

Quiz 9 | Public Goods & Common Resources

- Due Mar 19 at 11:59pm
- Points 20
- Questions 17
- Time Limit None
- Allowed Attempts 2

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Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	8 minutes	18.8 out of 20

❗ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 18.8 out of 20

Submitted Mar 18 at 12:21pm

This attempt took 8 minutes.



Question 1

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Private goods can be considered

- ☐ nonrival in consumption and excludable.
- ☐ nonrival in consumption and nonexcludable.
- ☐ rival in consumption and nonexcludable.
- ☒ rival in consumption and excludable.



Question 2

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Which of the following would most likely be the role of the government with respect to a common resource?

- ☒ to prevent the overuse of the resource.
- ☐ to help inventors finance the resource.
- ☐ to encourage consumers to use the resource.
- ☐ to provide the resource directly.



Question 3

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Common resources differ from public goods in that

- ☐ public goods are rival in consumption and common resources are not.
- ☐ common resources are excludable while public goods are not.
- ☒ common resources are rival in consumption while public goods are not.
- ☐ there is no role for the government to play in protecting the resources.



Question 4

1.2 / 1.2 pts

When considering most goods in most markets we would likely observe that

- ☒ they are private goods.
- ☐ they are common resources.
- ☐ they are quasi-public goods.
- ☐ they are public goods.



Question 5

1.2 / 1.2 pts

When one person uses a good while others are also able to use that good, we say that the good is

- ☐ nonexcludable
- ☐ unexcludable
- ☐ unrival
- ☒ nonrival



Question 6

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Which of the following could be classified as a common resource?

- ☐ cable television available from the local utility company
- ☐ a pizza
- ☒ an open community-owned pasture used by villagers
- ☐ a large fireworks display in a city



Question 7

1.2 / 1.2 pts

If large numbers of individuals choose to behave as free riders,

- ☐ public goods will quickly be privatized.
- ☐ more of the public good will be available for paying riders.
- ☐ public domain technologies become more difficult to obtain.
- ☒ the public good may never be provided.



Question 8

1.2 / 1.2 pts

For economists, market failure describes a situation in which a market _____ in a way that balances social costs and benefits.

- ☒ fails to allocate resources efficiently
- ☐ fails to respond to government policies
- ☐ is only controlled by buyers
- ☐ incurs the costs outside the production process



Question 9

1.2 / 1.2 pts

An individual who wants others to pay for public goods, but plans to use those goods for their own purposes, is often referred to as a _____.

- ☐ excludable
- ☒ free rider
- ☐ tax evader
- ☐ nonexcludable



Question 10

1.2 / 1.2 pts

A public good is a good that is _____, and thus is difficult for market producers to sell to individual consumers.

- ☐ excludable or rivalrous
- ☐ unexcludable or unrivalled
- ☐ excludable and rivalrous
- ☒ nonexcludable and nonrivalrous



Question 11

1.2 / 1.2 pts

When it is costly or impossible to exclude someone who hasn't paid to use a particular good from using it, then that good is classified as being

- ☐ public good
- ☐ free rider
- ☒ nonexcludable
- ☐ unexcludable



Question 12

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Using the term "spillover" is a less formal means of describing

- ☐ social costs.
- ☐ market failure.
- ☐ private costs.
- ☒ an externality.



Question 13

1.2 / 1.2 pts

Property rights are

- ☐ prohibited in market exchanges.
- ☒ the legal rights of ownership.
- ☐ able to specify allowable quantities of pollution.
- ☐ used only in the cases of endangered species.



IncorrectQuestion 14

0 / 1.2 pts

Cathy can take either of two separate roads to drive to work. The first is a lightly used new toll road that is rarely congested. The second road is a local road with no tolls, but it is often congested and has many potholes. In this instance, the toll road is

- ☒ nonrivalrous and nonexcludable
- ☐ rivalrous and nonexcludable
- ☐ nonrivalrous and excludable
- ☐ rivalrous and excludable



Question 15

1 / 1 pts

There is a skating rink in your city that is open to anybody to use at any time. They even provide skates for people who don't own any. This is an example of a good that is

- ☐ rivalrous and excludable
- ☒ rivalrous and nonexcludable
- ☐ nonrivalrous and excludable
- ☐ nonrivalrous and nonexcludable



Question 16

1 / 1 pts

If the maintenance fees for a lighthouse are paid in full each year by charging port fees, then the lighthouse is

- ☐ rivalrous and excludable
- ☐ nonrivalrous and excludable
- ☒ nonrivalrous and nonexcludable
- ☐ rivalrous and nonexcludable



Question 17

1.2 / 1.2 pts

When it comes to public goods, the primary role of the government is typically to

- ☐ prevent the goods from being overused.
- ☒ provide the goods.
- ☐ establish a private market for the goods.
- ☐ determine who will use the goods.

Quiz Score: 18.8 out of 20