Quiz (chapter 3)

Due Jan 30 at 11:59pm

Points 14

Questions 12

Available Jan 28 at 12am - Jan 30 at 11:59pm 3 days

Time Limit 30 Minutes

Instructions

This quiz covers material from chapter 3.

The time limit is 30 minutes.

This quiz was locked Jan 30 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	6 minutes	13 out of 14

Score for this quiz: **13** out of 14 Submitted Jan 28 at 10:32pm This attempt took 6 minutes.

Question 1	1 / 1 pts
Ken and Traci are two woodworkers who both make tables and chairs. Ken can make 3 tables or 18 chairs, whereas Traci can make 8 tables or this, we know that the opportunity cost of 1 table is	
1/6 chair for Ken and 1/3 chair for Traci.	
1/6 chair for Ken and 3 chairs for Traci.	
6 chairs for Ken and 1/3 chair for Traci.	
6 chairs for Ken and 3 chairs for Traci.	

Correct!

The gains from trade are evident in economic models, but seldom observed in the real world. evident in the real world, but impossible to capture in economic models. a result of more efficient resource allocation than would be observed in the absence of trade. based on the principle of absolute advantage.

Question 3	2 / 2 pts
Question 5	

Table 3-21

Assume that Jamaica and Norway can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate. The following table shows the number of coolers or number of radios each country can produce in one day.

	Output Produced in One Day	
	Coolers	Radios
Jamaica	12	6
Norway	24	3

Refer to Table 3-21. Jamaica's opportunity cost of one cooler is

Correct!

0.5 radios, and Norway's opportunity cost of one cooler is 0.125 radios.

- 0.5 radios, and Norway's opportunity cost of one cooler is 8 radios.
- 2 radios, and Norway's opportunity cost of one cooler is 0.125 radios.
- 2 radios, and Norway's opportunity cost of one cooler is 8 radios.

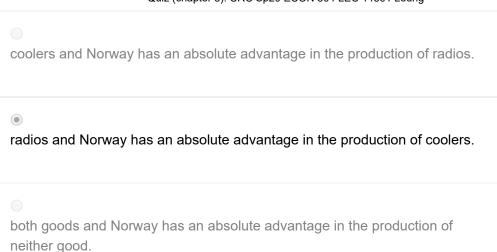
Question 4 2 / 2 pts

Table 3-21

Assume that Jamaica and Norway can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate. The following table shows the number of coolers or number of radios each country can produce in one day.

	Output Produced in One Day	
	Coolers	Radios
Jamaica	12	6
Norway	24	3

Refer to Table 3-21. Jamaica has an absolute advantage in the production of



neither good and Norway has an absolute advantage in the production of

Question 5 1 / 1 pts

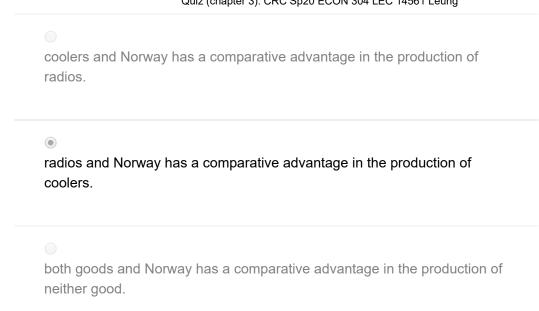
Table 3-21

both goods.

Assume that Jamaica and Norway can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate. The following table shows the number of coolers or number of radios each country can produce in one day.

	Output Produced in One Day	
	Coolers	Radios
Jamaica	12	6
Norway	24	3

Refer to Table 3-21. Jamaica has a comparative advantage in the production of



neither good and Norway has a comparative advantage in the production of both goods.

1 / 1 pts **Question 6**

Table 3-21

Assume that Jamaica and Norway can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate. The following table shows the number of coolers or number of radios each country can produce in one day.

	Output Produced in One Day	
	Coolers	Radios
Jamaica	12	6
Norway	24	3

Refer to Table 3-21. Jamaica should specialize in the production of

ocoolers and Norway should specialize in the production of radios.

Correct!

- radios and Norway should specialize in the production of coolers.
- both goods and Norway should specialize in the production of neither good.
- neither good and Norway should specialize in the production of both goods.

Question 7 1 / 1 pts

Table 3-21

Assume that Jamaica and Norway can switch between producing coolers and producing radios at a constant rate. The following table shows the number of coolers or number of radios each country can produce in one day.

	Output Produced in One Day	
	Coolers	Radios
Jamaica	12	6
Norway	24	3

Refer to Table 3-21. At which of the following prices would both Jamaica and Norway gain from trade with each other?

1 radio for 1 cooler

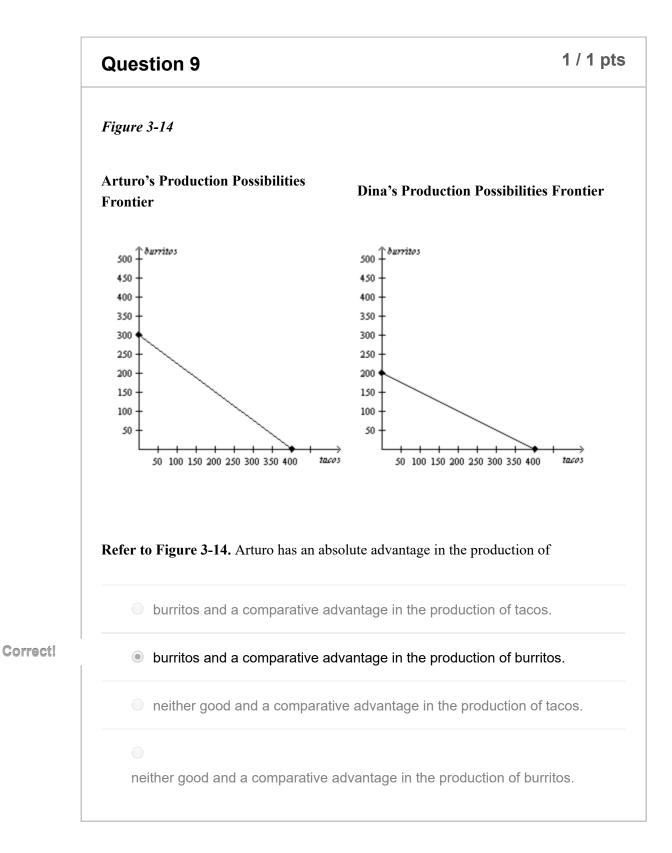
- 1 radio for 4 coolers
- 1 radio for 10 coolers

Jamaica and Norway would both gain from trade at all of the above prices.

1 / 1 pts **Question 8** Figure 3-14 **Arturo's Production Possibilities Dina's Production Possibilities Frontier Frontier** durritos 500 500 450 450 400 400 350 350 300 300 250 250 200 200 150 150 100 100 50 50 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 Refer to Figure 3-14. Arturo's opportunity cost of one burrito is 3/4 taco and Dina's opportunity cost of one burrito is 1/2 taco. 3/4 taco and Dina's opportunity cost of one burrito is 2 tacos. 4/3 tacos and Dina's opportunity cost of one burrito is 1/2 taco.

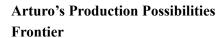
Correct!

4/3 tacos and Dina's opportunity cost of one burrito is 2 tacos.

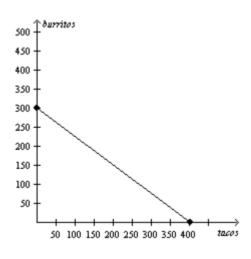


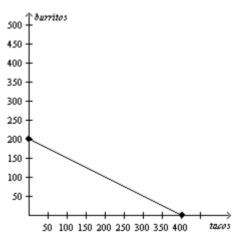
Question 10 1 / 1 pts

Figure 3-14



Dina's Production Possibilities Frontier





Refer to Figure 3-14. Dina has an absolute advantage in the production of

- burritos and a comparative advantage in the production of tacos.
- burritos and a comparative advantage in the production of burritos.

Correct!

- neither good and a comparative advantage in the production of tacos.
- neither good and a comparative advantage in the production of burritos.

Question 11

0 / 1 pts

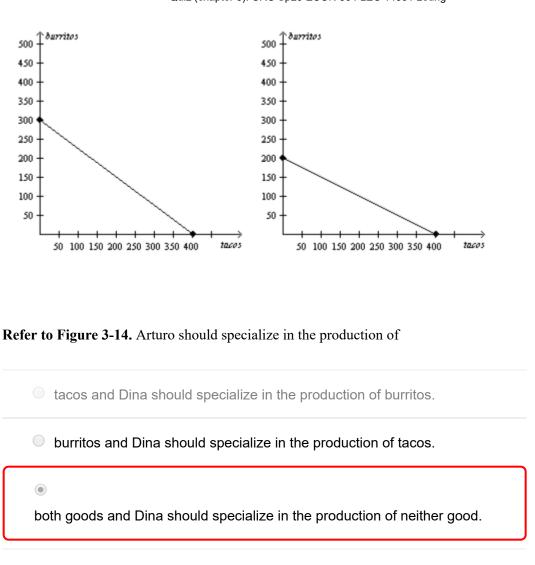
Figure 3-14

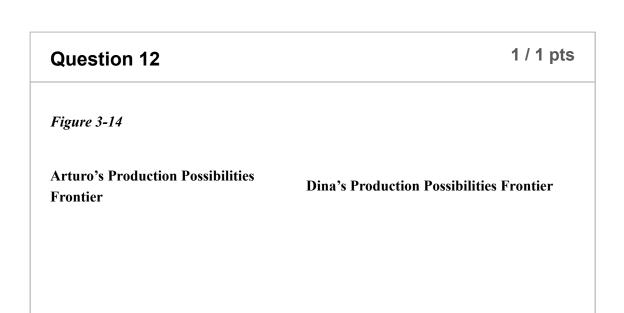
Arturo's Production Possibilities Frontier

Dina's Production Possibilities Frontier

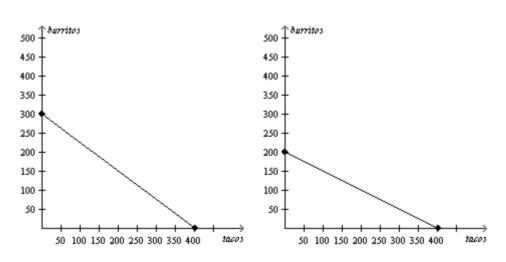
orrect Answer

ou Answered





neither good and Dina should specialize in the production of both goods.



Refer to Figure 3-14. At which of the following prices would both Arturo and Dina gain from trade with each other?

Correct!

- 12 burritos for 21 tacos
- 12 burritos for 27 tacos
- 12 burritos for 36 tacos
- Arturo and Dina could not both gain from trade with each other at any price.

Quiz Score: 13 out of 14