

1. Recall Chapter 1's opening story about the British sea captains and the convicted felons. In what way were incentives used to solve the problem of the high mortality rate on board the ships?
  - A) Payment (to ship captains) was to be offered for each prisoner that was taken aboard the ships.
  - B) Payment (to ship captains) was made independent of the regulations passed for prisoner welfare.
  - C) Regulations were passed so that prisoners could get better food, water, and medical care.
  - D) Payment (to ship captains) was made dependent on the survival rate of prisoners.
  
2. Recall Chapter 1's opening story about the British sea captains and the convicted felons. Instead of paying the sea captains for each prisoner placed on board the ships in Great Britain, an economist suggested:
  - A) paying for each prisoner who walked off the ship in Australia.
  - B) paying for food and water to reduce costs of caring for prisoners during the transit.
  - C) doing nothing, since the suggested change would not matter.
  - D) that new regulations be passed to require prisoner safety and health.
  
3. In his book *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith claimed that individuals:
  - A) always act in an altruistic way.
  - B) always consider the effect of their actions on others.
  - C) are motivated by self-interest.
  - D) are not concerned with resources.
  
4. In the opening story, the payment to captains of prisoner transport ships for each convict who arrived in Australia instead of for each convict who boarded the ship:
  - A) made no difference.
  - B) saved the lives of hundreds of convicts.
  - C) increased the volume of slave trafficking.
  - D) shows that people care more about morality than about their self-interest.

5. In several cities around the country, schools are paying cash awards to students who do well on English and math tests. This practice highlights the idea of:
- A) pedagogical economics—the continuous assessment of student performance in an effort to maximize student efficiency.
  - B) hidden costs—the costs borne by taxpayers in the form of wasteful school spending.
  - C) incentives—the rewards and penalties that motivate behavior.
  - D) screening theory—the identification of individuals or groups based on various performance measures.
6. Every day people rely on the work of others to provide us with food, clothing, and shelter. These people work for our benefit because:
- A) people think at the margin.
  - B) trade-offs are everywhere.
  - C) they benefit by doing so.
  - D) institutions require them to do so.
7. Economists think that people are self-interested:
- A) only when monetary incentives are present.
  - B) because they respond to incentives in predictable ways.
  - C) only rarely in response to incentives.
  - D) unless they are being altruistic.
8. The basic postulate of economics indicates that changes in incentives influence the:
- A) actions of producers but not consumers.
  - B) actions of consumers but not producers.
  - C) choices of individuals only when they buy and sell goods in the marketplace.
  - D) choices of individuals with regard to a wide range of activities, including those generally perceived as social or political.
9. Economists assume that people respond to:
- A) other people.
  - B) social interest.
  - C) benevolence.
  - D) incentives.

10. Adam Smith wrote, "It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest." He meant that:
- A) most of us no longer get our dinner directly from the butcher, the brewer, and the baker.
  - B) butchers, brewers, and bakers are not productive members of society.
  - C) high-interest payments mean that no one has to work anymore.
  - D) people work for the benefit of others because it benefits them to do so.
11. Which financing method for transporting prisoners from point A to B will result in the greatest number of prisoners surviving the trip? Assume there are 50 prisoners being transported.
- A) The ship's captain is paid \$100 by the government for every live prisoner that is loaded on board at point A.
  - B) The ship's captain is paid \$100 by the government for every live prisoner that is unloaded at point B.
  - C) The ship's captain is paid \$400 by the government for every live prisoner that is loaded on board at point A.
  - D) The ship's captain is paid a flat rate of \$3,000 for the trip, rather than being paid per prisoner.
12. The main incentive for business activity is:
- A) government subsidies.
  - B) technological advancement.
  - C) profit.
  - D) employment.
13. Suppose the U.S. government wants to encourage individuals to save more of their income. The easiest way for the government to realize this goal is to:
- A) pass a law requiring people to save a larger percentage of their income.
  - B) decrease government spending in order to set an example for individuals.
  - C) increase the tax rate on savings in order to encourage more savings.
  - D) develop incentives such as tax breaks on savings in order to encourage more savings.
14. Many companies pay their sales employees based on commissions—the more they sell, the more they get paid. This practice highlights the role of:
- A) marginal thinking.
  - B) incentives.
  - C) trade-offs.
  - D) sunk costs.

15. If there was no \_\_\_\_\_, the “invisible hand” would not function as Adam Smith describes.
- A) money
  - B) self-interest
  - C) trade
  - D) inflation
16. Based on the ideas of Adam Smith, it is \_\_\_\_\_ dentists clean and repair teeth, but \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) not out of benevolence that; from their regard for their own self-interest
  - B) out of benevolence that; sometimes from their regard for their own self-interest
  - C) not out of self-interest that; out of their benevolence
  - D) from charity and good will that; only if they can charge high prices
17. In the 1800s, the federal government paid railroad companies for each mile of track built. This payment scheme created incentives for railroad companies to lay track:
- A) between points A and B using the most direct route.
  - B) between points A and B using the most indirect route.
  - C) as slowly as possible.
  - D) using the best materials possible.
18. Adam Smith's “invisible hand” refers to:
- A) people's pursuit of their own self-interest.
  - B) people's pursuit of the social interest.
  - C) social justice.
  - D) government control.
19. Adam Smith coined the term “invisible hand” to mean:
- A) a physical hand that leads individuals to promote social interest by pursuing self-interest.
  - B) a metaphorical hand that leads individuals to promote social interest by pursuing self-interest.
  - C) a physical hand that leads individuals to promote self-interest by pursuing social interest.
  - D) a metaphorical hand that leads individuals to promote self-interest by pursuing social interest.

20. What is the “invisible hand”?
- A) the idea that government economic planning tends to benefit not only the individual but also all of society
  - B) the principle that most people avoid economic transactions with so-called “outsiders”
  - C) the idea that people pursuing their own self-interest actually benefit the public at large
  - D) the notion that the pursuit of profit leads to the exploitation of consumers
21. Adam Smith sought to explain the concept of aligning self-interest with the promotion of society's overall interest by:
- A) using an analysis of wealth as productivity.
  - B) suggesting markets are led by an invisible hand.
  - C) arguing that markets were ineffective institutions.
  - D) suggesting that government increase regulations.
22. The idea that markets work efficiently:
- A) refers to the fact that self-interest can be aligned with social interest.
  - B) means that trade-offs can be reduced by channeling greed toward good ends.
  - C) suggests that there is never any need for government regulation, taxes, or subsidies.
  - D) has been known for many centuries.
23. Which of the following statements reflects Adam Smith's important insight into marketplace behavior?
- A) Society benefits when people and firms pursue their own self-interests.
  - B) Markets are usually an inefficient way of organizing economic activity.
  - C) Greedy, self-interested behavior needs to be constrained to ensure strong economic growth.
  - D) Trade restrictions on imported goods increase domestic employment.
24. Adam Smith's metaphor of the “invisible hand” refers to the notion that:
- A) greed is always good when externally motivated.
  - B) behavior based on self-interest can lead to an overall benefit to society.
  - C) market incentive can lead to negative side effects.
  - D) markets always align self-interest with social interest.

25. When markets don't align self-interest with social interest:
- A) markets will still manage to reach an efficient outcome.
  - B) governments may improve the situation by changing incentives.
  - C) societal costs will always exceed individual benefits.
  - D) individual benefits will exceed societal benefits.
26. If market incentives to produce are too strong, the market will end up producing:
- A) too much of the good.
  - B) too little of the good.
  - C) a quantity equal to the efficient outcome, as market incentives can never be considered too strong.
  - D) zero output.
27. If market incentives to produce are too weak, the market will end up producing:
- A) too much of the good.
  - B) too little of the good.
  - C) a quantity equal to the efficient outcome, as any incentive will result in economic efficiency.
  - D) zero output.
28. Economists believe that socially good outcomes arise whenever:
- A) self-interest is pursued.
  - B) either self-interest or social interest are pursued.
  - C) self-interest is pursued and it aligns with social interest.
  - D) self-interest is pursued and it does not align with social interest.
29. The “invisible hand” concept is:
- A) always present as a force in market outcomes.
  - B) never present as a force in market outcomes.
  - C) frequently present as a force in market outcomes.
  - D) not well understood as it relates to market outcomes.
30. When private interests in markets are not aligned with the social interest:
- A) the free market functions in the best interest of society.
  - B) regulatory action may improve upon the free market outcome.
  - C) the relevant market should be banned.
  - D) the relevant production process should be outsourced.

31. When it comes to getting the flu shot, most people consider \_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the social interest; their self-interest
  - B) their public interest; their social interest
  - C) their costs; their benefits
  - D) their self-interest; the social interest
32. Self-interest can be aligned with the social interest by:
- A) the enactment of government policies that increase incentives to work and trade.
  - B) increasing international trade.
  - C) promoting benevolence.
  - D) banning free markets by the government.
33. Suppose that you study hard, master the principles of economics, and earn a good grade in your economics class. This is an example of a good institution because:
- A) your school is selective; not everyone can get in.
  - B) your self-interest in getting good grades aligns with the social interest of having people who understand economics.
  - C) everybody gets good grades.
  - D) sometimes the “invisible hand” is absent, not just invisible.
34. The legendary rock band KISS, which sold more than 100 million albums worldwide, is often said to be concerned only about making as much money as possible. This example highlights the idea that:
- A) greed is bad.
  - B) markets align self-interest with the social interest.
  - C) government can sometimes improve market outcomes.
  - D) incentives are not always important.
35. Which of the following choices best illustrates the concept of Adam Smith's “invisible hand”?
- A) A Vietnamese farmer grows rice, an exporter ships it to the United States, and a grocer in New York sells it to a customer.
  - B) A fishery's stock of fish becomes depleted due to overfishing as boats from around the world converge.
  - C) A government regulates a firm to clean up the pollutants the firm has released as part of its production process.
  - D) An apartment building that provides much-needed housing is built on the site of the only playground for children in that town.

36. Which of the following is an example of self-interest that attempts to promote the public interest?
- A) A mother prevents her children from becoming vaccinated against measles, mumps, and rubella because of fears of autism.
  - B) The president of the United States restricts American consumers from buying foreign-made products.
  - C) The New York Yankees beat the Boston Red Sox.
  - D) An entrepreneur risks his life savings to open up a grocery store in an underserved area.
37. It takes approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ to bring a new drug to the market.
- A) 12; \$1 billion
  - B) 2; \$100,000
  - C) 4; \$5 million
  - D) 6; \$20 billion
38. When the unemployment rate rises, college enrollment tends to:
- A) rise.
  - B) remain the same.
  - C) fall.
  - D) defy prediction.
39. The great economic problem is how to arrange our scarce resources:
- A) to provide the most profit possible.
  - B) to meet the basic needs of all people.
  - C) to satisfy as many of our wants as possible.
  - D) to prevent them from being completely depleted.
40. Scarcity:
- A) is when a resource is completely used up.
  - B) is when there isn't enough to satisfy all our wants.
  - C) happens only in a few economies around the world.
  - D) can be fixed with good economic policy.
41. The opportunity cost of a choice is:
- A) the value of the opportunities lost.
  - B) the net value of the opportunities gained.
  - C) the difference between the benefits and costs of the choice.
  - D) sometimes positive or negative.

42. In the market for pharmaceuticals, the issue of “drug lag” illustrates which of the following ideas?
- A) The longer a drug is tested for safety, the lower the opportunity cost in terms of lives lost.
  - B) If a drug is not tested for safety, it might kill more people.
  - C) Because of the higher the cost of testing a drug, it takes longer to make it, and more lives are lost.
  - D) Lives are being lost because safe drugs that are still in the testing stage have not yet been approved.
43. In the market for pharmaceuticals, the issue of “drug loss” illustrates which of the following ideas?
- A) The longer a drug is tested for safety, the lower is the opportunity cost in terms of lives lost.
  - B) If a drug is not tested for safety, it might kill more people.
  - C) Because the higher the cost of testing a drug, fewer drugs are made, and more lives are lost.
  - D) Lives are being lost because safe drugs that are still in the testing stage have not been approved.
44. What you give up to obtain an item is called your:
- A) opportunity cost.
  - B) explicit cost.
  - C) true cost.
  - D) direct cost.
45. Economics is the study of:
- A) what is good and what is bad.
  - B) how to make everyone rich.
  - C) how to make the world most productive.
  - D) trade-offs when making decisions.
46. The opportunity cost of a choice is:
- A) the opportunity of using the money to buy something else cheaper.
  - B) the money cost that a person does not have to pay when doing something.
  - C) the money that a buyer has to pay for an item.
  - D) the value of the next best opportunity foregone.

47. Estimates suggest that tens of thousands of people have died because the FDA withheld beta-blockers from the market while testing to determine whether the drugs were safe and effective. This is an example of:
- A) drug lag.
  - B) drug loss.
  - C) bureaucratic incompetence.
  - D) market failure.
48. According to economists, when the Food and Drug Administration raises the approval requirements for new drugs:
- A) everyone will benefit and be better off.
  - B) society will potentially lose a new drug approval.
  - C) everyone but the drug makers will lose.
  - D) people will only demand more drug testing.
49. If the FDA enacts more stringent pharmaceutical drug tests, two costs of this policy would be:
- A) drug lag and drug lapse.
  - B) drug lapse and drug misallocation.
  - C) drug loss and drug lag.
  - D) drug misallocation and drug loss.
50. Bill Gates dropped out of college and founded Microsoft. His opportunity cost of continuing to attend college was:
- A) tuition, the cost of books, and room and board.
  - B) tuition, the cost of books, and a low-paying job.
  - C) tuition, the cost of books, and the income from his Microsoft pursuits.
  - D) only the income from his Microsoft pursuits.
51. When the opportunity cost of a choice increases:
- A) individuals are more likely to choose that same option.
  - B) individuals are less likely to choose that same option.
  - C) the marginal benefits of that choice increase, as well.
  - D) the marginal benefits of that choice decrease.
52. During a recession, we expect that the opportunity cost of attending college:
- A) rises.
  - B) falls.
  - C) remains the same.
  - D) cannot be determined from the information given.

53. Dropping out of college to devote time to a promising business start-up is most directly an application of the principle of:
- A) gains from trade.
  - B) returns from specialization.
  - C) marginal thinking.
  - D) opportunity cost.
54. In an effort to clean the air, many communities impose restrictions on the burning of garbage. This policy causes more garbage to be buried underground, potentially increasing groundwater contamination. What concept does this example represent?
- A) trade-offs
  - B) marginal pollution
  - C) sunk costs
  - D) public provision
55. The opportunity cost of winning a free ticket to the Super Bowl worth \$950 and choosing to attend the game is:
- A) zero, since the ticket was free.
  - B) priceless, if the person really loves football.
  - C) at least \$950, the lost market value of selling the ticket, and the time to go.
  - D) zero, if the person would rather go to the game than do anything else.
56. You must decide whether to attend class tomorrow morning or take your friend to the airport. Your decision highlights the following “Big Idea” in economics.
- A) Institutions Matter.
  - B) Incentives Matter.
  - C) Economics Is Fun.
  - D) Trade-offs Are Everywhere.
57. Why do you think researchers sometimes find a positive relationship between the unemployment rate and college enrollment rates?
- A) The opportunity cost of attending college rises during economic booms, leading to higher college enrollment rates.
  - B) The opportunity cost of attending college rises during recessions, leading to higher college enrollment rates.
  - C) The opportunity cost of attending college falls during recessions, leading to higher college enrollment rates.
  - D) The opportunity cost of attending college falls during economic booms, leading to higher college enrollment rates.

58. The opportunity cost of attending college is:
- A) tuition and books.
  - B) travel expenses, tuition, and books.
  - C) psychic costs of missing your family and friends while in school.
  - D) lost wages from not working full time.
59. Each of the following ideas is central to economics, EXCEPT:
- A) “good institutions can eliminate economic trade-offs.”
  - B) “people react to incentives.”
  - C) “specialization and trade benefit everyone.”
  - D) “prices rise when the government prints too much money.”
60. As the FDA uses \_\_\_\_\_ time and resources to ensure the safety of new drugs, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) more; more people will die from taking unsafe drugs
  - B) less; fewer people will die waiting for access to life-saving medicine
  - C) more; fewer people will die waiting for access to life-saving medicine
  - D) less; fewer people will die from taking unsafe drugs
61. During the Middle Ages, expensive castle-based warfare was the dominant method of conflict. Warfare was also the main function of government. Which reason best explains why few universities were built during this time?
- A) The lack of professors meant there was no incentive to create universities.
  - B) The opportunity cost of building universities was fewer castles.
  - C) There were no benefits to attending college at the time.
  - D) Local rulers did not care about long-term growth.
62. Most people do not buy the safest car they can find. Why not?
- A) Other factors matter besides safety, such as comfort, cost, and fuel economy.
  - B) People do not take the time to understand the safety features of cars.
  - C) Consumers are unaware of the risks of different cars.
  - D) The statement is false. People do buy the safest car they can find.

63. Fluctuations in graduate school enrollment correlate positively with fluctuations in unemployment. What is the most likely reason why?
- A) When jobs are difficult to find, the opportunity cost of going to grad school is high.
  - B) When jobs are easy to find, there are strong incentives to go to grad school.
  - C) The opportunity cost of going to graduate school is low when jobs are hard to find.
  - D) Even if you have a job, the salary will be so low that going to graduate school is worth the effort.
64. Manuel insists he places an infinite value on his life. Stefan is suspicious of this claim and points out to Manuel that he sometimes eats ice cream when broccoli would be much better for him. What Big Idea is Stefan using?
- A) The Power of Trade: Manuel could not make his own ice cream, though he could grow his own broccoli; Manuel must be trading for ice cream.
  - B) Incentives: No one is paying Manuel to be healthy.
  - C) Thinking on the Margin: "Infinite value" is too much to be on the margin.
  - D) Trade-offs: Gaining some enjoyment is worth giving up some safety.
65. Why is it less costly to attend college during a recession?
- A) Tuition is much lower during a recession.
  - B) The opportunity cost is higher during a recession because there are more labor market opportunities.
  - C) The opportunity cost is lower during a recession because there are fewer labor market opportunities.
  - D) Colleges give out better grades during recessions, so the opportunity cost is lower.
66. Why might the FDA err on the side of "overtesting" pharmaceutical drugs compared with the level of testing that is economically efficient?
- A) Dangerous side effects are more important than drug loss and drug lag.
  - B) Dangerous side effects are less important than drug loss and drug lag.
  - C) Drug lag and drug loss are not significant concerns in the case of most pharmaceutical drugs.
  - D) Dangerous side effects are not relevant in most pharmaceutical drug cases.
67. What should happen to crime rates when the unemployment rate rises?
- A) Crime rates should fall because the economic gains to property crime will be lower when incomes are lower.
  - B) Crime rates should rise because the opportunity cost of crime (i.e., getting a legitimate job) has fallen.
  - C) Crime rates should fall because the opportunity cost of crime (i.e., getting a legitimate job) has risen.
  - D) Crime rates should rise because the trade-offs have been eliminated.

68. In the 2 hours between classes a student can do one of three things, ranking them from most to least desirable as: (1) chat with friends, (2) study economics, or (3) eat lunch. This student's opportunity cost of chatting with friends is:
- A) the total value of studying economics and eating lunch.
  - B) the value of studying economics.
  - C) the value of chatting with friends.
  - D) nothing because students do not pay their friends to chat with them.
69. How is the unemployment rate related to the opportunity cost of college?
- A) As the unemployment rate increases, the opportunity cost of attending college falls because fewer opportunities for employment exist.
  - B) As the unemployment rate decreases, the opportunity cost of attending college falls, since it becomes easier to pay for tuition when employed.
  - C) As the unemployment rate increases, the opportunity cost of attending college increases because fewer people are giving up the opportunity of working to attend college.
  - D) As the unemployment rate increases, the opportunity cost of attending college increases because more people are giving up the opportunity of working to attend college.
70. The opportunity cost of committing a crime and spending 5 years in jail:
- A) is the same for everyone.
  - B) is higher for people who are employed than for the unemployed.
  - C) is zero because the costs of jail are paid for by the government.
  - D) equals the fines and legal fees.
71. Susan quits her administrative job, which pays \$40,000 a year, to finish her 4-year college degree. Her annual college expenses are \$8,000 for tuition; \$900 for books; and \$2,500 for food. The opportunity cost of attending college for the year is:
- A) \$11,400.
  - B) \$8,900.
  - C) \$48,900.
  - D) \$51,400.

72. Air travel from Chicago to Los Angeles costs \$800 and takes 4 hours. A bus ticket between the cities costs \$100 and takes 104 hours. Other things constant, the minimum value of one's time that would induce a rational individual to fly rather than drive would be:
- A) \$1 per hour.
  - B) \$7 per hour.
  - C) \$12 per hour.
  - D) \$120 per hour.
73. You are given a ticket to a Bob Dylan concert with a face value of \$50. You value the ticket at only \$40, sell it to a friend for \$40, and attend a U2 concert priced at \$60. The opportunity cost of attending the U2 concert is:
- A) \$20 worth of alternative goods and services.
  - B) \$40 worth of alternative goods and services.
  - C) \$50 worth of alternative goods and services.
  - D) \$60 worth of alternative goods and services.
74. On June 13, 2011, writer Sebastian Anthony at *Extreme Tech* wrote, "During the two days that the Les Paul [Google] doodle was online, those 740 million visitors spent 26 seconds more on the Google home page than normal. That's a total of almost 10.7 million work hours spent playing with the Les Paul Google Doodle. Assuming the average Google user earns \$25/hour, the doodle cost companies around the world \$268 million in lost productivity." Mr. Anthony's mistake is overestimating opportunity costs. He is doing this by assuming that:
- A) labor has no incentive to work.
  - B) all those work hours would have been spent working if not for the doodle.
  - C) all the Google visitors do not sleep.
  - D) labor is not making a marginal decision.
75. Economists Jevons, Menger, and Walras are credited with:
- A) explaining the limitations of monetary policy.
  - B) formulating the theory of comparative advantage.
  - C) developing the concept of opportunity cost.
  - D) starting the "marginal revolution."
76. What is meant by the term *marginal revolution*?
- A) the public disdain at the institution of marginal tax rates
  - B) the transformation in economic thought that occurred with the discovery of marginal thinking
  - C) the institution of the death penalty for drug dealers
  - D) the effect of policies on crime

77. What is thinking on the margin?
- A) making decisions that are of noneconomic importance
  - B) making choices that are based on historical precedents
  - C) making choices that ignore the marginal benefits, but not the marginal costs, of some activity
  - D) making choices by comparing the additional benefits and additional costs from doing a little bit more of some activity
78. Deciding whether to study an additional hour for an exam by comparing the additional benefits to the additional costs of an extra hour of study is an example of:
- A) the social interest.
  - B) the invisible hand.
  - C) marginal thinking.
  - D) the power of trade.
79. When deciding whether or not to undertake an activity, economists compare:
- A) the total cost of the activity against the total benefit received.
  - B) the total benefit of the activity against the total cost of production.
  - C) the additional cost of the activity against the additional benefits received.
  - D) the average cost of the activity versus the total benefits received.
80. A student at a party deciding whether to stay a few more minutes is:
- A) thinking on the margin.
  - B) increasing the rate of unemployment.
  - C) aligning her self-interest with the social interest.
  - D) paying high interest rates.
81. Economists believe people make decisions by:
- A) comparing marginal costs with marginal benefits.
  - B) thinking about costs but not benefits.
  - C) thinking about benefits but not costs.
  - D) comparing total costs with total benefits.
82. An example of a marginal decision is deciding whether to:
- A) invest half your savings in Google or Microsoft.
  - B) buy one more apple or one more banana.
  - C) commit your life to economics or biology.
  - D) study for 5 hours or for 10 hours.

83. Decreasing one's driving speed when a police cruiser is seen is an application of the principle of:
- A) gains from trade.
  - B) returns from specialization.
  - C) marginal thinking.
  - D) opportunity cost.
84. Imposing the death penalty on rapists may increase the number of murders because:
- A) the death penalty is not a deterrent to the behavior of a rapist.
  - B) once a victim is raped, there is no additional penalty imposed for also killing the victim.
  - C) rapists are irrational and place no value on the life of their victims.
  - D) rapists do not think about the consequences of their actions.
85. A grocery store is running a “buy-one-get-another-at-one-half-off” promotion on a dozen doughnuts. So the first dozen is \$6, and the second would be \$3. A person would buy the second dozen if their marginal benefit from the second dozen doughnuts is:
- A) greater than \$3.
  - B) greater than \$6.
  - C) greater than \$9.
  - D) less than \$3.
86. What is a plausible economic explanation as to why Braille “dots” are commonly found on drive-up automatic teller machines although blind customers likely will not use a drive-up automatic teller machine?
- A) Blind people must be able use such machines due to government regulations requiring such dots on the keys under the Americans with Disabilities Act.
  - B) The marginal cost of making two different types of keypads is substantial, and the benefit of providing keypads without the Braille dots is less than that marginal cost.
  - C) The marginal cost of making the keys with the Braille dots is less than making the keys without the Braille dots.
  - D) There is no economic concept that explains why the keypads have Braille dots.

87. Suppose your teacher finishes class 30 minutes early on the day before an exam. She indicates that you may leave, or you may stay on for an optional study period that will last for the remaining 30 minutes of the scheduled class time. You should:
- A) always choose to stay for the study period, since you have already paid for the class time.
  - B) choose to stay only if you like the instructor, since the value obtained is higher than if you disliked the instructor.
  - C) choose to stay only if the benefits gained from the extra study session exceed the cost of another 30 minutes in class.
  - D) choose to stay for the study session only if you do not plan to study on your own for the exam.
88. Suppose you have ordered a value meal at a local fast-food restaurant. The cashier asks if you would like to “super-size” your meal. In order to make an efficient decision, you should compare:
- A) the total cost of the larger, “super-sized” meal versus the total benefits received.
  - B) the additional cost of the larger meal versus the additional benefits received.
  - C) the total cost of the larger meal versus the additional cost to the restaurant.
  - D) the benefits of the smaller meal versus the additional benefits obtained from consuming the “super-sized” meal.
89. If the costs of staying at a party a few more minutes are higher than the benefits, you should:
- A) stay longer.
  - B) leave the party.
  - C) never have attended the party in the first place.
  - D) have thrown your own party.
90. When deciding how much to study for an economics class, students should study until:
- A) the total benefits exceed the total costs.
  - B) the total costs equal the total benefits.
  - C) the marginal benefits exceed the marginal costs.
  - D) the marginal costs exceed the marginal benefits.

91. A high-school graduate deciding to go to college makes that decision by:
- A) comparing the total income earned per year after graduating from college with the total cost of going to college.
  - B) comparing the additional income earned per year after graduating from college with the additional cost of going to college.
  - C) thinking about the benefit to society if she goes to college.
  - D) following what her friends do.
92. Suppose a customer at a restaurant is deciding whether or not to order dessert. Marginal thinking means that the customer should compare:
- A) the total benefit from the entire meal and dessert with the additional cost of the dessert.
  - B) the total benefit from the entire meal and dessert with the total cost of the meal and dessert.
  - C) the additional benefit from the dessert with the additional cost of the dessert.
  - D) the marginal benefit from the meal with the marginal cost of the dessert.
93. A customer at a fast-food restaurant may choose to order a burger for \$4.00 and fries for \$1.50 or order a value meal (that includes the burger, fries, and a drink) for \$6.00. What is the marginal cost of the drink if the customer orders the value meal?
- A) \$6.00
  - B) \$1.50
  - C) \$0.00
  - D) \$0.50
94. A cell phone plan costs \$50 per month for 1,000 minutes and \$0.30 per minute for each additional minute after 1,000. What is the marginal fee for the 1,001st minute used?
- A) \$0.25
  - B) \$0.30
  - C) \$0.35
  - D) \$0.40
95. An automobile gets 40 miles per gallon, and a gallon of fuel costs \$4.00. What is the marginal fuel cost for a typical mile of driving with this vehicle?
- A) \$0.05
  - B) \$0.10
  - C) \$0.15
  - D) \$0.20

96. The average tax on a professor's income of \$100,000 is 18%, and the marginal tax rate above \$100,000 is 45%. If the professor teaches during the summer and earns an additional \$10,000 (bringing her total earnings for the year to \$110,000), how much of the summer income does she keep after paying taxes?
- A) \$4,500
  - B) \$1,800
  - C) \$6,300
  - D) \$5,500
97. Joe runs a landscape business. He knows that providing landscaping services costs him \$100 per hour on average, while the cost of providing such services is \$150 per hour after 5 PM (due to overtime pay, reduced productivity, and the added wear and tear on his equipment). A potential client offers Joe \$130 per hour to provide services but needs him to provide the services after 5 PM due to circumstances at the property.
- A) Joe should take the job, since \$130 exceeds his average cost of production.
  - B) Joe should take the job, since he is making a \$30 profit per hour.
  - C) Joe should decline the job, since he would lose \$150 per hour worked on the job.
  - D) Joe should decline the job, since he would lose \$20 per hour worked.
98. A person has a comparative advantage in activity X when that person's:
- A) opportunity cost of performing that activity is very high.
  - B) ability to perform that activity exceeds that of all other people.
  - C) government negotiates a favorable trade agreement.
  - D) opportunity cost is lower for him than for other trading partners.
99. The real power of trade lies in people's ability to:
- A) get things they can't produce.
  - B) get the lowest price possible.
  - C) increase their consumption.
  - D) specialize and increase production.
100. One benefit of trade is that it:
- A) increases the division of knowledge because trade makes people more self-sufficient, producing more of what they consume.
  - B) allows for increased specialization and mass-production techniques that lower per unit costs of production.
  - C) lowers productivity, leading to greater domestic employment.
  - D) decreases economies of scale, making production more efficient.

101. When two people voluntarily trade with each other:
- A) one person will be better off, and the other person will be worse off.
  - B) both of them will be better off.
  - C) both of them will be worse off.
  - D) whether they will be better off or worse off depends on how they negotiate with each other.
102. Patterns of specialization and trade are explained by:
- A) the principle of comparative advantage.
  - B) the principle of absolute advantage.
  - C) people's productivity.
  - D) government control and regulation.
103. When Angel has a comparative advantage over Blake in cooking, it means that:
- A) the opportunity cost of cooking is higher for Angel than Blake.
  - B) the opportunity cost of cooking is lower for Angel than Blake.
  - C) Angel can cook faster than Blake can.
  - D) Blake can cook faster than Angel can.
104. It makes sense that Martha Stewart hires another person to do her ironing because:
- A) she never learned how to iron.
  - B) her opportunity cost of ironing is the same as the opportunity cost for the person she hires.
  - C) her opportunity cost of ironing is lower than the opportunity cost for the person she hires.
  - D) her opportunity cost of ironing is higher than the opportunity cost for the person she hires.
105. Trade increases production partly by taking advantage of:
- A) economies of scale.
  - B) economies of scope.
  - C) realism.
  - D) pluralism.
106. Trade increases production partly by taking advantage of:
- A) specialization.
  - B) mercantilism.
  - C) idealism.
  - D) internalization.

107. Self-sufficiency:
- A) is the key to prosperity.
  - B) is not a popular idea.
  - C) results in poverty and death.
  - D) means being able and willing to trade.
108. Which of the following statements is TRUE about trade?
- A) Everyone can benefit from trade, even people who trade with someone from a foreign country.
  - B) Comparative advantage is based on specializing in products that have a high opportunity cost of production.
  - C) If a person can do everything better than anyone else, there is no reason for that person to trade with others.
  - D) Trade makes one party better off but the other party worse off, so there is no net gain to society.
109. Without trade, we would all be able to produce:
- A) products we enjoy with trade.
  - B) somewhat less than we do now.
  - C) very little.
  - D) more than we do now.
110. As the United States becomes more productive at manufacturing chemicals and pharmaceutical drugs, the opportunity cost of producing other items such as textiles \_\_\_\_\_, leading to \_\_\_\_\_ demand for foreign textiles.
- A) increases; increased
  - B) decreases; increased
  - C) increases; decreased
  - D) decreases; decreased
111. The better Martha Stewart is at running her business:
- A) the higher her opportunity cost of ironing her own shirts.
  - B) the lower her opportunity cost of ironing her own shirts.
  - C) the more it makes sense for her to iron her own shirts because she will have more time.
  - D) the more it makes sense for her to spend her time away from her business.

112. What factor is responsible for ending malaria in the United States?
- A) inflation
  - B) wealth
  - C) the gold standard
  - D) yardstick competition
113. Which of the following helped the most to bring an end to malaria in the United States?
- A) government aid to the poor
  - B) climate change
  - C) economic growth
  - D) spending on health care
114. Which of the following best explains economists' concern over their understanding the determinants of economic wealth?
- A) Economists, like everyone else, are self-interested.
  - B) As overall wealth increases, distribution of wealth tends to equalize as well.
  - C) Higher levels of wealth tend to generate better health and human rights outcomes across countries.
  - D) The determinants of economic wealth are easier to study than the determinants of economic growth.
115. One of the effects of economic growth is:
- A) a higher rate of infant mortality.
  - B) less leisure time.
  - C) a lower level of reported happiness.
  - D) better sanitation and health outcomes.
116. How are wealth and economic growth related?
- A) Increases in wealth help facilitate economic growth.
  - B) Economic growth causes increases in wealth.
  - C) Wealth and economic growth are negatively related.
  - D) Economic growth causes resource depletion and reduces society's wealth.
117. The historical rise in living standards of American workers is primarily a result of:
- A) the influence of labor unions in America.
  - B) tariff protection imposed by the American government.
  - C) the enactment of minimum wage laws in America.
  - D) the rise in American productivity.

118. Wealthy countries tend to have \_\_\_\_\_ physical capital per worker and \_\_\_\_\_ human capital per worker.
- A) little; a lot of
  - B) a lot of; little
  - C) a lot of; a lot of
  - D) no; a lot of
119. Today GDP per capita in South Korea is \_\_\_\_\_ than in North Korea.
- A) 10 times less
  - B) two times less
  - C) two times greater
  - D) 10 times greater
120. In 1950, GDP per capita in South Korea was \_\_\_\_\_ GDP per capita in North Korea.
- A) 10 times less than
  - B) two times less than
  - C) roughly equal to
  - D) two times greater than
121. South Korea became much richer than North Korea as a result of:
- A) foreign aid from the United States.
  - B) a different cultural background.
  - C) a different language.
  - D) its economic systems and incentives.
122. North Korea and South Korea were equally poor in 1950, but today South Korea is \_\_\_\_\_ than North Korea.
- A) 10 times richer
  - B) two times richer
  - C) two times poorer
  - D) 10 times poorer
123. Which of the following best characterizes rich countries?
- A) a very large number of workers
  - B) significant levels of human and physical capital per worker
  - C) strong government restrictions on private property rights
  - D) closed markets and the use of the latest technological knowledge

124. What are the institutions that help foster the appropriate incentives for economic growth?
- A) regulated labor and credit markets; and unions
  - B) communal property rights and absence of a profit–loss system
  - C) a dependable legal system, property rights, and competitive and open markets
  - D) production and export quotas; and supply and demand
125. An economy in which entrepreneurs are free to experiment with new ideas and bring innovative products to the market will:
- A) help economic growth but not affect living standards.
  - B) lead to improved living standards and increased economic growth.
  - C) lead to increased living standards but stagnate economic growth.
  - D) help stagnate living standards but increase economic growth.
126. Among the most powerful institutions for supporting good incentives are:
- A) government price controls.
  - B) monopolies.
  - C) legal limits on excessive profits.
  - D) property rights.
127. A dependable legal system and competitive, open markets help to:
- A) shape incentives that induce economic growth.
  - B) reduce liberty and varied freedoms.
  - C) bring about honest government and political stability.
  - D) increase inefficiencies.
128. Entrepreneurial activity is encouraged by:
- A) good institutions.
  - B) opportunity costs.
  - C) economic growth.
  - D) trade-offs.
129. Institutions that promote economic growth include:
- A) policies that provide incentives for people to produce and trade.
  - B) the extent of government control in markets.
  - C) income redistribution from the rich to the poor.
  - D) the amount of goods and services that are provided citizens by their government.

130. Ideas:
- A) will run out some day.
  - B) are not depleted when they are used.
  - C) are not an important factor in economic growth.
  - D) occur at the same rate no matter what.
131. Institutions that support economic growth are the ones that:
- A) encourage consumption and discourage savings.
  - B) give the government more control over what is produced and how it is produced.
  - C) require companies to act in the social interest.
  - D) provide incentives for entrepreneurs to take risks and innovate.
132. Which option best explains why firms develop new ideas for production techniques and product features?
- A) because they are interested in sharing their new ideas with the world
  - B) because they are interested in making a profit
  - C) because it will be in the social interest
  - D) because doing so will make their customers happy
133. If North Korea and South Korea were both equally poor in 1950, why has South Korea developed so much faster since then?
- A) The two countries have different language, cultural, and historical backgrounds.
  - B) North Korea has an economic system that develops incentives.
  - C) South Korea has maintained a more market-based economic system.
  - D) South Korea began with a higher per capita GDP.
134. A National Geographic Channel special, *Inside North Korea*, reported on Dr. Sanduk Ruit's humanitarian mission to North Korea, one of the poorest countries in the world. Over a 10-day period, he performed 1,000 relatively straightforward eye surgeries to remove blindness due to cataracts. Why is it not surprising that North Korea doesn't have doctors to perform the surgery?
- A) North Korea specializes in other things and trades for medical services.
  - B) North Korea is too poor to afford qualified eye doctors.
  - C) The “invisible hand” allocates resources to other areas.
  - D) North Korea suffers from too many economic booms and busts to afford such surgeries.

135. Research spearheaded by Dr. Norman Borlaug in the 1950s and 1960s helped develop high-yield wheat that is now in use all over the world. It was so successful that some credit Borlaug with saving more than 1 billion people from dying of starvation. What quality do ideas have that makes this claim so credible?
- A) They don't require many resources to develop, just careful thought.
  - B) They create incentives, transform human behavior, and allow people to pursue their own self-interest.
  - C) They are intangible, allowing them to easily be improved upon.
  - D) They aren't depleted when they are used, allowing them to spread quickly and without limit.
136. The Great Depression was:
- A) a natural manifestation of competitive markets.
  - B) cut short because of well-thought-out monetary policy.
  - C) to date, the worst economic period in U.S. economic history.
  - D) about as severe as the 2008–2009 recession.
137. During the Great Depression, the U.S. unemployment rate exceeded
- A) 35%.
  - B) 30%.
  - C) 25%.
  - D) 20%.
138. The Great Depression:
- A) was the normal response of an economy to changing economic conditions.
  - B) could not have been lessened with appropriate monetary policy.
  - C) generated unemployment rates of more than 20%.
  - D) was not an important economic event.
139. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) The Great Depression, despite its name, was really a small economic downturn with very little unemployment.
  - B) The Great Depression refers to the severe economic downturn that occurred during the nineteenth century.
  - C) The Great Depression would have been less severe if the Federal Reserve had acted appropriately.
  - D) Well-functioning economies grow at a constant rate and do not experience booms and busts.

140. Booms and busts refer to the:
- A) fluctuations in economic activity over time.
  - B) theory of the second best.
  - C) decreases in a nation's output growth over time.
  - D) monetary inflation and deflation caused by the central bank.
141. Two major policies used by the government to affect economic conditions are:
- A) acceleration and recalibration policy.
  - B) recalculation and normalization policy.
  - C) fiscal and monetary policy.
  - D) passive and active policy.
142. Monetary and fiscal policies:
- A) can reduce the severity of economic busts.
  - B) have been proven to be ineffective and are no longer used during recessions.
  - C) work only during times of rapid inflation.
  - D) are tools used during economic booms but not economic busts.
143. Economists have discovered that economic booms and busts:
- A) are needless and can be eliminated.
  - B) should be encouraged because they help make people better off.
  - C) can be moderated but not eliminated.
  - D) cause people to specialize so that they become more productive.
144. Most developed countries:
- A) have stopped growing.
  - B) grow at an unsteady rate.
  - C) grow at a steady rate.
  - D) grow at an increasing rate.
145. Economic booms and busts:
- A) can be moderated but cannot be avoided.
  - B) can be avoided by employing growth-encouraging institutions.
  - C) do not occur, since the economy always grows at a constant pace.
  - D) occur only when countries have bad institutions.

146. All booms and busts:
- A) are part of an economy's normal response to changing economic conditions.
  - B) are avoidable.
  - C) are caused by the weather.
  - D) affect the rate of economic growth.
147. Monetary and fiscal policy:
- A) can make matters worse if poorly used.
  - B) are useless.
  - C) can prevent all recessions.
  - D) are all-powerful.
148. Which of the following explains why economic booms and busts cannot be avoided?
- A) The effects of fiscal and monetary policies will never be completely understood.
  - B) The time lags of both fiscal and monetary policies make eliminating boom–bust cycles impossible.
  - C) Economic booms–busts could be avoided if politicians would put good economics ahead of good politics.
  - D) The economy is always being struck by unavoidable shocks.
149. In Zimbabwe, the government \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ money, which caused the country's severe inflation.
- A) decreased; demand for
  - B) decreased; supply of
  - C) increased; supply of
  - D) increased; demand for
150. According to Milton Friedman, “Inflation is always and everywhere a:
- A) capitalist problem.”
  - B) communist problem.”
  - C) monetary phenomenon.”
  - D) situation caused by haphazard technological growth.”
151. The \_\_\_\_\_ has the power to regulate the money supply in the United States.
- A) Federal Reserve
  - B) president
  - C) Senate
  - D) House of Representatives

152. From 2007 to 2009, the inflation rate in Zimbabwe could be characterized as:
- A) negative.
  - B) zero.
  - C) positive but low.
  - D) positive and high.
153. The Zimbabwean government printed money as fast as it could for years. As a result:
- A) prices fell rapidly in Zimbabwe.
  - B) the Zimbabwean economy grew rapidly.
  - C) Zimbabwe experienced mild inflation.
  - D) Zimbabwe experienced inflation at a rate of billions of percent per month.
154. Milton Friedman argued that:
- A) prices need to be regulated and set by the government to prevent inflation.
  - B) general price level increases result from the government printing too much money.
  - C) inflation is a phenomenon of capitalist economies.
  - D) appropriate antitrust policy can prevent businesses from causing inflation.
155. The central bank of the United States is known as the:
- A) Federal Reserve.
  - B) Financier.
  - C) Central Reserve Union.
  - D) Freddie Mac.
156. The central bank of the United States is:
- A) the Senate.
  - B) the Department of Treasury.
  - C) the Federal Reserve.
  - D) Wall Street.
157. Inflation can be defined as:
- A) the general rise in the level of output in an economy.
  - B) the boom and bust cycles of an economy.
  - C) the rise and fall of the general level of prices in an economy.
  - D) the increase in the general level of prices in an economy.

158. An increase in the general price level is:
- A) depreciation.
  - B) appreciation.
  - C) deflation.
  - D) inflation.
159. Inflation:
- A) is a decrease in the general level of prices.
  - B) is an increase in the general level of prices.
  - C) makes it easier to figure out real values for goods, services, and investments.
  - D) is a rare problem in macroeconomics.
160. Central banking in the United States refers to:
- A) the operation of the Federal Reserve in its attempts to affect the economy.
  - B) how commercial banks interact with one another to earn more profits.
  - C) the federal government's control of the U.S. banking system.
  - D) how banking decisions are centralized in New York City.
161. Inflation is primarily caused by:
- A) businesses raising their prices in response to increasing energy prices.
  - B) the government printing too much money.
  - C) misguided fiscal policy.
  - D) economic downturns in GDP.
162. Most economists believe that an increase in the supply of money results in:
- A) an increase in the demand for goods and services.
  - B) higher unemployment in the short run.
  - C) higher inflation in the long run.
  - D) no change for the economy.
163. Inflation occurs largely as a result of:
- A) the government having a large debt.
  - B) a shortage in the supply of goods or services.
  - C) the government printing too much money.
  - D) a recession.

164. Which of the following would be the most likely to cause inflation?
- A) massive increases in government spending
  - B) sustained increases in the money supply
  - C) increases in interest rates
  - D) a decline in the purchasing power of the dollar
165. When people spend more money without an increase in the supply of goods, prices:
- A) must rise.
  - B) must fall.
  - C) may rise or fall.
  - D) must stay the same.
166. In Zimbabwe, price increases of 150,000% per year were caused by:
- A) the country's unsustainable trade deficit.
  - B) marginal tax rates as high as 90%.
  - C) large increases in the money supply.
  - D) deregulated prices.
167. Inflation typically arises from:
- A) a sufficiently rapid contraction of the money supply.
  - B) a constant money supply.
  - C) a sufficiently rapid increase in the money supply.
  - D) an increase in the price level.
168. What is one cause of inflation?
- A) the persistent rise in prices in the economy
  - B) the inability of production to keep up with spending in the economy
  - C) increased spending by people and the government.
  - D) economic growth without money growth
169. A policymaker wants to reduce inflation. In order to make an intelligent decision about how to do so, the policymaker:
- A) should use a simple rule: once inflation is gone, it will always be gone.
  - B) needs to know the causes of inflation, for example, the government's printing of too much money.
  - C) should find out if people are really better off as a result of the inflation.
  - D) should realize that inflation can be reduced without any costs.

170. In an episode of *DuckTales* (a Disney cartoon starring Scrooge McDuck) entitled “Dough Ray Me,” one of the characters invented a duplicating machine. Other characters used the machine to start duplicating money at a phenomenal rate. What would you expect to happen? (And indeed, the episode does show this happening.)
- A) More people would save money.
  - B) The government would print more money.
  - C) It would create massive inflation.
  - D) Wages would fall.
171. The Fed's decisions:
- A) are always right.
  - B) affect the economy with no lag at all.
  - C) often take months for their effects to be felt in the economy.
  - D) never help avoid recessions.
172. Which statement is correct regarding the Federal Reserve?
- A) Most economists believe that the Federal Reserve does more good than harm.
  - B) The Federal Reserve has developed the ability to manage the economy with great precision.
  - C) Its control of the money supply is not connected to the performance of the economy.
  - D) The Federal Reserve's decisions usually have an immediate effect on the economy's unemployment rate.
173. Which statement explains why the Federal Reserve has a tough job?
- A) There are lags in the effects of monetary policy, and economic conditions continuously change.
  - B) Legally they are not allowed to change the supply of money; they can only make recommendations to the president.
  - C) It takes a long time for Congress to agree on a policy.
  - D) They can change the supply of money, but that doesn't affect spending or the rate of unemployment.

174. The decisions made by the Federal Reserve Bank sometimes result in negative effects on the economy because:
- A) the economy is weakened when the Fed uses monetary policy.
  - B) the government uses money inefficiently when it comes to fiscal policy.
  - C) the Fed finds that forecasting economic conditions is easy but controlling the money supply is difficult.
  - D) too much money or too little money might induce inflation or unemployment due to bad timing of decisions.
175. The main objective of a central bank is to:
- A) supply the right amount of money to keep the economy stable.
  - B) supply as much money as it can to help the economy grow.
  - C) supply the government with the money it needs to operate.
  - D) make sure every citizen has the amount of money he or she wants to have.
176. If the central bank creates too much money, \_\_\_\_\_ is the result. If the central bank doesn't create enough money, an economic \_\_\_\_\_ is the result.
- A) deflation; boom
  - B) inflation; boom
  - C) deflation; slowdown
  - D) inflation; slowdown
177. Which of these quotes from the text captures what makes central banking difficult?
- A) "No one can foresee the future."
  - B) "We cannot avoid all recessions."
  - C) "Markets, however, do not always align self-interest with social interest."
  - D) "In some situations the Fed must accept a certain amount of either inflation or unemployment."
178. The average starting salary of economics majors is just behind that of:
- A) political science majors.
  - B) marketing majors.
  - C) chemical and nuclear engineering majors.
  - D) education majors.
179. Economists believe that people are self-interested all the time.
- A) True
  - B) False

180. People are rational and sometimes respond in unpredictable ways to incentives.  
A) True  
B) False

181. Economists think that no one is ever self-interested.  
A) True  
B) False

182. Economists believe that people will not respond to nonmonetary incentives, like love or status.  
A) True  
B) False

183. In addition to monetary incentives, economists also believe people respond to incentives like fame, power, reputation, and love.  
A) True  
B) False

184. Economists argue that self-interested people respond only to monetary incentives.  
A) True  
B) False

185. Because people instinctively act in the social interest, markets will produce outcomes in line with the social interest.  
A) True  
B) False

186. Markets align self-interest with the social interest as long as the government doesn't interfere.  
A) True  
B) False

187. An example of a case in which free markets do not align self-interest with social interest is pollution-emitting production.  
A) True  
B) False

188. An example of Adam Smith's "invisible hand" is self-interested businesspeople developing a better keyboard for the blind in hopes of making large profits.
- A) True  
B) False
189. The opportunity cost of attending college includes tuition, room and board, cost of meals, and the lost opportunity to make money at a job.
- A) True  
B) False
190. The opportunity cost of playing 2 hours of Super Mario Galaxy 2 is the value of the opportunities lost from the 2 hours of play.
- A) True  
B) False
191. With careful planning, we can usually get something that we like without having to give up something else that we like.
- A) True  
B) False
192. In a large class, each student's opportunity cost of taking an exam is likely to be the same.
- A) True  
B) False
193. The FDA faces societal trade-offs when it decides how safe drugs need to be before allowing patients to use them. For example, if the FDA raises the cost of testing for drug safety, some safe drugs will never be developed, and people will unnecessarily die.
- A) True  
B) False
194. A student spends 4 years in college. College tuition, fees, and room and board cost \$10,000 per year. This student's opportunity cost of attending college is \$10,000.
- A) True  
B) False

195. Marginal thinking was simultaneously described by three economists—Stanley Jevons, Carl Menger, and Adam Smith.
- A) True
  - B) False
196. A marginal change is a small incremental adjustment to an existing plan of action.
- A) True
  - B) False
197. The term *marginal* in economics means “additional.”
- A) True
  - B) False
198. When deciding whether to eat a second piece of pizza, you should compare the total benefit of the two pieces of pizza with the total cost.
- A) True
  - B) False
199. One of the Big Ideas in economic thinking is that there is an incentive to do something if the total benefit is bigger than the total cost.
- A) True
  - B) False
200. The general manager of a Major League Baseball team reasons that hiring an all-star-caliber third baseman would allow the team to win 13 more games per season, generating more fan interest and higher ticket sales. The estimated increase in ticket and merchandise sales is \$10.5 million per year, but it would cost the team \$12 million a year to hire an all-star-caliber third baseman. Using marginal cost–benefit thinking, the general manager will not hire the all-star-caliber third baseman.
- A) True
  - B) False
201. The economics of trade depends on whether the trading partners live in the same country and share the same language and religion.
- A) True
  - B) False

202. Everyone can benefit from trade through increased specialization, division of knowledge, and productivity.
- A) True
  - B) False
203. While trade has many benefits, the division of knowledge is a negative outcome of trade.
- A) True
  - B) False
204. Two people can benefit from trade if they both live in the same country but not if they live in different countries.
- A) True
  - B) False
205. The theory of comparative advantage concludes that people can produce more by specializing than by doing everything themselves.
- A) True
  - B) False
206. Greater emphasis on self-sufficiency and trading less with foreign countries would increase incomes and living standards in the United States.
- A) True
  - B) False
207. In the process of trading in free markets, firms and consumers benefit, but workers do not.
- A) True
  - B) False
208. Economic wealth is uncorrelated with the level of women's rights and political liberty in a country.
- A) True
  - B) False

209. America was so poor in past centuries that even George Washington caught malaria.
- A) True
  - B) False
210. Because of their low incomes, about a million people in the United States die from malaria each year.
- A) True
  - B) False
211. While economic growth does increase the quality of life, the trade-off is that life expectancy is now shorter than in the past.
- A) True
  - B) False
212. People in developing countries are more vulnerable to illness and disease than people in developed countries mainly because they lack the ability to pay for preventative interventions.
- A) True
  - B) False
213. People in wealthier economies tend to lead richer and more fulfilled lives.
- A) True
  - B) False
214. Understanding economic growth is one of the most important tasks of economics.
- A) True
  - B) False
215. South Korea is an example of a country that has adopted good institutions for promoting economic growth.
- A) True
  - B) False

216. For countries to be wealthy, they need lots of physical and human capital per worker, which, in turn, depends on a system of private property rights, political stability, a just legal system, honest government, and competitive and open markets.
- A) True  
B) False
217. If two countries are initially at the same level of development, the institution of well-functioning markets can allow one country to develop faster than the other.
- A) True  
B) False
218. The environment best suited for economic growth is one with well-functioning competitive markets, property rights, and creativity in its firms.
- A) True  
B) False
219. Monetary and fiscal policies are among a government's tools for mitigating economic fluctuations.
- A) True  
B) False
220. The Federal Reserve acted quickly and appropriately to diffuse the Great Depression.
- A) True  
B) False
221. During the Great Depression the national unemployment rate rose above 20%.
- A) True  
B) False
222. A period marked by falling wages, falling national output, and rising unemployment is called a recession.
- A) True  
B) False

223. Economies MUST experience both booms and busts. All economists can do is work to limit the extent of the economic fluctuations.  
A) True  
B) False
224. Monetary and fiscal policies have the potential to make a recession worse.  
A) True  
B) False
225. Monetary and fiscal policies have the potential to improve unemployment and GDP during a recession.  
A) True  
B) False
226. Modern economic understanding allows us to avoid economic booms and busts, although political constraints prevent the needed policies from being implemented.  
A) True  
B) False
227. High inflation in Zimbabwe in 2009 was a result of the Zimbabwean government's printing too much money.  
A) True  
B) False
228. When the government decreases the supply of money, there is an increase in the general level of prices.  
A) True  
B) False
229. Central banks can cause inflation.  
A) True  
B) False
230. In the long run, excess money printing by the government causes inflation and economic busts.  
A) True  
B) False

231. One of the drawbacks of inflation is that it creates a lot of uncertainty about prices.
- A) True
  - B) False
232. Inflation makes it more difficult to figure out the real value of goods.
- A) True
  - B) False
233. During the period of dramatic inflation in Zimbabwe, if you had 1 trillion Zimbabwean dollars, you still were not very rich.
- A) True
  - B) False
234. Inflation increases the value of money by increasing the purchasing power of money.
- A) True
  - B) False
235. If there is high inflation, individual households will be hurt but economic disruptions on the national level will not result.
- A) True
  - B) False
236. Most economists believe the Federal Reserve does more good than harm to the United States economy.
- A) True
  - B) False
237. The Federal Reserve's attempts to combat a recession and high unemployment could result in faster inflation.
- A) True
  - B) False

238. The Federal Reserve has a dual mandate to promote maximum employment and stable prices. This can be hard because attempts to reduce unemployment can cause more inflation.
- A) True
  - B) False
239. The study of economics increases your understanding of the distant past, present events, and future possibilities.
- A) True
  - B) False
240. Among other things, an understanding of economics can help you better manage your finances.
- A) True
  - B) False
241. One of the limitations of economics is that the principles apply only to the American economic system and not foreign economies.
- A) True
  - B) False
242. There are ten Big Ideas in Chapter 1. List four of them.
243. In his book *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith explained, “It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker, that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest.” Explain what Adam Smith meant by this. Be sure to tie your explanation to one or more of the Big Ideas in economics discussed in the text.
244. How do self-interested businesses benefit society?
245. Let's assume that your favorite musician (who sells platinum records and has sold-out concerts) is a great cook. He also makes splendid cakes and pies. He could sell the pies and cakes for \$30 each. Why doesn't he spend his whole day baking and cooking?
246. Define opportunity cost. What is the opportunity cost to you of attending college? What was your opportunity cost of coming to class today?

247. Why do airlines sometimes advertise last-minute airline ticket sales at low prices? What economic principle are they applying?
248. Using the thinking at the margin concept, explain a student's decision to wake up and attend an 8 AM class in the winter (the student is already registered for the class).
249. Why do you think economists generally support increased trade?
250. Wherein lies the power of trade?
251. Using the concepts of incentives and good institutions, explain how a country might achieve economic growth.
252. Many industrialized nations have been pumping trillions of dollars into their economies in the form of stimulus packages, tax rebates, and bailouts in order to stimulate additional consumer spending and business investment, and to ward off global recession. If a large portion of these funds are obtained through the printing of new money, explain whether or not this will help or hurt these economies in the long run.
253. Explain why central banking is a hard job.

## Answer Key

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. B
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. D
32. A
33. B
34. B
35. A
36. D
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. B
41. A
42. D
43. C
44. A

- 45. D
- 46. D
- 47. A
- 48. B
- 49. C
- 50. C
- 51. B
- 52. B
- 53. D
- 54. A
- 55. C
- 56. D
- 57. C
- 58. D
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. B
- 62. A
- 63. C
- 64. D
- 65. C
- 66. A
- 67. B
- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. C
- 72. B
- 73. D
- 74. B
- 75. D
- 76. B
- 77. D
- 78. C
- 79. C
- 80. A
- 81. A
- 82. B
- 83. C
- 84. B
- 85. A
- 86. B
- 87. C
- 88. B
- 89. B
- 90. D

- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. D
- 94. B
- 95. B
- 96. D
- 97. D
- 98. D
- 99. D
- 100. B
- 101. B
- 102. A
- 103. B
- 104. D
- 105. A
- 106. A
- 107. C
- 108. A
- 109. C
- 110. A
- 111. A
- 112. B
- 113. C
- 114. C
- 115. D
- 116. B
- 117. D
- 118. C
- 119. D
- 120. C
- 121. D
- 122. A
- 123. B
- 124. C
- 125. B
- 126. D
- 127. A
- 128. A
- 129. A
- 130. B
- 131. D
- 132. B
- 133. C
- 134. B
- 135. D
- 136. C

- 137. D
- 138. C
- 139. C
- 140. A
- 141. C
- 142. A
- 143. C
- 144. B
- 145. A
- 146. D
- 147. A
- 148. D
- 149. C
- 150. C
- 151. A
- 152. D
- 153. D
- 154. B
- 155. A
- 156. C
- 157. D
- 158. D
- 159. B
- 160. A
- 161. B
- 162. C
- 163. C
- 164. B
- 165. A
- 166. C
- 167. C
- 168. B
- 169. B
- 170. C
- 171. C
- 172. A
- 173. A
- 174. D
- 175. A
- 176. D
- 177. A
- 178. C
- 179. B
- 180. B
- 181. B
- 182. B

- 183. A
- 184. B
- 185. B
- 186. B
- 187. A
- 188. A
- 189. B
- 190. A
- 191. B
- 192. B
- 193. A
- 194. B
- 195. B
- 196. A
- 197. A
- 198. B
- 199. B
- 200. A
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- 202. A
- 203. B
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- 205. A
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- 207. B
- 208. B
- 209. A
- 210. B
- 211. B
- 212. A
- 213. A
- 214. A
- 215. A
- 216. A
- 217. A
- 218. A
- 219. A
- 220. B
- 221. A
- 222. A
- 223. A
- 224. A
- 225. A
- 226. B
- 227. A
- 228. B

229. A  
230. A  
231. A  
232. A  
233. A  
234. B  
235. B  
236. A  
237. A  
238. A  
239. A  
240. A  
241. B  
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