

## Chapter 02

## Understanding How Economics Affects Business

## Test Planning Table for Chapter 2

Learning Goal	LL:1 Knows Basic Terms and Facts	LL:2 Understands Concepts and Principles	LL:3 Applies Principles
1. Explain basic economics.	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17, <b>18~</b> , <b>167,168,169,170,171,172</b> , <b>173,174,175,176</b>	19,20,21,22,23,24,25, 26, <b>177,178,179,180,181</b> , <b>182,183,184</b>	27, <b>28~</b> , <b>185,186,187,188,189</b> , <b>190~</b> ,191, <b>313</b> , <b>318*</b>
2. Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.	29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36, 37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44, 45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52, 53,54, <b>192,193,194,195,196,197</b> , <b>198,199,200,201,202,203</b> , <b>204,205,206,207,208,209</b> , <b>210,211,212</b>	55,56,57,58, <b>213,214,215,216,217</b> , <b>218,219,220,221</b>	59,60,61,62,63,64,65, 66,67, <b>222,223~</b> , <b>224,225,226</b> , <b>227,228,229~</b> , <b>314,315</b> , <b>323*</b>
3. Compare socialism and communism.	68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75, 76,77,78,79,80,81, <b>82~</b> , <b>230,231,232,233,234,235</b> , <b>236,237,238</b>	83,84,85, <b>239,240,241,242,243</b>	86,87, <b>244,245,246,247</b> , <b>319*</b>
4. Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.	88,89,90,91,92,93, <b>248,249,250,251,252</b>	94,95,96, <b>97~</b> ,98, <b>253~</b> , <b>254,255</b>	99,100,101,102, <b>256,257,258,259,260</b>
5. Describe the economic system of the United States, including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP), productivity, and the business cycle.	103,104,105,106,107,108, 109,110,111,112,113,114, 115,116,117,118,119,120, 121,122,123,124,125,126, 127,128,129, <b>261,262,263,264,265,266</b> , <b>267,268,269,270,271,272</b> , <b>273,274,275</b>	130,131,132,133,134, <b>276,277,278,279,280</b>	135,136,137,138,139, 140,141,142, <b>281,282,283,284,285</b> , <b>286,287,288,289,290</b> , <b>291,292</b> , <b>316</b> , <b>320*</b> , <b>321*</b>
6. Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy, and explain how each affects the economy.	143,144,145,146,147,148, 149,150,151,152, <b>293,294,295,296,297,298</b> , <b>299,300,301,302</b>	153,154,155,156,157, 158,159,160, <b>303,304,305,306,307</b>	161,162,163,164,165, 166, <b>308,309,310,311,312</b> , <b>317</b> , <b>322*</b>

**Total number of test items: 323**

True/false questions are in plain text.

Multiple choice questions are in **bold text**.

Questions on boxed material are in **bold text with a tilde~**.

Essay questions are in **bold underlined text**.

Minicase questions are in **bold with an asterisk\***.

**True / False Questions**

1. America's business success is largely due to an economic and social climate that allows businesses to operate freely.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

2. Global economics and politics have no significant influence on businesses in the United States.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

3. The study of how society chooses to employ resources to produce goods and services and to distribute them for consumption among various competing groups and individuals is known as sociology.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

4. Economists study how people use resources to produce and distribute goods and services for consumption among competing groups and individuals.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

5. Macroeconomics is the economic perspective that looks at the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

6. Microeconomics focuses on the decisions and behavior of people and organizations in particular markets.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

7. Resource development is concerned with finding the best way to utilize the fixed amount of resources a society has available.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

8. Resource development is the study of how to increase resources and to create the conditions that will make better use of those resources.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

9. Peace and prosperity will flourish if we can find the one best way to divide existing resources among nations.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

10. Thomas Malthus believed that overpopulation was a major cause of poverty.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

11. In developing nations of the world, population has leveled off and is not expected to increase dramatically in the future.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

12. Studies about the effects of population growth on the economy are part of macroeconomics.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

13. Economic progress can occur when business owners provide jobs and economic growth for their employees, their communities, and themselves.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

14. Economist Adam Smith's important contribution was an inquiry as to why some nations are wealthy, while others remain poor.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

15. Adam Smith believed the self-interest of businesspeople would lead them to create needed goods, services, and jobs.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

16. The "invisible hand" in Adam Smith's theory turns self-directed gain into social and economic benefits for all.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

17. According to Adam Smith, the "invisible hand" refers to the government's effort to always keep a check on the wealth creation of individuals, so that no one business would control a market for a particular good or service.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

18. A contemporary economic challenge is creating profitable businesses by selling goods and services that contribute toward a healthier environment.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

19. An economist is examining how consumers in the automobile market have responded to recent price increases by car manufacturers. He is examining a microeconomic situation.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

20. Macroeconomics looks at long run economic problems while microeconomics examines short run economic problems.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

21. Thomas Malthus believed that people in most countries would never be able to achieve high standards of living unless the problems of overpopulation were addressed.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

22. Adam Smith believed that since businesspeople are motivated to improve their own prosperity, their actions are unlikely to benefit society as a whole.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

23. Adam Smith believed that an economic system couldn't truly prosper unless people were taught to value the welfare of others above their own personal gain.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

24. The concept of the invisible hand begins with the assumption that the primary motivation of entrepreneurs is that they will prosper from their own hard work.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

25. Adam Smith's research focused on determining the best way to distribute a fixed amount of resources, rather than on how to create more wealth.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

26. Large educated populations can contribute to an economy by offering knowledge and entrepreneurship.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

27. Adam Smith believed that incentives to seek personal gain would create wealth, but that the government must then step in to make sure that this wealth is equitably distributed.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

28. As indicated by the Making Ethical Decisions box, activities that lead to corruption can destroy free economic opportunities because they interfere with the right to freely compete.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

29. In capitalist countries, the government decides what to produce and how the goods and services will be produced.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

30. Capitalism is the foundation of the U.S. economic system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

31. The most fundamental of all rights in capitalism is the right to private property.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

32. Under capitalism, the government prohibits people and businesses from competing with each other.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

33. A basic right under capitalism is the right of businesses to receive government funding.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

34. Free-market capitalism has made it more difficult for individuals to gain wealth.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

35. Due to the fundamental rights afforded to us by a free-market capitalistic system; persons are more willing to take calculated risks.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

36. A free-market economic system is one in which the market of buyers and sellers decides what is produced, how much is produced, and how it is distributed.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

37. Under the basic principle of supply, as the price goes down, manufacturers and suppliers of a product tend to supply less of the product to the market.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

38. Demand refers to the quantity of a good that consumers are willing and able to buy at different prices at a specific time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

39. Adapting to changes in demand is easy for businesses to do.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

40. At the equilibrium price, the quantity consumers desire to buy equals the quantity sellers desire to sell.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

41. If the quantity supplied in a market exceeds the quantity demanded, a shortage will exist.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

42. If a shortage exists in a market for a good, the price of that good will tend to fall.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

43. A graphical representation of a demand curve for a product will show the price for any particular quantity on the X-axis.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

44. The point of intersection between the supply and demand curves is called the stress point.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

45. In the long run, the market price tends to adjust toward the equilibrium point.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

46. Countries that rely on a free market system are plagued by persistent shortages or surpluses of goods and services.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

47. One of the drawbacks of free markets is the fact that competition in such markets undermines the ability of price to adjust to its equilibrium value in the long run.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

48. In perfect competition, each firm produces a product that is clearly differentiated from the products of other firms in the same market.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

49. A monopoly occurs when there is a single seller for a product or service.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

50. Economists refer to a market in which a few sellers dominate the supply side as monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

51. Product differentiation is a key to success in monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

52. In the United States, laws prohibit the creation of most types of monopolies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

53. One strength of a free-market economic system is that it emphasizes the fair and humane treatment of the less fortunate in society.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

54. The greed of businesspeople represents one of the greatest dangers to the operation of a free market system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

55. Fetna resides in a country where the economic system is primarily based on free market capitalism. Fetna is likely to have the freedom to buy and sell property.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

56. A surplus currently exists for a product called widgets. In a free market system, the government must step in and buy any widgets that consumers do not buy in order to eliminate the surplus and establish equilibrium.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

57. In a free market economic system, the lack of government control and regulation means that businesses find it easy to take advantage of customers by offering poor quality products at high prices.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

58. History shows that free-market capitalism leads to a fair and equitable distribution of wealth.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

59. Jill owns a bakery that specializes in cheesecakes. Until recently, Jill charged a price of \$12 for each cheesecake. At this price Jill's customers bought an average of 84 cheesecakes each week. For the last few weeks, she has reduced her price to \$10.50 per cheesecake, and her customers have purchased an average of 96 cheesecakes each week. These results are consistent with the economic concept of demand.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

60. Monica notices that just a few big companies produce the vast majority of soft drinks. She would be correct in describing the soft drink industry as an oligopoly.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

61. GLAMOR GAL, a popular women's cosmetics company is gaining popularity among younger women. Differentiating itself from the sea of companies that compete for the same business, it focuses on products for sensitive, youthful skin. GLAMOR GAL clearly operates in an oligopolistic environment.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

62. GLAMOR GAL is a popular cosmetics company. Although it is gaining in popularity among younger women, its promotional strategy continues to focus on the shadow-free finish that it produces on almost any skin type. Due to the fact that its industry faces monopolistic competition, the company knows that it must continue to differentiate itself from the competition.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

63. As you drive to school in the morning, you will probably flip through several radio stations before deciding to settle on one for the duration of the drive. For instance: you can listen to a "fair and balanced" talk show; an "intelligent talk" program; an interactive "call-in" talk show; a "right-wing" political talk show; a "self-improvement" talk show; and, even an "all sports" talk show. With so much *monopolistic competition* in radio programming, radio stations focus on offering you something just a little different.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

64. Roland is a nation with an economic system that closely approximates pure capitalism. While Roland's economy is likely to generate a great deal of wealth, it may do a poor job of providing an acceptable level of income for the elderly or disabled.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

65. In the newspaper this morning, you read about the downfall of a multi-national entertainment business, and a report that the company's CEO enjoyed a 9% increase in his salary during the same year that the company's profits were down 35%. As you read further, you learn that the company's board of directors approved undeserved salary increases. Clearly, this is an example of how inequality and greed can infiltrate the free-market economic system.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

66. As you scan the national news online, you read about the BXY Utility Company's latest problems. The story describes an expansive retaining wall that collapsed during a flood last week, spewing toxic coal ash, burying homes, and causing a few fatalities. An editorial claims that the company will not be held accountable to the same standards as the asbestos companies of a few years back that paid severe fines and even went out of business due to their lack of attention to environmental clean-up. You agree with the writer because you recently studied about the various competitive markets and utility companies clearly fall under monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

67. The PowerHouse Utility Company recently built a nuclear power plant in a southern state and started competing against BXY Utility Company that has served customers in that region for 65 years. Due to deregulation, consumers now have a choice among utility companies in this area. Although PowerHouse has made a sizeable capital investment, if it successfully grows market share, eventually prices for electricity may stabilize or fall.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

68. Socialists believe that the primary economic function of the government is to promote rapid economic growth.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

69. In socialist economies, the government owns some, if not most basic businesses such as telecommunications systems and utilities.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

70. The top tax rate on personal income in most socialist economies is usually lower than the top tax rate on personal income in capitalist economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

71. The major benefit of socialism is that it creates strong incentives to work hard and take the risks associated with starting and operating a business.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

72. Socialists believe that wealth should be more evenly distributed than what actually occurs in a free-market capitalistic system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

73. Workers in socialist countries often get longer vacations and more social benefits than workers in free market economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

74. Over the past decade, socialist economies have proven to be more successful at creating wealth and jobs than capitalist economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

75. One drawback of socialism is that it may result in a reduction in the individual's incentive to work hard.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

76. Brain drain is the loss of the best and brightest people to other countries.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

77. High tax rates in socialist countries is a major reason these nations have experienced a brain drain.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

78. Incentive to own and operate businesses is high in nations whose governments are proponents of socialistic practices.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

79. One of the benefits of communism is that it allows individuals a great deal of freedom to make their own economic decisions.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

80. Communism is an economic and political system in which the state makes almost all economic decisions and owns almost all the major factors of production.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

81. Most communist countries today are suffering from severe economic problems.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

82. As indicated in "*Prospering in Foreign Lands*", Reaching Beyond Our Borders box: Companies founded in the U.S. under a capitalistic system are seldom successful in breaking through the communistic and socialistic systems when they go global.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

83. A major distinction between capitalism and socialism concerns the distribution of income.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

84. Countries that wish to avoid shortages and surpluses of goods should adopt a communist system.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

85. Workers in nations who are strong proponents of communism work much harder and longer hours.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

86. In the small nation of Equalia, the government owns several of the key businesses and provides a wide range of social services. The government places a great deal of emphasis on eliminating large disparities in people's incomes. These features of Equalia's economy are consistent with a socialist economic system.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

87. Abby left her native land in Eastern Europe in order to become a nanny for a family in a western suburb of Chicago, Illinois. One of the benefits of her arrangement was that she could attend the community college near her family's residence. When she arrived at her new job, she experienced the differences from a predominately socialist nation and a capitalist nation. Abby noted that public transportation in northern Illinois was limited and expensive, making it difficult to get to school. For a negligible fee, the government in her native country provided public transportation for everyone. Abby's native country's economic system was more characteristic of socialism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

88. Socialism and communism are both variations of a free-market economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

89. In command economies, the government plays a major role in deciding which goods are produced and who will get them.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

90. Governments that were predominantly capitalistic are moving toward socialism, while governments that were predominantly socialistic are moving toward capitalism.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

91. Like most nations, the United States has a mixed economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

92. Most countries throughout the world can be classified as either purely capitalist or purely socialist.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

93. There is general agreement in the United States on the degree to which the government should be involved in the economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

94. Subtle differences such as the right to one's religious preference make the command economic system known as communism more like a mixed economy than a socialistic system.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

95. In the past, socialist nations have realized that some of the government run businesses do not grow as quickly as businesses that operate for a profit.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

96. Although mixed economies tend to improve economic conditions, moral values prevent communist nations such as China and Vietnam from progressing in this direction. Overall, economic progress continues to be very slow in these nations.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

97. According to the Reaching Beyond our Borders box, "Prospering in Foreign Lands", the success of Yum!Brands' (owner of KFC, Taco Bell, and Pizza Hut) global attempts is mixed. In some cases, opening stores in communist and socialist nations has proven to be profitable; in others, it has proven to be a more costly venture.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

98. In a mixed economy, the government's goal is to grow the economy and maintain some measure of social equality.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

99. Sweetland is a nation that publicly supports a free market economy with private ownership of businesses. Over time, the government of Sweetland has developed policies designed to help the needy and reduce the level of income inequality. It pays for these programs by levying relatively high taxes on businesses and workers. These arrangements suggest that the economy of Sweetland is trending toward pure capitalism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

100. Deanne is a vocal critic of socialism. She likes to point out that in recent years the governments in many socialistic nations have cut back on government services and have reduced taxes. Deanne believes that this trend will ultimately result in all nations adopting pure capitalistic ideals. Recent evidence suggests that Deanne's views are essentially correct.  
Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

101. Recently, Hugo Chavez, the Prime Minister of Venezuela announced that he is standing behind the concept of state owned utilities and public schools in his nation. Although not all industry is owned and managed by the government, his ideas would lead one to believe that he has a preference for socialism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

102. Most nations recognize that private enterprise is detrimental to business growth and what is best for consumers. Recently, a nation had the opportunity to sell its government-owned telecommunication system to a private firm. Instead it realized that it would be better off if it raised taxes so that it could maintain the status quo.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

103. We use indicators such as (1) the gross domestic product (GDP), (2) the interest rate, and (3) the price indexes to measure the health of our economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

104. The total value of a country's output of final goods and services in a given year is known as the gross domestic product (GDP).

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

105. As of 2010, total GDP in the United States was around \$14 trillion.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

106. Any output produced by U.S. firms is included in the value of U.S. GDP, even if the output was produced in a foreign country.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

107. GDP figures do not include the value of illegal activities.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

108. To be classified as unemployed, a person must be at least 16 years old and trying to find a job within the past four weeks.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

109. In 2010, the U.S. unemployment rate was at its lowest point in 10 years.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

110. Frictional unemployment occurs because the economy is experiencing a recession.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

111. Structural unemployment refers to unemployment caused by the restructuring of firms or by a mismatch between the skills or location of job seekers and the requirements or location of available jobs.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

112. Inflation refers to a general rise in the prices of goods and services over time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

113. Inflation refers to the persistent rise in the purchasing power of money.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

114. Disinflation refers to a situation in which prices continue to rise, but not at the rate they were rising previously.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

115. Deflation means prices are declining.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

116. The consumer price index (CPI) measures what is happening to prices at the wholesale level.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

117. The CPI measures the pace of inflation or deflation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

118. The CPI is based on the prices of a carefully selected market basket of goods, all of which consumers can purchase at a supermarket.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

119. Some wages, tax brackets, interest rates, and government benefits are based on the CPI.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

120. Core inflation figures omit healthcare prices, but not energy prices.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

121. The producer price index measures what is happening to prices at the wholesale level.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

122. Productivity of workers in the U.S. is helped by the use of better machinery.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

123. The higher the measurement of productivity, the higher the likely costs of production.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

124. An increase in productivity means that a worker is now able to produce more goods and services in the same amount of time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

125. As productivity increases, the cost of producing goods and services is likely to fall.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

126. In the service sector of the economy, the influx of machinery such as computers increases output per worker, but does little to improve the quality of services.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

127. Current measures of productivity in the service sector provide an accurate measure of changes in the quality of output.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

128. An economy is said to be in a recession if GDP declines for two or more consecutive quarters.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

129. A depression is a severe recession that is often accompanied by deflation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

130. A prediction that GDP will increase significantly over the next six months is bad news for most businesspeople.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

131. Although changes in the CPI provide interesting insights into the overall performance of the economy, these changes have little practical impact on the lives of ordinary people.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

132. It is understandable that productivity is rising faster in the service sector because service businesses have newer technologies than the manufacturing sector and fewer laborers.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

133. A rising GDP, rising unemployment rate, and rising inflation rate signify a healthy economy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

134. A problem with the CPI is that it measures the price changes of only food and clothing, while ignoring what happens to the prices of such important items as medical care and energy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

135. Danny was laid off from his job five months ago. At first, he looked for a new job every day. During the past six weeks, however, Danny became depressed about his employment status and quit trying to find a job. According to the criteria used by the government, Danny is a civilian whose job status is included in computing the national unemployment rate.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

136. Larry and Moe are having an argument. Larry believes that over the past year, the economy is experiencing rapid inflation, while Moe says that the economy actually experienced disinflation during this period. The easiest way for Larry and Moe to settle their argument is to look at GDP figures for the past year.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

137. Maureen is the office manager of a service company. She recently approved the installation of new computers and office equipment for all workers in her office. If Maureen's company is like most service companies, she will probably see a big jump in the productivity figures reported for workers in her office.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

138. The government of Velovia made progress in its efforts to bring rapid inflation under control. Although prices are still rising, the rate of increase has slowed considerably. This suggests that Velovia is experiencing disinflation.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

139. The nation of Desperia is reporting a significant decline in GDP for four consecutive years, with no relief in sight. With unemployment at record levels and businesses failing faster than at any time in the past century, Desperia is likely experiencing a depression.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

140. Yesterday, Casey received a cable company ad for bundled TV, telephone, and Internet service that cost appreciably more than what she is currently paying. At the same time, she received a notice from her utility company that summer rates would be increasing. Her school books are costing almost twice what they cost last year, and yesterday, gasoline cost her 30 cents more per gallon than it did last week. As she ponders the situation, she can't help but wonder how prices could be rising when so many people have lost their jobs and are cutting back on expenditures. She is certain that this situation characterizes her economics professor's description of *stagflation*.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

141. Sam is a recent college graduate with a lot of "firsts": First professional job, first new car, first apartment, and first time making all of his own financial decisions. As he works on his monthly budget, he can't help but wonder why he is barely "making ends meet." Each month, it takes his entire paycheck to pay his rent, his car payment, and buy food. Last month, he told his parents, "I'm sure I had more money when I was a starving student!" You recently learned about key economic indicators in your business class. You inform Sam that his problems are caused by severe deflation and lack of demand for products and services.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

142. Robin just graduated from college and is seeking her first job. She received a degree in engineering at a prestigious university. Robin has several leads and has heard that the market for engineers is very strong, so she is convinced that she should locate a good job in the near future. Robin's current situation is an example of structural unemployment.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

143. Fiscal policy refers to the federal government's efforts to keep the economy stable by controlling the amount of money in circulation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

144. Fiscal policy involves the federal government's efforts to stabilize the economy by increasing or decreasing taxes and/or government spending.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

145. When the government attempts to stabilize the economy by changing taxes or government expenditures, it is using fiscal policy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

146. The national deficit is the difference between our nation's exports and its imports.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

147. The size of the national debt increases when the federal government runs a deficit.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

148. The U.S. national debt equals the sum of all recorded years of deficits.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

149. In the U.S., the percentage of GDP that the government collects through taxes is approximately 28.2%.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

150. The Federal Reserve Board is responsible for controlling the money supply.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

151. Monetary policy is directly under the control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

152. One of the major ways the Fed influences economic conditions is through its control of interest rates.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

True False

153. High tax rates that put money into the government's coffers tend to slow spending, and ultimately slow the economy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

154. If the government wants to jump-start the economy resulting in more consumer spending, it will raise taxes.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

155. Monetary policy is implemented to ease the up and down swings of business cycles, while fiscal policy is implemented to create swings when the cycle is stalled in an economic boom.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

156. (p. 49-50) If the national debt is \$13 trillion, the national deficit will be considerably higher.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

157. Government spending on defense decreases the national deficit.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

158. To jump-start the economy, the FED is likely to lower interest rates, in order to encourage individuals and businesses to spend money.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

159. The best way to avoid national budget deficits is to increase our exports and decrease our imports.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

160. In order to restrict spending by businesses and households, the Fed would take measures designed to lower interest rates.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

161. Senator Spendital made a speech deploring the continuous deficits in the federal budget. He is proposing an increase in tax rates to raise more revenue for the government and thus gradually reduce the size of the national debt over a period of several years. The strategy Senator Spendital is proposing is a common type of monetary policy.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

162. A professor of economics at a prominent university recently urged government policy makers to cut taxes and increase government spending in order to pull the economy out of its current downturn. The policy measures called for by the professor are examples of fiscal policy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

True False

163. Joe and Tess McGreen are purchasing their first home in Durham, North Carolina. They are seeking pre-qualification on a home loan. The unemployment rate for North Carolina is 10.2% and GDP is declining. Chances are pretty good that the Fed will raise interest rates in order to loosen the supply of money, resulting in a more expensive loan for Joe and Tess.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

164. Sarah owns a hair styling salon. She needs to update her shop with new customer chairs and work stations. If the Fed were to lower interest rates by 1.5 percentage points, at the same time that the government increased the tax rate by 1.5%, she could immediately determine that updating her shop would not increase or decrease her financial position.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

165. The Fed is concerned that the economy is growing too rapidly. Given these concerns, it is likely to pursue policies to restrict the supply of money and raise interest rates.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

166. Nick wants to buy a new car, and is planning to borrow the money for his purchase from a bank. He read in the newspapers that the Federal Reserve is likely to implement policies in the next few weeks that are designed to stimulate the economy. Nick would probably get a lower interest rate on his car loan if he waits until after the FED implements its new policies.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

True False

**Multiple Choice Questions**

167. Economics is the study of how a society \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invests wisely in the stock market
- B. employs resources to produce goods and services and distribute them among competing groups and individuals
- C. employs statistical techniques to make predictions about the evolution of society over the long run
- D. governs itself for the good of its citizens

168. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how a society employs its limited resources to produce goods and services and how it distributes them among competing groups and individuals.

- A. Economics
- B. Capitalism
- C. Marketing
- D. Socialism

169. \_\_\_\_\_ studies the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.

- A. Microeconomics
- B. Socioeconomics
- C. Econometrics
- D. Macroeconomics

170. \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the behavior of individual people and organizations in specific markets.

- A. Macroeconomics
- B. Finite economics
- C. Microeconomics
- D. Nanoeconomics

171. Resource development is:

- A. The study of how society chooses to employ resources to produce goods and services and distribute them for consumption among various competing groups and individuals.
- B. The study of how to increase the amount of available resources and create conditions that will make better use of these resources.
- C. The part of economics that looks at the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.
- D. The part of economics that looks at particular markets.

172. The study of how to increase the amount of available resources and create conditions that will make better use of these resources is known as:

- A. human resource management
- B. microeconomics
- C. econology
- D. resource development

173. Economist Thomas Malthus believed that \_\_\_\_\_ would limit economic progress.

- A. depletion of gold reserves
- B. overpopulation
- C. the tendency of governments to levy high tax rates
- D. the inability of workers in developed nations to compete against cheap foreign labor

174. Neo-Malthusians (followers of Thomas Malthus) believe that the solution to poverty is:

- A. Increasing the world population.
- B. Increasing taxes on the rich and increasing social programs.
- C. Birth control.
- D. Educating poor people.

175. A key to economic growth and development is to:

- A. Locate more deposits of gold and other precious metals.
- B. Emphasize a fair and equitable distribution of income.
- C. Provide people with better education.
- D. Allow government planning to guide the allocation of resources.

176. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered by some to be the father of modern economics.

- A. John Maynard Keynes
- B. Adam Smith
- C. Thomas Carlyle
- D. Thomas Malthus

177. Which of the following is an important premise of Smith's conclusions about economic prosperity?

- A. Individual freedom is necessary if a society is to prosper.
- B. Understanding the concept of survival of the fittest will lead to prosperity.
- C. Determining what motivates people will lead to prosperity.
- D. Command economies and structured markets must be in place before we can work toward prosperity.

178. Which of the following would be a topic emphasized in a macroeconomics course?

- A. Factors that determine how fast a nation's economy is growing.
- B. How a firm decides the amount it will charge for one of its products.
- C. How a consumer chooses which goods to buy.
- D. The determinants of the wage rate for labor in the auto industry.

179. Which of the following would be a topic emphasized in a microeconomics class?

- A. How a nation's GDP is computed.
- B. The reason's why the unemployment rate for the economy is rising or falling.
- C. How market conditions determine the price of a specific product.
- D. How the government can use fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize the economy.

180. The main goal of resource development is to find ways to:

- A. Increase the amount of resources and create conditions that will make better use of those resources.
- B. Allocate existing resources more efficiently among competing uses.
- C. Find the right balance between policies that promote economic growth and policies designed to promote other goals such as a fair distribution of income.
- D. Promote the central planning of resource utilization so that resources can be allocated to the uses that will benefit society the most.

181. Thomas Malthus was pessimistic about the ability of a society to achieve high standards of living for most of its citizens because he believed that:

- A. Government has a natural tendency to run deficits that would eventually bankrupt a nation.
- B. Significant population growth would result in shortages of food and resources.
- C. Owners of businesses would deliberately exploit their employees in an attempt to earn greater profits, and this would ultimately lead to a worker's revolt.
- D. High tax rates would eventually undermine people's incentives to work hard and create wealth.

182. Economics was known as the "Dismal Science" because:

- A. Too many people would result in food shortages and shortages of other resources.
- B. It was a very complex area of study based on mathematics.
- C. The world population was growing slower than expected in the 1700s, leading economists to call it a dismal period of time.
- D. There were too many old people and not enough young people to care for them.

183. How is it that people working in their own self-interest produce goods, services, and wealth for others?

- A. By taking advantage of a vast supply of labor, people working in their own self-interest could hire others at very low wages.
- B. In order to earn money and produce goods that improve lives, self-directed gain would provide jobs, and subsequently wages for others.
- C. The government pays entrepreneurs in the U.S. to produce goods, services, and wealth for others.
- D. Entrepreneurs tend to include themselves in a group of people who need charitable support. A portion of the entrepreneur's profit (as required by law) goes to the charity of one's choice to support the less fortunate.

184. Adam Smith believed that countries would prosper if businesspeople were free to start and run their own businesses. Businesspeople would make a profit by providing the goods, services and ideas that others in the economy wanted, and they would hire others to help increase those profits, leading to social and economics benefits for many. This idea was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. kinked demand theory
- B. invisible hand
- C. spending multiplier
- D. demand accelerator

185. Sue is a gifted cook. She plans to open a restaurant in which she will be the head chef. Sue is willing to work long hours because she believes that her culinary talents and hard work will allow her business to succeed and earn her sizeable profits. Sue's efforts are most consistent with the economic theory developed by:

- A. Thomas Malthus.
- B. Karl Marx.
- C. Adam Smith.
- D. David Ricardo.

186. Jake considers himself to be a follower of Thomas Malthus. Which of the following statements would Jake be most likely to make?

- A. The key to economic growth is to keep taxes and government regulations to a minimum.
- B. Command economies are more likely to encourage economic growth than free market economies.
- C. Allowing people to follow their self-interest is the best way to generate economic growth and prosperity.
- D. A society will not experience sustainable economic progress unless it accepts the need to limit population growth.

187. Which of the following statements would a follower of Adam Smith be most likely to make?

- A. The federal government should use its ability to spend and tax to guide the decisions of businesses and consumers.
- B. Market economies are flawed because they put too much emphasis on economic growth and not enough on environmental problems.
- C. Overpopulation is the main danger confronting modern economies.
- D. If people are given the freedom to follow their own interests, theoretically their efforts will lead to economic growth that benefits society as a whole.

188. Fourteen years ago, Sergio noticed that a lot of people who bought personal computers did not know much about how to use them and frequently suffered system crashes and other aggravations. He decided he could earn a nice profit by starting a consulting business to help other people overcome their computer woes. Although the business struggled at first, it has experienced a good deal of success for the past five years. Sergio has many satisfied customers, and the business has grown to the point where he now employs several workers. Sergio's experience is an example of:

- A. Socialism at work.
- B. The principle of comparative advantage.
- C. The invisible hand concept.
- D. The multiplier principle.

189. For many years, Congressman Ricardo Perez has called for more government regulation of business. "After all," the Congressman said recently, "businesspeople are ought to make a profit, not to create jobs or serve their customers. The government must pass more laws to require businesses to take the interests of consumers and workers into account." From these comments, it is clear that Congressman Perez:

- A. Agrees with the ideas of Thomas Malthus.
- B. Does not accept the "invisible hand" idea brought forth by Adam Smith.
- C. Is unaware of the fact that most businesses in the United States are owned by the government.
- D. Does not realize that government regulation is already the main determinant of business decisions in capitalist economies.

190. In the boxed material "Making Ethical Decisions," the textbook describes corruption practices in nations such as Mexico and the United States. These practices include payoffs to government officials in order to get an edge on competing better in one's industry. Which of the following statements best describes the ethical message of this boxed material?

- A. Bribery is commonplace and necessary in socialistic nations.
- B. Bribery is acceptable if everyone is doing it. As a business person, you have to find the right balance in whatever nation you want to sell your products.
- C. Campaign contributions are not considered bribes, particularly if everyone in your industry is doing the same.
- D. Ethics plays an important role in a capitalistic system and the freedom to compete.

191. According to the invisible hand concept, the best way for a society to encourage the creation of jobs and the production of the products most wanted by consumers would be to:

- A. Permit government owned industries, such as telecommunications, transportation, and energy, and operate these firms as nonprofit organizations.
- B. Allow private ownership of businesses, but make use of extensive regulation to force businesses to behave in a socially desirable way.
- C. Allow entrepreneurs personal freedom to follow their own self-interest.
- D. Impose high taxes on individuals, and use the revenue to subsidize businesses to encourage them to produce the maximum rate of output.

192. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of a free-market economic system in which most of the factors of production and distribution - such as land, factories, railroads, and stores - are owned by individuals.

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism
- C. Communism
- D. Marginalism

193. Under capitalism:

- A. Most of the means of production and distribution are privately owned and operated for profit.
- B. The primary function of the government is to distribute wealth more evenly.
- C. Utilities, health care, education, and other important services are operated by the government.
- D. Markets operate to carry out the decisions made by central planners.

194. The foundation of the U.S. economic system is based on:

- A. Capitalism.
- B. The ideas of Thomas Malthus.
- C. Equality.
- D. The saying, "from each according to ability, to each according to need."

195. Under a capitalistic system, decisions such as what goods and services to produce, what to charge, and how much to import or export are made by:

- A. A variety of government agencies.
- B. Individuals.
- C. A central planning board that consists of legislators and attorneys.
- D. Majority rule, with everyone receiving an equal vote.

196. Which of the following is a basic right under capitalism?

- A. Freedom of collusion.
- B. Freedom from taxation.
- C. The right to vote.
- D. The right to compete.

197. The freedom of people to decide where they want to work and live, and what they want to buy or sell are basic capitalist rights under:

- A. Eminent domain.
- B. Freedom of expression.
- C. Freedom of choice.
- D. Freedom of competition.

198. The freedom of people to buy, sell, and use land, buildings, machinery, and inventions are basic capitalist rights under:

- A. The right to own private property.
- B. Freedom of expression.
- C. Freedom of choice.
- D. Freedom of competition.

199. A free market is one in which decisions about what to produce and in what quantities are made by:

- A. the Fed
- B. the community
- C. the market
- D. the Congress

200. In a free market economic system, the mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_ is the key determinant used to signal to producers what to produce and how much to produce.

- A. the market curve
- B. trend
- C. price
- D. quantity

201. The quantity of a good or service that producers are willing to sell at different prices during a specific time period is known as the:

- A. Supply of that product or service.
- B. Demand for that product or service.
- C. Elasticity of that product or service.
- D. Utility of that product or service.

202. A simple supply curve shows that an increase in the price of a good will cause the quantity supplied to:

- A. Decrease.
- B. Increase.
- C. Remain constant.
- D. Fluctuate randomly around its equilibrium value.

203. A simple supply curve shows a relationship between the:

- A. Amount of labor a firm hires and the amount of output it can produce.
- B. Amount of time required to produce a good and the relevant production costs.
- C. Price of a good and the quantity of that good sellers are willing to offer for sale at a specific point in time.
- D. Amount of a good a firm produces and the amount demanded by consumers.

204. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ curve shows the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity of that good people are willing and able to buy in a given time period.

- A. demand
- B. supply
- C. utility
- D. equilibrium

205. A typical demand curve shows that:

- A. As people earn more income, they buy more of a good.
- B. As supply increases, the amount purchased decreases.
- C. People tend to buy more of a good than they really want.
- D. People tend to buy more of a good when its price decreases.

206. When the supply curve and demand curve for a particular good are shown together on a single graph, the point at which the two curves intersect identifies the:

- A. Total profit earned by producers.
- B. Total amount of labor that will be employed in that market.
- C. Amount of time it takes to bring together the buyers and sellers of the good.
- D. Equilibrium price of the good.

207. When prices are free to adjust over time, in the long run, the market price of a good tends to:

- A. Rise above the equilibrium price in the long run.
- B. Equal the equilibrium price.
- C. Fall below the equilibrium price in the long run.
- D. Have no specific relationship to the equilibrium price.

208. If a shortage exists for a good in a free-market economy, the:

- A. Price of the good will rise.
- B. Price of the good will fall.
- C. Government will order suppliers to increase the production of that good.
- D. Government must establish a rationing system to make sure that the good is fairly distributed.

209. \_\_\_\_\_ is the market situation in which there are many sellers in a market and no seller is large enough to dictate the price of a product.

- A. Oligopoly
- B. Monopolistic competition
- C. Perfect competition
- D. Microeconomic competition

210. \_\_\_\_\_ exists when a large number of firms produce goods that are similar but are perceived by buyers as being different.

- A. Perfect competition
- B. Monopolistic competition
- C. Oligopoly
- D. A monopoly

211. \_\_\_\_\_ exists when the entire supply of a good is controlled by a single seller.

- A. Perfect competition
- B. Oligopoly
- C. Pure Capitalism
- D. A monopoly

212. An oligopoly is a market that is characterized by:

- A. One firm that totally dominates the supply of the product.
- B. A large number of small firms all producing very similar products.
- C. A few large sellers who dominate the market.
- D. Several small firms that compete primarily by differentiating their products.

213. Which of the following statements about capitalism is the most accurate?

- A. In capitalist economies, most resources are owned by the government.
- B. A strength of capitalism is its ability to deal with environmental problems.
- C. Capitalism is characterized by unequal distribution of wealth and income.
- D. A drawback of capitalism is that people have little freedom to pursue their own goals.

214. Due to the rights and freedoms afforded under capitalism:

- A. people feel safe and don't feel the need to take added risks by starting businesses.
- B. people are motivated to take calculated risks.
- C. people don't have to choose where they will work.
- D. the prices of necessities are always very low.

215. When the market price of a good is below the equilibrium price, and all other determinants are unchanged:

- A. the quantity demanded will exceed the quantity supplied.
- B. the supply curve will be to the right of the demand curve.
- C. a surplus will exist in the market.
- D. the government will regulate the price of the good to ensure equilibrium is attained.

216. When the market price of a good is above its equilibrium value, and all other determinants are unchanged:

- A. A shortage will exist in the market.
- B. The quantity demanded will exceed the quantity supplied.
- C. Both the supply curve and the demand curve will shift to the right.
- D. A surplus will exist in the market.

217. The markets for laundry detergents, soft drinks, and automobiles are dominated by just a few sellers. Economists would classify these markets as examples of:

- A. Monopolistic competition.
- B. Perfect competition.
- C. Oligopolies.
- D. Monopolies.

218. In most large cities there are a large number of bakeries. These bakeries produce similar, but not identical, products. Some bakeries claim to have the best cheesecakes in town, while others brag about their cookies or specialty breads. The bakery market in a large city is an example of:

- A. Monopolistic competition.
- B. Perfect competition.
- C. An oligopoly.
- D. A monopoly.

219. The presence of competition in free markets:

- A. Is undesirable because it results in unnecessary duplication of efforts.
- B. Usually results in better quality and lower prices.
- C. Is rare, since most markets eventually evolve into monopolies.
- D. Is undesirable, because one big firm can usually produce goods more efficiently than a large number of small firms.

220. One of the benefits of a free market is that:

- A. Businesses provide customers with quality products at fair prices.
- B. Businesses all make the same amount of profit.
- C. Businesses do better with more government regulation.
- D. The government dictates the number of competitors there are in each industry.

221. One of the greatest concerns associated with capitalism is that:

- A. It is not very successful at creating wealth.
- B. Some businesspeople may let greed guide their behavior.
- C. The amount of economic freedom enjoyed by consumers is very limited.
- D. Producers are unlikely to supply the goods and services that consumers value the most.

222. Patrick lives in a nation whose government embraces capitalism. He owns his own home and car, as well as his own business and building. Patrick maintains ownership due to:

- A. Eminent domain.
- B. The Freedom of choice.
- C. The right to own private property.
- D. The freedom of competition.

223. The "Spotlight on Small Business" box in Chapter 2 is titled, "*The Key to Capitalism is Capital.*" Which of the following statements best describes the message of this story?

- A. This box explains that the only important factor of production for most businesses is capital.
- B. This story explains that loans for large capital investments come with sizeable interest rates, but usually produce better results.
- C. Corruption has prevented goodwill institutions from making large capital investments in developing countries.
- D. Micro-lending has proven to lift impoverished entrepreneurs to a better standard of living.

224. The market price of apples is currently rising. In a free-market economy, the most likely explanation of this price change is that:

- A. The government has decided to set a higher price so that firms competing in the market make an adequate profit.
- B. There is a shortage in the market for apples.
- C. The supply of money has decreased.
- D. The equilibrium price is lower than the market price.

225. The price of iPhones™ is falling. In a free-market economic system where everything else is equal, the most likely explanation is:

- A. Suppliers are not producing enough product.
- B. Sellers cannot keep up with market demand.
- C. The government determined that the product was not worth the price tag that the producer was asking.
- D. The product has competition at the equilibrium price.

226. Reality Entertainment, Inc is a major producer of reality TV programming. The company faces fierce competition from three other major producers of similar shows. Together, Reality Entertainment and its three rivals control almost the entire reality TV programming. Their market environment is called:

- A. An oligopoly.
- B. A duopoly.
- C. Monopolistic competition.
- D. A quasi-monopoly.

227. On its website, Papa John's Pizza compares itself to the competition with the following message: "better ingredients, better pizza". The company wants to achieve:

- A. Product differentiation.
- B. An equilibrium price.
- C. A monopoly.
- D. A perfectly competitive market.

228. Which of the following statements most accurately identifies a limitation of the free-market economic system?

- A. Free-market economies offer little opportunity for the poor to work their way out of poverty.
- B. Free-market economies have been unable to create wealth as rapidly as other types of economic systems.
- C. Free-market economies are generally plagued by shortages of needed consumer goods.
- D. Free-market economies tend to result in unequal distribution of wealth.

229. The "Thinking Green" box titled, "*More Profits from the Green Revolution*", describes the green revolution. The auto industry is participating in this revolution. Farmers are participating in this revolution. By promoting the fact that they sell "green" products, or that they utilize "green" techniques to produce the products and services that they sell, firms who fall under a \_\_\_\_\_ type market may have opportunity to differentiate themselves from the competition.

- A. purely competitive
- B. oligopolistic
- C. monopolistic
- D. monopolistic competition

230. A major premise of a socialist system is:

- A. To make sure that those that create wealth are allowed to keep that wealth.
- B. To reduce the inequality in the distribution of wealth.
- C. To create incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to create jobs and economic growth.
- D. To keep tax rates extremely low so that businesses do not need to support government projects.

231. A major benefit of socialism is the:

- A. Ability to stimulate rapid economic growth.
- B. Ability to keep taxes low.
- C. Emphasis on social equality.
- D. Emphasis on private enterprise instead of public ownership.

232. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system there is very little incentive to work hard or to produce quality goods or services.

- A. capitalist
- B. socialist
- C. communist
- D. mixed economy

233. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system the number of choices in the market is directly related to government involvement in markets.

- A. capitalist
- B. socialist
- C. communist
- D. mixed economy

234. There are some restrictions on freedom of assembly and freedom of speech under a \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A. capitalist
- B. socialist
- C. communist
- D. mixed economy

235. Brain drain has occurred in many socialistic nations because:

- A. Socialism encourages an unequal distribution of income, leaving many without medical and social services.
- B. The government does little to protect the natural environment.
- C. Workers tend to have to work longer hours and receive fewer benefits under socialism.
- D. Tax rates on well-respected professionals such as doctors tend to be very high.

236. Communism is an economic system in which:

- A. The government and private citizens own equal shares of the economic resources.
- B. Almost all of the productive resources are owned by private businesses.
- C. The government makes almost all of the major economic decisions.
- D. Individual consumers make all economic decisions.

237. In recent years, countries with communist economic and political systems have:

- A. Enjoyed periods of great prosperity.
- B. Experienced severe economic depression.
- C. Placed even more importance on individual ownership of businesses.
- D. Grown very slowly, but have avoided the severe problems that have plagued some capitalist economies in Asia and Europe.

238. The economic and political system in which the government owns almost all the major factors of production is called:

- A. Communism.
- B. Capitalism.
- C. Ethnocentrism.
- D. Socialism.

239. Communist values are disappearing because:

- A. People in communist nations are tired of the strong religious teachings of the system.
- B. Communist businesses have grown too quickly and they cannot keep up with demand.
- C. Communist leaders are all militaristic.
- D. Shortages abound due to the fact that the government cannot rely on good information.

240. Which of the following statements provides the most accurate comparison of socialism and communism?

- A. Under socialism, the government owns most businesses, while under communism the church owns most businesses.
- B. Both socialism and communism want to achieve a more equal distribution of income and wealth, but under communism, the government takes more control over people's lives.
- C. Socialism strives for an equal distribution of income but communism wants income to go primarily to those who own and operate private businesses.
- D. Communism believes that the government should always strive to balance its budget, while socialism accepts deficit spending as the price of achieving true equality.

241. Which of the following people would tend to favor a socialist economy?

- A. John wants to live in a country with low marginal tax rates.
- B. Robin wants to live in a country that encourages rapid economic growth.
- C. Liz wants to live in a country with limited government regulation.
- D. Fred prefers to live in a country that promotes social equality.

242. Which of the following people would tend to favor a communist economy?

- A. John wants to live in a country with low marginal tax rates.
- B. Robin wants to live in a country that encourages rapid economic growth.
- C. Liz wants to live in a country where the government makes almost all of the economic decisions.
- D. Fred prefers to live in a country with limited government regulation.

243. One of the most significant problems faced by communist nations is:

- A. Inequality in the distribution of wealth and income.
- B. Severe inflationary pressures due to rapid economic growth.
- C. Too little government regulation of economic activity.
- D. Persistent shortages of basic goods such as food and clothing.

244. Abby left her native land in Eastern Europe to become a nanny for a family in a western suburb of Chicago, Illinois. One of the benefits of her arrangement was that she could attend the community college near her family's residence. When she arrived at her new job, she experienced some immediate differences. Abby noted that public transportation in northern Illinois was limited and expensive, making it difficult to get to school. For a negligible fee, the government in her native country provided public transportation to everyone. The economic system in Abby's native country was more characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pure capitalism
- B. socialism
- C. mercantilism
- D. communism

245. Jorge Martinez is a well-educated entrepreneur who operated a small business in his home country of Florentina. At the encouragement of his American relatives, Jorge recently immigrated to the United States and applied for U.S. citizenship. "In Florentina, tax rates were very high," Jorge complained. "The government used the taxes I paid to finance all sorts of social programs to help the less fortunate. While this is a noble goal, it has really undermined the profit incentive of individuals such as me. I really feel that these high taxes have stifled economic growth." Jorge's comments illustrate the reason many socialist countries are experiencing a(n):

- A. Antitrust problem.
- B. Depression.
- C. Brain drain.
- D. Budget surplus.

246. Recently, Hugo Chavez, the Prime Minister of Venezuela, announced that he is standing behind the concept of state owned utilities, public schools, and the communications industry of his nation. Although not all industry is owned and managed by the government, his ideas would lead one to believe that he has a preference for:

- A. A capitalistic state
- B. A socialistic state
- C. A communistic state
- D. A nationalistic state

247. Mike spends a lot of time blogging. Yesterday, he left the following comment on a site where participants were discussing the pros and cons of healthcare: *"If you think healthcare is expensive now, wait until it is free. The problem with free rides is, eventually everyone piles on the bus and no one is left to push it. Then the system collapses."* He was responded to by Martha, who added, *"Universal healthcare is not a dirty word. It's the salvation for many people. If I have to pay a little more in taxes and know that my neighbor's kids have good pre-school and can see the doctor when needed, it's worth it to me."* Mike and Martha are discussing the benefits and drawbacks of:

- A. Healthcare under communism.
- B. Healthcare under capitalism.
- C. Healthcare under socialism
- D. Healthcare under nationalism.

248. Today, the economic systems of most nations could most accurately be classified as:

- A. Pure capitalism.
- B. Pure socialism.
- C. Command economies.
- D. Mixed economies.

249. Both socialism and communism are variations of:

- A. Command economies.
- B. Competitive economies.
- C. Free-market economies.
- D. Plutocratic systems.

250. A major trend in the world today is that:

- A. Free-market economies are moving more toward socialism and socialist economies are moving more toward capitalism.
- B. Productivity in the service sector is increasing much more rapidly than productivity in agriculture and manufacturing.
- C. Governments in socialist economies are increasing their use of social programs and relying on higher tax rates to finance these programs.
- D. Governments in countries with capitalist economies are paying less attention to environmental concerns and issues involving social equality.

251. A command economic system is characterized by:

- A. Reliance on the forces of supply and demand to determine what is produced.
- B. Reliance on the government to determine what is produced and who gets the output.
- C. An extremely rapid rate of economic growth.
- D. Freedom of choice and freedom of competition.

252. The social and economic goals of \_\_\_\_\_ include private ownership of land and business.

- A. capitalism
- B. socialism
- C. communism
- D. a mixed economy

253. The "Reaching Beyond Our Borders" box in Chapter 2, explains the changing business climate in other nations. What kinds of experiences are U.S. based companies facing abroad?

- A. Companies are only benefitting when they set-up business in a nation with a similar economic and/or political system as the home-based business.
- B. Companies such as U.S. based General Motors is competing well in Japan, but having a difficult time in Mexico.
- C. For some food franchisors such as Yum! Brands, the economic and political systems are not preventing them from growing the business abroad.
- D. Differentiating oneself abroad is detrimental because socialist nations seek equality, even in food products and advertising.

254. During the recession of 2008-2010, the administrations of Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama flooded several banking, financial services, and insurance firms with government funds in exchange (at least temporarily) for government ownership rights. The unprecedented move signaled the government's concern that the global banking system might collapse if these firms ended up in bankruptcy. The decision for active government involvement in the operations of these firms demonstrates:

- A. The unforgiving nature of capitalism.
- B. The desire for more individuals in the U.S. to live under a socialist system.
- C. The trend toward mostly capitalist nations to move toward socialism.
- D. The freedoms the U.S. government has under capitalism.

255. As the term "global" becomes "local", and as we see more opportunities to compete in the global market,

- A. the long-term trend is for most nations to operate as mixed economies.
- B. disagreements about the best economic system to embrace will cause many nations to close their doors to outside commerce.
- C. the only industries that governments will want to own are the ones that are profitable.
- D. the forecast is for socialist nations to trend toward communism (Cuba is the example) and for capitalist nations to trend toward socialism.

256. Over the years, the government of Montivia has focused on implementing programs that promote equality. On the short-term, though, Montivia legislators are concerned about the very slow rate of growth that has plagued its national economy. In order to address this problem, the government is likely to:

- A. Take control of more major industries.
- B. Reduce taxes and cut back on some social programs.
- C. Make sure to balance its budget.
- D. Avoid the use of fiscal policies and reduce the supply of money in circulation.

257. In an effort to promote rapid growth, the government of Goldinia has kept taxes low, done little to regulate business activities, and implemented only modest social programs. The government is now facing political pressure to do more to clean up the environment and to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth. Which of the following statements is most accurate? Goldinia's government is currently taking:

- A. A purely capitalist approach to achieve its economic goals, and is likely to continue doing so in the future.
- B. A purely socialist approach to achieve its economics goals, and is likely to continue doing so in the future.
- C. A predominately socialist approach to achieving economic goals, but the current pressures it faces suggest it is likely to adopt a more capitalist approach in the future.
- D. A predominately capitalist approach toward achieving economic goals, but the current pressures it faces suggest it is likely to adopt a more socialist approach in the future.

258. The prime minister of the nation of Urbania has called for Urbania's legislature to enact new legislation designed to shift his country away from socialism toward a more capitalistic system. The Prime Minister acknowledges that such a radical change will entail some hardships, and that some citizens will be unhappy with the changes. The most likely source of dissatisfaction with a move toward capitalism is:

- A. Decrease in wealth.
- B. People will have less economic freedom.
- C. Tax rates will have to increase.
- D. A trend toward unequal distribution of wealth.

259. The National Coalition on Healthcare Reform reports that nearly 18% of the U.S. population under the age of 65 is without healthcare. If this advocacy group succeeds in convincing the current administration and Congress to vote for basic healthcare for everyone, which of the following is likely to occur?

- A. More rapid economic growth.
- B. Higher taxes than in past years.
- C. Increasing reliance on markets to determine economic outcomes.
- D. An increase in the number of insurance companies.

260. Several years ago, the nation of Florentina had a government-owned telecommunication system that lagged far behind other nations. In several of its rural areas, there was only one phone for an entire village of people. Government taxes collected for the purpose of maintaining the telephone system were very meager, so the notion of expanding service was almost impossible. The government of Florentina decided to sell the phone company to a private firm. The private firm expanded rapidly. It reported that even poor consumers were willing to pay for a private phone line. This government decision and subsequent sale was:

- A. A move toward nationalism.
- B. A move toward communism.
- C. A move toward socialism.
- D. A move toward capitalism.
- E. In order to generate business growth, countries that were predominantly under a socialist system have trended toward capitalism, while countries who were predominantly capitalistic have added social and government sponsored programs.

261. The U.S. economic system relies on

- A. The private sector to measure its economic well being.
- B. Industries that produce capital equipment to determine how well things are going.
- C. Frictional unemployment statistics as the sole measure of economic health.
- D. Key economic indicators such as GDP, to measure economic progress.

262. The total value of final goods and services produced within a nation's borders in a given year is known as that nation's:

- A. aggregate production quota
- B. aggregate domestic output
- C. index of aggregate economic output
- D. gross domestic product

263. Three important economic indicators of the United States are the unemployment rate, the price indices, and the:

- A. debt to equity ratio (DER).
- B. gross resource utilization index (GRUI).
- C. gross domestic product (GDP).
- D. index of capital formation.

264. The four basic types of unemployment are frictional, structural, seasonal, and:

- A. cyclical.
- B. procedural.
- C. industrial.
- D. traditional.

265. \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to persons who purposefully quit their jobs and have not yet found a new job.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

266. \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to unemployment caused by the restructuring of firms or by a mismatch between the skills of job seekers and the requirements of available jobs.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

267. \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to loss of jobs due to a recession or a similar downturn in the economy.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

268. \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment results when the demand for labor varies during the year.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

269. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistic used to compute the pace of inflation or deflation.

- A. consumer price index
- B. gross domestic product
- C. index of leading indicators
- D. index of inflationary trends

270. The measure used to report price changes at the wholesale level is the:

- A. gross domestic product (GDP).
- B. consumer price index (CPI).
- C. wholesale price index (WPI).
- D. producer price index (PPI).

271. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a general rise in the price level of goods and services over time.

- A. Acceleration
- B. Recession
- C. Inflation
- D. Escalation

272. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which the price increases are slowing.

- A. Deflation
- B. Disinflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. Uniflation

273. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which the average level of prices is actually falling.

- A. Deflation
- B. Disinflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. Uniflation

274. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a very severe recession that is usually accompanied by deflation.

- A. stagflation
- B. retraction
- C. depression
- D. dissolution

275. In recent years, U.S. manufacturing sector has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ productivity.

- A. rising
- B. relatively stable
- C. falling slowly
- D. falling very rapidly

276. The next wave of marketable innovations may involve new ways to produce and conserve energy. If we can turn new technology into marketable products and services that produce energy to run our businesses and homes, the U.S. could see a surge in output of goods and services. The Department of Economic Development would document this surge by measuring the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Gross Domestic Product
- B. Consumer Price Index
- C. Consumer Marginal Index
- D. number of workers who are frictionally employed

277. One reason the CPI is monitored very closely by government, businesses, and workers is that:

- A. It indicates whether we are running a budget surplus or a deficit.
- B. Some wages, interest rates, tax rates, and government benefits are tied to changes in the value of the CPI.
- C. It is the best measure of worker productivity in the service sector.
- D. The gross domestic product is computed from the reported increases in the CPI.

278. \_\_\_\_\_ in the service sector has not shown the significant improvement that it has in the manufacturing sector. There are significant advances in the quality of service, but workers in this sector are unable to increase the number of persons served in a given time period.

- A. The CPI
- B. Technology
- C. Productivity
- D. The growth

279. If consumers see a measurable increase in the price of coffee, they are likely to change their consumption to less expensive tea. These substitutions would show-up in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chained Consumer Price Index
- B. Remedial Price Index
- C. Core Inflation Index
- D. Numerical Cost Index

280. Which of the following indicators provides the clearest indication that an economy is experiencing deflation?

- A. A decrease in the unemployment rate.
- B. A decrease in GDP.
- C. An increase in the PPI.
- D. A decrease in the CPI.

281. A collapse in Buldovia's banking system eventually led to companies unable to borrow money to run their businesses. Firms terminated employees. These circumstances cut into consumer's purchasing power, causing a severe decline in the prices of goods and services, better known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Disinflation
- B. Deflation
- C. Contra inflation
- D. Overproduction

282. The nation of Florentina is in the midst of a serious economic downturn. The nation's GDP has declined steadily for over five years and is now at its lowest level in over fifty years. Florentina's unemployment rate is at an all time high and the nation's CPI is falling.

Florentina's economic condition is referred to as a:

- A. Period of stagflation.
- B. Balance of trade deficit.
- C. Depression.
- D. Retraction.

283. John complained to his buddy, Frank, that prices have increased a lot over the past year. Frank disagreed, saying that the prices of some goods have gone up a bit, but other prices have declined, noting that you can get some good buys on houses right now. Frank feels that the average price of consumer goods hasn't changed. Frank and John can refer to the \_\_\_\_\_ to learn how government economists currently view the price situation.

- A. GDP
- B. CPI
- C. PPI
- D. MEW

284. Emily recently quit her job at a major corporation because she saw little chance for advancement. Although she is still searching for a new position, Emily believes the economy is healthy and she hears that several firms are hiring people with her qualifications. Which of the following statements about Emily's current situation is most accurate? Emily is:

- A. Not considered unemployed because she voluntarily quit her job.
- B. An example of cyclical unemployment.
- C. An example of frictional unemployment.
- D. Likely to find employment quickly if she seeks training in a different field.

285. Kathleen's company produces computer monitors and other peripheral devices for computers. About six months ago, Kathleen began to keep track of number of hours worked, and the resulting output at her particular work site. Comparing the results, she found that the number of workers (and the hours they worked) remained relatively steady over the past six months, however, the work site's output increased significantly. This indicates that:

- A. Productivity at the work site has increased.
- B. The work site sold-off some of its excess inventory.
- C. The company's prices have increased faster than the wages paid to workers.
- D. The company should hire more workers.

286. Which of the following statements about business cycles in the U.S. is most accurate?

- A. Business cycles occur precisely every 5 years.
- B. Long term business cycles have only two phases—boom and bust.
- C. Seasonal business cycles occur within a year.
- D. Business cycles are based on theories.

287. Which of the following statements about productivity in the service sector of the U.S. economy is most accurate?

- A. Productivity in the service sector has increased much more rapidly than productivity in the manufacturing sector.
- B. Improving productivity in the service sector is much less important than improving productivity in the manufacturing sector, because the service sector does not really produce anything.
- C. Productivity in the service sector is easier to measure than productivity in agriculture.
- D. Measures of productivity in the service sector do a poor job of taking quality improvements into account.

288. Chase is a recent college graduate with a new job as an engineering trainee for a large defense company. Now that he is making good wages, he hopes to start saving for his first house and also contribute toward the company retirement plan. As he looks over his monthly bills, Chase is concerned about ever getting ahead of the game. His food bill, car payment, and mounting gasoline payments keep him in the "just making ends meet" category. As his mind wanders back to the good old college days, he reflects on a time when gas and food seemed a lot more reasonable. Chase is experiencing the effects of:

- A. Inflation
- B. Conditions of low demand
- C. Involuntary CPI
- D. Cyclical unemployment

289. Gabby and Gus Malloy recently got pre-approved on a loan for their first house purchase. They are speculating on how much they should bid on their number one choice - a small, three-bedroom bungalow near a major college town. Which of the following indicators may be an important factor in whether they are able to successfully put in a low bid?

- A. The federal tax rate in that area
- B. The unemployment rate in that area
- C. The producer's price index in that area
- D. The CMI - consumer's marginal index

290. Patrick just landed a job working for a major online gaming company in Silicon Valley. In a lot of ways, this is his dream job come true - the chance to work for a company that makes gaming software and live in California at the same time. As his plane lands at San Jose International, he pictures a snazzy apartment with a palm tree right outside the front door. A few hours later, as he meets a property manager of a large apartment complex, his heart sinks. The price of apartments is out of sight! Back at the hotel, he logs on to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to try to get a better picture of why the cost of housing is so high in this region of the U.S. Which factors may be causing the rise in the price of housing?

- A. Low Unemployment rate and increasing GDP
- B. High consumer's marginal index and low PPI
- C. Low CPI and high state tax rate
- D. Decreasing Disruptive Technologies Index and high unemployment

291. At the onset of the 2008 - 2010 economic slowdown, prices at the grocery stores continued to rise. In some cases, products such as milk and bread almost doubled in price. In March 2008, a Boston newspaper reported, "*The price of eggs was up 40% and milk was up 26%.*" Consumers were already being hit with high energy costs, and now their confidence in the economy was further shaken with job cuts and a loss of discretionary income due to increases in food prices. The economy was slowing, but prices were rising, signifying the potential for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deflation
- B. stagflation
- C. disinflation
- D. equalization

292. John is creating a presentation on the consumer price index for his business class. He wants students to understand that food and energy prices have risen more rapidly than other market items that the government traditionally measures for inclusion in the CPI calculation. He will show students that the *core inflation* figure will be \_\_\_\_\_ than the CPI. He will then inform the class that if consumers begin substituting, for example: If the prices at full service hair styling salons get too exorbitant, consumers may substitute by going to cheaper hair cutting salons. This will make the \_\_\_\_\_ calculation lower.

- A. higher; C-CPI
- B. lower; C-CPI
- C. lower, PPI
- D. higher, PPI

293. Recently the U.S. national debt was a little more than:

- A. \$13 trillion.
- B. \$25 trillion.
- C. \$560 billion.
- D. \$380 billion.

294. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the efforts of the federal government to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes and/or government spending.

- A. Monetary policy
- B. Incomes policy
- C. Fiscal policy
- D. Cyclical policy

295. Fiscal policy involves increases or decreases in:

- A. The money supply.
- B. Interest rates.
- C. Government spending and taxes.
- D. Exports and imports.

296. When the federal government's collection of tax revenues is less than what it spends in a given year, it results in a:

- A. Federal Reserve allowance.
- B. GDP deflator.
- C. Balance of payments deficit.
- D. National deficit.

297. When the government runs a continual budget deficit, it increases the:

- A. National debt.
- B. Balance of payments deficit.
- C. Federal capital account.
- D. Money supply.

298. In the U.S., the \_\_\_\_\_ has the role of managing the money supply and interest rates.

- A. United States Treasury
- B. Federal Reserve Bank
- C. State Department
- D. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

299. On average, what percentage of the GDP does the U.S. government collect through taxes?

- A. 50%
- B. 10.5%
- C. 28.2%
- D. 33.33%

300. One way to lessen the U.S. government budget deficit is to:

- A. cut spending.
- B. increase spending.
- C. call-in government savings bonds.
- D. increase government social programs such as welfare, food-stamps, and Medicare.

301. Efforts by the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) to control the money supply and interest rates are known as:

- A. fiscal policy.
- B. incomes policy.
- C. monetary policy.
- D. securities policy.

302. The Federal Reserve Bank operates:

- A. as a semi-private organization not under the direct control of the government.
- B. under the direct control of the executive branch of the government.
- C. under the direction of the Banking Oversight Committee of Congress.
- D. as a special agency of the U.S. Treasury.

303. Which of the following statements about government deficit spending is most accurate?

- A. The federal government violates the law by running deficits because the U.S. Constitution requires the government to balance its budget each year.
- B. Although the government used to run big deficits, it has consistently run surpluses since the late 1980s.
- C. The government has used deficit spending to lower the national debt.
- D. One reason the government has a hard time reducing deficits is that there is a great deal of pressure on the government to expand its spending each year.

304. While scanning the movies section in your local online newspaper, you click on the business section by mistake. While you're there, you quickly scan a report that says government spending will again exceed tax revenues in the current year. This means that the:

- A. Total national debt is likely to increase.
- B. National deficit is likely to decrease.
- C. Rate of inflation is likely to fall.
- D. Monetary policies pursued by the Fed need tightening.

305. Which of the following statements about the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) is most accurate?

- A. The Fed is an agency of the U.S. Treasury Department that has the responsibility of collecting tax receipts for the IRS.
- B. The Fed manages the U.S. money supply and interest rates.
- C. The Fed is the primary government agency involved in carrying out our nation's fiscal policies.
- D. The Fed is the agency of the government that ensures the U.S. maintains enough gold reserves to pay any foreign debts that result from international trade.

306. During the economic crisis of 2008-2010, Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama increased government spending by \$2 trillion, in order to revive the ailing economy. Their strategy followed the economic theory known as:

- A. Malfusian
- B. Bernankeism
- C. Keynesian
- D. Greenspanian

307. Keynesian economic theory suggests:

- A. Reducing government involvement in the free-market economy.
- B. Proposing long-term solutions in order to create wider swings in the business cycle.
- C. A more permanent government involvement in the banking system, even creating a national banking system that owns and operates most of the global and regional banks.
- D. Short-term increases in government spending to stimulate the economy.

308. Senator Gong Lee is alarmed at the state of the economy. Unemployment is high and GDP is low. Senator Lee has called for Congress to take action to increase government spending and cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy. The actions called for by Senator Lee are examples of:

- A. Monetary policy.
- B. Fiscal policy.
- C. Discretionary income policy.
- D. Social investment policy.

309. Your professor showed you an Internet video of the chair of the Federal Reserve Bank speaking to the American public. The message he is conveying indicates that Fed economists are worried about inflation and believe the best course of action would be to slow the economy. Which of the following policies is the Fed most likely to pursue?

- A. Increase taxes.
- B. Decrease interest rates.
- C. Restrict the money supply and increase interest rates.
- D. Devalue the dollar on international currency exchanges.

310. Ben recently lost his job at a major U.S. auto plant in one of the rust belt states. After looking unsuccessfully for work in a similar industry for several months, he plans to start interviewing with road and bridge repair companies. He speculates that if the government begins to contract with companies that repair highways and bridges, he may find steady work, at least in the short-term. Which of the following statements best describes the strategy behind his thoughts?

- A. The best way for the government to reign-in on too much money floating around the system is to hire people and pay them wages.
- B. Ben doesn't understand the causes of unemployment. We obviously don't need any more autos on the roads if the plant has closed. Repairs will slow down rather than increase.
- C. If the current administration asks the FED to raise interest rates, it will do more than if the current administration begins contracting with road repair companies.
- D. By increasing government spending through road and bridge repair and construction, the government will intervene in the free-market economic system to help jump-start a weak economy.

311. Lance owns Lance Lawns Irrigation Systems, LLC, a company that installs and maintains underground lawn irrigation systems. Business is down due to new housing starts being negatively impacted by a deep recession. To make things worse, his bank called yesterday to inform him that his credit limit (interest fee of 12.5%) will be cut from \$30,000 per year to \$15,000 per year, unless he is willing to pay a higher interest rate of 20%. As Lance drives to the first job this morning, he knows that his last task of the day will be to reduce the hours for his two employees. He can't afford to work employees eight hours per day, with only a \$15,000 line of credit. Which of the following strategies will help Lance's situation?

- A. Increase government spending on public parks.
- B. Decrease government spending so that banks can keep more reserves.
- C. Fed decreases interest rates.
- D. Fed increases the federal funds rates to jump-start the economy.

312. If businesses are producing at capacity, and the nation is experiencing almost full employment (a very low rate of unemployment - less than 2%), the Fed may decide to:

- A. Lower interest rates.
- B. Raise taxes.
- C. Lower taxes.
- D. Increase interest rates.

#### **Essay Questions**

313. Discuss the views of economist Adam Smith. How does the "invisible hand" philosophy suggested by Smith benefit society as a whole?

314. Explain the significance of "price" in a free-market economic system.

315. Identify and describe the 4 basic rights that form the foundation of capitalism.

316. When describing the state of the U.S. economy, reporters often refer to the nation's GDP, its unemployment rate, and the CPI. Explain what each of these terms means and why each measure is significant.

317. Explain the difference between fiscal policy and monetary policy. Discuss how each of these approaches can be used to influence the state of the economy.

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Mini-Case**

Gig Abite is a bright, hard-working engineer who once owned a successful engineering consulting firm in his native country of Frinezia. Gig became discouraged by the high tax rates in Frinezia, so he immigrated to the United States eleven years ago. Soon after moving to the U.S., Gig again started his own business, which he named Giganeers Consulting. The company struggled at first, and almost went under midway through its second year. However, Gig never lost faith, the company survived, and it soon developed a growing reputation for quality work and dependable service. Giganeers began experiencing sustained growth early in its fourth year. In fact, Gig hired additional employees over the next few years to keep up with the increasing workload. His company, which started with only Gig and 2 other full time workers, now provides jobs for 43 full-time employees as well as many part time workers. Despite these past successes, some clouds are on the horizon. The company recently suffered its first drop in business since its very early years. Gig is convinced that the problem is not with his company, but rather due to a downturn in the U.S. economy. He heard a national broadcast last week reporting that the value of the total output of final goods and services in the U.S. declined over the last quarter. The news anchor went on to state that many economists believe that this downward trend is likely to continue for several more months. Gig is concerned that he will have to lay off some of his employees if the economy doesn't improve. He hopes that the government does something soon to put the economy back on track.

318. Gig started Giganeers to earn a profit, but by working hard and increasing his market share, he was able to create jobs for others. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ concept.

- A. circular flow
- B. invisible hand
- C. equitable income
- D. social dividend

319. Gig's native country of Frinezia was much different from the United States. In addition to its higher tax rates, the government offered more extensive social programs that were designed to redistribute income and reduce inequality. Although small businesses were privately owned and operated in Frinezia, many basic industries were owned and operated by the government. From this information, you would classify Frinezia's economic system as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Communism
- D. Pluralism

320. The broadcast that reported a decline in total output for the United States probably got some of its information from the government's measurement of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. GDP
- B. CPI
- C. federal deficit
- D. balance of payments

321. The broadcast cited forecasts that national output might continue to fall in the future. If total output shows decline for two consecutive quarters, economists would classify this as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. depression
- B. retraction
- C. period of stagflation
- D. recession

322. Gig recently heard a radio report that the Fed will try to help get the U.S. economy back on track. If the Fed takes action, Gig would likely see:

- A. Lower interest rates.
- B. An increase in the size of the government's budget deficit.
- C. Lower government spending.
- D. An increase in the minimum wage.

323. Besides the slowdown in the general economy, Giganeers faces threats of competition from several other companies that provide engineering consulting services. In order to gain more business, Gig tries to convince potential clients that his company offers better service than the competition. He has advertised heavily in professional magazines, often quoting some of his highly satisfied clients. The market Giganeers operates in is an example of:

- A. perfect competition.
- B. monopoly.
- C. oligopoly.
- D. monopolistic competition.

## Chapter 02 Understanding How Economics Affects Business **Answer Key**

### **True / False Questions**

1. (p. 30) America's business success is largely due to an economic and social climate that allows businesses to operate freely.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Economics Conditions Affect Business*

2. (p. 30) Global economics and politics have no significant influence on businesses in the United States.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Economics Conditions Affect Business*

3. (p. 30) The study of how society chooses to employ resources to produce goods and services and to distribute them for consumption among various competing groups and individuals is known as sociology.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

4. (p. 30) Economists study how people use resources to produce and distribute goods and services for consumption among competing groups and individuals.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

5. (p. 30) Macroeconomics is the economic perspective that looks at the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

6. (p. 30-31) Microeconomics focuses on the decisions and behavior of people and organizations in particular markets.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

7. (p. 31) Resource development is concerned with finding the best way to utilize the fixed amount of resources a society has available.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Economics Conditions Affect Business*

8. (p. 31) Resource development is the study of how to increase resources and to create the conditions that will make better use of those resources.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

9. (p. 31) Peace and prosperity will flourish if we can find the one best way to divide existing resources among nations.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

10. (p. 31-32) Thomas Malthus believed that overpopulation was a major cause of poverty.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

11. (p. 32) In developing nations of the world, population has leveled off and is not expected to increase dramatically in the future.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

12. (p. 32) Studies about the effects of population growth on the economy are part of macroeconomics.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

13. (p. 32) Economic progress can occur when business owners provide jobs and economic growth for their employees, their communities, and themselves.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

14. (p. 32) Economist Adam Smith's important contribution was an inquiry as to why some nations are wealthy, while others remain poor.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

15. (p. 33) Adam Smith believed the self-interest of businesspeople would lead them to create needed goods, services, and jobs.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

16. (p. 33) The "invisible hand" in Adam Smith's theory turns self-directed gain into social and economic benefits for all.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

17. (p. 33) According to Adam Smith, the "invisible hand" refers to the government's effort to always keep a check on the wealth creation of individuals, so that no one business would control a market for a particular good or service.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

18. (p. 32) A contemporary economic challenge is creating profitable businesses by selling goods and services that contribute toward a healthier environment.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Thinking Green Box*

19. (p. 30-31) An economist is examining how consumers in the automobile market have responded to recent price increases by car manufacturers. He is examining a microeconomic situation.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Microeconomics examines the economic behavior of consumers and organizations in particular markets.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

20. (p. 30-31) Macroeconomics looks at long run economic problems while microeconomics examines short run economic problems.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

The key distinction between macroeconomics and microeconomics is that macroeconomics is concerned with the performance of the economy as a whole while microeconomics is concerned with the behavior of people and organizations in particular markets.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

21. (p. 32) Thomas Malthus believed that people in most countries would never be able to achieve high standards of living unless the problems of overpopulation were addressed.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Thomas Malthus viewed rapid population growth as a major problem that would prevent standards of living from rising above subsistence levels. There are still people, called neo-Malthusians, who believe that Malthus was correct.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

22. (p. 33) Adam Smith believed that since businesspeople are motivated to improve their own prosperity, their actions are unlikely to benefit society as a whole.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

The principle of the invisible hand says that activities directed toward self-gain actually end up helping others. For example, when entrepreneurs start up a new business in search of personal profits, they end up creating jobs for others and producing goods and services that satisfy the wants of consumers.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

23. (p. 33) Adam Smith believed that an economic system couldn't truly prosper unless people were taught to value the welfare of others above their own personal gain.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Smith believed that people would only work hard and create wealth if they were rewarded for doing so. Thus, self-gain is the primary source of motivation in Smith's view of the economy. Smith also pointed out that this desire for self-gain would result in the production of goods and services and the creation of jobs that would benefit others within the economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

24. (p. 33) The concept of the invisible hand begins with the assumption that the primary motivation of entrepreneurs is that they will prosper from their own hard work.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

The concept of the invisible hand suggests that the primary motivation of entrepreneurs is their own individual gain. However, in seeking to earn a profit for themselves, entrepreneurs will create jobs and produce goods and services that satisfy the wants of others.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

25. (p. 33) Adam Smith's research focused on determining the best way to distribute a fixed amount of resources, rather than on how to create more wealth.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Smith's views focused on wealth creation through promoting entrepreneurship. Rather than simply dividing up existing wealth among competing groups, Smith sought to define the conditions under which more wealth could be created.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Analysis*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

26. (p. 32) Large educated populations can contribute to an economy by offering knowledge and entrepreneurship.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Education is an important component of innovation. Educated populations usually have a stronger desire to innovate because these people tend to use their knowledge to think critically, to synthesize information in order to solve problems.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

27. (p. 33) Adam Smith believed that incentives to seek personal gain would create wealth, but that the government must then step in to make sure that this wealth is equitably distributed.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Smith believed the invisible hand turned self-directed behavior into benefits for all. He felt that as society in general prospered, people would naturally help the less fortunate. He did not foresee the need for active government policies to redistribute income.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Analysis*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

28. (p. 34) As indicated by the Making Ethical Decisions box, activities that lead to corruption can destroy free economic opportunities because they interfere with the right to freely compete.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Capitalism is based on four basic rights, however, in order for all participants to have the same opportunities to compete and to choose, all must operate with high ethical standards of behavior. Corruption which is often brought as the result of greed is detrimental to the capitalistic system.

*AACSB: Ethics*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Making Ethical Decisions box*

29. (p. 35) In capitalist countries, the government decides what to produce and how the goods and services will be produced.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

30. (p. 35) Capitalism is the foundation of the U.S. economic system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

31. (p. 35) The most fundamental of all rights in capitalism is the right to private property.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

32. (p. 35) Under capitalism, the government prohibits people and businesses from competing with each other.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

33. (p. 35) A basic right under capitalism is the right of businesses to receive government funding.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

34. (p. 35) Free-market capitalism has made it more difficult for individuals to gain wealth.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

35. (p. 35) Due to the fundamental rights afforded to us by a free-market capitalistic system; persons are more willing to take calculated risks.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

36. (p. 36) A free-market economic system is one in which the market of buyers and sellers decides what is produced, how much is produced, and how it is distributed.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: How Free Markets Work*

37. (p. 37) Under the basic principle of supply, as the price goes down, manufacturers and suppliers of a product tend to supply less of the product to the market.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Economic Concept of Supply*

38. (p. 37) Demand refers to the quantity of a good that consumers are willing and able to buy at different prices at a specific time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Economic Concept of Demand*

39. (p. 37) Adapting to changes in demand is easy for businesses to do.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: How Prices Are Determined*

40. (p. 37-38) At the equilibrium price, the quantity consumers desire to buy equals the quantity sellers desire to sell.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

41. (p. 38) If the quantity supplied in a market exceeds the quantity demanded, a shortage will exist.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

42. (p. 38) If a shortage exists in a market for a good, the price of that good will tend to fall.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

43. (p. 38; figure 2.2) A graphical representation of a demand curve for a product will show the price for any particular quantity on the X-axis.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

44. (p. 38; figure 2.3) The point of intersection between the supply and demand curves is called the stress point.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

45. (p. 38; figure 2.3) In the long run, the market price tends to adjust toward the equilibrium point.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

46. (p. 38) Countries that rely on a free market system are plagued by persistent shortages or surpluses of goods and services.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

47. (p. 38-39) One of the drawbacks of free markets is the fact that competition in such markets undermines the ability of price to adjust to its equilibrium value in the long run.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

48. (p. 39) In perfect competition, each firm produces a product that is clearly differentiated from the products of other firms in the same market.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

49. (p. 39) A monopoly occurs when there is a single seller for a product or service.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

50. (p. 39) Economists refer to a market in which a few sellers dominate the supply side as monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

51. (p. 39) Product differentiation is a key to success in monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

52. (p. 39) In the United States, laws prohibit the creation of most types of monopolies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

53. (p. 40) One strength of a free-market economic system is that it emphasizes the fair and humane treatment of the less fortunate in society.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

54. (p. 40) The greed of businesspeople represents one of the greatest dangers to the operation of a free market system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

55. (p. 35) Fetna resides in a country where the economic system is primarily based on free market capitalism. Fetna is likely to have the freedom to buy and sell property.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

The right to private property is the most fundamental of all rights under capitalism. This right means that people can buy, sell, and use land, buildings, machinery, inventions, and other forms of property. They can also pass the property on to their children.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

56. (p. 38) A surplus currently exists for a product called widgets. In a free market system, the government must step in and buy any widgets that consumers do not buy in order to eliminate the surplus and establish equilibrium.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Markets for products tend to move toward equilibrium through price adjustments. If there is a surplus of widgets, the price of widgets will fall, and buyers and sellers will adjust until equilibrium is achieved. Thus, adjustments in market price will restore equilibrium without government intervention.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Point, or Market Price*

57. (p. 36) In a free market economic system, the lack of government control and regulation means that businesses find it easy to take advantage of customers by offering poor quality products at high prices.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

One of the fundamental characteristics of free markets is competition. Because businesses compete with each other, they must provide customers with quality products at fair prices and offer good service. Firms that produce poor products, charge high prices, or provide poor service will lose business to companies that provide customers with a better deal.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

58. (p. 40) History shows that free-market capitalism leads to a fair and equitable distribution of wealth.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

In many nations, capitalism has led to an unequal distribution of wealth. In fact, some businesspeople have sought personal gain through the exploitation of workers. Examples of this sort of exploitation include child labor, sweatshops employing immigrants for long hours at low wages under dismal working conditions, and even outright slavery.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

59. (p. 37 - 38) Jill owns a bakery that specializes in cheesecakes. Until recently, Jill charged a price of \$12 for each cheesecake. At this price Jill's customers bought an average of 84 cheesecakes each week. For the last few weeks, she has reduced her price to \$10.50 per cheesecake, and her customers have purchased an average of 96 cheesecakes each week. These results are consistent with the economic concept of demand.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Generally speaking, the quantity demanded tends to rise when the price of a good falls.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Point, or Market Price*

60. (p. 39) Monica notices that just a few big companies produce the vast majority of soft drinks. She would be correct in describing the soft drink industry as an oligopoly.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

An oligopoly exists when a few large sellers dominate a market. Examples of oligopolistic markets include aircraft, automobiles, soft drinks, and breakfast cereals.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

61. (p. 39) GLAMOR GAL, a popular women's cosmetics company is gaining popularity among younger women. Differentiating itself from the sea of companies that compete for the same business, it focuses on products for sensitive, youthful skin. GLAMOR GAL clearly operates in an oligopolistic environment.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

GLAMOR GAL competes against several companies. *Monopolistic competition* refers to a large number of sellers who produce very similar products. Buyers perceive the products to be different due to the firms' ability to differentiate themselves from each other. An oligopoly is a market in which just a few sellers dominate the market.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

62. (p. 39) GLAMOR GAL is a popular cosmetics company. Although it is gaining in popularity among younger women, its promotional strategy continues to focus on the shadow-free finish that it produces on almost any skin type. Due to the fact that its industry faces monopolistic competition, the company knows that it must continue to differentiate itself from the competition.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

GLAMOR GAL competes against several companies. Monopolistic competition refers to a large number of sellers who produce very similar products. Buyers perceive the products to be different due to the firms' ability to differentiate themselves from each other.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

63. (p. 39) As you drive to school in the morning, you will probably flip through several radio stations before deciding to settle on one for the duration of the drive. For instance: you can listen to a "fair and balanced" talk show; an "intelligent talk" program; an interactive "call-in" talk show; a "right-wing" political talk show; a "self-improvement" talk show; and, even an "all sports" talk show. With so much *monopolistic competition* in radio programming, radio stations focus on offering you something just a little different.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

*Monopolistic competition* refers to a large number of sellers who produce very similar products. Buyers perceive the products to be different due to the firms' ability to differentiate themselves from each other.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

64. (p. 40) Roland is a nation with an economic system that closely approximates pure capitalism. While Roland's economy is likely to generate a great deal of wealth, it may do a poor job of providing an acceptable level of income for the elderly or disabled.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

A strength of capitalism is its ability to generate wealth. A weakness of capitalism is that it results in a very unequal income distribution that may not be very responsive to those who are too old or infirmed to compete in the market system.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

65. (p. 40) In the newspaper this morning, you read about the downfall of a multi-national entertainment business, and a report that the company's CEO enjoyed a 9% increase in his salary during the same year that the company's profits were down 35%. As you read further, you learn that the company's board of directors approved undeserved salary increases. Clearly, this is an example of how inequality and greed can infiltrate the free-market economic system.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

One of capitalism's limitations is the fact that it has brought "inequality" to many parts of the world. Without government regulation, greed can perpetuate in this type of economic system. Business owners and business executives can often negotiate higher salaries and bonuses that are not based on performance.

*AACSB: Ethics*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

66. (p. 39) As you scan the national news online, you read about the BXY Utility Company's latest problems. The story describes an expansive retaining wall that collapsed during a flood last week, spewing toxic coal ash, burying homes, and causing a few fatalities. An editorial claims that the company will not be held accountable to the same standards as the asbestos companies of a few years back that paid severe fines and even went out of business due to their lack of attention to environmental clean-up. You agree with the writer because you recently studied about the various competitive markets and utility companies clearly fall under monopolistic competition.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Utility companies are considered regional monopolies. The U.S. legal system has permitted monopolies in the markets for public utilities that sell natural gas, water, and electric power. As is often the case, when there is only one company serving a wide area, consumers do not have a choice, and the firms are not as eager to maintain their capital investments.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

67. (p. 39) The PowerHouse Utility Company recently built a nuclear power plant in a southern state and started competing against BXY Utility Company that has served customers in that region for 65 years. Due to deregulation, consumers now have a choice among utility companies in this area. Although PowerHouse has made a sizeable capital investment, if it successfully grows market share, eventually prices for electricity may stabilize or fall.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

New legislation has ended the monopoly status of utilities in some areas of the U.S., permitting new competitors to seek customers in regions where they could not operate in the past. The purpose of *deregulation* is to increase competition among these utility companies, and to eventually lower prices for consumers.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

68. (p. 40-41) Socialists believe that the primary economic function of the government is to promote rapid economic growth.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

69. (p. 40-41) In socialist economies, the government owns some, if not most basic businesses such as telecommunications systems and utilities.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

70. (p. 41) The top tax rate on personal income in most socialist economies is usually lower than the top tax rate on personal income in capitalist economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

71. (p. 41) The major benefit of socialism is that it creates strong incentives to work hard and take the risks associated with starting and operating a business.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Benefits of Socialism*

72. (p. 41) Socialists believe that wealth should be more evenly distributed than what actually occurs in a free-market capitalistic system.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

73. (p. 41) Workers in socialist countries often get longer vacations and more social benefits than workers in free market economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Benefits of Socialism*

74. (p. 41) Over the past decade, socialist economies have proven to be more successful at creating wealth and jobs than capitalist economies.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

75. (p. 41) One drawback of socialism is that it may result in a reduction in the individual's incentive to work hard.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

76. (p. 41) Brain drain is the loss of the best and brightest people to other countries.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

77. (p. 41) High tax rates in socialist countries is a major reason these nations have experienced a brain drain.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

78. (p. 41) Incentive to own and operate businesses is high in nations whose governments are proponents of socialistic practices.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

79. (p. 41-42) One of the benefits of communism is that it allows individuals a great deal of freedom to make their own economic decisions.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

80. (p. 41-42) Communism is an economic and political system in which the state makes almost all economic decisions and owns almost all the major factors of production.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

81. (p. 42) Most communist countries today are suffering from severe economic problems.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

82. (p. 43) As indicated in "*Prospering in Foreign Lands*", Reaching Beyond Our Borders box: Companies founded in the U.S. under a capitalistic system are seldom successful in breaking through the communistic and socialistic systems when they go global.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Reaching Beyond Our Borders box*

83. (p. 40-41) A major distinction between capitalism and socialism concerns the distribution of income.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Under capitalism, self-interest is the driving force, so people must be rewarded for what they produce. This can result in unequal distribution of income. Under socialism, the emphasis is on a more equal distribution of income, so those earning more are often expected to share their incomes with those who earn less. This is often accomplished by placing high tax rates on people with high incomes and using the tax revenues to pay for programs that benefit people with lower incomes.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

84. (p. 42) Countries that wish to avoid shortages and surpluses of goods should adopt a communist system.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

In a communist system, prices do not reflect supply and demand as they do in a free market system. Thus, the government has no way of knowing what to produce to best satisfy the wants of consumers.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

85. (p. 42) Workers in nations who are strong proponents of communism work much harder and longer hours.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Communism is a political system of a command economy that favors government ownership of most property and government control over most economic decisions. Under a communist system, the government generally maintains a great deal of control over its citizen's lives. Businesspeople are not inspired to work hard because the government takes most of their earnings.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

86. (p. 41) In the small nation of Equalia, the government owns several of the key businesses and provides a wide range of social services. The government places a great deal of emphasis on eliminating large disparities in people's incomes. These features of Equalia's economy are consistent with a socialist economic system.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Socialism is based on the premise that the government should own basic businesses in order to distribute profits more evenly. In most socialist economies, the government provides a wide range of social services and emphasizes an even distribution of income.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

87. (p. 41) Abby left her native land in Eastern Europe in order to become a nanny for a family in a western suburb of Chicago, Illinois. One of the benefits of her arrangement was that she could attend the community college near her family's residence. When she arrived at her new job, she experienced the differences from a predominately socialist nation and a capitalist nation. Abby noted that public transportation in northern Illinois was limited and expensive, making it difficult to get to school. For a negligible fee, the government in her native country provided public transportation for everyone. Abby's native country's economic system was more characteristic of socialism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Socialism is an economic system based on the premise that some, if not most, basic businesses such as steel mills, coal mines, and utilities should be owned by the government so that profits can be more evenly distributed among the people. Nations that practice socialism usually collect higher taxes than those that practice capitalism, in order to pay for things such as transportation that are offered to everyone.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Benefits of Socialism*

88. (p. 42) Socialism and communism are both variations of a free-market economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

89. (p. 42) In command economies, the government plays a major role in deciding which goods are produced and who will get them.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

90. (p. 42-43) Governments that were predominantly capitalistic are moving toward socialism, while governments that were predominantly socialistic are moving toward capitalism.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

91. (p. 43) Like most nations, the United States has a mixed economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

92. (p. 42-43) Most countries throughout the world can be classified as either purely capitalist or purely socialist.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

93. (p. 43) There is general agreement in the United States on the degree to which the government should be involved in the economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

94. (p. 43) Subtle differences such as the right to one's religious preference make the command economic system known as communism more like a mixed economy than a socialistic system.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Mixed economies evolve when governments recognize the negative effects of purely capitalist or purely socialist or communist systems, and implement programs that capture the characteristics of the other economic systems in the hopes of creating a more balanced economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

95. (p. 43) In the past, socialist nations have realized that some of the government run businesses do not grow as quickly as businesses that operate for a profit.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Under socialism, basic industries such as telecommunications, utilities, and, broadcasting are usually owned and managed by the government. Tax revenues pay for the maintenance of these industries. They often lag behind similar industries in other countries that are privately owned and operated for a profit. In socialist nations, the taxes collected to support these industries are not enough.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

96. (p. 42) Although mixed economies tend to improve economic conditions, moral values prevent communist nations such as China and Vietnam from progressing in this direction. Overall, economic progress continues to be very slow in these nations.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

China and Vietnam recognize the economic benefits of opening their doors to new business and permitting these businesses to operate without government intervention.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

97. (p. 43) According to the Reaching Beyond our Borders box, "Prospering in Foreign Lands", the success of Yum!Brands' (owner of KFC, Taco Bell, and Pizza Hut) global attempts is mixed. In some cases, opening stores in communist and socialist nations has proven to be profitable; in others, it has proven to be a more costly venture.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Although in some socialist and communist nations the government owns most businesses, inroads have been made by this fast food giant! Yum!Brands has realized rapid expansion in China, while experiencing a more difficult time in Mexico.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: Reaching Beyond Our Borders box*

98. (p. 43) In a mixed economy, the government's goal is to grow the economy and maintain some measure of social equality.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Mixed economies exist when the market and the government are both involved in the allocation of resources. Socialist economies have adopted some elements of free market systems in order to stimulate more growth, while free market economies have adopted a larger role for the government to promote a more equitable distribution of income.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

99. (p. 43) Sweetland is a nation that publicly supports a free market economy with private ownership of businesses. Over time, the government of Sweetland has developed policies designed to help the needy and reduce the level of income inequality. It pays for these programs by levying relatively high taxes on businesses and workers. These arrangements suggest that the economy of Sweetland is trending toward pure capitalism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Pure capitalism is a system that emphasizes individual freedom and the profit motive. Socialism, on the other hand, emphasizes wealth equality. To achieve that goal, socialist countries levy high taxes to provide for social programs designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth. Sweetland has elements of both capitalism and socialism, so it is best classified as a mixed economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

100. (p. 43) Deanne is a vocal critic of socialism. She likes to point out that in recent years the governments in many socialistic nations have cut back on government services and have reduced taxes. Deanne believes that this trend will ultimately result in all nations adopting pure capitalistic ideals. Recent evidence suggests that Deanne's views are essentially correct.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

It is true that the governments of many socialist nations have reduced their social programs and have cut taxes, which suggest a movement to become more like free-market economies. However, they have not totally abandoned the socialist approach. Also, Deanne's observations ignore the increasing government involvement in many free-market economies. The result of these trends is the emergence of mixed economies rather than a move toward pure free-market or pure command economies.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

101. (p. 43) Recently, Hugo Chavez, the Prime Minister of Venezuela announced that he is standing behind the concept of state owned utilities and public schools in his nation. Although not all industry is owned and managed by the government, his ideas would lead one to believe that he has a preference for socialism.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Socialism is a command economic system where the government owns and operates some of the major industries such as the transportation industry, utilities, telecommunications and broadcasting, and the school system.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

102. (p. 43) Most nations recognize that private enterprise is detrimental to business growth and what is best for consumers. Recently, a nation had the opportunity to sell its government-owned telecommunication system to a private firm. Instead it realized that it would be better off if it raised taxes so that it could maintain the status quo.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Privately owned businesses tend to grow and prosper as compared to businesses that are owned by governments. Governments are often unable to financially support these businesses at much beyond a level of subsistence. Most countries that have sold or privatized their government held businesses have found that these particular industries have expanded at a faster rate.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

Chapter 02 - Understanding How Economics Affects Business

103. (p. 45) We use indicators such as (1) the gross domestic product (GDP), (2) the interest rate, and (3) the price indexes to measure the health of our economy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

104. (p. 45) The total value of a country's output of final goods and services in a given year is known as the gross domestic product (GDP).

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

105. (p. 46) As of 2010, total GDP in the United States was around \$14 trillion.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

106. (p. 45) Any output produced by U.S. firms is included in the value of U.S. GDP, even if the output was produced in a foreign country.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

107. (p. 46) GDP figures do not include the value of illegal activities.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

108. (p. 46) To be classified as unemployed, a person must be at least 16 years old and trying to find a job within the past four weeks.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

109. (p. 46) In 2010, the U.S. unemployment rate was at its lowest point in 10 years.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

110. (p. 46; figure 2.6) Frictional unemployment occurs because the economy is experiencing a recession.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

111. (p. 46; figure 2.6) Structural unemployment refers to unemployment caused by the restructuring of firms or by a mismatch between the skills or location of job seekers and the requirements or location of available jobs.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

112. (p. 47) Inflation refers to a general rise in the prices of goods and services over time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

113. (p. 47) Inflation refers to the persistent rise in the purchasing power of money.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

114. (p. 47) Disinflation refers to a situation in which prices continue to rise, but not at the rate they were rising previously.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

115. (p. 47) Deflation means prices are declining.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

116. (p. 47) The consumer price index (CPI) measures what is happening to prices at the wholesale level.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

117. (p. 47) The CPI measures the pace of inflation or deflation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

118. (p. 47) The CPI is based on the prices of a carefully selected market basket of goods, all of which consumers can purchase at a supermarket.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

119. (p. 47) Some wages, tax brackets, interest rates, and government benefits are based on the CPI.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

120. (p. 47) Core inflation figures omit healthcare prices, but not energy prices.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

Chapter 02 - Understanding How Economics Affects Business

121. (p. 48) The producer price index measures what is happening to prices at the wholesale level.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

122. (p. 48) Productivity of workers in the U.S. is helped by the use of better machinery.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

123. (p. 48) The higher the measurement of productivity, the higher the likely costs of production.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

124. (p. 48) An increase in productivity means that a worker is now able to produce more goods and services in the same amount of time.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

125. (p. 48) As productivity increases, the cost of producing goods and services is likely to fall.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

126. (p. 48) In the service sector of the economy, the influx of machinery such as computers increases output per worker, but does little to improve the quality of services.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

127. (p. 48) Current measures of productivity in the service sector provide an accurate measure of changes in the quality of output.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

128. (p. 48-49) An economy is said to be in a recession if GDP declines for two or more consecutive quarters.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

129. (p. 48-49) A depression is a severe recession that is often accompanied by deflation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

130. (p. 45) A prediction that GDP will increase significantly over the next six months is bad news for most businesspeople.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

An increase in the GDP would indicate that the output of final goods and services is rising. This indicates a healthy and growing economy, which would be good news to most businesses.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

131. (p. 47) Although changes in the CPI provide interesting insights into the overall performance of the economy, these changes have little practical impact on the lives of ordinary people.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Changes in the CPI indicate whether the economy is experiencing inflation, disinflation, or deflation. For example, a significant increase in the CPI indicates that prices of a wide variety of consumer goods are rising. Moreover, changes in the CPI can directly influence the wages some people receive (through cost of living adjustments), the interest rates some people pay, the benefits the government pays to various recipients, and the tax brackets that are used to determine the income tax rate applied to earnings.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

132. (p. 48) It is understandable that productivity is rising faster in the service sector because service businesses have newer technologies than the manufacturing sector and fewer laborers.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

A problem in the service sector is that it's difficult to measure the output per worker due to the unique nature of services.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

133. (p. 45-47) A rising GDP, rising unemployment rate, and rising inflation rate signify a healthy economy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

A rising GDP, declining unemployment rate, and decreasing inflation would signify a healthy economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

134. (p. 47) A problem with the CPI is that it measures the price changes of only food and clothing, while ignoring what happens to the prices of such important items as medical care and energy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

The CPI is based on the prices of food, apparel, energy, healthcare, housing, transportation, education, and other services.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

135. (p. 46) Danny was laid off from his job five months ago. At first, he looked for a new job every day. During the past six weeks, however, Danny became depressed about his employment status and quit trying to find a job. According to the criteria used by the government, Danny is a civilian whose job status is included in computing the national unemployment rate.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

The unemployment rate refers to the number of civilians at least 16 years old who are unemployed and tried to find a job within the prior four weeks. Danny has not tried to find a job in six weeks, so he would not be included in the computation of the unemployment rate.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

136. (p. 46) Larry and Moe are having an argument. Larry believes that over the past year, the economy is experiencing rapid inflation, while Moe says that the economy actually experienced disinflation during this period. The easiest way for Larry and Moe to settle their argument is to look at GDP figures for the past year.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

GDP measures the market value of final goods produced in a country in a given year. An increase in GDP may be due to inflation, or it may be due to an increase in the production of final goods, or it may be due to a combination of both of these factors. Thus, looking at GDP by itself does not provide a clear answer to what has happened to prices. Larry and Moe would be better served by looking at the changes in price indexes such as the CPI. The CPI tracks movements in the average level of prices for a market basket of consumer goods over time.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

137. (p. 48) Maureen is the office manager of a service company. She recently approved the installation of new computers and office equipment for all workers in her office. If Maureen's company is like most service companies, she will probably see a big jump in the productivity figures reported for workers in her office.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

In the service sector, improvements in technology and in the number of computers and other types of machinery used by workers often improve the quality of the service, but not the output per worker. Thus, the productivity figures are unlikely to change very much.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

138. (p. 47) The government of Velovia made progress in its efforts to bring rapid inflation under control. Although prices are still rising, the rate of increase has slowed considerably. This suggests that Velovia is experiencing disinflation.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Disinflation occurs when the rate of inflation is slowing.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

139. (p. 48-49) The nation of Desperia is reporting a significant decline in GDP for four consecutive years, with no relief in sight. With unemployment at record levels and businesses failing faster than at any time in the past century, Desperia is likely experiencing a depression.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

An economy is in a recession if its GDP declines for 2 consecutive quarters (six months). A depression is a severe recession. Since Desperia's GDP has shown decline for four years and other economic conditions (the unemployment rate and the number of business failures) are described as being the worst the nation has experienced in the past century, it appears that the definition of a depression is satisfied.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

140. (p. 47) Yesterday, Casey received a cable company ad for bundled TV, telephone, and Internet service that cost appreciably more than what she is currently paying. At the same time, she received a notice from her utility company that summer rates would be increasing. Her school books are costing almost twice what they cost last year, and yesterday, gasoline cost her 30 cents more per gallon than it did last week. As she ponders the situation, she can't help but wonder how prices could be rising when so many people have lost their jobs and are cutting back on expenditures. She is certain that this situation characterizes her economics professor's description of *stagflation*.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

Stagflation is the term used to describe the situation where the economy is slowing, yet prices are still rising. In the situation described here, the student is experiencing rising prices and a rising unemployment rate. A rising unemployment indicates

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

141. (p. 47) Sam is a recent college graduate with a lot of "firsts": First professional job, first new car, first apartment, and first time making all of his own financial decisions. As he works on his monthly budget, he can't help but wonder why he is barely "making ends meet." Each month, it takes his entire paycheck to pay his rent, his car payment, and buy food. Last month, he told his parents, "I'm sure I had more money when I was a starving student!" You recently learned about key economic indicators in your business class. You inform Sam that his problems are caused by severe deflation and lack of demand for products and services.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Sam is describing a higher than normal rate of *inflation*. Prices are rising fast, and consumers are unable to purchase the same amount of goods and services with the same number of dollars they used for similar purchases in the recent past. *Deflation* is falling prices. In this latter environment, consumers can purchase more with less money.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

142. (p. 46) Robin just graduated from college and is seeking her first job. She received a degree in engineering at a prestigious university. Robin has several leads and has heard that the market for engineers is very strong, so she is convinced that she should locate a good job in the near future. Robin's current situation is an example of structural unemployment.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

Structural unemployment is caused by problems such as mismatches between the skills workers have and the skills employers need or due to restructuring within an industry. The description of Robin's situation is not consistent with this type of unemployment. Her situation is really an example of frictional unemployment. This type of unemployment refers to workers who have quit their job for personal reasons or those who are entering the labor market after being out of it to go to school or to raise a family.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

143. (p. 49) Fiscal policy refers to the federal government's efforts to keep the economy stable by controlling the amount of money in circulation.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

144. (p. 49) Fiscal policy involves the federal government's efforts to stabilize the economy by increasing or decreasing taxes and/or government spending.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

145. (p. 49) When the government attempts to stabilize the economy by changing taxes or government expenditures, it is using fiscal policy.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

146. (p. 49) The national deficit is the difference between our nation's exports and its imports.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

147. (p. 49) The size of the national debt increases when the federal government runs a deficit.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

148. (p. 49) The U.S. national debt equals the sum of all recorded years of deficits.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

149. (p. 49) In the U.S., the percentage of GDP that the government collects through taxes is approximately 28.2%.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

150. (p. 51) The Federal Reserve Board is responsible for controlling the money supply.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

151. (p. 51) Monetary policy is directly under the control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**FALSE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

152. (p. 51) One of the major ways the Fed influences economic conditions is through its control of interest rates.

Level of Learning 1: Knowledge of key terms

**TRUE**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

153. (p. 49) High tax rates that put money into the government's coffers tend to slow spending, and ultimately slow the economy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Fiscal policy refers to the federal government's efforts to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes or government spending. When the government raises taxes the result is a tightening of consumer and business spending, which has the tendency of slowing the economy. This draws money away from the private sector.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

154. (p. 49) If the government wants to jump-start the economy resulting in more consumer spending, it will raise taxes.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Fiscal policy refers to the federal government's efforts to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes or government spending. When the government raises taxes. the result is a tightening of consumer and business spending, which has the tendency of slowing the economy. This draws money away from the private sector.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

155. (p. 51) Monetary policy is implemented to ease the up and down swings of business cycles, while fiscal policy is implemented to create swings when the cycle is stalled in an economic boom.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Fiscal and monetary policies have the purpose of bringing stability to the nation's economy. Fiscal policy involves government spending by raising or lowering taxes, monetary policy is enacted by the FED (Federal Reserve Board) by raising or lowering interest rates.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

156. (p. 49-50) (p. 49-50) If the national debt is \$13 trillion, the national deficit will be considerably higher.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

The national deficit is the amount the government has overspent in one year's time. The national debt is the total of all yearly deficits, overtime.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

157. (p. 49) Government spending on defense decreases the national deficit.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Any government spending, including money spent on defense increases the national deficit because it decreases the amount of revenue that the government has collected.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

158. (p. 51) To jump-start the economy, the FED is likely to lower interest rates, in order to encourage individuals and businesses to spend money.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

The FED (Federal Reserve Board) meets once each month to review economic growth and make decisions with respect to raising or lowering interest rates. If the FED lowers interest rates, it is trying to encourage individuals and businesses to borrow more money and spend it in ways that improve their quality of life, as well as increase the GDP. If the FED raises interest rates, it is trying to discourage individuals and businesses from borrowing money, so as to slow down the economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

159. (p. 49-50) The best way to avoid national budget deficits is to increase our exports and decrease our imports.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

Budget deficits are not the same thing as trade deficits. A federal budget deficit arises in a given fiscal year if government spending exceeds tax revenues.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

160. (p. 51) In order to restrict spending by businesses and households, the Fed would take measures designed to lower interest rates.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**FALSE**

The Fed conducts monetary policy by managing the money supply and interest rates. Lower interest rates would reduce the cost of borrowing thus leading to more spending. If the Fed wanted to restrict spending, it would be more likely to raise interest rates.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

161. (p. 49) Senator Spendital made a speech deploring the continuous deficits in the federal budget. He is proposing an increase in tax rates to raise more revenue for the government and thus gradually reduce the size of the national debt over a period of several years. The strategy Senator Spendital is proposing is a common type of monetary policy.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

When the government changes the level of taxes and government expenditures its actions are referred to as fiscal policy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

162. (p. 49) A professor of economics at a prominent university recently urged government policy makers to cut taxes and increase government spending in order to pull the economy out of its current downturn. The policy measures called for by the professor are examples of fiscal policy.

Level of Learning 2: Understanding of concepts and principles

**TRUE**

Fiscal policy involves changes in government spending and taxes to help stabilize the economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

163. (p. 51) Joe and Tess McGreen are purchasing their first home in Durham, North Carolina. They are seeking pre-qualification on a home loan. The unemployment rate for North Carolina is 10.2% and GDP is declining. Chances are pretty good that the Fed will raise interest rates in order to loosen the supply of money, resulting in a more expensive loan for Joe and Tess.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

A 10.2% unemployment rate, as well as declining GDP are good indications that the economy is in a recession, and/or downward business cycle. In a recessionary climate, the FED is likely to lower interest rates to induce spending. Joe and Tess may be able to qualify for a lower interest rate.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

164. (p. 51) Sarah owns a hair styling salon. She needs to update her shop with new customer chairs and work stations. If the Fed were to lower interest rates by 1.5 percentage points, at the same time that the government increased the tax rate by 1.5%, she could immediately determine that updating her shop would not increase or decrease her financial position.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**FALSE**

If Sarah applies and gets a loan to update her shop, she will have to pay a percentage annually on the principle of the loan. We do not know the loan amount, so we do not know the dollar amount of deductible loan expense. Taxes are paid on profits, after we deduct all applicable expenses. Since we do not know the deductible dollar amount of interest expense, nor do we know the dollar amount that Sarah will pay in taxes, we are unable to determine if the percentage increase or decrease in taxes would be a wash.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Analysis*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

165. (p. 51) The Fed is concerned that the economy is growing too rapidly. Given these concerns, it is likely to pursue policies to restrict the supply of money and raise interest rates.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

The Federal Reserve System (the Fed) is in charge of monetary policy. This involves controlling the supply of money and interest rates. When the Fed wants to slow down the economy it will restrict the money supply and increase interest rates to reduce the amount of borrowing.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

166. (p. 51) Nick wants to buy a new car, and is planning to borrow the money for his purchase from a bank. He read in the newspapers that the Federal Reserve is likely to implement policies in the next few weeks that are designed to stimulate the economy. Nick would probably get a lower interest rate on his car loan if he waits until after the FED implements its new policies.

Level of Learning 3: Application of principles

**TRUE**

The Fed usually pursues policies to decrease interest rates when it wants to stimulate the economy. If Nick wants a low interest rate on his car loan, he should wait until the Fed acts to stimulate the economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

### Multiple Choice Questions

167. (p. 30) Economics is the study of how a society \_\_\_\_\_.

A. invests wisely in the stock market

**B.** employs resources to produce goods and services and distribute them among competing groups and individuals

C. employs statistical techniques to make predictions about the evolution of society over the long run

D. governs itself for the good of its citizens

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

168. (p. 30) \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how a society employs its limited resources to produce goods and services and how it distributes them among competing groups and individuals.

- A.** Economics
- B. Capitalism
- C. Marketing
- D. Socialism

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*  
*Topic: What is Economics?*

169. (p. 30) \_\_\_\_\_ studies the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.

- A. Microeconomics
- B. Socioeconomics
- C. Econometrics
- D.** Macroeconomics

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*  
*Topic: What is Economics?*

170. (p. 30) \_\_\_\_\_ looks at the behavior of individual people and organizations in specific markets.

- A. Macroeconomics
- B. Finite economics
- C.** Microeconomics
- D. Nanoeconomics

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*  
*Topic: What is Economics?*

171. (p. 31) Resource development is:

- A. The study of how society chooses to employ resources to produce goods and services and distribute them for consumption among various competing groups and individuals.
- B.** The study of how to increase the amount of available resources and create conditions that will make better use of these resources.
- C. The part of economics that looks at the operation of a nation's economy as a whole.
- D. The part of economics that looks at particular markets.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

172. (p. 31) The study of how to increase the amount of available resources and create conditions that will make better use of these resources is known as:

- A. human resource management
- B. microeconomics
- C. econology
- D.** resource development

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

173. (p. 31-32) Economist Thomas Malthus believed that \_\_\_\_\_ would limit economic progress.

- A. depletion of gold reserves
- B.** overpopulation
- C. the tendency of governments to levy high tax rates
- D. the inability of workers in developed nations to compete against cheap foreign labor

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

174. (p. 32) Neo-Malthusians (followers of Thomas Malthus) believe that the solution to poverty is:

- A. Increasing the world population.
- B. Increasing taxes on the rich and increasing social programs.
- C. Birth control.**
- D. Educating poor people.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

175. (p. 32) A key to economic growth and development is to:

- A. Locate more deposits of gold and other precious metals.
- B. Emphasize a fair and equitable distribution of income.
- C. Provide people with better education.**
- D. Allow government planning to guide the allocation of resources.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

176. (p. 33) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered by some to be the father of modern economics.

- A. John Maynard Keynes
- B. Adam Smith**
- C. Thomas Carlyle
- D. Thomas Malthus

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

177. (p. 33) Which of the following is an important premise of Smith's conclusions about economic prosperity?

- A. Individual freedom is necessary if a society is to prosper.
- B. Understanding the concept of survival of the fittest will lead to prosperity.
- C. Determining what motivates people will lead to prosperity.
- D. Command economies and structured markets must be in place before we can work toward prosperity.

Smith believed that freedom was vital to the survival of any economy, especially the freedom to own land or property and to keep the profits from working the land or running a business.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

178. (p. 30) Which of the following would be a topic emphasized in a macroeconomics course?

- A. Factors that determine how fast a nation's economy is growing.
- B. How a firm decides the amount it will charge for one of its products.
- C. How a consumer chooses which goods to buy.
- D. The determinants of the wage rate for labor in the auto industry.

Macroeconomics is concerned with the performance of a nation's economy as a whole.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

179. (p. 30-31) Which of the following would be a topic emphasized in a microeconomics class?

- A. How a nation's GDP is computed.
- B. The reason's why the unemployment rate for the economy is rising or falling.
- C.** How market conditions determine the price of a specific product.
- D. How the government can use fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize the economy.

Microeconomics is concerned with the behavior and performance of people and organizations in particular markets.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

180. (p. 31) The main goal of resource development is to find ways to:

- A.** Increase the amount of resources and create conditions that will make better use of those resources.
- B. Allocate existing resources more efficiently among competing uses.
- C. Find the right balance between policies that promote economic growth and policies designed to promote other goals such as a fair distribution of income.
- D. Promote the central planning of resource utilization so that resources can be allocated to the uses that will benefit society the most.

Resource development is the study of how to increase resources and to create the conditions that will make better use of those resources.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: What is Economics?*

181. (p. 31-32) Thomas Malthus was pessimistic about the ability of a society to achieve high standards of living for most of its citizens because he believed that:

- A. Government has a natural tendency to run deficits that would eventually bankrupt a nation.
- B.** Significant population growth would result in shortages of food and resources.
- C. Owners of businesses would deliberately exploit their employees in an attempt to earn greater profits, and this would ultimately lead to a worker's revolt.
- D. High tax rates would eventually undermine people's incentives to work hard and create wealth.

Thomas Malthus believed that human population would continue to grow until the economy was unable to support any more people. This would result in a situation where the standard of living of most people would be at a subsistence level.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

182. (p. 31) Economics was known as the "Dismal Science" because:

- A.** Too many people would result in food shortages and shortages of other resources.
- B. It was a very complex area of study based on mathematics.
- C. The world population was growing slower than expected in the 1700s, leading economists to call it a dismal period of time.
- D. There were too many old people and not enough young people to care for them.

Thomas Carlyle called economics the "dismal science" because of the argument made by Thomas Malthus in the late 1700s and early 1800s that there would soon be too many people and not enough food and other resources to support them.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

183. (p. 33) How is it that people working in their own self-interest produce goods, services, and wealth for others?

A. By taking advantage of a vast supply of labor, people working in their own self-interest could hire others at very low wages.

**B.** In order to earn money and produce goods that improve lives, self-directed gain would provide jobs, and subsequently wages for others.

C. The government pays entrepreneurs in the U.S. to produce goods, services, and wealth for others.

D. Entrepreneurs tend to include themselves in a group of people who need charitable support. A portion of the entrepreneur's profit (as required by law) goes to the charity of one's choice to support the less fortunate.

The way people can become wealthy by their own efforts is to sell what they produce to others. As the business grows, labor is hired to produce more. This is the "invisible hand" concept that turns self-directed gain into social and economic benefits for all.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

184. (p. 33) Adam Smith believed that countries would prosper if businesspeople were free to start and run their own businesses. Businesspeople would make a profit by providing the goods, services and ideas that others in the economy wanted, and they would hire others to help increase those profits, leading to social and economics benefits for many. This idea was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. kinked demand theory

**B.** invisible hand

C. spending multiplier

D. demand accelerator

Adam Smith believed that self-interest would lead profit-seeking entrepreneurs to produce goods and services wanted by consumers, and to hire others to grow their businesses. This would prove to be social and economic gain for the entrepreneur and for others.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

185. (p. 33) Sue is a gifted cook. She plans to open a restaurant in which she will be the head chef. Sue is willing to work long hours because she believes that her culinary talents and hard work will allow her business to succeed and earn her sizeable profits. Sue's efforts are most consistent with the economic theory developed by:

- A. Thomas Malthus.
- B. Karl Marx.
- C. Adam Smith.**
- D. David Ricardo.

In Smith's view, if businesspeople are allowed to follow their own self-interest they will be motivated to work hard and provide needed products that increase the wealth of society as a whole.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

186. (p. 31-32) Jake considers himself to be a follower of Thomas Malthus. Which of the following statements would Jake be most likely to make?

- A. The key to economic growth is to keep taxes and government regulations to a minimum.
- B. Command economies are more likely to encourage economic growth than free market economies.
- C. Allowing people to follow their self-interest is the best way to generate economic growth and prosperity.
- D. A society will not experience sustainable economic progress unless it accepts the need to limit population growth.**

Thomas Malthus worried that overpopulation would make long term economic prosperity impossible. Followers of Malthus today still believe that there are too many people and emphasize birth control as the way to help raise standards of living.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: The Secret to Creating a Wealthy Economy*

187. (p. 33) Which of the following statements would a follower of Adam Smith be most likely to make?

- A. The federal government should use its ability to spend and tax to guide the decisions of businesses and consumers.
- B. Market economies are flawed because they put too much emphasis on economic growth and not enough on environmental problems.
- C. Overpopulation is the main danger confronting modern economies.
- D.** If people are given the freedom to follow their own interests, theoretically their efforts will lead to economic growth that benefits society as a whole.

Adam Smith believed that self-interest could motivate people to work hard and start businesses which create jobs and wealth that benefit society as a whole. This was a basic message of Smith's famous invisible hand principle.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

188. (p. 33) Fourteen years ago, Sergio noticed that a lot of people who bought personal computers did not know much about how to use them and frequently suffered system crashes and other aggravations. He decided he could earn a nice profit by starting a consulting business to help other people overcome their computer woes. Although the business struggled at first, it has experienced a good deal of success for the past five years. Sergio has many satisfied customers, and the business has grown to the point where he now employs several workers. Sergio's experience is an example of:

- A. Socialism at work.
- B. The principle of comparative advantage.
- C.** The invisible hand concept.
- D. The multiplier principle.

The invisible hand concept suggests that people who seek to serve their own interests can produce products and create jobs that benefit others in society.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

189. (p. 33) For many years, Congressman Ricardo Perez has called for more government regulation of business. "After all," the Congressman said recently, "businesspeople are ought to make a profit, not to create jobs or serve their customers. The government must pass more laws to require businesses to take the interests of consumers and workers into account." From these comments, it is clear that Congressman Perez:

- A. Agrees with the ideas of Thomas Malthus.
- B.** Does not accept the "invisible hand" idea brought forth by Adam Smith.
- C. Is unaware of the fact that most businesses in the United States are owned by the government.
- D. Does not realize that government regulation is already the main determinant of business decisions in capitalist economies.

The concept of the invisible hand, developed by Adam Smith in his famous book, *The Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, says that in an effort to earn a profit, entrepreneurs produce goods that satisfy the wants of consumers and create jobs for workers. It is clear from his statements that Congressman Perez does not accept this philosophy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

190. (p. 34) In the boxed material "Making Ethical Decisions," the textbook describes corruption practices in nations such as Mexico and the United States. These practices include payoffs to government officials in order to get an edge on competing better in one's industry. Which of the following statements best describes the ethical message of this boxed material?

- A. Bribery is commonplace and necessary in socialistic nations.
- B. Bribery is acceptable if everyone is doing it. As a business person, you have to find the right balance in whatever nation you want to sell your products.
- C. Campaign contributions are not considered bribes, particularly if everyone in your industry is doing the same.
- D. Ethics plays an important role in a capitalistic system and the freedom to compete.**

Corruption can destroy a system that champions capitalism. One of the foundations of this system is the right to compete. Corruption and bribes jeopardize the competitive field. A capitalistic system will thrive with checks and balances that stress the ethical behavior of participants.

*AACSB: Ethics*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Making Ethical Decisions box*

191. (p. 33) According to the invisible hand concept, the best way for a society to encourage the creation of jobs and the production of the products most wanted by consumers would be to:

- A. Permit government owned industries, such as telecommunications, transportation, and energy, and operate these firms as nonprofit organizations.
- B. Allow private ownership of businesses, but make use of extensive regulation to force businesses to behave in a socially desirable way.
- C. Allow entrepreneurs personal freedom to follow their own self-interest.**
- D. Impose high taxes on individuals, and use the revenue to subsidize businesses to encourage them to produce the maximum rate of output.

Personal freedom is an important premise of wealth creation. Entrepreneurs, acting in their own self-interest need the personal freedom to own property and keep the earning from their hard work.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

192. (p. 35) \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of a free-market economic system in which most of the factors of production and distribution - such as land, factories, railroads, and stores - are owned by individuals.

- A. Socialism
- B. Capitalism**
- C. Communism
- D. Marginalism

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

193. (p. 35) Under capitalism:

- A. Most of the means of production and distribution are privately owned and operated for profit.**
- B. The primary function of the government is to distribute wealth more evenly.
- C. Utilities, health care, education, and other important services are operated by the government.
- D. Markets operate to carry out the decisions made by central planners.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

194. (p. 35) The foundation of the U.S. economic system is based on:

- A. Capitalism.**
- B. The ideas of Thomas Malthus.
- C. Equality.
- D. The saying, "from each according to ability, to each according to need."

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

195. (p. 35) Under a capitalistic system, decisions such as what goods and services to produce, what to charge, and how much to import or export are made by:

- A. A variety of government agencies.
- B. Individuals.**
- C. A central planning board that consists of legislators and attorneys.
- D. Majority rule, with everyone receiving an equal vote.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

196. (p. 35) Which of the following is a basic right under capitalism?

- A. Freedom of collusion.
- B. Freedom from taxation.
- C. The right to vote.
- D. The right to compete.**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

197. (p. 35) The freedom of people to decide where they want to work and live, and what they want to buy or sell are basic capitalist rights under:

- A. Eminent domain.
- B. Freedom of expression.
- C. Freedom of choice.**
- D. Freedom of competition.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

198. (p. 35) The freedom of people to buy, sell, and use land, buildings, machinery, and inventions are basic capitalist rights under:

- A. The right to own private property.
- B. Freedom of expression.
- C. Freedom of choice.
- D. Freedom of competition.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

199. (p. 36) A free market is one in which decisions about what to produce and in what quantities are made by:

- A. the Fed
- B. the community
- C. the market
- D. the Congress

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: How Free Markets Work*

200. (p. 35-36) In a free market economic system, the mechanism of \_\_\_\_\_ is the key determinant used to signal to producers what to produce and how much to produce.

- A. the market curve
- B. trend
- C. price
- D. quantity

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: How Prices Are Determined*

201. (p. 37) The quantity of a good or service that producers are willing to sell at different prices during a specific time period is known as the:

- A. Supply of that product or service.
- B. Demand for that product or service.
- C. Elasticity of that product or service.
- D. Utility of that product or service.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Economic Concept of Supply*

202. (p. 38) A simple supply curve shows that an increase in the price of a good will cause the quantity supplied to:

- A. Decrease.
- B. Increase.
- C. Remain constant.
- D. Fluctuate randomly around its equilibrium value.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.1*

203. (p. 38) A simple supply curve shows a relationship between the:

- A. Amount of labor a firm hires and the amount of output it can produce.
- B. Amount of time required to produce a good and the relevant production costs.
- C. Price of a good and the quantity of that good sellers are willing to offer for sale at a specific point in time.
- D. Amount of a good a firm produces and the amount demanded by consumers.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.1*

204. (p. 37) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ curve shows the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity of that good people are willing and able to buy in a given time period.

- A.** demand
- B. supply
- C. utility
- D. equilibrium

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.2*

205. (p. 38) A typical demand curve shows that:

- A. As people earn more income, they buy more of a good.
- B. As supply increases, the amount purchased decreases.
- C. People tend to buy more of a good than they really want.
- D.** People tend to buy more of a good when its price decreases.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.2*

206. (p. 38) When the supply curve and demand curve for a particular good are shown together on a single graph, the point at which the two curves intersect identifies the:

- A. Total profit earned by producers.
- B. Total amount of labor that will be employed in that market.
- C. Amount of time it takes to bring together the buyers and sellers of the good.
- D.** Equilibrium price of the good.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.3*

207. (p. 38) When prices are free to adjust over time, in the long run, the market price of a good tends to:

- A. Rise above the equilibrium price in the long run.
- B. Equal the equilibrium price.**
- C. Fall below the equilibrium price in the long run.
- D. Have no specific relationship to the equilibrium price.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Figure 2.3*

208. (p. 38) If a shortage exists for a good in a free-market economy, the:

- A. Price of the good will rise.**
- B. Price of the good will fall.
- C. Government will order suppliers to increase the production of that good.
- D. Government must establish a rationing system to make sure that the good is fairly distributed.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Point, or Market Price*

209. (p. 39) \_\_\_\_\_ is the market situation in which there are many sellers in a market and no seller is large enough to dictate the price of a product.

- A. Oligopoly
- B. Monopolistic competition
- C. Perfect competition**
- D. Microeconomic competition

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

210. (p. 39) \_\_\_\_\_ exists when a large number of firms produce goods that are similar but are perceived by buyers as being different.

- A. Perfect competition
- B. Monopolistic competition**
- C. Oligopoly
- D. A monopoly

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

211. (p. 39) \_\_\_\_\_ exists when the entire supply of a good is controlled by a single seller.

- A. Perfect competition
- B. Oligopoly
- C. Pure Capitalism
- D. A monopoly**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

212. (p. 39) An oligopoly is a market that is characterized by:

- A. One firm that totally dominates the supply of the product.
- B. A large number of small firms all producing very similar products.
- C. A few large sellers who dominate the market.**
- D. Several small firms that compete primarily by differentiating their products.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

213. (p. 34-35) Which of the following statements about capitalism is the most accurate?

- A. In capitalist economies, most resources are owned by the government.
- B. A strength of capitalism is its ability to deal with environmental problems.
- C.** Capitalism is characterized by unequal distribution of wealth and income.
- D. A drawback of capitalism is that people have little freedom to pursue their own goals.

One of the criticisms of capitalism is that it tends to result in unequal distribution of income and wealth.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Understanding Free Market Capitalism*

214. (p. 35) Due to the rights and freedoms afforded under capitalism:

- A. people feel safe and don't feel the need to take added risks by starting businesses.
- B.** people are motivated to take calculated risks.
- C. people don't have to choose where they will work.
- D. the prices of necessities are always very low.

One benefit of the rights and freedoms of capitalism is that people are willing to take more risks than they would otherwise because the potential reward they earn is correlated to the amount of risk they take.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

215. (p. 38) When the market price of a good is below the equilibrium price, and all other determinants are unchanged:

- A.** the quantity demanded will exceed the quantity supplied.
- B. the supply curve will be to the right of the demand curve.
- C. a surplus will exist in the market.
- D. the government will regulate the price of the good to ensure equilibrium is attained.

At the equilibrium price, quantity supplied equals quantity demanded. However, as price falls the quantity demanded of a product tends to increase, while the quantity supplied decreases. The result is that quantity demanded will exceed the quantity supplied when the market price is below the equilibrium price, so eventually a shortage will exist. Of course, the presence of a shortage will put upward pressure on prices, so that the market price will move toward the equilibrium price.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

216. (p. 38) When the market price of a good is above its equilibrium value, and all other determinants are unchanged:

- A. A shortage will exist in the market.
- B. The quantity demanded will exceed the quantity supplied.
- C. Both the supply curve and the demand curve will shift to the right.
- D.** A surplus will exist in the market.

At equilibrium, the quantity demanded is equal to the quantity supplied. At higher prices, the quantity supplied is greater than the equilibrium quantity, while the quantity demanded is lower than the equilibrium quantity. Thus, a surplus will exist. Of course, this is a temporary situation. The presence of a surplus will put downward pressure on the market price and move it toward the equilibrium price.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Price, or Market Price*

217. (p. 39) The markets for laundry detergents, soft drinks, and automobiles are dominated by just a few sellers. Economists would classify these markets as examples of:

- A. Monopolistic competition.
- B. Perfect competition.
- C. Oligopolies.**
- D. Monopolies.

An oligopoly is a form of competition in which just a few sellers dominate a market. High initial investment tends to create a barrier to new competitors.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

218. (p. 39) In most large cities there are a large number of bakeries. These bakeries produce similar, but not identical, products. Some bakeries claim to have the best cheesecakes in town, while others brag about their cookies or specialty breads. The bakery market in a large city is an example of:

- A. Monopolistic competition.**
- B. Perfect competition.
- C. An oligopoly.
- D. A monopoly.

Monopolistic competition is a market structure that is characterized by a large number of firms selling products that are very similar but are perceived by buyers as different.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

219. (p. 39-40) The presence of competition in free markets:

- A. Is undesirable because it results in unnecessary duplication of efforts.
- B.** Usually results in better quality and lower prices.
- C. Is rare, since most markets eventually evolve into monopolies.
- D. Is undesirable, because one big firm can usually produce goods more efficiently than a large number of small firms.

In competitive markets, consumers have a choice of many firms. Competition puts pressure on each firm to provide a good quality product and to charge a fair price. Firms that fail to do so will lose their customers.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

220. (p. 39) One of the benefits of a free market is that:

- A.** Businesses provide customers with quality products at fair prices.
- B. Businesses all make the same amount of profit.
- C. Businesses do better with more government regulation.
- D. The government dictates the number of competitors there are in each industry.

One benefit of the free market is that it allows open competition between companies. Businesses must provide customers with quality products at fair prices with good service; otherwise, they will lose customers to those businesses that do provide good products, good prices, and good service.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

221. (p. 40) One of the greatest concerns associated with capitalism is that:

- A. It is not very successful at creating wealth.
- B.** Some businesspeople may let greed guide their behavior.
- C. The amount of economic freedom enjoyed by consumers is very limited.
- D. Producers are unlikely to supply the goods and services that consumers value the most.

One of the dangers of free markets is that businesspeople and others may let greed dictate how they act. Some businesspeople have deceived the public about their products, and others have deceived their stockholders about the value of their stock. All this was done in order to increase the executives' personal assets.

*AACSB: Ethics*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

222. (p. 35) Patrick lives in a nation whose government embraces capitalism. He owns his own home and car, as well as his own business and building. Patrick maintains ownership due to:

- A. Eminent domain.
- B. The Freedom of choice.
- C.** The right to own private property.
- D. The freedom of competition.

One of the four basic rights enjoyed by people in a capitalist economy is the right to private property, which means that people are free to buy, sell, and use land, machinery and other property.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

223. (p. 36) The "Spotlight on Small Business" box in Chapter 2 is titled, "*The Key to Capitalism is Capital.*" Which of the following statements best describes the message of this story?

- A. This box explains that the only important factor of production for most businesses is capital.
- B. This story explains that loans for large capital investments come with sizeable interest rates, but usually produce better results.
- C. Corruption has prevented goodwill institutions from making large capital investments in developing countries.
- D.** Micro-lending has proven to lift impoverished entrepreneurs to a better standard of living.

Micro-lending began several years ago, as described in the opening profile about Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. Since then, other non-profit organizations such as the Foundation for International Community Assistance has successfully lent money to women and others in developing countries. These are micro-loans - small amounts that produce large pay-outs for the borrower.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Spotlight on Small Business box*

224. (p. 38) The market price of apples is currently rising. In a free-market economy, the most likely explanation of this price change is that:

- A. The government has decided to set a higher price so that firms competing in the market make an adequate profit.
- B.** There is a shortage in the market for apples.
- C. The supply of money has decreased.
- D. The equilibrium price is lower than the market price.

In a free market, prices are the result of the interaction of supply and demand. Market prices tend to rise when there is a shortage (i.e. when the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied), and fall when there is a surplus (i.e. when quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded).

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Point, or Market Price*

225. (p. 38) The price of iPhones™ is falling. In a free-market economic system where everything else is equal, the most likely explanation is:
- A. Suppliers are not producing enough product.
  - B. Sellers cannot keep up with market demand.
  - C. The government determined that the product was not worth the price tag that the producer was asking.
  - D.** The product has competition at the equilibrium price.

If producers (sellers) are able to supply the amount of iPhones™ needed at the market price, but in the short-run, the price is falling, everything else being equal, the likely problem is added competition in the marketplace.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Equilibrium Point, or Market Price*

226. (p. 39) Reality Entertainment, Inc is a major producer of reality TV programming. The company faces fierce competition from three other major producers of similar shows. Together, Reality Entertainment and its three rivals control almost the entire reality TV programming. Their market environment is called:
- A.** An oligopoly.
  - B. A duopoly.
  - C. Monopolistic competition.
  - D. A quasi-monopoly.

An oligopoly is a market structure in which a few sellers dominate the market.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

227. (p. 39) On its website, Papa John's Pizza compares itself to the competition with the following message: "better ingredients, better pizza". The company wants to achieve:

- A.** Product differentiation.
- B. An equilibrium price.
- C. A monopoly.
- D. A perfectly competitive market.

Through tactics such as advertising, branding, and packaging, sellers try to convince buyers that similar products are different in some way. In a monopolistic competition market, successful product differentiation gives a seller a competitive advantage over others offering similar products.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*

228. (p. 40) Which of the following statements most accurately identifies a limitation of the free-market economic system?

- A. Free-market economies offer little opportunity for the poor to work their way out of poverty.
- B. Free-market economies have been unable to create wealth as rapidly as other types of economic systems.
- C. Free-market economies are generally plagued by shortages of needed consumer goods.
- D.** Free-market economies tend to result in unequal distribution of wealth.

Free-market economies have been a major factor in the creation of wealth enjoyed by many of the world's nations. This type of system gives people opportunities to work their way out of poverty. And, the ability of market prices to adjust will help eliminate shortages (and surpluses) of goods and services. However, the incentive structure in a free-market economy naturally leads to inequality in the distribution of income and wealth.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Benefits and Limitations of Free Markets*

229. (p. 32; 39) The "Thinking Green" box titled, "*More Profits from the Green Revolution*", describes the green revolution. The auto industry is participating in this revolution. Farmers are participating in this revolution. By promoting the fact that they sell "green" products, or that they utilize "green" techniques to produce the products and services that they sell, firms who fall under a \_\_\_\_\_ type market may have opportunity to differentiate themselves from the competition.

- A. purely competitive
- B. oligopolistic
- C. monopolistic
- D.** monopolistic competition

*Monopolistic competition* describes a large number of sellers who produce very similar products or services. In order to be successful, firms who compete in this market usually achieve success by differentiating themselves from other sellers. The green revolution offers these sellers the opportunity to distinguish themselves as having a greater concern for sustainability and anything green.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Thinking Green box; Competition within Free Markets*

230. (p. 40-41) A major premise of a socialist system is:

- A. To make sure that those that create wealth are allowed to keep that wealth.
- B.** To reduce the inequality in the distribution of wealth.
- C. To create incentives to encourage entrepreneurs to create jobs and economic growth.
- D. To keep tax rates extremely low so that businesses do not need to support government projects.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

231. (p. 41) A major benefit of socialism is the:
- A. Ability to stimulate rapid economic growth.
  - B. Ability to keep taxes low.
  - C. Emphasis on social equality.**
  - D. Emphasis on private enterprise instead of public ownership.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

232. (p. 41, 44) Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system there is very little incentive to work hard or to produce quality goods or services.
- A. capitalist
  - B. socialist
  - C. communist**
  - D. mixed economy

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

233. (p. 41, 44) Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system the number of choices in the market is directly related to government involvement in markets.
- A. capitalist
  - B. socialist**
  - C. communist
  - D. mixed economy

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

234. (p. 44) There are some restrictions on freedom of assembly and freedom of speech under a \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A. capitalist
- B. socialist
- C. communist**
- D. mixed economy

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Figure 2.4*

235. (p. 41) Brain drain has occurred in many socialistic nations because:

- A. Socialism encourages an unequal distribution of income, leaving many without medical and social services.
- B. The government does little to protect the natural environment.
- C. Workers tend to have to work longer hours and receive fewer benefits under socialism.
- D. Tax rates on well-respected professionals such as doctors tend to be very high.**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

236. (p. 41-42) Communism is an economic system in which:

- A. The government and private citizens own equal shares of the economic resources.
- B. Almost all of the productive resources are owned by private businesses.
- C. The government makes almost all of the major economic decisions.**
- D. Individual consumers make all economic decisions.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Knowledge*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Communism*

237. (p. 42) In recent years, countries with communist economic and political systems have:

- A. Enjoyed periods of great prosperity.
- B. Experienced severe economic depression.**
- C. Placed even more importance on individual ownership of businesses.
- D. Grown very slowly, but have avoided the severe problems that have plagued some capitalist economies in Asia and Europe.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

238. (p. 41) The economic and political system in which the government owns almost all the major factors of production is called:

- A. Communism.**
- B. Capitalism.
- C. Ethnocentrism.
- D. Socialism.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

239. (p. 42) Communist values are disappearing because:

- A. People in communist nations are tired of the strong religious teachings of the system.
- B. Communist businesses have grown too quickly and they cannot keep up with demand.
- C. Communist leaders are all militaristic.
- D. Shortages abound due to the fact that the government cannot rely on good information.**

Under a communist system, the government must guess about what people need. The economy does not have a mechanism such as price to help determine consumer demand for goods and services. People get more of some things, and often less of things that they want and need. There is no choice.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

240. (p. 42) Which of the following statements provides the most accurate comparison of socialism and communism?

- A. Under socialism, the government owns most businesses, while under communism the church owns most businesses.
- B.** Both socialism and communism want to achieve a more equal distribution of income and wealth, but under communism, the government takes more control over people's lives.
- C. Socialism strives for an equal distribution of income but communism wants income to go primarily to those who own and operate private businesses.
- D. Communism believes that the government should always strive to balance its budget, while socialism accepts deficit spending as the price of achieving true equality.

Both socialism and communism share the goal of achieving a more equal distribution of income. However, communism relies even more heavily on the government to achieve this goal than socialism. Under communism the government makes almost all major economic decisions, and is more intrusive in the lives of its citizens than is government in a socialist economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Understanding Communism*

241. (p. 41) Which of the following people would tend to favor a socialist economy?

- A. John wants to live in a country with low marginal tax rates.
- B. Robin wants to live in a country that encourages rapid economic growth.
- C. Liz wants to live in a country with limited government regulation.
- D.** Fred prefers to live in a country that promotes social equality.

One benefit of socialism is its emphasis on social equality.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: Benefits of Socialism*

242. (p. 41) Which of the following people would tend to favor a communist economy?
- A. John wants to live in a country with low marginal tax rates.
  - B. Robin wants to live in a country that encourages rapid economic growth.
  - C.** Liz wants to live in a country where the government makes almost all of the economic decisions.
  - D. Fred prefers to live in a country with limited government regulation.

Communism is an economic and political system in which the state makes almost all economic decisions and owns almost all the major factors of production.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Comprehension*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Communism*

243. (p. 42) One of the most significant problems faced by communist nations is:
- A. Inequality in the distribution of wealth and income.
  - B. Severe inflationary pressures due to rapid economic growth.
  - C. Too little government regulation of economic activity.
  - D.** Persistent shortages of basic goods such as food and clothing.

The problem with a system where all economic decisions are made by the state is that the government has no way of knowing what to produce. As a result, shortages of many items regularly develop.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Comprehension*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Communism*

244. (p. 41) Abby left her native land in Eastern Europe to become a nanny for a family in a western suburb of Chicago, Illinois. One of the benefits of her arrangement was that she could attend the community college near her family's residence. When she arrived at her new job, she experienced some immediate differences. Abby noted that public transportation in northern Illinois was limited and expensive, making it difficult to get to school. For a negligible fee, the government in her native country provided public transportation to everyone. The economic system in Abby's native country was more characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pure capitalism
- B. socialism**
- C. mercantilism
- D. communism

Under socialism, businesses produce most of the wealth, but the government owns key businesses such as steel mills, coal mines and utilities. Socialism places a great deal of emphasis on social equality, and the governments of socialist countries generally implement a wide range of social programs designed to promote this equality.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Application*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: The Benefits of Socialism*

245. (p. 41) Jorge Martinez is a well-educated entrepreneur who operated a small business in his home country of Florentina. At the encouragement of his American relatives, Jorge recently immigrated to the United States and applied for U.S. citizenship. "In Florentina, tax rates were very high," Jorge complained. "The government used the taxes I paid to finance all sorts of social programs to help the less fortunate. While this is a noble goal, it has really undermined the profit incentive of individuals such as me. I really feel that these high taxes have stifled economic growth." Jorge's comments illustrate the reason many socialist countries are experiencing a(n):

- A. Antitrust problem.
- B. Depression.
- C. Brain drain.**
- D. Budget surplus.

Socialist economies tend to be characterized by high marginal tax rates on bright and talented individuals such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, business owners, and gifted artists and performers. This has encouraged many of these individuals to immigrate to other countries, such as the United States, which have lower marginal tax rates. This problem is called the *brain drain*.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Application*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: The Negative Consequences of Socialism*

246. (p. 40) Recently, Hugo Chavez, the Prime Minister of Venezuela, announced that he is standing behind the concept of state owned utilities, public schools, and the communications industry of his nation. Although not all industry is owned and managed by the government, his ideas would lead one to believe that he has a preference for:

- A. A capitalistic state
- B. A socialistic state**
- C. A communistic state
- D. A nationalistic state

A nation whose government owns several but not all important industries is operating under the political system known as socialism. Usually the utility companies, telecommunications companies, and broadcasting companies are among those owned by the government.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Application*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

247. (p. 41) Mike spends a lot of time blogging. Yesterday, he left the following comment on a site where participants were discussing the pros and cons of healthcare: "If you think healthcare is expensive now, wait until it is free. The problem with free rides is, eventually everyone piles on the bus and no one is left to push it. Then the system collapses." He was responded to by Martha, who added, "Universal healthcare is not a dirty word. It's the salvation for many people. If I have to pay a little more in taxes and know that my neighbor's kids have good pre-school and can see the doctor when needed, it's worth it to me." Mike and Martha are discussing the benefits and drawbacks of:

- A. Healthcare under communism.
- B. Healthcare under capitalism.
- C. Healthcare under socialism**
- D. Healthcare under nationalism.

In a country that practices socialism, the government owns and operates many of the industries that serve a major part of the population such as healthcare, telecommunications, and utilities.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*

*Topic: The Benefits of Socialism*

248. (p. 42-43) Today, the economic systems of most nations could most accurately be classified as:

- A. Pure capitalism.
- B. Pure socialism.
- C. Command economies.
- D. Mixed economies.**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

249. (p. 42) Both socialism and communism are variations of:

- A.** Command economies.
- B. Competitive economies.
- C. Free-market economies.
- D. Plutocratic systems.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

250. (p. 42-43) A major trend in the world today is that:

- A.** Free-market economies are moving more toward socialism and socialist economies are moving more toward capitalism.
- B. Productivity in the service sector is increasing much more rapidly than productivity in agriculture and manufacturing.
- C. Governments in socialist economies are increasing their use of social programs and relying on higher tax rates to finance these programs.
- D. Governments in countries with capitalist economies are paying less attention to environmental concerns and issues involving social equality.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

251. (p. 42) A command economic system is characterized by:

- A. Reliance on the forces of supply and demand to determine what is produced.
- B.** Reliance on the government to determine what is produced and who gets the output.
- C. An extremely rapid rate of economic growth.
- D. Freedom of choice and freedom of competition.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

252. (p. 44) The social and economic goals of \_\_\_\_\_ include private ownership of land and business.

- A.** capitalism
- B. socialism
- C. communism
- D. a mixed economy

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: Figure 2.4*

253. (p. 43) The "Reaching Beyond Our Borders" box in Chapter 2, explains the changing business climate in other nations. What kinds of experiences are U.S. based companies facing abroad?

- A. Companies are only benefitting when they set-up business in a nation with a similar economic and/or political system as the home-based business.
- B. Companies such as U.S. based General Motors is competing well in Japan, but having a difficult time in Mexico.
- C.** For some food franchisors such as Yum! Brands, the economic and political systems are not preventing them from growing the business abroad.
- D. Differentiating oneself abroad is detrimental because socialist nations seek equality, even in food products and advertising.

Even though faced with different cultures and consumer tastes, companies such as Yum! brands are finding success in markets such as China.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: Reaching Beyond Our Borders box*

254. (p. 43) During the recession of 2008-2010, the administrations of Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama flooded several banking, financial services, and insurance firms with government funds in exchange (at least temporarily) for government ownership rights. The unprecedented move signaled the government's concern that the global banking system might collapse if these firms ended up in bankruptcy. The decision for active government involvement in the operations of these firms demonstrates:

- A. The unforgiving nature of capitalism.
- B. The desire for more individuals in the U.S. to live under a socialist system.
- C.** The trend toward mostly capitalist nations to move toward socialism.
- D. The freedoms the U.S. government has under capitalism.

The trend is clearly toward more mixed economies; even in the United States. Socialist nations are taking on more capitalist perspectives and capitalist nations are adapting some socialist principles.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

255. (p. 43) As the term "global" becomes "local", and as we see more opportunities to compete in the global market,

- A.** the long-term trend is for most nations to operate as mixed economies.
- B. disagreements about the best economic system to embrace will cause many nations to close their doors to outside commerce.
- C. the only industries that governments will want to own are the ones that are profitable.
- D. the forecast is for socialist nations to trend toward communism (Cuba is the example) and for capitalist nations to trend toward socialism.

The trend in the global economy is toward mixed economies since neither free-market nor command economies have resulted in optimal economic conditions.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

256. (p. 43) Over the years, the government of Montivia has focused on implementing programs that promote equality. On the short-term, though, Montivia legislators are concerned about the very slow rate of growth that has plagued its national economy. In order to address this problem, the government is likely to:

- A. Take control of more major industries.
- B.** Reduce taxes and cut back on some social programs.
- C. Make sure to balance its budget.
- D. Avoid the use of fiscal policies and reduce the supply of money in circulation.

The government of Montivia has emphasized achieving equality, but now wants to encourage more growth. In order to encourage faster growth, countries typically adopt a more market-oriented approach by cutting back on social programs and reducing taxes.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

257. (p. 42-43) In an effort to promote rapid growth, the government of Goldinia has kept taxes low, done little to regulate business activities, and implemented only modest social programs. The government is now facing political pressure to do more to clean up the environment and to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth. Which of the following statements is most accurate? Goldinia's government is currently taking:

- A. A purely capitalist approach to achieve its economic goals, and is likely to continue doing so in the future.
- B. A purely socialist approach to achieve its economics goals, and is likely to continue doing so in the future.
- C. A predominately socialist approach to achieving economic goals, but the current pressures it faces suggest it is likely to adopt a more capitalist approach in the future.
- D.** A predominately capitalist approach toward achieving economic goals, but the current pressures it faces suggest it is likely to adopt a more socialist approach in the future.

Goldinia's low taxes and limited government regulation are consistent with capitalism. However, the political pressures to implement policies that will deal with environmental problems and promote social equality suggest that the government may adopt a more socialist approach in the future. This movement toward mixed economic systems is a major trend in the world economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

258. (p. 43-44) The prime minister of the nation of Urbania has called for Urbania's legislature to enact new legislation designed to shift his country away from socialism toward a more capitalistic system. The Prime Minister acknowledges that such a radical change will entail some hardships, and that some citizens will be unhappy with the changes. The most likely source of dissatisfaction with a move toward capitalism is:

- A. Decrease in wealth.
- B. People will have less economic freedom.
- C. Tax rates will have to increase.
- D.** A trend toward unequal distribution of wealth.

Capitalism tends to encourage the creation of wealth, and allows people a great deal of economic freedom. Moreover, tax rates tend to be lower in capitalist economies than in socialist economies. However, capitalism does tend to result in a more unequal distribution of income and wealth.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

259. (p. 42-43) The National Coalition on Healthcare Reform reports that nearly 18% of the U.S. population under the age of 65 is without healthcare. If this advocacy group succeeds in convincing the current administration and Congress to vote for basic healthcare for everyone, which of the following is likely to occur?

- A. More rapid economic growth.
- B.** Higher taxes than in past years.
- C. Increasing reliance on markets to determine economic outcomes.
- D. An increase in the number of insurance companies.

Socialism attempts to create more equality--in part by relying on government programs financed by high taxes to help the less fortunate—in this case, the reportedly 18% of Americans who are going with adequate healthcare because they cannot afford it. In order the government to subsidize their healthcare, it will most likely have to increase taxes to pay for it.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

260. (p. 42-43) Several years ago, the nation of Florentina had a government-owned telecommunication system that lagged far behind other nations. In several of its rural areas, there was only one phone for an entire village of people. Government taxes collected for the purpose of maintaining the telephone system were very meager, so the notion of expanding service was almost impossible. The government of Florentina decided to sell the phone company to a private firm. The private firm expanded rapidly. It reported that even poor consumers were willing to pay for a private phone line. This government decision and subsequent sale was:

- A. A move toward nationalism.
- B. A move toward communism.
- C. A move toward socialism.

**D.** A move toward capitalism.

E. In order to generate business growth, countries that were predominantly under a socialist system have trended toward capitalism, while countries who were predominantly capitalistic have added social and government sponsored programs.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-04 Analyze the trend toward mixed economies.*

*Topic: The Trend Toward Mixed Economies*

261. (p. 45) The U.S. economic system relies on

- A. The private sector to measure its economic well being.
- B. Industries that produce capital equipment to determine how well things are going.
- C. Frictional unemployment statistics as the sole measure of economic health.
- D.** Key economic indicators such as GDP, to measure economic progress.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

262. (p. 45) The total value of final goods and services produced within a nation's borders in a given year is known as that nation's:

- A. aggregate production quota
- B. aggregate domestic output
- C. index of aggregate economic output
- D.** gross domestic product

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

263. (p. 45) Three important economic indicators of the United States are the unemployment rate, the price indices, and the:

- A. debt to equity ratio (DER).
- B. gross resource utilization index (GRUI).
- C.** gross domestic product (GDP).
- D. index of capital formation.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

264. (p. 46) The four basic types of unemployment are frictional, structural, seasonal, and:

- A.** cyclical.
- B. procedural.
- C. industrial.
- D. traditional.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

265. (p. 46) \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to persons who purposefully quit their jobs and have not yet found a new job.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

266. (p. 46) \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to unemployment caused by the restructuring of firms or by a mismatch between the skills of job seekers and the requirements of available jobs.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

267. (p. 46) \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment refers to loss of jobs due to a recession or a similar downturn in the economy.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

268. (p. 46) \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment results when the demand for labor varies during the year.

- A. Frictional
- B. Structural
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

269. (p. 47) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistic used to compute the pace of inflation or deflation.

- A. consumer price index**
- B. gross domestic product
- C. index of leading indicators
- D. index of inflationary trends

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

270. (p. 48) The measure used to report price changes at the wholesale level is the:

- A. gross domestic product (GDP).
- B. consumer price index (CPI).
- C. wholesale price index (WPI).
- D. producer price index (PPI).**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

Chapter 02 - Understanding How Economics Affects Business

271. (p. 47) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a general rise in the price level of goods and services over time.

- A. Acceleration
- B. Recession
- C. Inflation**
- D. Escalation

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

272. (p. 47) \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which the price increases are slowing.

- A. Deflation
- B. Disinflation**
- C. Stagflation
- D. Uniflation

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

273. (p. 47) \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which the average level of prices is actually falling.

- A. Deflation**
- B. Disinflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. Uniflation

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

Chapter 02 - Understanding How Economics Affects Business

274. (p. 49) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a very severe recession that is usually accompanied by deflation.

- A. stagflation
- B. retraction
- C. depression**
- D. dissolution

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

275. (p. 48) In recent years, U.S. manufacturing sector has experienced \_\_\_\_\_ productivity.

- A. rising**
- B. relatively stable
- C. falling slowly
- D. falling very rapidly

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

276. (p. 45) The next wave of marketable innovations may involve new ways to produce and conserve energy. If we can turn new technology into marketable products and services that produce energy to run our businesses and homes, the U.S. could see a surge in output of goods and services. The Department of Economic Development would document this surge by measuring the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** Gross Domestic Product
- B. Consumer Price Index
- C. Consumer Marginal Index
- D. number of workers who are frictionally employed

GDP is the measure of the value of a nation's total output of final goods and services over a given year.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

277. (p. 47) One reason the CPI is monitored very closely by government, businesses, and workers is that:

- A. It indicates whether we are running a budget surplus or a deficit.
- B.** Some wages, interest rates, tax rates, and government benefits are tied to changes in the value of the CPI.
- C. It is the best measure of worker productivity in the service sector.
- D. The gross domestic product is computed from the reported increases in the CPI.

As a measure of inflation, the CPI is an index which is often used to determine cost of living increases in wages, salaries, interest rates, and other payments. Income tax brackets and some government benefits, such as Social Security payments, are also adjusted when the CPI changes.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

278. (p. 47) \_\_\_\_\_ in the service sector has not shown the significant improvement that it has in the manufacturing sector. There are significant advances in the quality of service, but workers in this sector are unable to increase the number of persons served in a given time period.

- A. The CPI
- B. Technology
- C. Productivity**
- D. The growth

Productivity is a measure of how much output a worker can produce in a given time period.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

279. (p. 47) If consumers see a measurable increase in the price of coffee, they are likely to change their consumption to less expensive tea. These substitutions would show-up in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chained Consumer Price Index**
- B. Remedial Price Index
- C. Core Inflation Index
- D. Numerical Cost Index

The Chained Consumer Price Index is a new index that takes into account shifts in consumer purchases due to price increases or decreases. Consumers may react to price increases by substituting a different product for the one that they purchased in the past. Economists can now account for these decisions with the C-CPI.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

280. (p. 47) Which of the following indicators provides the clearest indication that an economy is experiencing deflation?

- A. A decrease in the unemployment rate.
- B. A decrease in GDP.
- C. An increase in the PPI.
- D. A decrease in the CPI.**

Deflation refers to a situation where the average level of prices is actually declining. The CPI is an index of consumer prices. Thus a decline in the CPI is a clear indication that prices are declining.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

281. (p. 47) A collapse in Buldovia's banking system eventually led to companies unable to borrow money to run their businesses. Firms terminated employees. These circumstances cut into consumer's purchasing power, causing a severe decline in the prices of goods and services, better known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Disinflation
- B. Deflation**
- C. Contra inflation
- D. Overproduction

Deflation means that prices are actually declining. Disinflation occurs when the rate of increase in prices is slowing down, i.e. the inflation rate is declining.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

282. (p. 49) The nation of Florentina is in the midst of a serious economic downturn. The nation's GDP has declined steadily for over five years and is now at its lowest level in over fifty years. Florentina's unemployment rate is at an all time high and the nation's CPI is falling. Florentina's economic condition is referred to as a:

- A. Period of stagflation.
- B. Balance of trade deficit.
- C. Depression.**
- D. Retraction.

A recession exists when GDP falls for two consecutive quarters (six months). A depression is a severe recession. Since GDP has fallen for more than five years, the unemployment is near an all time high, and the average level of prices is falling, it is clear that the economy is experiencing a depression.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

283. (p. 47) John complained to his buddy, Frank, that prices have increased a lot over the past year. Frank disagreed, saying that the prices of some goods have gone up a bit, but other prices have declined, noting that you can get some good buys on houses right now. Frank feels that the average price of consumer goods hasn't changed. Frank and John can refer to the \_\_\_\_\_ to learn how government economists currently view the price situation.

- A. GDP
- B. CPI**
- C. PPI
- D. MEW

The consumer price index, or CPI, provides information on changes in consumer prices.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

284. (p. 46) Emily recently quit her job at a major corporation because she saw little chance for advancement. Although she is still searching for a new position, Emily believes the economy is healthy and she hears that several firms are hiring people with her qualifications. Which of the following statements about Emily's current situation is most accurate? Emily is:

- A. Not considered unemployed because she voluntarily quit her job.
- B. An example of cyclical unemployment.
- C. An example of frictional unemployment.**
- D. Likely to find employment quickly if she seeks training in a different field.

Frictional unemployment refers to job seekers who are entering the labor market for the first time (or after a long absence) or are temporarily between jobs. Workers who are frictionally unemployed typically have skills that are in demand, but are in the process of job search and have not yet accepted employment. This appears to be the case for Emily.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Figure 2.6*

285. (p. 48) Kathleen's company produces computer monitors and other peripheral devices for computers. About six months ago, Kathleen began to keep track of number of hours worked, and the resulting output at her particular work site. Comparing the results, she found that the number of workers (and the hours they worked) remained relatively steady over the past six months, however, the work site's output increased significantly. This indicates that:

- A. Productivity at the work site has increased.**
- B. The work site sold-off some of its excess inventory.
- C. The company's prices have increased faster than the wages paid to workers.
- D. The company should hire more workers.

Productivity measures the amount of output a given amount of labor can produce in a given time period. If output is increasing, while work hours are unchanged, that means that productivity is increasing.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the United States*

286. (p. 48-49) Which of the following statements about business cycles in the U.S. is most accurate?

- A. Business cycles occur precisely every 5 years.
- B. Long term business cycles have only two phases—boom and bust.
- C.** Seasonal business cycles occur within a year.
- D. Business cycles are based on theories.

Business cycles are the periodic rises and falls that occur in economies over time. Economists look at a number of types of cycles, from seasonal cycles that occur within a year to cycles that occur every 48 to 60 years. Economist Joseph Schumpeter identified the four phases of long-term business cycles as boom—recession—depression—recovery. Finally, business cycles are based on facts, but what those facts can be explained only by using theories.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

287. (p. 48) Which of the following statements about productivity in the service sector of the U.S. economy is most accurate?

- A. Productivity in the service sector has increased much more rapidly than productivity in the manufacturing sector.
- B. Improving productivity in the service sector is much less important than improving productivity in the manufacturing sector, because the service sector does not really produce anything.
- C. Productivity in the service sector is easier to measure than productivity in agriculture.
- D.** Measures of productivity in the service sector do a poor job of taking quality improvements into account.

The text cites many examples to illustrate that the quality of output in the service sector has improved dramatically. However, current measures of productivity concentrate on quantity rather than quality. Thus, these current measures understate how improvements in the service sector are contributing to rising standards of living.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Productivity in the Service Sector*

288. (p. 47) Chase is a recent college graduate with a new job as an engineering trainee for a large defense company. Now that he is making good wages, he hopes to start saving for his first house and also contribute toward the company retirement plan. As he looks over his monthly bills, Chase is concerned about ever getting ahead of the game. His food bill, car payment, and mounting gasoline payments keep him in the "just making ends meet" category. As his mind wanders back to the good old college days, he reflects on a time when gas and food seemed a lot more reasonable. Chase is experiencing the effects of:

- A.** Inflation
- B. Conditions of low demand
- C. Involuntary CPI
- D. Cyclical unemployment

Chase is experiencing the effects of inflation, or rising prices. When prices rise, but salaries stay the same, we cannot purchase the same amount of those goods and services that we did in the past.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

289. (p. 46) Gabby and Gus Malloy recently got pre-approved on a loan for their first house purchase. They are speculating on how much they should bid on their number one choice - a small, three-bedroom bungalow near a major college town. Which of the following indicators may be an important factor in whether they are able to successfully put in a low bid?

- A. The federal tax rate in that area
- B. The unemployment rate in that area**
- C. The producer's price index in that area
- D. The CMI - consumer's marginal index

When people are trying to determine the market value of a large investment such as a house, it is important to review key economic indicators in the area - indicators such as the unemployment rate that would cause housing prices to increase or decrease. If the area has a high unemployment rate, there will not be as many persons interested in buying houses. In fact, the recent recession resulted in significant home foreclosures, where banks could not collect on previous loans. With fewer people interested in purchasing homes due to high unemployment, the market value will decrease. The opposite also holds true: when business is booming and people are relocating to hot spots to work, the market value of homes rises.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

290. (p. 46-47) Patrick just landed a job working for a major online gaming company in Silicon Valley. In a lot of ways, this is his dream job come true - the chance to work for a company that makes gaming software and live in California at the same time. As his plane lands at San Jose International, he pictures a snazzy apartment with a palm tree right outside the front door. A few hours later, as he meets a property manager of a large apartment complex, his heart sinks. The price of apartments is out of sight! Back at the hotel, he logs on to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to try to get a better picture of why the cost of housing is so high in this region of the U.S. Which factors may be causing the rise in the price of housing?

- A. Low Unemployment rate and increasing GDP
- B. High consumer's marginal index and low PPI
- C. Low CPI and high state tax rate
- D. Decreasing Disruptive Technologies Index and high unemployment

An increase in gross domestic product (GDP) signifies a higher demand for goods and services. When firms are producing, they usually have a need for more workers. If more workers move into the area, the demand for additional housing becomes greater. This will often result in a housing shortage because workers desire to live close to where they work. These circumstances will increase the price of available housing.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

291. (p. 47) At the onset of the 2008 - 2010 economic slowdown, prices at the grocery stores continued to rise. In some cases, products such as milk and bread almost doubled in price. In March 2008, a Boston newspaper reported, "*The price of eggs was up 40% and milk was up 26%.*" Consumers were already being hit with high energy costs, and now their confidence in the economy was further shaken with job cuts and a loss of discretionary income due to increases in food prices. The economy was slowing, but prices were rising, signifying the potential for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deflation
- B. stagflation**
- C. disinflation
- D. equalization

Stagflation occurs when the economy is slowing but prices are going up. In the situation described here, the price of wholesale price of flour, eggs, milk, ground beef, corn, soybeans, and wheat surged up causing grocery retailers to raise their prices.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

292. (p. 47) John is creating a presentation on the consumer price index for his business class. He wants students to understand that food and energy prices have risen more rapidly than other market items that the government traditionally measures for inclusion in the CPI calculation. He will show students that the *core inflation* figure will be \_\_\_\_\_ than the CPI. He will then inform the class that if consumers begin substituting, for example: If the prices at full service hair styling salons get too exorbitant, consumers may substitute by going to cheaper hair cutting salons. This will make the \_\_\_\_\_ calculation lower.

- A. higher; C-CPI
- B. lower; C-CPI**
- C. lower, PPI
- D. higher, PPI

The chained consumer price index takes into account the fact that consumers will shift to different products if prices for preferred good get too high. The C-CPI implies that the government figures most commonly reported are higher than in reality.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

293. (p. 49-50) Recently the U.S. national debt was a little more than:

- A. \$13 trillion.**
- B. \$25 trillion.
- C. \$560 billion.
- D. \$380 billion.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

294. (p. 49) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the efforts of the federal government to keep the economy stable by increasing or decreasing taxes and/or government spending.

- A. Monetary policy
- B. Incomes policy
- C. Fiscal policy**
- D. Cyclical policy

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

295. (p. 49) Fiscal policy involves increases or decreases in:

- A. The money supply.
- B. Interest rates.
- C. Government spending and taxes.**
- D. Exports and imports.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

296. (p. 49) When the federal government's collection of tax revenues is less than what it spends in a given year, it results in a:

- A. Federal Reserve allowance.
- B. GDP deflator.
- C. Balance of payments deficit.
- D. National deficit.**

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

Chapter 02 - Understanding How Economics Affects Business

297. (p. 49) When the government runs a continual budget deficit, it increases the:

- A. National debt.
- B. Balance of payments deficit.
- C. Federal capital account.
- D. Money supply.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

298. (p. 51) In the U.S., the \_\_\_\_\_ has the role of managing the money supply and interest rates.

- A. United States Treasury
- B. Federal Reserve Bank
- C. State Department
- D. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

299. (p. 49) On average, what percentage of the GDP does the U.S. government collect through taxes?

- A. 50%
- B. 10.5%
- C. 28.2%
- D. 33.33%

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

300. (p. 50) One way to lessen the U.S. government budget deficit is to:
- A. cut spending.
  - B. increase spending.
  - C. call-in government savings bonds.
  - D. increase government social programs such as welfare, food-stamps, and Medicare.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

301. (p. 51) Efforts by the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) to control the money supply and interest rates are known as:
- A. fiscal policy.
  - B. incomes policy.
  - C. monetary policy.
  - D. securities policy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

302. (p. 51) The Federal Reserve Bank operates:
- A. as a semi-private organization not under the direct control of the government.
  - B. under the direct control of the executive branch of the government.
  - C. under the direction of the Banking Oversight Committee of Congress.
  - D. as a special agency of the U.S. Treasury.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Knowledge*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

303. (p. 50) Which of the following statements about government deficit spending is most accurate?

- A. The federal government violates the law by running deficits because the U.S. Constitution requires the government to balance its budget each year.
- B. Although the government used to run big deficits, it has consistently run surpluses since the late 1980s.
- C. The government has used deficit spending to lower the national debt.
- D.** One reason the government has a hard time reducing deficits is that there is a great deal of pressure on the government to expand its spending each year.

The national deficit is the difference between the government's tax revenues and its expenditures. Every year there are calls for new social programs (or increases in allocation for existing programs) and additional needs for military spending. This continuous pressure to increase spending makes it difficult to reduce the level of deficit spending.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

304. (p. 49-50) While scanning the movies section in your local online newspaper, you click on the business section by mistake. While you're there, you quickly scan a report that says government spending will again exceed tax revenues in the current year. This means that the:

- A.** Total national debt is likely to increase.
- B. National deficit is likely to decrease.
- C. Rate of inflation is likely to fall.
- D. Monetary policies pursued by the Fed need tightening.

When its tax revenues fall short of its expenditures, the federal government runs a deficit. Since the national debt is the sum of all deficits, running another deficit will increase the debt.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

305. (p. 51) Which of the following statements about the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) is most accurate?

- A. The Fed is an agency of the U.S. Treasury Department that has the responsibility of collecting tax receipts for the IRS.
- B.** The Fed manages the U.S. money supply and interest rates.
- C. The Fed is the primary government agency involved in carrying out our nation's fiscal policies.
- D. The Fed is the agency of the government that ensures the U.S. maintains enough gold reserves to pay any foreign debts that result from international trade.

The Fed operates as a semi-private organization that has the goal of keeping the economy growing without causing inflation. It does this by managing the supply of money and interest rates.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

306. (p. 50) During the economic crisis of 2008-2010, Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama increased government spending by \$2 trillion, in order to revive the ailing economy. Their strategy followed the economic theory known as:

- A. Malfusian
- B. Bernankeism
- C.** Keynesian
- D. Greenspanian

Keynesian economic theory and later adaptations suggest that government policy could be effective in helping manage the economy. By increasing government spending on infrastructure such as the building and repair of roads, bridges, schools, and utilities, the government will purchase goods and services and put people to work.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Fiscal Policy in Action during the Economic Crisis of 2008-2009*

307. (p. 50) Keynesian economic theory suggests:

- A. Reducing government involvement in the free-market economy.
- B. Proposing long-term solutions in order to create wider swings in the business cycle.
- C. A more permanent government involvement in the banking system, even creating a national banking system that owns and operates most of the global and regional banks.
- D.** Short-term increases in government spending to stimulate the economy.

Keynesian economic theory and later adaptations suggest that government policy could be effective in helping manage the economy. By increasing government spending on infrastructure such as the building and repair of roads, bridges, schools, and utilities, the government could help stimulate the economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Comprehension*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Fiscal Policy in Action during the Economic Crisis of 2008-2009*

308. (p. 49) Senator Gong Lee is alarmed at the state of the economy. Unemployment is high and GDP is low. Senator Lee has called for Congress to take action to increase government spending and cut taxes in order to stimulate the economy. The actions called for by Senator Lee are examples of:

- A. Monetary policy.
- B.** Fiscal policy.
- C. Discretionary income policy.
- D. Social investment policy.

Changes in the level of government spending and taxes to help stabilize the economy are known as fiscal policies.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

309. (p. 51) Your professor showed you an Internet video of the chair of the Federal Reserve Bank speaking to the American public. The message he is conveying indicates that Fed economists are worried about inflation and believe the best course of action would be to slow the economy. Which of the following policies is the Fed most likely to pursue?

- A. Increase taxes.
- B. Decrease interest rates.
- C. Restrict the money supply and increase interest rates.**
- D. Devalue the dollar on international currency exchanges.

When the Fed is concerned about inflation it is likely to try to slow down the economy by increasing interest rates and restricting the money supply.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

310. (p. 50) Ben recently lost his job at a major U.S. auto plant in one of the rust belt states. After looking unsuccessfully for work in a similar industry for several months, he plans to start interviewing with road and bridge repair companies. He speculates that if the government begins to contract with companies that repair highways and bridges, he may find steady work, at least in the short-term. Which of the following statements best describes the strategy behind his thoughts?

- A. The best way for the government to reign-in on too much money floating around the system is to hire people and pay them wages.
- B. Ben doesn't understand the causes of unemployment. We obviously don't need any more autos on the roads if the plant has closed. Repairs will slow down rather than increase.
- C. If the current administration asks the FED to raise interest rates, it will do more than if the current administration begins contracting with road repair companies.
- D.** By increasing government spending through road and bridge repair and construction, the government will intervene in the free-market economic system to help jump-start a weak economy.

Keynesian economic theory believes that government intervention is sometimes necessary in the short term in order to jump-start an ailing economy. By employing citizens and paying them wages, workers would start spending again, which would help stabilize wide swings in the business cycle.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Fiscal Policy in Action during the Economic Crisis of 2008-2009*

311. (p. 51) Lance owns Lance Lawns Irrigation Systems, LLC, a company that installs and maintains underground lawn irrigation systems. Business is down due to new housing starts being negatively impacted by a deep recession. To make things worse, his bank called yesterday to inform him that his credit limit (interest fee of 12.5%) will be cut from \$30,000 per year to \$15,000 per year, unless he is willing to pay a higher interest rate of 20%. As Lance drives to the first job this morning, he knows that his last task of the day will be to reduce the hours for his two employees. He can't afford to work employees eight hours per day, with only a \$15,000 line of credit. Which of the following strategies will help Lance's situation?

- A. Increase government spending on public parks.
- B. Decrease government spending so that banks can keep more reserves.
- C. Fed decreases interest rates.**
- D. Fed increases the federal funds rates to jump-start the economy.

When the economy is in a recession, the Fed will usually step-in and lower interest rates, to promote easier borrowing for businesses. If businesses are able to borrow money, they can purchase more assets to run their businesses.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

312. (p. 51) If businesses are producing at capacity, and the nation is experiencing almost full employment (a very low rate of unemployment - less than 2%), the Fed may decide to:

- A. Lower interest rates.
- B. Raise taxes.
- C. Lower taxes.
- D. Increase interest rates.**

When the business cycle is experiencing a boom, businesses begin producing close to capacity, most people who want to be employed are employed, and spending is robust, the government may decide to curb inflation (rising prices) by raising interest rates to make borrowing less attractive. If borrowing is less attractive, the demand for goods and services will go down, and subsequently prices will remain stable.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

**Essay Questions**

313. (p. 33) Discuss the views of economist Adam Smith. How does the "invisible hand" philosophy suggested by Smith benefit society as a whole?

Adam Smith believed in a free-market system (also called capitalism). Smith favored a system characterized by economic freedom: the right to private ownership of property, the freedom of choice, and the freedom to compete. In his view, self-interest would lead profit-seeking entrepreneurs to produce those goods most desired by consumers, and subsequently create jobs for others. Thus, self-interested behavior would also serve the best interests of society as a whole. This is the central idea of the invisible hand concept. He also assumed that as people became wealthier, they would naturally seek to help the less fortunate. Smith's views suggested that the role of government in the economy would be quite limited.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*

*Topic: Adam Smith and the Creation of Wealth*

314. (p. 36) Explain the significance of "price" in a free-market economic system.

In a free-market economy, the mechanism of price determines what gets produced, how much gets produced, and to whom it is distributed. Price (the market value placed on a good or service) is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers.

Supply is the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity sellers are willing to sell in a given time period. The supply relationship can be illustrated with a graph. This graph will show that the higher the price, the more producers are willing to sell. Generally, the supply graph is demonstrated by a positively sloping curve.

Demand is the relationship between the price of a good and the quantity buyers are willing to buy in a given time period. This relationship can also be illustrated with a graph. The graph will show that the higher the price, the less people are willing to buy. Generally, the demand graph is demonstrated by a negatively sloping curve.

The equilibrium price of a good is the price where the quantity supplied at a certain price is equal to the quantity demanded at a certain price. On a graph, it is found where the supply curve intersects the demand curve. The market price of a good tends to move toward this equilibrium price. If the market price is higher than the equilibrium price, quantity supplied will exceed quantity demanded, and this surplus will put downward pressure on price, moving the market toward equilibrium. If the market price is lower than the equilibrium price, the quantity demanded will be greater than the quantity supplied. Thus, a shortage will exist which will put upward pressure on the market price. The upward movement of price will move the market toward equilibrium. Once the equilibrium price is achieved, there is neither a shortage nor a surplus. Thus at the equilibrium price there is no further pressure for price to rise or fall (unless something happens to cause the supply or demand relationships to change).

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: How Free Markets Work*

315. (p. 35) Identify and describe the 4 basic rights that form the foundation of capitalism.

The four basic rights are the right to private property, the right to own and operate a business and earn a profit, the right to freedom of competition, and the right to freedom of choice.

The right to private property means that individuals can buy, sell, and use land, buildings, machinery, and other forms of property, and can pass on their property to their children.

The right to own a business and keep all of its profits means that in capitalism businesses are privately owned and operated to further the interests of the owner. People who start businesses thus have a strong incentive to work hard and produce goods and services that are in demand. This is a key element of the invisible hand principle described by Adam Smith

The right to freedom of competition means that individuals are free to start businesses and compete with other businesses. This competition creates incentives for businesses to innovate, produce quality products, and charge fair prices.

The right to freedom of choice means that people are free to choose where they work, what career to pursue, where to live, and what to buy and sell.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: The Foundations of Capitalism*

316. (p. 45-47) When describing the state of the U.S. economy, reporters often refer to the nation's GDP, its unemployment rate, and the CPI. Explain what each of these terms means and why each measure is significant.

GDP is the acronym for *gross domestic product*, which is the total value of a nation's output of final goods and services for a specific year. It is a broad indicator of the overall performance of the economy. Increases and decreases in GDP indicate whether the nation's economy is growing, staying the same, or decreasing. For example, when GDP falls for two or more consecutive quarters the economy is said to be in a *recession*.

The *unemployment* rate measures the number of civilians 16 or older that do not have a job, but are also actively seeking to find work. A high unemployment rate indicates that a lot of people who are able to work and want a job are without jobs. This is obviously undesirable, leading to less output and lower incomes in the economy. The unemployment rate is significant because when people are unemployed they generally stop spending. If too many people and businesses stop spending, firms stop producing.

The CPI is the consumer price index. The CPI consists of monthly statistics that measure the pace of inflation or deflation. The prices of goods and services—including food, energy, housing, apparel, and medical care—are measured to determine if there are significant changes. The CPI is an important figure because some wages and salaries, rents and leases, tax brackets, government benefits, and interest rates are based on it. If the CPI index rises too quickly, it will affect the standard of living of most persons.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Bloom's: Application

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.

Topic: Key Economic Indicators

317. (p. 49-51) Explain the difference between fiscal policy and monetary policy. Discuss how each of these approaches can be used to influence the state of the economy.

Fiscal policy refers to changes in the level of government spending and/or taxation that are intended to help keep the economy more stable. For example, during a recession, the government might try to stimulate the economy by encouraging additional spending. One way to do this would be to cut taxes on individuals or businesses, thus giving them more income to spend. Another approach would be for the government to increase its own level of spending on social programs, defense programs or in other areas. On the other hand, when the economy is overheated and experiencing inflationary pressures, the government might try to use fiscal policies to reduce the overall demand for goods and services. This could be done by increasing taxes or by cutting government spending on social programs, defense programs or in other areas.

Monetary policy refers to actions by the Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) to control the supply of money and interest rates. When the level of economic activity is declining, the Fed normally will reduce interest rates, thus making it more attractive for businesses and households to borrow. This will encourage more spending on goods and services, thus stimulating the economy. When the economy is growing too rapidly (and thus creating inflationary pressures) the Fed may pursue policies designed to increase interest rates, thus reducing attractiveness to borrowing and subsequently reducing the demand for goods and services. When spending is curbed, demand goes down, which also has the effect of stabilizing inflation.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Stabilizing the Economy through Fiscal Policy*

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Mini-Case**

Gig Abite is a bright, hard-working engineer who once owned a successful engineering consulting firm in his native country of Frinezia. Gig became discouraged by the high tax rates in Frinezia, so he immigrated to the United States eleven years ago. Soon after moving to the U.S., Gig again started his own business, which he named Giganeers Consulting. The company struggled at first, and almost went under midway through its second year. However, Gig never lost faith, the company survived, and it soon developed a growing reputation for quality work and dependable service. Giganeers began experiencing sustained growth early in its fourth year. In fact, Gig hired additional employees over the next few years to keep up with the increasing workload. His company, which started with only Gig and 2 other full time workers, now provides jobs for 43 full-time employees as well as many part time workers. Despite these past successes, some clouds are on the horizon. The company recently suffered its first drop in business since its very early years. Gig is convinced that the problem is not with his company, but rather due to a downturn in the U.S. economy. He heard a national broadcast last week reporting that the value of the total output of final goods and services in the U.S. declined over the last quarter. The news anchor went on to state that many economists believe that this downward trend is likely to continue for several more months. Gig is concerned that he will have to lay off some of his employees if the economy doesn't improve. He hopes that the government does something soon to put the economy back on track.

318. (p. 33) Gig started Giganeers to earn a profit, but by working hard and increasing his market share, he was able to create jobs for others. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ concept.

- A. circular flow
- B. invisible hand**
- C. equitable income
- D. social dividend

The invisible hand concept says that self-interest (the desire to earn a profit) leads entrepreneurs to create jobs and produce goods and services that satisfy wants, thus benefiting society as a whole.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Application*  
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain basic economics*  
*Topic: How Businesses Benefit the Community*

319. (p. 40-41) Gig's native country of Frinezia was much different from the United States. In addition to its higher tax rates, the government offered more extensive social programs that were designed to redistribute income and reduce inequality. Although small businesses were privately owned and operated in Frinezia, many basic industries were owned and operated by the government. From this information, you would classify Frinezia's economic system as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Capitalism
- B. Socialism**
- C. Communism
- D. Pluralism

The existence of relatively high tax rates and the emphasis on government programs to redistribute income are hallmarks of socialism. Under socialism, governments frequently own some, if not most, basic businesses. However, socialism, unlike communism, does allow at least some private ownership of businesses as well.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*  
*Bloom's: Application*  
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Compare socialism and communism.*  
*Topic: Understanding Socialism*

320. (p. 45) The broadcast that reported a decline in total output for the United States probably got some of its information from the government's measurement of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** GDP
- B. CPI
- C. federal deficit
- D. balance of payments

GDP is the total value of output produced by a nation's economy.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: Key Economic Indicators*

321. (p. 48) The broadcast cited forecasts that national output might continue to fall in the future. If total output shows decline for two consecutive quarters, economists would classify this as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. depression
- B. retraction
- C. period of stagflation
- D.** recession

A recession occurs when GDP (the nation's total output) declines for two consecutive quarters.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the economic system of the United States; including the significance of key economic indicators (especially GDP); productivity; and the business cycle.*

*Topic: The Business Cycle*

322. (p. 51) Gig recently heard a radio report that the Fed will try to help get the U.S. economy back on track. If the Fed takes action, Gig would likely see:

- A. Lower interest rates.
- B. An increase in the size of the government's budget deficit.
- C. Lower government spending.
- D. An increase in the minimum wage.

The Fed is concerned with monetary policy. The Fed achieves its goals by bringing about changes in the supply of money and interest rates. During recessions the Fed normally pursues policies to reduce interest rates in order to stimulate additional spending. The Fed is not directly involved in changing the level of government spending or taxes (and thus does not directly affect the size of the deficit). It is Congress, not the Fed, which would enact legislation needed to increase in the minimum wage.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Contrast fiscal policy and monetary policy; and explain how each affects the economy.*

*Topic: Using Monetary Policy to Keep the Economy Growing*

323. (p. 39) Besides the slowdown in the general economy, Giganeers faces threats of competition from several other companies that provide engineering consulting services. In order to gain more business, Gig tries to convince potential clients that his company offers better service than the competition. He has advertised heavily in professional magazines, often quoting some of his highly satisfied clients. The market Giganeers operates in is an example of:

- A. perfect competition.
- B. monopoly.
- C. oligopoly.
- D. monopolistic competition.

Monopolistic competition is characterized by many firms competing by offering differentiated products. Giganeer's use of advertising indicates that it is trying to differentiate its product from the many competitors it faces in the market.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*

*Bloom's: Application*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain what capitalism is and how free markets work.*

*Topic: Competition within Free Markets*