

Student: _____

1. The two general types of economic systems that exist today are:
 - A. market systems and capitalism.
 - B. socialism and central planning.
 - C. market systems and command systems.
 - D. laissez faire systems and pure command systems.

2. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of a command system?
 - A. private ownership of all capital.
 - B. central planning.
 - C. heavy reliance on markets.
 - D. wide-spread dispersion of economic power.

3. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of a market system?
 - A. public ownership of all capital.
 - B. central planning.
 - C. wide-spread private ownership of capital.
 - D. a circular flow of goods, resources, and money.

4. Examples of command economies are:

A. The United States and Japan.

B. Sweden and Norway.

C. Mexico and Brazil.

D. Cuba and North Korea.

5. Of the following countries, the one that best exhibits the characteristics of a market economy is:

A. Canada.

B. Cuba.

C. North Korea.

D. China.

6. The French term "laissez-faire" means:

A. "there is no free lunch."

B. "let it be."

C. "circular flow."

D. "public ownership."

7. An economic system:
- A. requires a grouping of private markets linked to one another.
 - B. is a particular set of institutional arrangements and a coordinating mechanism used to respond to the economizing problem.
 - C. requires some sort of centralized authority (such as government) to coordinate economic activity.
 - D. is a plan or scheme that allows a firm to make money at some other firm's expense.
8. The term *laissez faire* suggests that:
- A. land and other natural resources should be privately owned, but capital should be publicly owned.
 - B. land and other natural resources should be publicly owned, but capital equipment should be privately owned.
 - C. government should not interfere with the operation of the economy.
 - D. government action is necessary if the economy is to achieve full employment and full production.
9. Economic scarcity:
- A. is peculiar to the United States economy.
 - B. applies to all economies.
 - C. is peculiar to command systems.
 - D. is peculiar to market systems.

10. Economic systems differ according to what two main characteristics?

- A. Who owns the factors of production, and the methods used to coordinate economic activity.
- B. The technology used in production, and the quantity and quality of natural resources.
- C. How goods are produced, and who gets them.
- D. The political system in place, and the degree of scarcity facing the economy.

11. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the market system?

- A. private property.
- B. freedom of enterprise.
- C. government ownership of the major industries.
- D. competition in product and resource markets.

12. Which of the following is a fundamental characteristic of the market system?

- A. property rights.
- B. central planning by government.
- C. unselfish behavior.
- D. government-set wages and prices.

13. Copyrights and trademarks are examples of:

- A. capital goods.
- B. human capital.
- C. property rights.
- D. public goods.

14. The pursuit of self-interest:

- A. is highly detrimental to the market system.
- B. means the same as "selfishness."
- C. is reflected in the behavior of firms, but not in the behavior of consumers.
- D. gives direction to the market system.

15. The regulatory mechanism of the market system is:

- A. self-interest.
- B. private property.
- C. competition.
- D. specialization.

16. Broadly defined, competition involves:

- A. private property and freedom of expression.
- B. independently acting buyers and sellers and freedom to enter or leave markets.
- C. increasing opportunity costs and diminishing marginal utility.
- D. capital goods and division of labor.

17. Competition means that:

- A. sellers can manipulate market price by causing product scarcities.
- B. there are independently-acting buyers and sellers in each market.
- C. a product can be purchased at a number of different prices.
- D. there is more than one seller in a market.

18. Well-defined property rights:

- A. discourage investment and growth.
- B. discourage hard work.
- C. impede exchange.
- D. encourage owners to maintain or improve their property.

19. The division of labor means that:

- A. labor markets are geographically segmented.
- B. unskilled workers outnumber skilled workers.
- C. workers specialize in various production tasks.
- D. each worker performs a large number of tasks.

20. Specialization in production is important primarily because it:

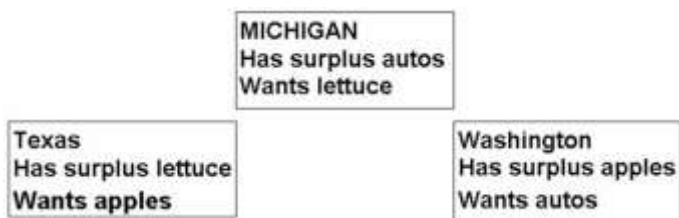
- A. results in greater total output.
- B. allows society to avoid the coincidence-of-wants problem.
- C. allows society to trade by barter.
- D. allows society to have fewer capital goods.

21. Specialization—the division of labor—enhances productivity and efficiency by:

- A. allowing workers to take advantage of existing differences in their abilities and skills.
- B. avoiding the time loss involved in shifting from one production task to another.
- C. allowing workers to develop skills by working on one, or a limited number, of tasks.
- D. all of these means.

22. Specialization in production is economically beneficial primarily because it:

- A. allows everyone to have a job which they like.
- B. permits the production of a larger output with fixed amounts of resources.
- C. facilitates trade by bartering.
- D. guarantees full employment.



23. On the basis of the above information it can be said that:

- A. no coincidence of wants exists between any two states.
- B. a coincidence of wants exists between Michigan and Washington.
- C. a coincidence of wants exists between Texas and Washington.
- D. a coincidence of wants exists between Michigan and Texas.

24. On the basis of the above information and assuming trade occurs between the three states we can expect:

- A. Washington to exchange apples with Texas and receive money in return.
- B. Washington to exchange apples with Michigan and receive money in return.
- C. Texas to exchange lettuce with Michigan and receive autos in return.
- D. Texas to trade lettuce directly for Washington apples.

25. Given the above information and assuming trade occurs between the three states we can expect:

- A. that there is no means by which Michigan can obtain lettuce while specializing in the production of autos.
- B. that money will not be needed to accomplish the desired exchanges.
- C. money to flow counterclockwise from Michigan to Texas to Washington.
- D. money to flow clockwise from Michigan to Washington to Texas.

26. Barter:

- A. is the major means of exchange in centrally planned economies.
- B. accounts for over 30 percent of the dollar volume of all exchange in the U.S. economy.
- C. entails the exchange of goods for goods.
- D. is used to circumvent the problem of a lack of coincidence of wants among potential buyers and sellers.

27. The coincidence-of-wants problem associated with barter refers to the fact that:

- A. for exchange to occur each seller must have a product that some buyer wants.
- B. money must be used as a medium of exchange or trade will never occur.
- C. specialization is restricted by the size or scope of a market.
- D. buyers in resource markets and sellers in product markets can never engage in exchange.

28. The use of money contributes to economic efficiency because:

- A. governmental direction of the production and distribution of output can be avoided by using money.
- B. roundabout production could not occur without the availability of money.
- C. it is necessary for the creation of capital goods.
- D. it promotes specialization by overcoming the problems with barter.

29. Which of the following is one of the Five Fundamental Questions?

- A. Which products will be in scarce supply and which in excess supply?
- B. Who should appoint the head of the central bank?
- C. How much should the society save?
- D. What goods and services will be produced?

30. Which of the following is *not* an economic cost?

- A. wages.
- B. rents.
- C. economic profits.
- D. normal profits.

31. If competitive industry Z is making substantial economic profit, output will:

- A. fall in industry Z, and firms will likely leave the market.
- B. fall in all industries except industry Z.
- C. expand in industry Z, as more resources will move to that industry.
- D. expand in industry Z, but no new firms will enter the market.

32. From society's point of view the economic function of profits and losses is to:

- A. promote the equal distribution of real assets and wealth.
- B. achieve full employment and price level stability.
- C. contribute to a more equal distribution of income.
- D. reallocate resources from less desired to more desired uses.

33. In a market economy a significant change in consumers' desire for product X will:

- A. alter the profits or losses received by certain firms.
- B. cause a reallocation of scarce resources.
- C. cause some industries to expand and others to contract.
- D. do all of these.

34. Economic profits in an industry suggest the industry:

- A. can earn more profits by increasing product price.
- B. should be larger to better satisfy consumers' desire for the product.
- C. has excess production capacity.
- D. is the size that consumers want it to be.

35. Economic profits and losses:

- A. are both considered by economists to be a part of production costs.
- B. are essential to the reallocation of resources from less desired goods to more desired goods.
- C. have no influence on the composition of the domestic output.
- D. equalize the distribution of income in the long run.

36. If consumer desire for product X increases, all of the following will occur *except*.

- A. an increase in the profits of industry X.
- B. an increase in the quantity of resources employed by industry X.
- C. an increase in the output of industry X.
- D. a decrease in the quantity of resources employed in industry X.

37. An increase in consumer desire for strawberries is most likely to:

- A. increase the number of strawberry pickers needed by farmers.
- B. reduce the supply of strawberries.
- C. reduce the number of people willing to pick strawberries.
- D. reduce the need for strawberry pickers.

38. If competitive industry Y is incurring substantial losses, output will:

- A. expand as resources move toward industry Y.
- B. contract as resources move toward industry Y.
- C. contract as resources move away from industry Y.
- D. expand as resources move away from industry Y.

39. The economic function of profits and losses is to:

- A. bring about a more equal distribution of income.
- B. signal that resources should be reallocated.
- C. eliminate small firms and reduce competition.
- D. tell government which industries need to be subsidized.

40. In a competitive economy prices:

- A. influence consumers in their purchases of goods and services.
- B. influence businesses in their purchases of economic resources.
- C. influence workers in making occupational choices.
- D. do all of these.

41. If a competitive industry is neither expanding nor contracting, we would expect:

- A. total revenue to be zero.
- B. economic profits to be zero.
- C. total opportunity cost to be zero.
- D. more resources to flow to that industry.

42. Suppose industry A is realizing substantial economic profit. Which of the following best describes what will happen in this competitive market?

- A. Firms will leave the industry and output will fall.
- B. Firms will enter the industry and output will fall.
- C. Firms will leave the industry and output will rise.
- D. Firms will enter the industry and output will rise.

43. The competitive market system:

- A. encourages innovation because government provides tax breaks and subsidies to those who develop new products or new productive techniques.
- B. discourages innovation because it is difficult to acquire additional capital in the form of new machinery and equipment.
- C. discourages innovation because firms want to get all the profits possible from existing machinery and equipment.
- D. encourages innovation because successful innovators are rewarded with economic profits.

44. In a market economy the distribution of output will be determined primarily by:

- A. consumer needs and preferences.
- B. the quantities and prices of the resources that households supply.
- C. government regulations that provide a minimum income for all.
- D. a social consensus as to what distribution of income is most equitable.

45. The most efficient combination of resources in producing any output is the combination that:

- A. comes closest to using the same quantities of land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- B. can be obtained for the smallest money outlay.
- C. uses the smallest total quantity of all resources.
- D. conserves most on the use of labor.

Answer the next question(s) using the following data which show all available techniques for producing 20 units of a particular commodity:

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Possible production techniques</u>				
	<u>prices</u>	<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>	<u>#3</u>	<u>#4</u>	<u>#5</u>
Land	\$4	2	4	2	4	4
Labor	3	1	2	4	1	3
Capital	3	5	2	3	1	2
Entrepreneurial ability	2	3	1	1	4	1

46. Refer to the above data. In view of the indicated resource prices, the economically most efficient production technique(s) is (are) technique(s):

- A. #1.
- B. #2 and #4.
- C. #3.
- D. #1 and #3.

47. Refer to the above data. Assuming that the firm is motivated by self-interest and that the 20 units which can be produced with each technique can be sold for \$2 per unit, the firm will:

- A. realize an economic profit of \$10.
- B. realize an economic profit of \$4.
- C. not earn any economic profit.
- D. close down rather than incur a loss by producing.

48. Refer to the above data. If a new production technique is developed that enables a firm to produce 20 units of output with 3 units of land, 3 of labor, 1 of capital, and 2 of entrepreneurial ability, this technique would:

- A. not be adopted because, although it reduces production costs, it does not increase profit.
- B. be adopted because it would lower production costs and increase economic profit.
- C. not be adopted because it entails higher production costs than other available techniques.
- D. be adopted, even though economic profits would be reduced slightly.

Answer the next question(s) on the basis of the following information: Suppose 30 units of product A can be produced by employing just labor and capital in the four ways shown below. Assume the prices of labor and capital are \$2 and \$3 respectively.

	Production techniques:			
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Labor	4	3	2	5
Capital	2	3	5	1

49. Refer to the above information. Which technique is economically most efficient in producing A?

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

50. Refer to the above information. If the price of product A is \$.50, the firm will realize:

- A. an economic profit of \$4.
- B. an economic profit of \$2.
- C. an economic profit of \$6.
- D. a loss of \$3.

51. In a competitive market economy firms will select the least-cost production technique because:

- A. such choices will result in the full employment of available resources.
- B. to do so will maximize the firms' profits.
- C. this will prevent new firms from entering the industry.
- D. "dollar voting" by consumers mandates such a choice.

52. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "What will be produced?" is essentially:

- A. "Goods and services that are profitable."
- B. "Low cost goods and services."
- C. "Goods and service that can be produced using large amounts of capital."
- D. "Goods and services that possess lasting value."

53. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the goods and services be produced?" is essentially:
- A. "With as much machinery as possible."
 - B. "Using the latest technology."
 - C. "By exploiting labor."
 - D. "At least-cost production."
54. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "Who will get the goods and services?" is essentially:
- A. "Those willing and able to pay for them."
 - B. "Those who physically produced them."
 - C. "Those who most need them."
 - D. "Those who get utility from them."
55. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the system accommodate change?" is essentially:
- A. "Through government leadership and direction."
 - B. "Through the guiding function of prices and the incentive function of profits."
 - C. "Through training and retraining programs."
 - D. "Through random trial and error."

56. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the system promote progress?" is essentially:

- A. "Through government funded research programs."
- B. "Through the redistribution of income to promote greater equality."
- C. "Through training and retraining programs."
- D. "Through the profit potential that encourages development of new technology."

57. The advent of DVDs threatens to eventually demolish the market for videocassettes. This is an example of:

- A. creative destruction.
- B. derived demand.
- C. capital accumulation.
- D. the difference between normal and economic profits.

58. Consumer sovereignty refers to the:

- A. fact that resource prices are higher than product prices in capitalistic economies.
- B. idea that the pursuit of self-interest is in the public interest.
- C. idea that the decisions of producers and resource suppliers with respect to the kinds and amounts of goods produced must be appropriate to consumer demands.
- D. fact that a Federal agency exists to protect consumers from harmful and defective products.

59. The dollar votes of consumers ultimately determine the composition of output and the allocation of resources in a market economy. This statement best describes the concept of:

- A. derived demand.
- B. consumer sovereignty.
- C. the invisible hand.
- D. market failure.

60. Which of the following best describes the invisible-hand concept?

- A. The desires of resource suppliers and producers to further their own self-interest will automatically further the public interest.
- B. The nonsubstitutability of resources creates a conflict between private and public interests and calls for government intervention.
- C. The market system is the best system for overcoming the scarce resources-unlimited wants problem.
- D. Central direction by the government will improve resource allocation in a capitalistic economy.

61. The invisible hand refers to the:

- A. fact that the U.S. tax system redistributes income from rich to poor.
- B. notion that, under competition, decisions motivated by self-interest promote the social interest.
- C. tendency of monopolistic sellers to raise prices above competitive levels.
- D. fact that government controls the functioning of the market system.

62. The invisible-hand concept suggests that:

- A. market failures imply the need for a national economic plan.
- B. big businesses are inherently more efficient than small businesses.
- C. the competitiveness of a capitalistic market economy invariably diminishes over time.
- D. assuming competition, private and public interests will coincide.

63. The invisible-hand concept suggests that:

- A. changes in product demands are only randomly reflected in changes in the demands for resources.
- B. profit maximization is inconsistent with an efficient allocation of resources.
- C. government action is necessary to correct for market failures.
- D. when firms maximize their profits, society's output will also be maximized.

64. Two major virtues of the market system are that it:

- A. allocates resources efficiently and allows economic freedom.
- B. results in an equitable personal distribution of income and always maintains full employment.
- C. results in price level stability and a fair personal distribution of income.
- D. eliminates discrimination and minimizes environmental pollution.

65. The market system:

- A. produces considerable inefficiency in the use of scarce resources.
- B. effectively harnesses the incentives of workers and entrepreneurs.
- C. is inconsistent with freedom of choice in the long run.
- D. has slowly lost ground to emerging command systems.

66. The coordination problem in the centrally planned economies refers to the idea that:

- A. planners had to direct required inputs to each enterprise.
- B. the price level and the level of employment were inversely related.
- C. the immediate effect of more investment was less consumption.
- D. exports had to be equal to imports for a central plan to work.

67. "Under central planning, some group has to decide how to get the necessary inputs produced in the right amounts and delivered to the right places at the right time. This is a nearly impossible task without markets and profits." This quotation best identifies the:

- A. incentive problem under central planning.
- B. coordination problem under central planning.
- C. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
- D. resource overcommitment problem under communism.

68. "Because the outputs of many industries are the inputs to other industries, the failure of any single industry to fulfill the output quantities specified in the central plan caused a chain-reaction of adverse repercussions on production." This quotation best identifies the:
- A. incentive problem under central planning.
 - B. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
 - C. resource overcommitment problem under communism.
 - D. coordination problem under central planning.
69. The incentive problem under communist central planning refers to the idea that:
- A. planners had to direct required inputs to each enterprise.
 - B. workers, managers, and entrepreneurs could not personally gain by responding to shortages or surpluses or by introducing new and improved products.
 - C. the immediate effect of more investment was less consumption.
 - D. exports had to be equal to imports for a central plan to work.
70. Suppose that an individual sees a tremendous opportunity to produce and sell a new product, but dismisses the idea because there is no way to exploit this opportunity for personal gain. This situation best identifies the:
- A. coordination problem under communist central planning.
 - B. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
 - C. asymmetric information problem under communism.
 - D. incentive problem under communist central planning.

71. Shortages and unmet demand provide opportunities for individuals and firms to profit under capitalism, but they present no such opportunities under central planning. This reality represents central planning's:

- A. incentive problem.
- B. coordination problem.
- C. paradox of value.
- D. X-efficiency problem.

72. Innovation lagged in the centrally planned economies because:

- A. there was too much domestic business competition.
- B. there was too much competition from foreign firms.
- C. enterprises resisted innovation in fear that their production targets would be raised.
- D. exports had to equal imports for the plan to work.

73. The fact that the major indicator of enterprise success in the Soviet Union and prereform China was the quantity of output implied that:

- A. product quality was neglected.
- B. production costs were minimized.
- C. product-mix met consumer needs.
- D. technological advance was too rapid.

74. Enterprise managers and workers in the Soviet Union often resisted innovations in production methods because:

- A. production targets were often increased when innovation occurred.
- B. there was a chronic shortage of computers.
- C. workers could not be reallocated geographically.
- D. innovations ordinarily increased dependence on world markets.

75. The failure of Soviet central planning was reflected in:

- A. a declining growth rate.
- B. poor quality goods.
- C. the failure to provide promised consumer goods.
- D. all of these.

76. If products were in short or surplus supply in the Soviet Union:

- A. price and profit signals eliminated those shortages and surpluses.
- B. price and profit signals intensified those shortages and surpluses.
- C. producers would not react because no price or profit signals occurred.
- D. the planners would immediately adjust production to achieve equilibrium.

77. The simple circular flow model shows that:

- A. households are on the buying side of both product and resource markets.
- B. businesses are on the selling side of both product and resource markets.
- C. households are on the selling side of the resource market and on the buying side of the product market.
- D. businesses are on the buying side of the product market and on the selling side of the resource market.

78. The two basic markets shown by the simple circular flow model are:

- A. capital goods and consumer goods.
- B. free and controlled.
- C. product and resource.
- D. household and business.

79. In the resource market:

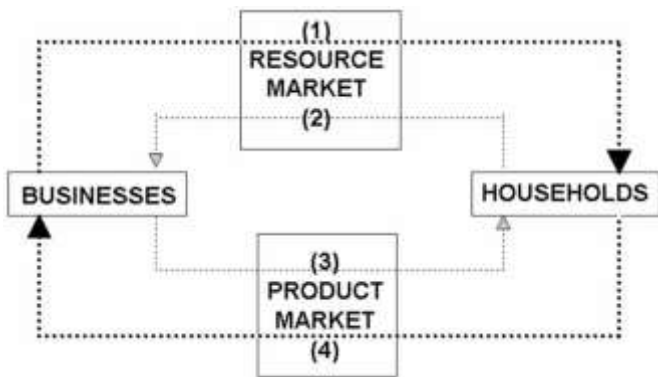
- A. businesses borrow financial capital from households.
- B. businesses sell services to households.
- C. households sell resources to businesses.
- D. firms sell raw materials to households.

80. Which of the following is a limitation of the simple circular flow model?

- A. product markets are ignored.
- B. resource markets are ignored.
- C. the determination of product and resource prices is not explained.
- D. households are included, but not businesses.

81. In the simple circular flow model:

- A. households are buyers of resources.
- B. businesses are sellers of final products.
- C. households are sellers of final products.
- D. there are real flows of goods, services, and resources, but not money flows.



82. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (1) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

83. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (2) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

84. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (3) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

85. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (4) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

86. In terms of the circular flow diagram, households make expenditures in the _____ market and receive income through the _____ market.

- A. product; financial
- B. resource; product
- C. product; resource
- D. capital; product

87. In terms of the circular flow diagram, businesses obtain revenue through the _____ market and make expenditures in the _____ market.

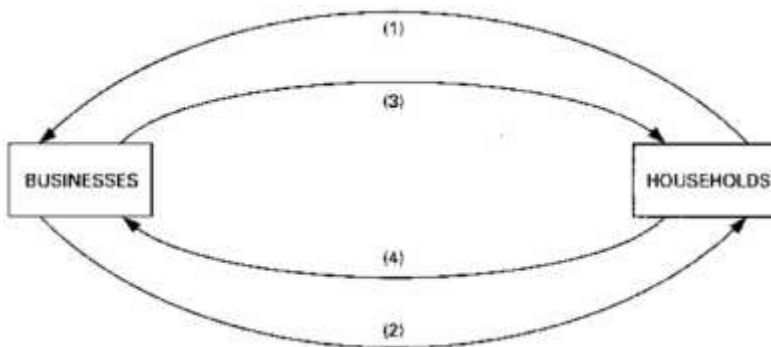
- A. product; financial
- B. resource; product
- C. product; resource
- D. capital; product

88. Households and businesses are:

- A. both buyers in the resource market.
- B. both sellers in the product market.
- C. sellers in the resource and product markets respectively.
- D. sellers in the product and resource markets respectively.

89. In the circular flow model:

- A. households sell resources to firms.
- B. households receive income through the product market.
- C. households spend income in the resource market.
- D. businesses neither buy nor sell resources.



90. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (1) and (2) represent:

- A. goods and resources respectively.
- B. money incomes and output respectively.
- C. output and money incomes respectively.
- D. resources and goods respectively.

91. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (3) and (4) represent:

- A. goods and services respectively.
- B. incomes and consumer expenditures respectively.
- C. resources and goods respectively.
- D. consumer expenditures and income respectively.

92. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (1) and (3) are associated with:

- A. the money market.
- B. the resource market.
- C. the product market.
- D. international trade.

93. (Consider This) According to Dallas Federal Reserve economist W. Michael Cox, taken to its extreme, the logic of "buying American" implies that:

- A. we should buy everything from abroad.
- B. people should only consume what they can produce themselves.
- C. consumers should only buy goods from other states.
- D. the best quality goods are found in the United States.

94. (Consider This) In 1975 McDonald's introduced its Egg McMuffin breakfast sandwich, which remains popular and profitable today. This longevity illustrates the idea of:

- A. opportunity cost.
- B. upsloping supply.
- C. consumer sovereignty.
- D. specialization.

95. (Consider This) In 1996 McDonald's introduced its Arch Deluxe hamburger, which failed to catch on with the public and was subsequently dropped from the menu. This failure illustrates the idea of:

- A. consumer sovereignty.
- B. technological change.
- C. downsloping demand.
- D. specialization.

96. (Last Word) According to economist Donald Boudreaux, the world's tens of billions of individual resources get arranged productively:

- A. because government has become highly effective at central planning.
- B. because private property encourages people to consider the alternative uses of their resources and select those that provide the most rewards.
- C. because people tend to be creative and orderly.
- D. through random trial and error.

97. (Last Word) According to economist Donald Boudreaux:

- A. private property eliminates the possibility that resource arrangements will be random.
- B. the market system threatens to do irreparable harm to the world's ecosystem.
- C. arranging resources under the market system is much like shuffling a deck of cards.
- D. the market system works wondrously for advanced industrial nations but not for developing nations.

98. Market economies use capital goods because they improve productive efficiency.

True False

99. Money functions as a medium of exchange in permitting the ready comparison of the relative worth of heterogeneous products.

True False

100. Consumer sovereignty means that legislation now protects the rights of consumers to dispose of their incomes as they see fit.

True False

101. Programs by state governments to keep milk prices higher than market-determined prices to protect family dairy farms from bankruptcy promote the efficient allocation of resources.

True False

102. Specialization may expand total output even though the individuals involved may have identical abilities.

True False

103. The wants of consumers are expressed in the product market with "dollar votes".

True False

104. Costs can be defined as total payments made to workers, land owners, and capital suppliers *less* payments to the entrepreneur for organizing and combining the other resources used to produce a good.

True False

105. Continued losses in an industry will cause some firms to reduce output or eventually leave the industry.

True False

106. The guiding function of prices tends to keep resources flowing toward their most highly valued uses.

True False

107. The invisible hand refers to the many indirect controls that the Federal government imposes in a market system.

True False

108. Central planning in the Soviet Union and prereform China emphasized the expansion of the production of consumer goods to raise the domestic standard of living.

True False

109. Central planning is plagued with a coordination problem and an incentive problem.

True False

2 Key

1. The two general types of economic systems that exist today are:

- A. market systems and capitalism.
- B. socialism and central planning.
- C. market systems and command systems.
- D. laissez faire systems and pure command systems.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #1

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Fact

2. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of a command system?

- A. private ownership of all capital.
- B. central planning.
- C. heavy reliance on markets.
- D. wide-spread dispersion of economic power.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #2

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

3. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of a market system?

- A. public ownership of all capital.
- B. central planning.
- C. wide-spread private ownership of capital.
- D. a circular flow of goods, resources, and money.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #3

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

4. Examples of command economies are:

- A. The United States and Japan.
- B. Sweden and Norway.
- C. Mexico and Brazil.
- D. Cuba and North Korea.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #4

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Application of Concept

5. Of the following countries, the one that best exhibits the characteristics of a market economy is:

- A. Canada.
- B. Cuba.
- C. North Korea.
- D. China.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #5

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Application of Concept

6. The French term "laissez-faire" means:

- A. "there is no free lunch."
- B. "let it be."
- C. "circular flow."
- D. "public ownership."

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #6

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

7. An economic system:
- A. requires a grouping of private markets linked to one another.
 - B. is a particular set of institutional arrangements and a coordinating mechanism used to respond to the economizing problem.
 - C. requires some sort of centralized authority (such as government) to coordinate economic activity.
 - D. is a plan or scheme that allows a firm to make money at some other firm's expense.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #7

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

8. The term laissez faire suggests that:
- A. land and other natural resources should be privately owned, but capital should be publicly owned.
 - B. land and other natural resources should be publicly owned, but capital equipment should be privately owned.
 - C. government should not interfere with the operation of the economy.
 - D. government action is necessary if the economy is to achieve full employment and full production.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #8

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

9. Economic scarcity:

- A. is peculiar to the United States economy.
- B.** applies to all economies.
- C. is peculiar to command systems.
- D. is peculiar to market systems.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #9

Microeconomics Page: 29

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

10. Economic systems differ according to what two main characteristics?

- A.** Who owns the factors of production, and the methods used to coordinate economic activity.
- B. The technology used in production, and the quantity and quality of natural resources.
- C. How goods are produced, and who gets them.
- D. The political system in place, and the degree of scarcity facing the economy.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #10

Microeconomics Page: 29

Status: New

Topic: 1

Type: Definition

11. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the market system?

- A. private property.
- B. freedom of enterprise.
- C. government ownership of the major industries.
- D. competition in product and resource markets.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #11

Microeconomics Page: 29

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

12. Which of the following is a fundamental characteristic of the market system?

- A. property rights.
- B. central planning by government.
- C. unselfish behavior.
- D. government-set wages and prices.

Economics Page: 29

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 29

McConnell - Chapter 002 #12

Microeconomics Page: 29

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

13. Copyrights and trademarks are examples of:

- A. capital goods.
- B. human capital.
- C. property rights.
- D. public goods.

Economics Page: 30

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 30

McConnell - Chapter 002 #13

Microeconomics Page: 30

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Application of Concept

14. The pursuit of self-interest:

- A. is highly detrimental to the market system.
- B. means the same as "selfishness."
- C. is reflected in the behavior of firms, but not in the behavior of consumers.
- D. gives direction to the market system.

Economics Page: 30

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 30

McConnell - Chapter 002 #14

Microeconomics Page: 30

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Application of Concept

15. The regulatory mechanism of the market system is:

- A. self-interest.
- B. private property.
- C. competition.
- D. specialization.

Economics Page: 31

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 31

McConnell - Chapter 002 #15

Microeconomics Page: 31

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Application of Concept

16. Broadly defined, competition involves:

- A. private property and freedom of expression.
- B. independently acting buyers and sellers and freedom to enter or leave markets.
- C. increasing opportunity costs and diminishing marginal utility.
- D. capital goods and division of labor.

Economics Page: 31

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 31

McConnell - Chapter 002 #16

Microeconomics Page: 31

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

17. Competition means that:

- A. sellers can manipulate market price by causing product scarcities.
- B. there are independently-acting buyers and sellers in each market.
- C. a product can be purchased at a number of different prices.
- D. there is more than one seller in a market.

Economics Page: 31

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 31

McConnell - Chapter 002 #17

Microeconomics Page: 31

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

18. Well-defined property rights:

- A. discourage investment and growth.
- B. discourage hard work.
- C. impede exchange.
- D. encourage owners to maintain or improve their property.

Economics Page: 30

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 30

McConnell - Chapter 002 #18

Microeconomics Page: 30

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Application of Concept

19. The division of labor means that:

- A. labor markets are geographically segmented.
- B. unskilled workers outnumber skilled workers.
- C. workers specialize in various production tasks.
- D. each worker performs a large number of tasks.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

McConnell - Chapter 002 #19

Microeconomics Page: 32

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

20. Specialization in production is important primarily because it:

- A. results in greater total output.
- B. allows society to avoid the coincidence-of-wants problem.
- C. allows society to trade by barter.
- D. allows society to have fewer capital goods.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

McConnell - Chapter 002 #20

Microeconomics Page: 32

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

21. Specialization—the division of labor—enhances productivity and efficiency by:
- A. allowing workers to take advantage of existing differences in their abilities and skills.
 - B. avoiding the time loss involved in shifting from one production task to another.
 - C. allowing workers to develop skills by working on one, or a limited number, of tasks.
 - D. all of these means.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

McConnell - Chapter 002 #21

Microeconomics Page: 32

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition

22. Specialization in production is economically beneficial primarily because it:
- A. allows everyone to have a job which they like.
 - B. permits the production of a larger output with fixed amounts of resources.
 - C. facilitates trade by bartering.
 - D. guarantees full employment.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

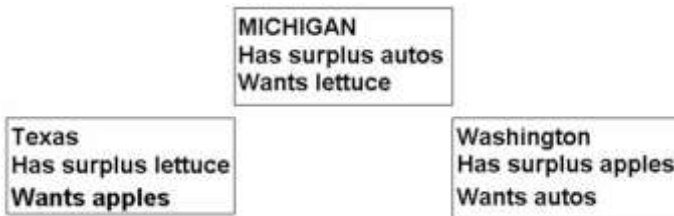
McConnell - Chapter 002 #22

Microeconomics Page: 32

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Definition



McConnell - Chapter 002

23. On the basis of the above information it can be said that:

- A. no coincidence of wants exists between any two states.
- B. a coincidence of wants exists between Michigan and Washington.
- C. a coincidence of wants exists between Texas and Washington.
- D. a coincidence of wants exists between Michigan and Texas.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

McConnell - Chapter 002 #23

Microeconomics Page: 32

Status: New

Topic: 2

Type: Application of Concept

24. On the basis of the above information and assuming trade occurs between the three states we can expect:

- A. Washington to exchange apples with Texas and receive money in return.
- B. Washington to exchange apples with Michigan and receive money in return.
- C. Texas to exchange lettuce with Michigan and receive autos in return.
- D. Texas to trade lettuce directly for Washington apples.

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

25. Given the above information and assuming trade occurs between the three states we can expect:

- A. that there is no means by which Michigan can obtain lettuce while specializing in the production of autos.
- B. that money will not be needed to accomplish the desired exchanges.
- C. money to flow counterclockwise from Michigan to Texas to Washington.
- D. money to flow clockwise from Michigan to Washington to Texas.

26. Barter:

- A. is the major means of exchange in centrally planned economies.
- B. accounts for over 30 percent of the dollar volume of all exchange in the U.S. economy.
- C. entails the exchange of goods for goods.
- D. is used to circumvent the problem of a lack of coincidence of wants among potential buyers and sellers.

27. The coincidence-of-wants problem associated with barter refers to the fact that:

- A. for exchange to occur each seller must have a product that some buyer wants.
- B. money must be used as a medium of exchange or trade will never occur.
- C. specialization is restricted by the size or scope of a market.
- D. buyers in resource markets and sellers in product markets can never engage in exchange.

28. The use of money contributes to economic efficiency because:

- A. governmental direction of the production and distribution of output can be avoided by using money.
- B. roundabout production could not occur without the availability of money.
- C. it is necessary for the creation of capital goods.
- D. it promotes specialization by overcoming the problems with barter.

29. Which of the following is one of the Five Fundamental Questions?
- A. Which products will be in scarce supply and which in excess supply?
 - B. Who should appoint the head of the central bank?
 - C. How much should the society save?
 - D. What goods and services will be produced?

30. Which of the following is *not* an economic cost?
- A. wages.
 - B. rents.
 - C. economic profits.
 - D. normal profits.

31. If competitive industry Z is making substantial economic profit, output will:
- A. fall in industry Z, and firms will likely leave the market.
 - B. fall in all industries except industry Z.
 - C. expand in industry Z, as more resources will move to that industry.
 - D. expand in industry Z, but no new firms will enter the market.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #31

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

32. From society's point of view the economic function of profits and losses is to:
- A. promote the equal distribution of real assets and wealth.
 - B. achieve full employment and price level stability.
 - C. contribute to a more equal distribution of income.
 - D. reallocate resources from less desired to more desired uses.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #32

Microeconomics Page: 34

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

33. In a market economy a significant change in consumers' desire for product X will:
- A. alter the profits or losses received by certain firms.
 - B. cause a reallocation of scarce resources.
 - C. cause some industries to expand and others to contract.
 - D. do all of these.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #33

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

34. Economic profits in an industry suggest the industry:
- A. can earn more profits by increasing product price.
 - B. should be larger to better satisfy consumers' desire for the product.
 - C. has excess production capacity.
 - D. is the size that consumers want it to be.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #34

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

35. Economic profits and losses:

- A. are both considered by economists to be a part of production costs.
- B. are essential to the reallocation of resources from less desired goods to more desired goods.
- C. have no influence on the composition of the domestic output.
- D. equalize the distribution of income in the long run.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #35

Microeconomics Page: 34

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

36. If consumer desire for product X increases, all of the following will occur *except*.

- A. an increase in the profits of industry X.
- B. an increase in the quantity of resources employed by industry X.
- C. an increase in the output of industry X.
- D. a decrease in the quantity of resources employed in industry X.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #36

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

37. An increase in consumer desire for strawberries is most likely to:

- A. increase the number of strawberry pickers needed by farmers.
- B. reduce the supply of strawberries.
- C. reduce the number of people willing to pick strawberries.
- D. reduce the need for strawberry pickers.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #37

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

38. If competitive industry Y is incurring substantial losses, output will:

- A. expand as resources move toward industry Y.
- B. contract as resources move toward industry Y.
- C. contract as resources move away from industry Y.
- D. expand as resources move away from industry Y.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #38

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

39. The economic function of profits and losses is to:
- A. bring about a more equal distribution of income.
 - B.** signal that resources should be reallocated.
 - C. eliminate small firms and reduce competition.
 - D. tell government which industries need to be subsidized.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #39

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Definition

40. In a competitive economy prices:
- A. influence consumers in their purchases of goods and services.
 - B. influence businesses in their purchases of economic resources.
 - C. influence workers in making occupational choices.
 - D.** do all of these.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #40

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

41. If a competitive industry is neither expanding nor contracting, we would expect:
- A. total revenue to be zero.
 - B. economic profits to be zero.
 - C. total opportunity cost to be zero.
 - D. more resources to flow to that industry.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #41

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

42. Suppose industry A is realizing substantial economic profit. Which of the following best describes what will happen in this competitive market?
- A. Firms will leave the industry and output will fall.
 - B. Firms will enter the industry and output will fall.
 - C. Firms will leave the industry and output will rise.
 - D. Firms will enter the industry and output will rise.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #42

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

43. The competitive market system:
- A. encourages innovation because government provides tax breaks and subsidies to those who develop new products or new productive techniques.
 - B. discourages innovation because it is difficult to acquire additional capital in the form of new machinery and equipment.
 - C. discourages innovation because firms want to get all the profits possible from existing machinery and equipment.
 - D. encourages innovation because successful innovators are rewarded with economic profits.

Economics Page: 36

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 36

McConnell - Chapter 002 #43

Microeconomics Page: 36

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

44. In a market economy the distribution of output will be determined primarily by:
- A. consumer needs and preferences.
 - B. the quantities and prices of the resources that households supply.
 - C. government regulations that provide a minimum income for all.
 - D. a social consensus as to what distribution of income is most equitable.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #44

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

45. The most efficient combination of resources in producing any output is the combination that:
- A. comes closest to using the same quantities of land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
 - B. can be obtained for the smallest money outlay.**
 - C. uses the smallest total quantity of all resources.
 - D. conserves most on the use of labor.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #45

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Definition

Answer the next question(s) using the following data which show all available techniques for producing 20 units of a particular commodity:

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Resource prices</u>	<u>Possible production techniques</u>				
		<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>	<u>#3</u>	<u>#4</u>	<u>#5</u>
Land	\$4	2	4	2	4	4
Labor	3	1	2	4	1	3
Capital	3	5	2	3	1	2
Entrepreneurial ability	2	3	1	1	4	1

McConnell - Chapter 002

46. Refer to the above data. In view of the indicated resource prices, the economically most efficient production technique(s) is (are) technique(s):

- A. #1.
- B. #2 and #4.
- C. #3.
- D. #1 and #3.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #46

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Table

47. Refer to the above data. Assuming that the firm is motivated by self-interest and that the 20 units which can be produced with each technique can be sold for \$2 per unit, the firm will:

- A. realize an economic profit of \$10.
- B. realize an economic profit of \$4.
- C. not earn any economic profit.
- D. close down rather than incur a loss by producing.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #47

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Table

48. Refer to the above data. If a new production technique is developed that enables a firm to produce 20 units of output with 3 units of land, 3 of labor, 1 of capital, and 2 of entrepreneurial ability, this technique would:
- A. not be adopted because, although it reduces production costs, it does not increase profit.
 - B. be adopted because it would lower production costs and increase economic profit.**
 - C. not be adopted because it entails higher production costs than other available techniques.
 - D. be adopted, even though economic profits would be reduced slightly.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #48

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Table

Answer the next question(s) on the basis of the following information: Suppose 30 units of product A can be produced by employing just labor and capital in the four ways shown below. Assume the prices of labor and capital are \$2 and \$3 respectively.

	Production techniques:			
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Labor	4	3	2	5
Capital	2	3	5	1

McConnell - Chapter 002

49. Refer to the above information. Which technique is economically most efficient in producing A?

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #49

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Table

50. Refer to the above information. If the price of product A is \$.50, the firm will realize:

A. an economic profit of \$4.

B. an economic profit of \$2.

C. an economic profit of \$6.

D. a loss of \$3.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #50

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Table

51. In a competitive market economy firms will select the least-cost production technique because:

- A. such choices will result in the full employment of available resources.
- B. to do so will maximize the firms' profits.
- C. this will prevent new firms from entering the industry.
- D. "dollar voting" by consumers mandates such a choice.

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #51

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

52. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "What will be produced?" is essentially:

- A. "Goods and services that are profitable."
- B. "Low cost goods and services."
- C. "Goods and service that can be produced using large amounts of capital."
- D. "Goods and services that possess lasting value."

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #52

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

53. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the goods and services be produced?" is essentially:

- A. "With as much machinery as possible."
- B. "Using the latest technology."
- C. "By exploiting labor."
- D. "At least-cost production."

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #53

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

54. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "Who will get the goods and services?" is essentially:

- A. "Those willing and able to pay for them."
- B. "Those who physically produced them."
- C. "Those who most need them."
- D. "Those who get utility from them."

Economics Page: 35

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 35

McConnell - Chapter 002 #54

Microeconomics Page: 35

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

55. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the system accommodate change?" is essentially:

- A. "Through government leadership and direction."
- B.** "Through the guiding function of prices and the incentive function of profits."
- C. "Through training and retraining programs."
- D. "Through random trial and error."

Economics Page: 36

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 36

McConnell - Chapter 002 #55

Microeconomics Page: 36

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

56. The market system's answer to the fundamental question "How will the system promote progress?" is essentially:

- A. "Through government funded research programs."
- B. "Through the redistribution of income to promote greater equality."
- C. "Through training and retraining programs."
- D.** "Through the profit potential that encourages development of new technology."

Economics Page: 36

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 36

McConnell - Chapter 002 #56

Microeconomics Page: 36

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

57. The advent of DVDs threatens to eventually demolish the market for videocassettes. This is an example of:

- A. creative destruction.
- B. derived demand.
- C. capital accumulation.
- D. the difference between normal and economic profits.

Economics Page: 37

Learning Objective: 2-4

Macroeconomics Page: 37

McConnell - Chapter 002 #57

Microeconomics Page: 37

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Application of Concept

58. Consumer sovereignty refers to the:

- A. fact that resource prices are higher than product prices in capitalistic economies.
- B. idea that the pursuit of self-interest is in the public interest.
- C. idea that the decisions of producers and resource suppliers with respect to the kinds and amounts of goods produced must be appropriate to consumer demands.
- D. fact that a Federal agency exists to protect consumers from harmful and defective products.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #58

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Definition

59. The dollar votes of consumers ultimately determine the composition of output and the allocation of resources in a market economy. This statement best describes the concept of:

- A. derived demand.
- B. consumer sovereignty.**
- C. the invisible hand.
- D. market failure.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #59

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Topic: 3

Type: Definition

60. Which of the following best describes the invisible-hand concept?

- A. The desires of resource suppliers and producers to further their own self-interest will automatically further the public interest.**
- B. The nonsubstitutability of resources creates a conflict between private and public interests and calls for government intervention.
- C. The market system is the best system for overcoming the scarce resources-unlimited wants problem.
- D. Central direction by the government will improve resource allocation in a capitalistic economy.

Economics Page: 37

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 37

McConnell - Chapter 002 #60

Microeconomics Page: 37

61. The invisible hand refers to the:

- A. fact that the U.S. tax system redistributes income from rich to poor.
- B.** notion that, under competition, decisions motivated by self-interest promote the social interest.
- C. tendency of monopolistic sellers to raise prices above competitive levels.
- D. fact that government controls the functioning of the market system.

62. The invisible-hand concept suggests that:

- A. market failures imply the need for a national economic plan.
- B. big businesses are inherently more efficient than small businesses.
- C. the competitiveness of a capitalistic market economy invariably diminishes over time.
- D.** assuming competition, private and public interests will coincide.

63. The invisible-hand concept suggests that:

- A. changes in product demands are only randomly reflected in changes in the demands for resources.
- B. profit maximization is inconsistent with an efficient allocation of resources.
- C. government action is necessary to correct for market failures.
- D. when firms maximize their profits, society's output will also be maximized.

Economics Page: 37

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 37

McConnell - Chapter 002 #63

Microeconomics Page: 37

Status: New

Topic: 4

Type: Application of Concept

64. Two major virtues of the market system are that it:

- A. allocates resources efficiently and allows economic freedom.
- B. results in an equitable personal distribution of income and always maintains full employment.
- C. results in price level stability and a fair personal distribution of income.
- D. eliminates discrimination and minimizes environmental pollution.

Economics Page: 37

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 37

McConnell - Chapter 002 #64

Microeconomics Page: 37

Status: New

Topic: 4

Type: Application of Concept

65. The market system:

- A. produces considerable inefficiency in the use of scarce resources.
- B.** effectively harnesses the incentives of workers and entrepreneurs.
- C. is inconsistent with freedom of choice in the long run.
- D. has slowly lost ground to emerging command systems.

Economics Page: 37

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 37

McConnell - Chapter 002 #65

Microeconomics Page: 37

Status: New

Topic: 4

Type: Application of Concept

66. The coordination problem in the centrally planned economies refers to the idea that:

- A.** planners had to direct required inputs to each enterprise.
- B. the price level and the level of employment were inversely related.
- C. the immediate effect of more investment was less consumption.
- D. exports had to be equal to imports for a central plan to work.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #66

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

67. "Under central planning, some group has to decide how to get the necessary inputs produced in the right amounts and delivered to the right places at the right time. This is a nearly impossible task without markets and profits." This quotation best identifies the:

- A. incentive problem under central planning.
- B.** coordination problem under central planning.
- C. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
- D. resource overcommitment problem under communism.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #67

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

68. "Because the outputs of many industries are the inputs to other industries, the failure of any single industry to fulfill the output quantities specified in the central plan caused a chain-reaction of adverse repercussions on production." This quotation best identifies the:

- A. incentive problem under central planning.
- B. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
- C. resource overcommitment problem under communism.
- D.** coordination problem under central planning.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #68

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

69. The incentive problem under communist central planning refers to the idea that:
- A. planners had to direct required inputs to each enterprise.
 - B. workers, managers, and entrepreneurs could not personally gain by responding to shortages or surpluses or by introducing new and improved products.
 - C. the immediate effect of more investment was less consumption.
 - D. exports had to be equal to imports for a central plan to work.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #69

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

70. Suppose that an individual sees a tremendous opportunity to produce and sell a new product, but dismisses the idea because there is no way to exploit this opportunity for personal gain. This situation best identifies the:

- A. coordination problem under communist central planning.
- B. self-sufficiency dilemma under communism.
- C. asymmetric information problem under communism.
- D. incentive problem under communist central planning.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #70

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

71. Shortages and unmet demand provide opportunities for individuals and firms to profit under capitalism, but they present no such opportunities under central planning. This reality represents central planning's:

- A. incentive problem.
- B. coordination problem.
- C. paradox of value.
- D. X-efficiency problem.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #71

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

72. Innovation lagged in the centrally planned economies because:

- A. there was too much domestic business competition.
- B. there was too much competition from foreign firms.
- C. enterprises resisted innovation in fear that their production targets would be raised.
- D. exports had to equal imports for the plan to work.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #72

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

73. The fact that the major indicator of enterprise success in the Soviet Union and prereform China was the quantity of output implied that:

- A. product quality was neglected.
- B. production costs were minimized.
- C. product-mix met consumer needs.
- D. technological advance was too rapid.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #73

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

74. Enterprise managers and workers in the Soviet Union often resisted innovations in production methods because:

- A. production targets were often increased when innovation occurred.
- B. there was a chronic shortage of computers.
- C. workers could not be reallocated geographically.
- D. innovations ordinarily increased dependence on world markets.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #74

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

75. The failure of Soviet central planning was reflected in:

- A. a declining growth rate.
- B. poor quality goods.
- C. the failure to provide promised consumer goods.
- D. all of these.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #75

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

76. If products were in short or surplus supply in the Soviet Union:

- A. price and profit signals eliminated those shortages and surpluses.
- B. price and profit signals intensified those shortages and surpluses.
- C. producers would not react because no price or profit signals occurred.
- D. the planners would immediately adjust production to achieve equilibrium.

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #76

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Topic: 5

Type: Application of Concept

77. The simple circular flow model shows that:

- A. households are on the buying side of both product and resource markets.
- B. businesses are on the selling side of both product and resource markets.
- C. households are on the selling side of the resource market and on the buying side of the product market.
- D. businesses are on the buying side of the product market and on the selling side of the resource market.

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #77

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

78. The two basic markets shown by the simple circular flow model are:

- A. capital goods and consumer goods.
- B. free and controlled.
- C. product and resource.
- D. household and business.

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #78

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

79. In the resource market:

- A. businesses borrow financial capital from households.
- B. businesses sell services to households.
- C. households sell resources to businesses.
- D. firms sell raw materials to households.

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #79

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

80. Which of the following is a limitation of the simple circular flow model?

- A. product markets are ignored.
- B. resource markets are ignored.
- C. the determination of product and resource prices is not explained.
- D. households are included, but not businesses.

Economics Page: 39-41

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39-41

McConnell - Chapter 002 #80

Microeconomics Page: 39-41

Topic: 6

Type: Application of Concept

81. In the simple circular flow model:

- A. households are buyers of resources.
- B. businesses are sellers of final products.**
- C. households are sellers of final products.
- D. there are real flows of goods, services, and resources, but not money flows.

Economics Page: 41

Learning Objective: 2-5

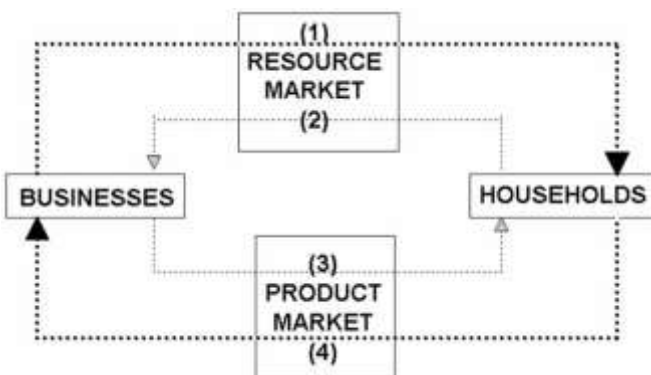
Macroeconomics Page: 41

McConnell - Chapter 002 #81

Microeconomics Page: 41

Topic: 6

Type: Definition



McConnell - Chapter 002

82. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (1) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.**
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

Economics Page: 39

83. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (2) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B.** land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

84. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (3) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C.** goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

85. Refer to the above diagram. Flow (4) represents:

- A. wage, rent, interest, and profit income.
- B. land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability.
- C. goods and services.
- D. consumer expenditures.

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #85

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Application of Concept

86. In terms of the circular flow diagram, households make expenditures in the _____ market and receive income through the _____ market.

- A. product; financial
- B. resource; product
- C. product; resource
- D. capital; product

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #86

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

87. In terms of the circular flow diagram, businesses obtain revenue through the _____ market and make expenditures in the _____ market.

- A. product; financial
- B. resource; product
- C. product; resource
- D. capital; product

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #87

Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

88. Households and businesses are:

- A. both buyers in the resource market.
- B. both sellers in the product market.
- C. sellers in the resource and product markets respectively.
- D. sellers in the product and resource markets respectively.

Economics Page: 39

Learning Objective: 2-5

Macroeconomics Page: 39

McConnell - Chapter 002 #88

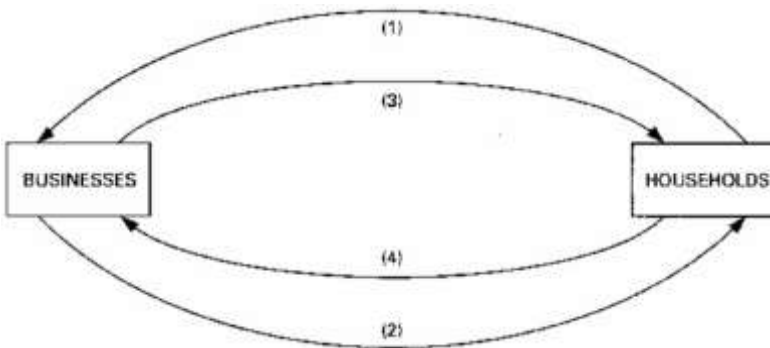
Microeconomics Page: 39

Topic: 6

Type: Definition

89. In the circular flow model:

- A. households sell resources to firms.
- B. households receive income through the product market.
- C. households spend income in the resource market.
- D. businesses neither buy nor sell resources.



Economics Page: 39
Learning Objective: 2-5
Macroeconomics Page: 39
McConnell - Chapter 002 #89
Microeconomics Page: 39
Topic: 6
Type: Definition

McConnell - Chapter 002

90. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (1) and (2) represent:

- A. goods and resources respectively.
- B. money incomes and output respectively.
- C. output and money incomes respectively.
- D. resources and goods respectively.

Economics Page: 39
Learning Objective: 2-5

91. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (3) and (4) represent:

- A. goods and services respectively.
- B. incomes and consumer expenditures respectively.**
- C. resources and goods respectively.
- D. consumer expenditures and income respectively.

92. Refer to the above diagram. Arrows (1) and (3) are associated with:

- A. the money market.
- B. the resource market.**
- C. the product market.
- D. international trade.

93. (Consider This) According to Dallas Federal Reserve economist W. Michael Cox, taken to its extreme, the logic of "buying American" implies that:

- A. we should buy everything from abroad.
- B.** people should only consume what they can produce themselves.
- C. consumers should only buy goods from other states.
- D. the best quality goods are found in the United States.

Economics Page: 33

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 33

McConnell - Chapter 002 #93

Microeconomics Page: 33

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

94. (Consider This) In 1975 McDonald's introduced its Egg McMuffin breakfast sandwich, which remains popular and profitable today. This longevity illustrates the idea of:

- A. opportunity cost.
- B. upsloping supply.
- C.** consumer sovereignty.
- D. specialization.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #94

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

95. (Consider This) In 1996 McDonald's introduced its Arch Deluxe hamburger, which failed to catch on with the public and was subsequently dropped from the menu. This failure illustrates the idea of:

- A. consumer sovereignty.
- B. technological change.
- C. downsloping demand.
- D. specialization.

Economics Page: 34

Learning Objective: 2-3

Macroeconomics Page: 34

McConnell - Chapter 002 #95

Microeconomics Page: 34

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

96. (Last Word) According to economist Donald Boudreaux, the world's tens of billions of individual resources get arranged productively:

- A. because government has become highly effective at central planning.
- B. because private property encourages people to consider the alternative uses of their resources and select those that provide the most rewards.
- C. because people tend to be creative and orderly.
- D. through random trial and error.

Economics Page: 40

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 40

McConnell - Chapter 002 #96

Microeconomics Page: 40

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

97. (Last Word) According to economist Donald Boudreaux:

- A. private property eliminates the possibility that resource arrangements will be random.
- B. the market system threatens to do irreparable harm to the world's ecosystem.
- C. arranging resources under the market system is much like shuffling a deck of cards.
- D. the market system works wondrously for advanced industrial nations but not for developing nations.

Economics Page: 40

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 40

McConnell - Chapter 002 #97

Microeconomics Page: 40

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

98. Market economies use capital goods because they improve productive efficiency.

TRUE

Economics Page: 31

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 31

McConnell - Chapter 002 #98

Microeconomics Page: 31

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

99. Money functions as a medium of exchange in permitting the ready comparison of the relative worth of heterogeneous products.

FALSE

Economics Page: 32

Learning Objective: 2-2

Macroeconomics Page: 32

100. Consumer sovereignty means that legislation now protects the rights of consumers to dispose of their incomes as they see fit.

FALSE

101. Programs by state governments to keep milk prices higher than market-determined prices to protect family dairy farms from bankruptcy promote the efficient allocation of resources.

FALSE

102. Specialization may expand total output even though the individuals involved may have identical abilities.

TRUE

103. The wants of consumers are expressed in the product market with "dollar votes".

TRUE

104. Costs can be defined as total payments made to workers, land owners, and capital suppliers /less payments to the entrepreneur for organizing and combining the other resources used to produce a good.

FALSE

105. Continued losses in an industry will cause some firms to reduce output or eventually leave the industry.

TRUE

Learning Objective: 2-3
Macroeconomics Page: 34
McConnell - Chapter 002 #105
Microeconomics Page: 34
Status: New
Type: Definition

106. The guiding function of prices tends to keep resources flowing toward their most highly valued uses.

TRUE

Economics Page: 34
Learning Objective: 2-4
Macroeconomics Page: 34
McConnell - Chapter 002 #106
Microeconomics Page: 34
Status: New
Type: Application of Concept

107. The invisible hand refers to the many indirect controls that the Federal government imposes in a market system.

FALSE

Economics Page: 37
Learning Objective: 2-4
Macroeconomics Page: 37
McConnell - Chapter 002 #107
Microeconomics Page: 37
Status: New
Type: Application of Concept

108. Central planning in the Soviet Union and prereform China emphasized the expansion of the production of consumer goods to raise the domestic standard of living.

FALSE

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #108

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

109. Central planning is plagued with a coordination problem and an incentive problem.

TRUE

Economics Page: 38

Learning Objective: 2-1

Macroeconomics Page: 38

McConnell - Chapter 002 #109

Microeconomics Page: 38

Status: New

Type: Application of Concept

2 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Economics Page: 29	12
Economics Page: 30	3
Economics Page: 31	4
Economics Page: 32	12
Economics Page: 33	1
Economics Page: 34	24
Economics Page: 35	10
Economics Page: 36	3
Economics Page: 37	8
Economics Page: 38	14
Economics Page: 39	14
Economics Page: 39-41	1
Economics Page: 40	2
Economics Page: 41	1
Learning Objective: 2-1	23
Learning Objective: 2-2	24
Learning Objective: 2-3	39
Learning Objective: 2-4	15
Learning Objective: 2-5	16
Macroeconomics Page: 29	12
Macroeconomics Page: 30	3
Macroeconomics Page: 31	4
Macroeconomics Page: 32	12
Macroeconomics Page: 33	1
Macroeconomics Page: 34	24
Macroeconomics Page: 35	10
Macroeconomics Page: 36	3
Macroeconomics Page: 37	8

Macroeconomics Page: 38	14
Macroeconomics Page: 39	14
Macroeconomics Page: 39-41	1
Macroeconomics Page: 40	2
Macroeconomics Page: 41	1
McConnell - Chapter 002	114
Microeconomics Page: 29	12
Microeconomics Page: 30	3
Microeconomics Page: 31	4
Microeconomics Page: 32	12
Microeconomics Page: 33	1
Microeconomics Page: 34	24
Microeconomics Page: 35	10
Microeconomics Page: 36	3
Microeconomics Page: 37	8
Microeconomics Page: 38	14
Microeconomics Page: 39	14
Microeconomics Page: 39-41	1
Microeconomics Page: 40	2
Microeconomics Page: 41	1
Status: New	80
Topic: 1	10
Topic: 2	18
Topic: 3	31
Topic: 4	6
Topic: 5	11
Topic: 6	16
Type: Application of Concept	65
Type: Definition	35
Type: Fact	1
Type: Graphical	3
Type: Table	5