 cameras
Cumbria	12 binoculars or 9 cameras

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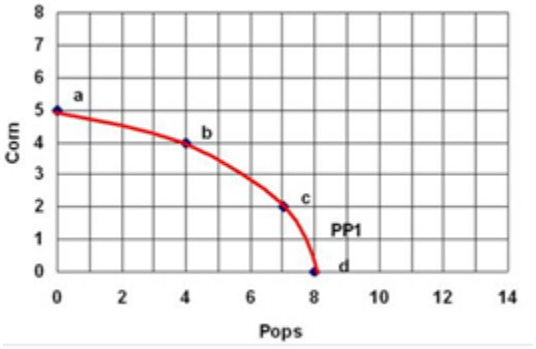
a) What is the opportunity cost of a binocular in Carleton?
b) What is the opportunity cost of a camera in Cumbria?
c) If, before trade, each country was devoting half its resources to producing each product, what is the total amount they were both producing?
d) If the two countries were to specialize in producing the product they do best, what would be the total amount they could produce?
e) What are the total gains as a result of specialization?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

99) The following graph shows the production possibilities for the economy of Esher:



a) What is the total cost of producing 7 pops?
b) What is the total cost of producing 4 corns?
c) What is the cost of moving from point b to point c?
Suppose that Esher experiences a 50% increase in the productivity of producing Pops.
d) Draw in the new production possibilities curve labelled PP2.
e) If Esher wants to have 6 pops, how many corn can it now have?

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Question Details
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

100) Identify the following statements as either positive (P) or normative (N) and also whether they are microeconomic (MI) or macroeconomic (MA) in nature:

a) The government should impose a maximum on the price of oil.
b) The price of oil in Canada is determined by the market.
c) Economic growth is too low in Canada.
d) The lowest earning 20 percent of the Canadian population earn only 5 percent of the total income.
e) Unemployment is a far more serious problem than inflation.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

101) Why is economics relevant?

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-01 The Relevance of Economics

102) Discuss the pros and cons of economic growth.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-02 Controversy One

103) Discuss the pros and cons of taking from the rich and giving to the poor.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Hard
Learning Objective : 01-01 Describe why economics is a very relevant discipline by demonstrating that
Topic : 01-03 Controversy Two

104) Define economics.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

105) What is the difference between a positive and a normative statement?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

106) Define normative statement. Give an example.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

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107) What is the difference between a factor of production and factor price? Give an example of each.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

108) Explain why voluntary trade is mutual beneficial.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

109) Scarcity implies choice. Explain

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

110) Choice implies opportunity cost. Explain.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

111) Distinguish between a capital good and a consumer good.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

112) Suppose two identical economies with the same production possibility curve. If country A produces more capital goods relative to country B, which country will grow faster? Explain.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

113) Given the following production possibility curve.

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
Good X	20	18	15	9	0
Good Y	0	5	8	11	12

a) What is the per unit opportunity cost from point A to point B?
b) What is the per unit opportunity cost from point B to point C?
c) What is the per unit opportunity cost from point C to point D?
d) What is the per unit opportunity cost from point D to point E?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

114) Is it more cost effective to remove snow from city highways with labour or capital? Explain.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-08 Efficiency and Allocation

115) Given the following production possibility curve.

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
Peanut Butter	30	27	22	15	0
Jelly	0	8	11	14	15

a) What is the total cost of producing 27 units of peanut butter?
b) What is the total cost of producing 8 units of jelly?
c) What is the opportunity cost from point B to point D?
d) What is the per unit cost of going from point B to point A?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

116) Using the following information,

Method	**Labour**	**Capital**	**Output**
A	3 units	1 unit	5 units

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B	4 units	1 unit	5 units
C	2 units	2units	5 units

a) which method is more efficient, Method A or Method B?
b) which method is more efficient, Method A or Method C?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

117) Suppose both Alpha and Beta has 10 units of economic resource.
One unit of economic resource can produce:

	Cups		**Saucer**
Alpha	3 units	or	1 unit
Beta	2 units	or	4 units

a) What is the opportunity cost of 1 cup for Alpha?
b) What is the opportunity cost of 1 saucer for Beta?
c) If Alpha and Beta are allowed to trade, would Alpha specialize in the production of cups or saucer? Explain

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

118) What is the difference between *productive* and *allocative* efficiency?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

119) Productivity refers to which type of efficiency?

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

120) Which form of efficiency stresses the production of the 'right type' of products?

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Objective : 01-03 Demonstrate that scarcity, choice, and opportunity cost are at the heart o
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Medium
Topic : 01-09 The Importance of Efficiency

121) The maximum production possible in Rome and in Cathay are as follows:

Rome	40 bread	Or	20 figs
Cathay	20 bread	Or	40 figs

Question Details

121.1) If each country is self-sufficient (no trade) and each allocates one half of its resources to producing each of the two products, what will be the output in each country?

A) 40 bread and 20 figs in Rome and 20 bread and 40 figs in Cathay.
B) 40 bread and 0 figs in Rome and 20 bread and 0 figs in Cathay.
C) 0 bread and 20 figs in Rome and 0 bread and 40 figs in Cathay.
D) 20 bread and 10 figs in Rome and 10 bread and 20 figs in Cathay.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

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121.2) If each country is self-sufficient (no trade) and each allocates one half of its resources to producing each of the two products, what is the combined output in the two counties?

A) 60 bread and 60 figs.
B) 60 bread and 0 figs.
C) 0 bread and 60 figs.
D) 30 bread and 30 figs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

121.3) If each country specializes in the production of what it does best and trades with the other, what is the combined output?

A) 20 bread and 20 figs.
B) 30 bread and 30 figs.
C) 40 bread and 40 figs.
D) 60 bread and 60 figs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

121.4) If each country specializes in the production of what it does best, what are the gains from trade?

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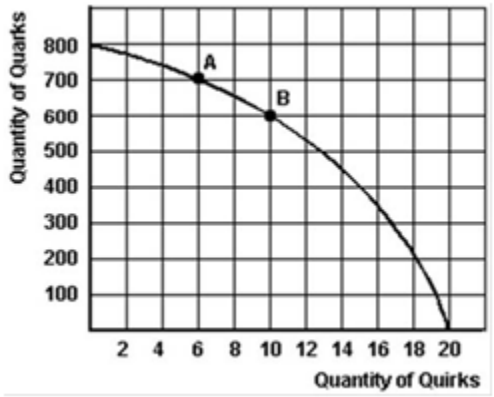
A) There are no gains.
B) 20 bread.
C) 20 figs.
D) 10 bread and 10 figs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain why more trade results in more productive economies.
Topic : 01-10 The Power of Trade

122) The graph below is Mendork's production possibility curve for the only two goods that it produces-quirks and quarks.



Question Details

122.1) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. If this society chooses to produce 10 quirks, what is the maximum quantity of quarks it can produce?

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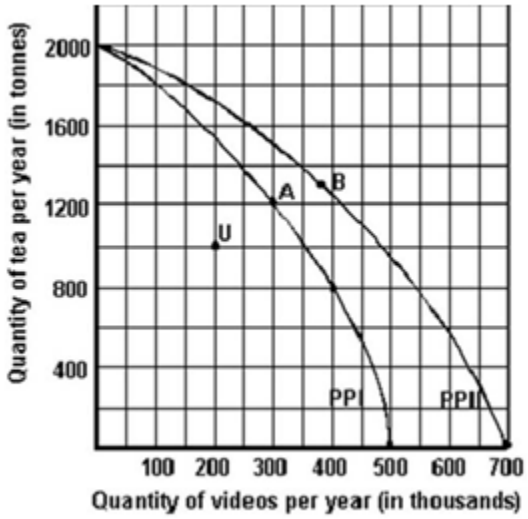
A) 500 quarks.
B) 800 quarks.
C) No quarks.
D) 600 quarks.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

123) Below is a production possibilities curve involving tea and videos.



Question Details

123.1) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Which of the following illustrates the law of increasing costs?

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A) Any point outside the production possibilities curve.
B) A "bowed-out" production possibilities curve.
C) A straight-line production possibilities curve.
D) Any point inside the production possibilities curve.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

123.2) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Assume that the economy is facing PPI and that the economy is currently producing the combination of tea and videos represented by point A. What is the opportunity cost of increasing the output of videos to 400,000?

A) 400 tons of tea.
B) 800 tons of tea.
C) 100,000 videos.
D) 300,000 videos.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

123.3) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Assume that the economy is facing PPI and that 2,000 tons of tea are produced; how many videos could be produced?

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A) 600,000.
B) 500,000.
C) 2,000.
D) 0.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

123.4) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What might point U indicate?

A) Not all resources available to the economy are being used.
B) The resources being used are not being used efficiently.
C) The technology being used is not the most appropriate one.
D) All of these.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

123.5) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What is indicated by the shape of both the PPI and the PPII curves?

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A) Constant costs.
B) Alternative costs.
C) Increasing costs.
D) Decreasing costs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

123.6) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What could have caused the shift from PPI to PPII?

A) A decrease in the price of videos.
B) Capital accumulation in the tea industry.
C) A decrease in the opportunity cost of tea.
D) Technological change in the video industry.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

123.7) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Assume that the economy is producing on PPI at point A. After the shift from PPI to PPII, what does point B represent?

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A) An increase in the production of videos but not of tea.
B) An increase in the production of tea but not of videos.
C) A decrease in the production of tea but not of videos.
D) An increase in the production of both goods.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

123.8) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What is indicated by the shift from PPI to PPII?

A) Unemployment.
B) Inflation.
C) Inefficiency.
D) Economic growth.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

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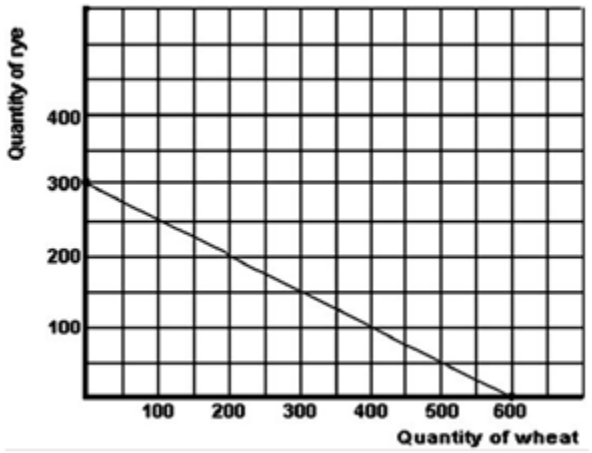
124) Below is a production possibilities curve for a large tract of prairie farmland.



Question Details

124.1) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What is the total cost of producing 300 units of rye?

A) 0 units of wheat.
B) 0.5 units of wheat.
C) 2 units of wheat.
D) 600 units of wheat.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

124.2) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What is the opportunity cost of 1 unit of wheat?

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A) 0.5 units of rye.
B) 2 units of rye.
C) 5 units of rye.
D) $2.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

124.3) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. What is the opportunity cost of 1 unit of rye?

A) 0.5 units of wheat.
B) 2 units of wheat.
C) 5 units of wheat.
D) $400.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

124.4) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Given the shape of the PP curve, which of the following statements is correct?

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A) The law of increasing costs doesn't apply.
B) The resources being used to produce rye and wheat are very similar.
C) The two goods being produced are very similar.
D) Opportunity costs are constant.
E) It is better for the economy to product rye.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

124.5) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. If 300 units of rye are being produced, how many units of wheat are possible?

A) 200 units of wheat.
B) 300 units of wheat.
C) 600 units of wheat.
D) 0 units of wheat.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

124.6) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. Which of the following statements would be correct if the land was producing 200 units of rye and 100 units of wheat?

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A) Some of the land might be idle.
B) The most appropriate technology may not be in use.
C) There may be inefficiencies in production.
D) Some of the land might be idle, the most appropriate technology may not be in use, and there may inefficiencies in production.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

124.7) Refer to the graph above to answer this question. If 150 units of rye are currently being produced, what is the cost of producing 50 more units of rye?

A) 25 units of wheat.
B) 50 units of wheat.
C) 100 units of wheat.
D) 400 units of wheat.
E) Cannot be determined.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

125) Below are some production possibilities data for the mystical land of Lhanor.

	A	B	C	D	E

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Kaldors	0	4	8	12	16
Bouldings	60	54	42	24	0

Question Details

125.1) Refer to the information above to answer this question. *Approximately* how many units of Kaldors can be produced if 48 units of Bouldings are being produced?

A) 0 Kaldors.
B) 4 Kaldors.
C) 6 Kaldors.
D) 8 Kaldors.
E) 16 Kaldors.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

125.2) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Lhanor is currently producing combination B. What is the opportunity cost of 1 more Kaldor?

A) Approximately 1 Boulding.
B) Approximately 3 Bouldings.
C) 4 Bouldings.
D) 42 Bouldings.
E) 54 Bouldings.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

125.3) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Lhanor is currently producing combination D. What is the opportunity cost of producing 4 more Kaldors?

A) Zero.
B) 6 Bouldings.
C) 12 Bouldings.
D) 18 Bouldings.
E) 24 Bouldings.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

125.4) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Lhanor is currently producing combination A. What is the opportunity cost of producing 12 Kaldors?

A) 3 Bouldings.
B) 12 Bouldings.
C) 24 Bouldings.
D) 36 Bouldings.
E) 60 Bouldings.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

125.5) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Lhanor is currently producing combination B. What is the consequence of the production of Kaldors decreasing to 2?

A) The output of Bouldings will decrease.
B) The output of Bouldings will increase by 6.
C) The output of Bouldings will increase by approximately 3.
D) The opportunity cost of Bouldings will rise.
E) The output of Bouldings will decrease by approximately 3.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

125.6) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Which of the following statements is correct if Lhanor is currently producing 10 Kaldors and 24 Bouldings?

A) All resources must be fully employed.
B) 18 more units of Bouldings could be produced.
C) This combination of goods is not possible.
D) Graphically, Lhanor is operating inside its PP curve.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

126) Below are some production possibilities data for the mystical land of Ghandor.

	A	B	C	D	E
Arrows	0	1	2	3	4
Viners	20	18	14	8	0

Question Details

126.1) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Ghandor is currently producing combination B. How many Viners could be produced if the production of Arrows increased by 2?

A) 3 units of Viners.
B) 4 units of Viners.
C) 8 units of Viners.
D) 14 units of Viners.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

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126.2) Refer to the information above to answer this question. What is the opportunity cost of producing the third unit of Arrows?

A) 1 unit of Viners.
B) 6 units of Viners.
C) 8 units of Viners.
D) 14 units of Viners.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

126.3) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Ghandor is currently producing combination A. What is the opportunity cost of producing 4 units of Arrows.

A) Zero.
B) 4 units of Viners.
C) 5 units of Viners.
D) 20 units of Viners.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

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126.4) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Ghandor is currently producing combination D. What is the opportunity cost of producing an additional 10 units of Viners?

A) 1 unit of Arrows.
B) 2 units of Arrows.
C) 10 units of Arrows.
D) 18 units of Arrows.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

126.5) Refer to the information above to answer this question. Suppose that Ghandor is currently producing combination E. What is the opportunity cost of producing 20 units of Viners?

A) 0 unit of Arrows.
B) 1 units of Arrows.
C) 2 units of Arrows.
D) 3 units of Arrows.
E) 4 units of Arrows.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

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127) 1. unemployment in Nova Scotia
2. interest rates
3. wages for farm workers
4. inflation rates
5. government's farm price supports
6. monopoly practices in Canada

Question Details

127.1) Refer to the above information to answer this question. Which of the above are macroeconomic concepts?

A) 2, 4 and 6.
B) 1, 2 and 4.
C) 2, 3 and 6.
D) 2, 3 and 5.
E) 1, 3 and 4.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

127.2) Refer to the above information to answer this question. Which of the above are microeconomic concepts?

A) 1, 3 and 5.
B) 1, 5 and 6.
C) 2, 5 and 6.
D) 3, 5 and 6.

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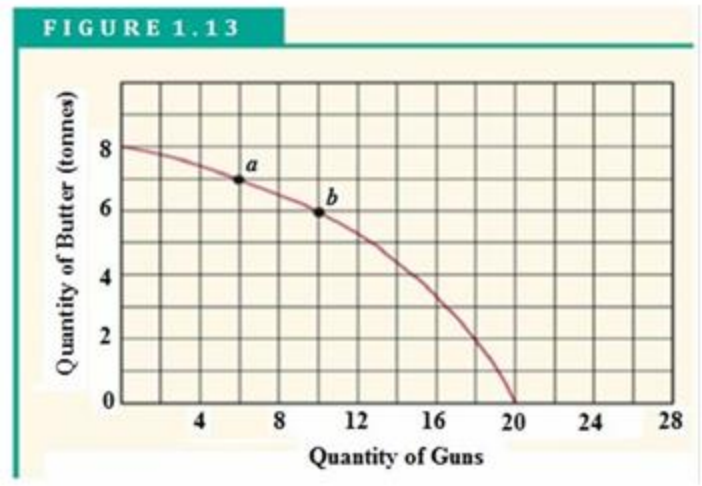
Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : 01-07 What Is Economics?
Bloom's : Remember
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty : Easy
Learning Objective : 01-02 Define economics and then make a distinction between microeconomics and ma

128) Figure 1.13 shows Mendork's production possibility curve for the only two goods that it produces-guns and butter.



Question Details

128.1) Refer to Figure 1.13 to answer this question. If Mendork's production is currently that indicated by point a, what is the cost of producing four more guns?

A) 1 tonne of butter.
B) 2 tonnes of butter.
C) 6 tonnes of butter.
D) 10 tonnes of butter.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

128.2) Refer to Figure 1.13 to answer this question. What is the opportunity cost of one more tonne of butter as output changes from point b to a?

A) 2 guns.
B) 4 guns.
C) 10 guns.
D) 6 guns.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

128.3) Refer to Figure 1.13 to answer this question. Which of the following statements is correct if Mendork is currently producing 5 tonnes of butter and 8 guns?

A) This society is using competition to coordinate its economic activities.
B) This society is experiencing either unemployment or inefficiency.
C) This economy is experiencing full employment.
D) This society is not adequately answering the "for whom" question.
E) This economy is growing quickly.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Easy
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

128.4) Refer to Figure 1.13 to answer this question. What is the opportunity cost of producing the first 2 tonnes of butter?

A) 2 guns.
B) 18 guns.
C) 20 guns.
D) The answer cannot be determined from the information given.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

128.5) Refer to Figure 1.13 to answer this question. If new technology increased the output of guns by 50 percent, how many guns could be produced if 6 tonnes of butter were produced?

A) 18 guns.
B) 20 guns.
C) 15 guns.
D) 10 guns.
E) 0 guns.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Apply
Difficulty : Hard
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-23 Shifts in the Production Possibilities Curve: The Causes of Economic Growth

129) The following table shows the production possibilities for the country of Erewhon:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Wine	0	10	18	24	28	30
Cheese	40	28	18	10	4	0

Question Details

129.1) Refer to the table above to answer this question. Erewhon is producing 21 units of wine, approximately how many units of cheese can it produce?

A) 7 units of cheese
B) 9 units of cheese
C) 14 units of cheese
D) 19 units of cheese

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

129.2) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Erewhon is producing 23 units of cheese, approximately how many units of wine can it produce?

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A) 5 units of wine
B) 9 units of wine
C) 14 units of wine
D) 19 units of wine

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

129.3) Refer to the table above to answer this question. What is the total cost of producing the first 10 units of wine?

A) 6 units of cheese
B) 12 units of cheese
C) 24 units of cheese
D) 28 units of cheese

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

129.4) Refer to the table above to answer this question. What is the total cost of producing the first 10 units of cheese?

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A) 6 units of wine
B) 20 units of wine
C) 24 units of wine
D) 28 units of wine

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

129.5) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Erewhon is producing combination D, what is the cost of producing 4 more units of wine?

A) 2/3 of a unit of cheese
B) 1 ½ units of cheese
C) 6 units of cheese
D) 8 units of cheese

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

129.6) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Erewhon is producing combination D, what is the cost of producing 1 more unit of cheese?

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A) 3/4 of a unit of wine
B) 1 1/3 units of wine
C) 6 units of wine
D) 8 units of wine

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

130) The following table shows the production possibilities for producing rice and beans in the country of Aipotu:

% Inputs	Output of rice	% Inputs	Output of beans
0	0	0	0
20	100	20	60
40	180	40	100
60	240	60	130
80	280	80	150
100	300	100	160

Question Details

130.1) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Aipotu produces 240 rice, how many beans can it produce?

A) 30 beans
B) 60 beans
C) 100 beans
D) 130 beans

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

130.2) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Aipotu produces 60 beans, how much rice can it produce?

A) 20 rice
B) 100 rice
C) 130 rice
D) 280 rice

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-21 Production Possibilities

130.3) Refer to the table above to answer this question. What is the total cost of producing 180 rice?

A) 30 beans
B) 40 beans
C) 60 beans
D) 100 beans

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

130.4) Refer to the table above to answer this question. What is the total cost of producing 100 beans?

A) 40 rice
B) 60 rice
C) 120 rice
D) 180 rice

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

130.5) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Aipotu is presently producing 100 rice, what is the cost of producing 80 more rice?

A) 10 beans
B) 20 beans
C) 60 beans
D) 100 beans

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

130.6) Refer to the table above to answer this question. If Aipotu is presently producing 100 beans, what is the cost of producing 50 more beans?

A) 100 rice
B) 140 rice
C) 180 rice
D) 280 rice

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Difficulty : Medium
Bloom's : Apply
Bloom's : Analyze
Learning Objective : 01-07 Use the production possibilities model to illustrate choice and opportunit
Topic : 01-22 The Law of Increasing Costs

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Answer Key

Test name: Ch01

1) FALSE
2) TRUE
3) FALSE
4) FALSE
5) FALSE
6) FALSE
7) TRUE
8) FALSE
9) B
10) C
11) C
12) D
13) A
14) B
15) B
16) D
17) C
18) B
19) C
20) C
21) A
22) C
23) A
24) B
25) C
26) B

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27) D
28) D
29) C
30) B
31) D
32) C
33) B
34) C
35) C
36) B
37) C
38) A
39) E
40) B
41) A
42) A
43) B
44) C
45) A
46) D
47) B
48) A
49) D
50) A
51) B
52) A
53) A
54) E
55) B
56) E

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57) B
58) A
59) D
60) D
61) B
62) B
63) D
64) A
65) B
66) C
67) C
68) D
69) D
70) C
71) C
72) B
73) A
74) C
75) B
76) D
77) B
78) B
79) C
80) B
81) D
82) B
83) C
84) E
85) C
86) D

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87) The first fundamental question asks: What is to be produced? What this means is that all societies must decide what types of products and what quantities of each it should produce every year. Should it put the emphasis on capital goods or consumer goods, on residential or non-residential goods, on electronic products or food stuffs and so on.
The second question is: How are these products going to be produced, i.e. what technology should we employ? Should we employ a simple but labour-intensive technology, for instance, or alternatively make use of sophisticated but expensive machinery? Should we manufacture things in giant assembly-line plants or in small workshops etc.?
The final question is: For whom are these products produced? How do we allocate the products and the resulting income between people? How are we to decide what share of the economic pie each person should receive?

88)

Factors of Production	Factor explained	Factor Payments
Labour	Human physical and mental effort	Wages
Capital	Human made resources	Interest
Land	Natural resources	Rent
Enterprise	The innovator and risk-tanker	profit

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89) The law of increasing costs states that as an economy's production level of any particular item increases, its per unit cost of production rises. Perhaps one of the best examples of this law in operation is in the area of pollution. Using hypothetical figures to illustrate: 40 years ago, the cost to reduce harmful automobile emissions by 30% was say $5 a car (filtering devices etc); to reduce those emissions by a further 30% would have cost an additional $20 a car (enforced use of unleaded gases etc); a further 30% reduction would cost an additional $100 a car. To reduce the emissions to zero would likely cost $2,000 a car. What this means is that the provision of cleaner and cleaner air gets increasingly expensive.

90)**Co-operation** means that decisions in society are made by people discussing things together in order to achieve a consensus, as in a commune for instance.**Command** implies a leader or group of leaders who have the authority to determine what happens without consultation with the people as happened in ancient slave societies and in modern totalitarian states like Nazi Germany or the Soviet Union.**Custom** is a feature of traditional societies like Feudal Europe, China and Japan where the fundamental questions were determined by past practice; what was good for our ancestors is good enough for us.**Competition** is the most recent of the four Cs and emerged out of the Industrial Revolution 250 years ago. It places emphasis on individuals acting separately and for their own good in producing and consuming. Here, it is the market that determines how the three fundamental questions are answered.

91) The $20,000 is the**directcost** of attending college. The statement failed to incorporate the**opportunitycost** of attending college, which includes the salary a student could have earned during a year, and also the interest rate that could have been earned, had the student deposited the money in the bank.

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92) Microeconomics involves an analysis of individual parts of an economy whereas macroeconomic analysis looks at the big picture, the economy as a whole. Microeconomics is the study of individual choice, and how choice is influenced by economic forces. Macroeconomics is the study of the economy as a whole, which includes inflation, unemployment, business cycles and growth.

93) Microeconomics is the study of individual choice and how that choice is influenced by economic forces, while macroeconomics is the study of inflation, unemployment, business cycles, and growth primarily from the whole to the parts. Micro focuses on individual choices while macro focuses on aggregate relationships.

(a) macroeconomics
(b) microeconomics
(c) microeconomics
(d) microeconomics
(e) macroeconomics

94) (a) The entire curve should shift out, since more land could presumably be used to grow either crop.
(b) The vertical intercept will shift up, as greater amounts of corn can now be grown, but the amount of potential soybean crop remains unchanged.
(c) The entire curve will shift out from the origin, though not necessarily by 50 percent since we do not know the productivity of the workers.
(d) No effect, since it has changed neither the amount of inputs available nor the technology.

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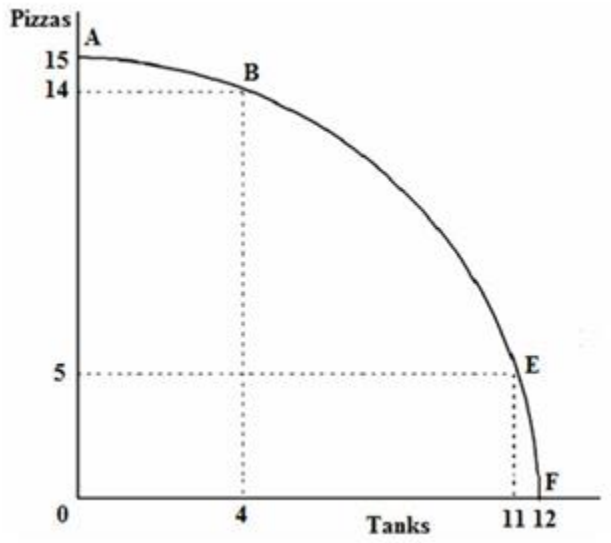
95) (a) The diagram should look like this:



(b) The opportunity cost of moving from point A to point B is 1 pizza.
(c) The cost of moving from point E to point F is 5 pizzas.
(d) In moving from A to B, Lavaland gained 4 tanks. In moving from E to F, Lavaland gained 1 tank. But the cost of attaining one tank was much more with the move from E to F than it was when the movement was from A to B. In moving from A to B each tank required the giving up of an average of 1/4 of a pizza, whereas moving from E to F one tank required giving up 5 pizzas. The increasing cost of another tank (in terms of pizzas foregone) as Lavaland moved from A to F illustrates the principle of increasing marginal opportunity cost.

96) a) K
b) N
c) K
d) L
e) L

97) a) No.
b) 15 racquets.
c) 170 balls.
d) 30 racquets.
e) 30 balls.

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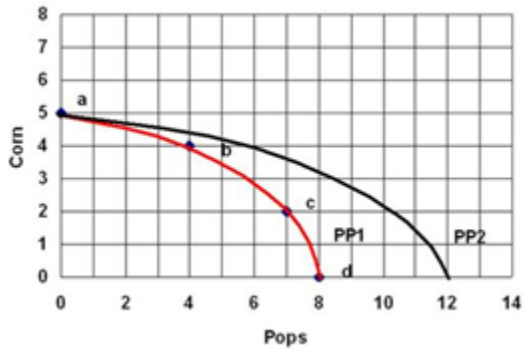
98) a) 1 1/2 cameras.
b) 1 1/3 binoculars.
c) 11 binoculars and 12 cameras.
d) 12 binoculars and 15 cameras.
e) 1 binocular and 3 cameras.

99) a) 3 corn
b) 4 pops
c) 2 corn
d) See the following graph:



e) 4 corn.

100) a) N MI
b) P MI
c) N MA
d) P MA
e) N MA

101) The study of economics helps us to understand better how the world functions. Analyzing issues from an economic dimension gives you the insight to the different arguments of many controversies in our society.

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102)**Pros**

· Greater income which allowing consumers to purchase more and bigger goods.
· Higher standard of living enabling people to enjoy more leisure time.
· Increase social and political stability because dividing a growing pie is easier than dividing a shrinking pie.
· Decrease in birth rate reduces the strain on the environment.

Cons

· Leads to greater environmental damage, increase stress and traffic congestion in people's daily life.
· Too much emphasis on material things at the expense of things that are more important for personal well-being (for example, job satisfaction).

103)**Pros**

· Government might be able to lower social unrest and disharmony by reducing the income gap between the rich and poor.

Cons

· Higher taxes distort markets.
· Disincentive to work hard and to take on risks.

104) Economics is a social science that studies the ways humans and societies organize themselves to make choices about the use of scarce resources, which are used to produce the goods and services necessary to satisfy human wants and needs.

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105) Positive statements are assertions about the world that can be verified by using empirical data. Normative statements are based on personal value systems and cannot be verified by appealing to facts. Economic theory attempts to relate to positive statements and not normative statements.

106) Normative statements are based on personal value systems and cannot be verified by appealing to facts. Example, the unemployment rate should be 5% or the unemployment rate ought to be 5%.

107) Factor of production is a productive resource. Factor price is what is paid for the productive resource.
Factors of production: land, labour, capital, enterprise.
Factor price: rent for land, wage for labour, interest for capital, and profit for enterprise.

108) Voluntary trade always benefits both parties because if one party does not benefit, that party will not trade.

109) Society cannot produce all the goods and service everybody wants because resources are scarce. The basic problem to an economy is unlimited needs and wants and limited resources. To best solve this problem, the economy has to decide what goods and service to produce to best satisfy human needs and wants. Thus, scarcity implies choice.

110) Since the economy cannot produce all the goods and service everybody wants, the economy has to decide what goods and services to produce. By deciding to produce one good, the economy is giving up the opportunity to produce something else. This is opportunity cost.

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111) Consumer goods are products used by consumers to satisfy their wants and needs, for example bread and beer. Capital goods are goods used to produce consumer goods and they do not directly satisfy consumer wants and needs.

112) Country A will have higher economic growth. By producing more capital goods in the current period, country A will be able to produce more capital and consumer goods in the future.

113) a) The per unit opportunity cost from point A to point B is 0.40 units of Good X.
b) The per unit opportunity cost from point B to point C is 1 units of Good X.
c) The per unit opportunity cost from point B to point C is 1.33 units of Good X.
d) The per unit opportunity cost from point B to point C is 9 units of Good X.

114) It depends on the opportunity cost, if the city's opportunity cost for labour is lower than the city will use labour to remove snow from city highways.

115) a) 7 units of jelly
b) 3 units of peanut butter
c) 12 units of peanut butter
d) 8/3 units of jelly

116) a) Method A is more efficient. Method A requires one less unit of labour the produce the same amount of output as Method B. Efficiency means getting the most for the least.
b) Indeterminate, Method A requires one less unit of capital but one more unit of labour to produce the same amount of Method C's output. Method A and Method C uses different technology.

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117) a) The opportunity cost of 1 cup in Alpha is 1/3 saucer.
b) The opportunity cost of 1 saucer in Beta is 1/2 cup.
c) Alpha would specialize in the production of cups because it has a lower opportunity cost in cup production. The opportunity cost of 1 cup for Alpha is 1/3 saucer and 2 cups for Beta.

118) *Productive efficiency* refers to 'the production of an output at the lowest average cost.'
Allocative efficiency refers to 'the production of the combination of products that best satisfies consumer's demand'.

119) Productive efficiency.

120) Allocative efficiency.

121) Section Break
    121.1) D
    121.2) D
    121.3) C
    121.4) D
122) Section Break
    122.1) D
123) Section Break
    123.1) B
    123.2) A
    123.3) D
    123.4) D
    123.5) C
    123.6) D
    123.7) D
    123.8) D
124) Section Break

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124.1) D
124.2) A
124.3) B
124.4) A
124.5) D
124.6) D
124.7) C
125) Section Break
125.1) C
125.2) B
125.3) E
125.4) D
125.5) C
125.6) D
126) Section Break
126.1) C
126.2) B
126.3) D
126.4) B
126.5) E
127) Section Break
127.1) B
127.2) D
128) Section Break
128.1) A
128.2) B
128.3) B
128.4) A
128.5) C
129) Section Break

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129.1) C
129.2) C
129.3) B
129.4) A
129.5) C
129.6) A

130) Section Break

130.1) C
130.2) D
130.3) A
130.4) B
130.5) B
130.6) B

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