1) The production possibilities frontier
A) is the boundary between what we want to consume and what we want to produce.
B) shows how production increases as prices rise.
C) shows prices at which production is possible and impossible.
D) is the boundary between attainable and unattainable levels of production.
E) illustrates why there need not be any scarcity in the world.

2) Which one of the following concepts is *not* illustrated by a production possibilities frontier?
A) the tradeoff between producing one good versus another
B) scarcity
C) opportunity cost
D) attainable and unattainable points
E) monetary exchange

3) A point inside a production possibilities frontier
A) illustrates the idea of opportunity cost.
B) indicates some unused or misallocated resources.
C) is unattainable.
D) indicates a point of production efficiency.
E) is preferred to a point on the production possibilities frontier.

4) Which one of the following concepts is illustrated by a production possibilities frontier?
A) consumption
B) monetary exchange
C) investment
D) profit
E) the tradeoff between producing one good versus another

5) If Sam is producing at a point inside his production possibilities frontier, then he
A) is fully using all his resources and allocating his resources to their best use.
B) must be doing the best he can with limited resources.
C) is unaffected by costs and technology.
D) has a high opportunity cost of moving from this point.
E) can increase production of both goods with zero opportunity cost.

6) If Sam is producing at a point on his production possibilities frontier, then he
A) cannot produce any more of either good.
B) is unaffected by costs and technology.
C) can increase the production of one good only by decreasing the production of the other.
D) can produce more of both goods.
E) is not subject to scarcity.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

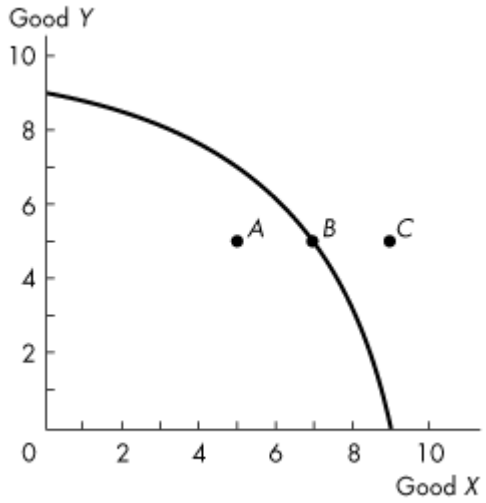

Figure 2.1.1

7) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.1. Which one of the following is true about point *A*?
A) It is attainable only if the amount of capital goods is increased.
B) While no more of good *Y* can be produced, more of good *X* can be produced.
C) It is unattainable.
D) It is preferred to point *B*.
E) Resources are either unused or misallocated or both.

8) Complete the following sentence. In Figure 2.1.1,
A) the concept of decreasing opportunity cost is illustrated.
B) point *B* is a point of production efficiency.
C) movement from *A* to *B* would require a technological advance.
D) movement from C to B would require a technological improvement.
E) some resources must be unused at point *C*.

9) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.1, which one of the following is true about point *C*?
A) It is attainable only if we consume more of good *X*.
B) It is unattainable.
C) It is attainable only if we consume more of good *Y*.
D) It is attainable only if we consume less of good *X*.
E) It is attainable only if we consume less of good *Y*.

10) If Harold can increase production of good *X* without decreasing production of any other good, then Harold
A) is producing on his production possibilities frontier.
B) is producing outside his production possibilities frontier.
C) must prefer good *X* to any other good.
D) is producing inside his production possibilities frontier.
E) must have a linear production possibilities frontier.

11) If Harold must decrease production of some other good to increase production of good *X*, then Harold
A) has too few capital goods.
B) is producing on his production possibilities frontier.
C) is producing outside his production possibilities frontier.
D) is producing inside his production possibilities frontier.
E) must prefer good X to any other good.

12) A situation in which resources are either unused or misallocated or both is represented in a production possibilities frontier diagram by
A) a point above or to the right of the production possibilities frontier.
B) any point on either the horizontal or the vertical axis.
C) a point outside the production possibilities frontier.
D) a point inside the production possibilities frontier.
E) a point on or inside the production possibilities frontier.

13) A production possibilities frontier is negatively sloped because
A) more goods are purchased as price falls.
B) of opportunity cost.
C) some resources are unused.
D) of increasing consumption.
E) there is not enough capital in the economy.

14) Ted chooses to study for his economics exam instead of going to the concert. The concert he will miss is Ted's_____ of studying for the exam.
A) discretionary cost
B) absolute cost
C) monetary cost
D) comparative cost
E) opportunity cost

15) Opportunity cost of an action is
A) the best choice that can be made.
B) the comparative cost.
C) the money cost.
D) the absolute cost.
E) the highest–valued alternative forgone.

16) The concept of opportunity cost
A) is measured by the amount of the money costs of an activity.
B) implies that a double coincidence of wants must be present for exchange to take place.
C) implies that when a person is more efficient in the production of one good, he should produce that good and exchange it for some good that he is relatively less efficient at producing.
D) explains that goods are swapped for other goods.
E) implies that because productive resources are scarce, we must give up some of one good to acquire more of another.

17) On a graph of a production possibilities frontier, opportunity cost is represented by
A) a point on the horizontal axis.
B) the slope of the production possibilities frontier.
C) a point on the vertical axis.
D) a ray through the origin.
E) the x–axis intercept.

18) Production efficiency is achieved when
A) resources are not equally productive in all activities.
B) the production possibilities frontier shifts outward at an even pace.
C) we produce goods and services at the lowest possible cost.
D) there are no more tradeoffs.
E) all resources are equally productive in all activities.

19) A tradeoff exists when
A) we move along the *PPF*.
B) the *PPF* shifts towards the origin.
C) the *PPF* shifts outward.
D) we move from a point on the *PPF* to a point within the *PPF*.
E) we move from a point within the production possibilities frontier (*PPF*) to a point on the *PPF*.

20) Which of the following quotations best illustrates a tradeoff?
A) "The more and more gadgets the firm produces, the bigger the fall in widget production."
B) "If the firm reorganized its production process, it could produce more widgets *and* more gadgets."
C) "The firm has been able to lower costs due to its extensive experience in building widgets."
D) "The firm should sell more gadgets, even if it means less widget sales."
E) "If the firm invests more in capital equipment, it can expand sales next year."

21) A medical clinic has 10 workers. Each worker can produce a maximum of either 2 units of medical services or 5 units of secretarial services a day. The production possibilities frontier of this firm would show
A) zero opportunity cost.
B) infinite opportunity cost.
C) decreasing opportunity cost.
D) constant opportunity cost.
E) increasing opportunity cost.

22) A medical clinic has 10 workers. Each worker can produce a maximum of either 2 units of medical services or 5 units of secretarial services a day. The opportunity cost of one more unit of medical services is
A) 0.4 units of secretarial services.
B) dependent on the level of services.
C) 2.5 units of secretarial services
D) 5 units of secretarial services.
E) 2 units of secretarial services.

23) A medical clinic has 10 workers. Each worker can produce a maximum of either 2 units of medical services or 5 units of secretarial services a day. One day, the firm decides it would like to produce 10 units of medical services and 30 units of secretarial services. This output level is
A) unattainable.
B) inefficient.
C) costless.
D) is attainable if the firm reduces the number of its workers.
E) efficient.

24) A medical clinic has 10 workers. Each worker can produce a maximum of either 2 units of medical services or 5 units of secretarial services a day. One day, the firm decides it would like to produce 16 units of medical services and 5 units of secretarial services. This output level is
A) inefficient.
B) efficient.
C) attainable and efficient.
D) unattainable.
E) costless.

25) The bowed–out (concave) shape of a production possibilities frontier
A) is due to the equal usefulness of resources in all activities.
B) reflects the existence of increasing opportunity cost.
C) is due to capital accumulation.
D) reflects the existence of decreasing opportunity cost.
E) is due to technological change.

26) If opportunity costs are increasing, then the production possibilities frontier
A) will be bowed out and have a negative slope.
B) will be positively sloped.
C) will be linear and have a negative slope.
D) will be bowed out and have a positive slope.
E) reflects the fact that available resources are equally useful in all production activities.

27) The fact that resources are not equally productive in all activities
A) implies that an economy should not produce certain goods.
B) implies that a production possibilities frontier will be bowed outward.
C) implies a linear production possibilities frontier.
D) follows from the law of demand.
E) implies that gains from specialization and trade are unlikely.

28) If additional units of any good could be produced at a *constant* opportunity cost, the production possibilities frontier would be
A) positively sloped.
B) linear.
C) negatively sloped.
D) bowed outward.
E) bowed inward.

29) The existence of *increasing* opportunity cost
A) explains why resources are scarce.
B) explains why some societies produce inside their production possibilities frontier.
C) explains the bowed–out shape of the production possibilities frontier.
D) explains why specialization is frequently useful.
E) follows from the existence of property rights.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

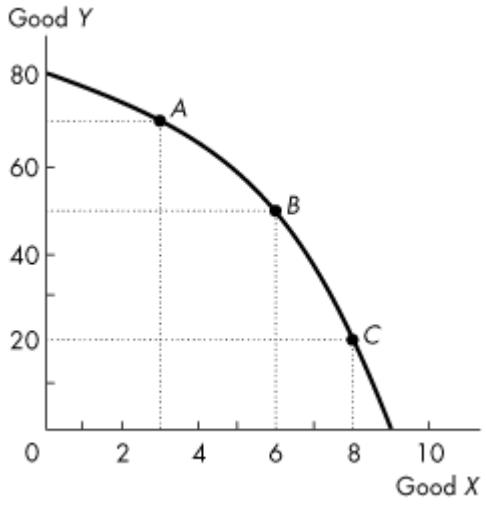

Figure 2.1.2

30) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. If 6 units of *X* are currently being produced, then
A) 50 units of *Y* must be produced, regardless of resource utilization.
B) 40 units of *Y* cannot be produced unless production of *X* is increased.
C) 50 units of *Y* can be produced if all resources are used and assigned to the task for which they are the best match.
D) 40 units of *Y* cannot be produced unless production of *X* is decreased.
E) 60 units of *Y* can be produced with some resources *not* fully used.

31) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. Suppose that 50 units of *Y* are currently being produced. Then
A) 6 units of *X* are being produced.
B) 6 units of *X* can be produced if all resources are used and assigned to the task for which they are the best match.
C) 7 units of *X* are being produced.
D) 9 units of *X* can be produced if all resources are used and assigned to the task for which they are the best match.
E) resources are not being fully utilized.

32) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. At point *A*, the opportunity cost of producing 3 more units of *X*
A) is 3 units of *X*.
B) is 30 units of *Y*.
C) is 10 units of *Y*.
D) is 20 units of *Y*.
E) cannot be determined from the diagram.

33) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. At point *A*, the opportunity cost of increasing production of *Y* to 80 units is
A) 80 units of *Y*.
B) 3 units of *X*.
C) 2 units of *X*.
D) 10 units of *Y*.
E) 1 unit of *X*.

34) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. At point *C*, the opportunity cost of producing one more unit of *X* is
A) 8 units of *X*.
B) 1 unit of *Y*.
C) 20 units of *Y*.
D) 20 units of *X*.
E) 1 unit of *X*.

35) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2. At point *C*, what is the opportunity cost of increasing the production of *Y* from 20 to 50 units?
A) 8 units of *X*.
B) 6 units of *X*.
C) 2 units of *X*.
D) 20 units of *Y*.
E) 30 units of *Y*.

36) Consider the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.2, and assume that everything that is produced is also consumed. Which of the following statements is *false*?
A) The opportunity cost of producing *Y* increases as production of *Y* increases.
B) The opportunity cost of producing *X* increases as production of *X* increases.
C) Points inside the frontier indicate unused or misallocated resources.
D) Resources are not equally useful in all activities.
E) Starting at point *A*, an increase in the production of *Y* will shift the frontier outward.

37) As we increase the production of *X*, we find we must give up larger and larger amounts of *Y* per unit of *X*. Select the best statement.
A) Good *Y* will be more highly regarded by consumers than good *X*.
B) The production possibilities frontier for *X* and *Y* is a straight line.
C) We must be inside the production possibilities frontier.
D) This illustrates increasing opportunity cost.
E) As a result, we should not specialize in the production of *X*.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

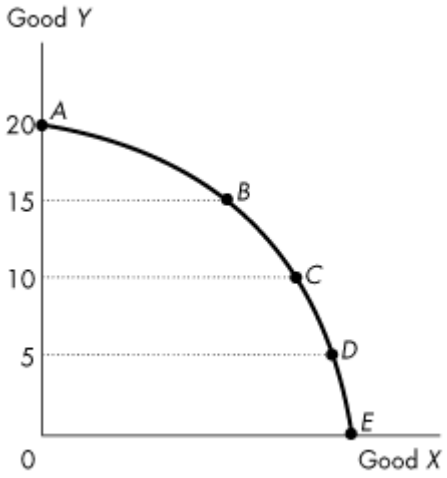

Figure 2.1.3

38) Figure 2.1.3 illustrates Mary's production possibilities frontier. If Mary wants to move from point *B* to point *C*,
A) it will be necessary to increase the accumulation of capital.
B) she can accomplish this without any opportunity cost.
C) it will be necessary to improve technology.
D) it will be necessary to give up some of good *Y* to obtain more of good *X*.
E) it will be necessary to give up some of good *X* to obtain more of good *Y*.

39) Figure 2.1.3 illustrates Mary's production possibilities frontier. If Mary wants to move from point *D* to point *C*,
A) it will be necessary to improve technology.
B) it will be necessary to give up some of good *Y* to obtain more of good *X*.
C) she can accomplish this without any opportunity cost.
D) it will be necessary to give up some of good *X* to obtain more of good *Y*.
E) it will be necessary to increase the accumulation of capital.

40) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.3. The opportunity cost of moving from *C* to *B* will be
A) greater than moving from *D* to *C* but less than moving from *B* to *A*.
B) less than moving from *D* to *C* but greater than moving from *B* to *A*.
C) greater than moving either from *D* to *C* or from *B* to *A*.
D) the same as moving from *D* to *C* or moving from *B* to *A*.
E) neither greater than moving from *D* to *C* nor moving from *B* to *A*.

41) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.3. Which one of the following movements requires the largest opportunity cost of increased *Y*?
A) *B* to *A*
B) *D* to *C*
C) *C* to *B*
D) *E* to *D*
E) The opportunity cost is the same in each case.

42) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.3. Which one of the following movements requires the largest opportunity cost of increased *X*?
A) *D* to *E*
B) *C* to *D*
C) *B* to *C*
D) *A* to *B*
E) The opportunity cost is the same in each case.

43) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.3. The fact that less of *X* must be given up when moving from *D* to *C* than when moving from *B* to *A* indicates
A) comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
B) the consequences of technological improvement.
C) unemployed resources at *D*.
D) decreasing opportunity cost.
E) increasing opportunity cost.

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.1.1
The following table gives points on the production possibilities frontier for goods *X* and *Y*.

Point	Production of *X*	Production of *Y*
A	0	40
B	4	36
C	8	28
D	12	16
E	16	0

44) Refer to Table 2.1.1. What does point *C* mean?
A) If 8 units of *X* are produced, then at least 28 units of *Y* can be produced.
B) If 8 units of *X* are produced, then only 36 units of *Y* can be produced.
C) There is unemployment at this point.
D) If 8 units of *X* are produced, then at most 28 units of *Y* can be produced.
E) If 28 units of *Y* are produced, then more than 8 units of *X* can be produced.

45) Refer to Table 2.1.1. The opportunity cost of increasing the production of *X* from 8 to 12 units is
A) 12 units of *Y*.
B) 4 units of *X*.
C) 4 units of *Y*.
D) 16 units of *Y*.
E) 8 units of *Y*.

46) Refer to Table 2.1.1. The opportunity cost of increasing the production of *Y* from 16 to 36 units is
A) 16 units of *X*.
B) 8 units of *X*.
C) 4 units of *X*.
D) 12 units of *X*.
E) 20 units of *Y*.

47) The economy illustrated by the data in Table 2.1.1 exhibits
A) increasing opportunity cost.
B) decreasing opportunity cost.
C) constant opportunity cost in the production of *Y*.
D) initially increasing, then decreasing opportunity cost.
E) constant opportunity cost in the production of *X*.

48) From the data in Table 2.1.1, the production of 7 units of *X* and 28 units of *Y* is
A) attainable but leaves some resources unused or misallocated or both.
B) on the *PPF* between points *B* and *C*.
C) outside the PPF.
D) on the *PPF* between points *C* and *D*.
E) unattainable.

49) Refer to Table 2.1.1. As we increase the production of *X*,
A) the amount of *X* increases at an increasing rate.
B) the amount of *Y* that is given up for each additional unit of *X* decreases.
C) the output of *Y* increases.
D) the opportunity cost of each additional unit of *X* increases.
E) unemployment increases.

50) From the data in Table 2.1.1 we can infer that
A) the economy illustrated has a comparative advantage in the production of *Y*.
B) the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *Y* decreases as the production of *Y* increases.
C) the economy illustrated has a comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
D) the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *Y* increases as the production of *Y* increases.
E) none of the above.

51) The diagram of the production possibilities frontier corresponding to the data in Table 2.1.1 would be
A) positively sloped for *X* and negatively sloped for *Y*.
B) negatively sloped and bowed inward.
C) a horizontal line.
D) negatively sloped and linear.
E) negatively sloped and bowed outward.

52) From the data in Table 2.1.1, the production of 10 units of *X* and 28 units of *Y* is
A) on the production possibilities frontier between points *C* and *D*.
B) unattainable.
C) inside the *PPF*.
D) possible if we reduce the amount of capital goods.
E) attainable but leaves some resources misallocated.

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.1.2
Production Possibilities

Possibility	Kilograms of Butter	Guns
A	8	0
B	6	1
C	0	3

53) Refer to Table 2.1.2. In moving from combination *B* to combination *C*, the opportunity cost of producing *one* additional unit of guns is
A) 1/2 kilogram of butter.
B) 6 kilograms of butter.
C) 3 kilograms of butter.
D) 1/6 kilogram of butter.
E) 2 kilograms of butter.

54) Refer to Table 2.1.2. According to this production possibilities frontier,
A) the opportunity cost of producing guns decreases as more guns are produced.
B) a combination of 0 butter and 4 guns is attainable.
C) a combination of 6 kilograms of butter and 1 gun leaves some resources unused.
D) the opportunity cost of producing guns increases as more guns are produced.
E) resources are equally useful in all activities.

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.1.3
Production possibilities for a society that produces only two goods — hockey sticks and maple leaves.

Possibility	Units of Hockey Sticks	Units of Maple Leaves
A	3	0
B	2	3
C	0	9

55) Refer to Table 2.1.3. In moving from combination *C* to combination *B*, the opportunity cost of producing *one* additional hockey stick is
A) 2 maple leaves.
B) 1/6 maple leaves.
C) 1/2 maple leaves.
D) 6 maple leaves.
E) 3 maple leaves.

56) Refer to Table 2.1.3. According to this production possibilities frontier
A) a combination of 3 hockey sticks and 9 maple leaves would not employ all resources.
B) the opportunity cost of producing hockey sticks increases as more hockey sticks are produced.
C) resources are equally productive in all activities.
D) a combination of 3 hockey sticks and 9 maple leaves is attainable.
E) the opportunity cost of producing hockey sticks decreases as more hockey sticks are produced.

Use the table below to answer the following question.

Table 2.1.4
Consider the following production possibilities for A. Student for the typical week:

Possibility	Beer	Pizza
a	16 cases	0
b	12 cases	6
c	9 cases	11
d	5 cases	14
e	0 cases	15

57) Refer to Table 2.1.4. Complete the following sentence. The production possibility frontier in the table above shows
A) increasing opportunity cost.
B) constant opportunity cost.
C) under–utilization of resources.
D) learning–by–doing.
E) decreasing opportunity cost.

58) The slope of the production possibilities frontier curve indicates
A) comparative advantage.
B) preferences.
C) marginal benefit.
D) opportunity cost.
E) absolute advantage.

59) As we move down the production possibilities frontier opportunity cost
A) increases.
B) decreases but at an increasing rate.
C) remains constant.
D) initially decreases, then increases.
E) decreases.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

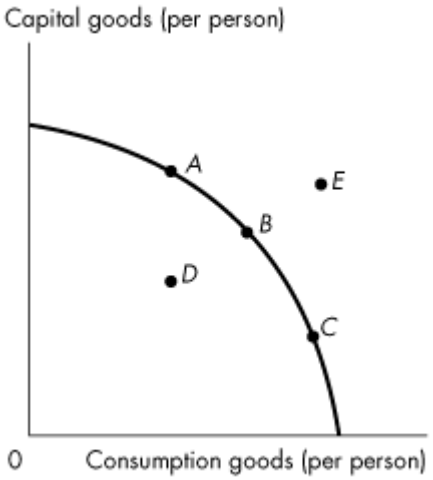

Figure 2.1.4

60) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.1.4. Which point is unattainable?
A) *a*.
B) *b*.
C) *c*.
D) *d*.
E) *e*.

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

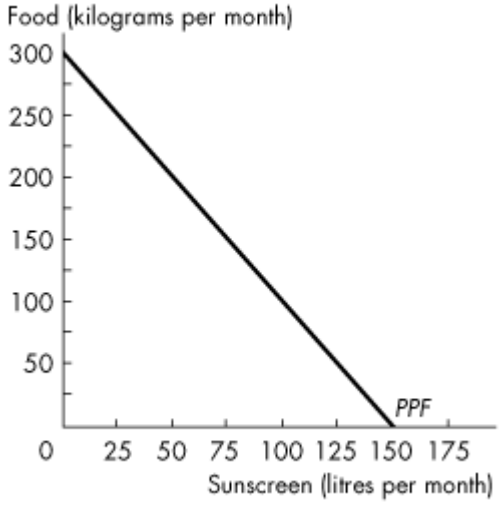

Figure 2.1.5

61) The graph in Figure 2.1.5 shows Yucatan's *PPF* for food and sunscreen. Yucatan faces _____ opportunity cost of food and _____ opportunity of sunscreen, which can be seen by the shape of the *PPF*.
A) an increasing; a decreasing
B) a decreasing; a decreasing
C) a constant; a constant
D) a decreasing; an increasing
E) an increasing; an increasing

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

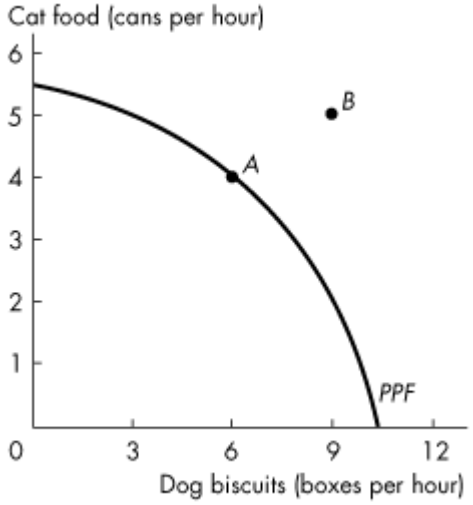

Figure 2.1.6

62) Figure 2.1.6 shows the production possibilities frontier for a firm that produces pet food. Point *A* is _____ and point *B* is _____. This *PPF* _____ illustrate scarcity because _____.
A) attainable; unattainable; does; the firm cannot produce points outside the frontier and as the firm moves along the *PPF*, it cannot produce more dog biscuits without producing less cat food
B) unattainable; attainable; does; because the firm cannot attain the points outside the frontier
C) unattainable; attainable; does not; the firm can produce any quantity it wants if it is willing to pay a high enough price
D) attainable; unattainable; does not; it is downward sloping
E) attainable; unattainable; does not; the firm can produce any quantity it wants if it is willing to pay a high enough price

63) Complete the following sentence. Marginal cost
A) always equals marginal benefit.
B) is always greater then marginal benefit.
C) is unrelated to the production possibilities frontier.
D) is the opportunity cost of producing one more unit of a good or service.
E) remains constant.

64) The quantity of shoes produced is measured along the x–axis of a bowed outward production possibilities frontier and the quantity of shirts produced is measured along the y–axis. As you move down towards the right along the production possibilities frontier, the marginal cost of
A) a shirt increases.
B) a pair of shoes decreases.
C) a pair of shoes increases.
D) a shirt decreases.
E) a pair of shoes and a shirt is equal at the midpoint between the x–axis and the y–axis.

65) Which of the following is true regarding marginal benefit?
I. The marginal benefit curve shows the benefit firms receive by producing another unit of a good.
II. Marginal benefit increases as more and more of a good is consumed.
III. Marginal benefit is the maximum amount a person is willing to pay to obtain one more unit of a good.
A) I and II.
B) I and III.
C) I only.
D) I, II, and III.
E) III only.

66) To describe preferences, economists use the concept of
A) scarcity.
B) marginal cost.
C) opportunity cost.
D) marginal benefit.
E) none of the above.

67) Complete the following sentence. As you consume more and more of a good,
A) marginal benefit increases or decreases depending on where you are on the production possibilities frontier.
B) marginal benefit always equals marginal cost.
C) marginal benefit decreases.
D) marginal benefit increases.
E) the price of the good falls.

68) The marginal benefit curve for a good
A) is upward–sloping.
B) shows the most a consumer is willing to pay for one more unit of that good.
C) is bowed outward.
D) shows the benefit a firm receives from producing one more unit of that good.
E) none of the above.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

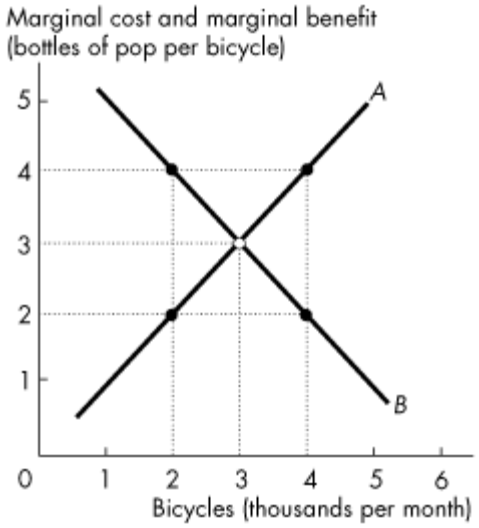

Figure 2.2.1

69) In Figure 2.2.1, the curve labeled *B* shows
A) that the benefits of producing more pop is greater than the benefits of producing more bicycles.
B) the bottles of pop that people *must* forgo to get another bicycle.
C) that the benefits of producing more bicycles is greater than the benefits of producing more pop.
D) the bicycles that people are *willing* to forgo to get another bottle of pop.
E) the bottles of pop that people are *willing* to forgo to get another bicycle.

70) In Figure 2.2.1, when 2,000 bicycles are produced each month
A) the marginal benefit from another bicycle is greater than the marginal cost of another bicycle.
B) more bicycles must be produced to reach the efficient level of output.
C) fewer bicycles must be produced to reach the efficient level of output.
D) the economy is efficient at this level of production of bicycles.
E) both A and B.

71) In Figure 2.2.1, the curve labelled *A* is the _____ curve and the curve labelled *B* is the _____ curve.
A) marginal benefit; trade
B) production possibilities; trade
C) marginal cost; trade
D) marginal benefit; marginal cost
E) marginal cost; marginal benefit

72) In Figure 2.2.1, when 4,000 bicycles are produced each month
A) more bicycles must be produced to reach the efficient level of output.
B) the economy is very efficient at this level of production of bicycles.
C) fewer bicycles must be produced to reach the efficient level of output.
D) the marginal benefit from another bicycle is greater than the marginal cost of another bicycle.
E) both A and B.

73) A marginal benefit curve measures
A) comparative advantage.
B) willingness to pay.
C) absolute advantage.
D) expenditure.
E) opportunity cost.

74) Allocative efficiency refers to a situation where
A) goods and services are produced at the lowest possible cost and in the quantities that provide the greatest possible benefit.
B) opportunity costs are equal.
C) we cannot produce more of any one good without giving up some other good.
D) opportunity cost is zero.
E) none of the above.

75) As production of food increases, marginal benefit from food
A) decreases and marginal cost increases.
B) decreases and marginal cost decreases.
C) decreases and marginal cost is zero.
D) increases and marginal cost decreases.
E) increases and marginal cost increases.

76) Suppose the production possibilities frontier for skirts and pants is a straight line. As the production of skirts increases, the marginal benefit of skirts
A) decreases and marginal cost increases.
B) increases and marginal cost is constant.
C) decreases and marginal cost is constant.
D) is constant and marginal cost decreases.
E) decreases and marginal cost decreases.

77) With allocative efficiency, for each good produced,
A) marginal cost is at its minimum.
B) marginal benefit equals marginal cost.
C) marginal benefit exceeds marginal cost by as much as possible.
D) marginal cost exceeds marginal benefit by as much as possible.
E) marginal benefit is at its maximum.

78) Marginal benefit from a good or service is the benefit received from consuming _____. It is measured by the most that people are willing to pay for _____.
A) goods that you prefer; an additional unit of it
B) goods that you prefer; more of it
C) one more unit of it; more of it
D) as much as is available; the total amount consumed
E) one more unit of it; an additional unit of it

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.2.1

Ethanol (barrels per day)		**Food crops** (tonnes per day)
70	and	0
64	and	1
54	and	2
40	and	3
22	and	4
0	and	5

79) Refer to Table 2.2.1. Marginal benefit from food crops
A) cannot be calculated from the table.
B) equals 70 barrels of ethanol.
C) remains constant as the quantity of food crops increases from 1 tonne a day to 2 tonnes a day.
D) equals the marginal cost of food crops.
E) increases as the quantity of food crops increases from 1 tonne a day to 2 tonnes a day.

80) A technological improvement is represented by
A) a point inside the production possibilities frontier.
B) a movement from a point inside the production possibilities frontier to a point on the production possibilities frontier.
C) an outward shift of the production possibilities frontier.
D) a point outside the production possibilities frontier.
E) a movement along the production possibilities frontier.

81) In general, if country *A* is accumulating capital at a faster rate than country *B*, then country *A*
A) is using a larger proportion of resources to produce consumption goods.
B) will soon have a comparative advantage in the production of most goods.
C) will have more unemployment than country *B*.
D) will have a production possibilities frontier that is shifting out faster than country *B*'s.
E) will have a higher rate of inflation than country *B*.

82) The principal reason that production possibilities have grown more rapidly in Hong Kong than in Canada over the last 40 years is because
A) Hong Kong has fewer workers.
B) of cheap Hong Kong labour.
C) Hong Kong has devoted a larger proportion of its resources to capital accumulation.
D) Hong Kong has more natural resources.
E) of foreign aid to Hong Kong.

83) Which one of the following would cause a production possibilities frontier to shift *outward*?
A) An increase in the stock of capital.
B) A decrease in the population.
C) Bad weather.
D) An increase in the production of consumption goods.
E) A decision to fully utilize unemployed resources.

84) The development of new goods and better ways of producing goods and services is
A) technological change.
B) allocative efficiency.
C) the big tradeoff.
D) capital accumulation.
E) none of the above.

85) The growth of capital resources, including human capital is
A) technological change.
B) opportunity cost.
C) capital accumulation.
D) depreciation.
E) none of the above.

86) Which one of the following would likely shift a production possibilities frontier *inward*?
A) A drought.
B) A decrease in the price of natural resources.
C) Technological change.
D) All of the above
E) None of the above, because production possibility frontiers do not shift inward.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

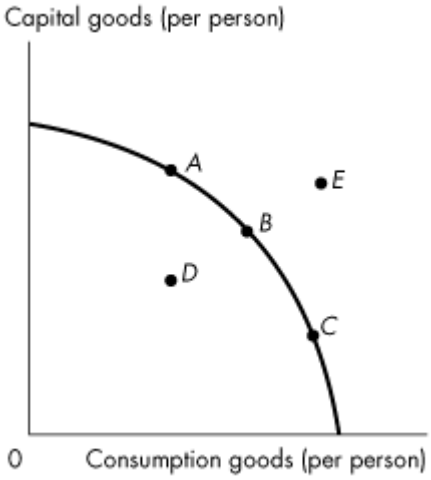

Figure 2.3.1

87) Refer to the production possibilities frontier in Figure 2.3.1. The production possibilities frontier will shift rightward most rapidly if current production is at
A) *A*.
B) *B*.
C) *C*.
D) *D*.
E) *E*.

88) A production possibilities frontier will shift outward for all of the following reasons *except*
A) opportunity cost is increasing.
B) an increase in the stock of capital.
C) an increase in the labour force.
D) a technological improvement.
E) none of the above.

89) A movement *along* the production possibilities frontier will result from
A) change in the stock of capital.
B) change in the labour force.
C) technological change.
D) all of the above.
E) none of the above.

90) The opportunity cost of pushing the production possibilities frontier outward is
A) reduced current consumption.
B) technological change.
C) capital accumulation.
D) the gain in future consumption.
E) all of the above.

91) In general, the higher the proportion of resources devoted to technological research in an economy, the
A) faster the production possibilities frontier will shift inward.
B) more bowed out will be the shape of the production possibilities frontier.
C) greater will be current consumption.
D) faster the production possibilities frontier will shift outward.
E) closer it will come to having a comparative advantage in the production of all goods.

92) Consider a country that has two industries. In the north, they grow wild rice, which requires a lot of rainfall. In the south, they grow wheat, which requires just a moderate amount of rainfall (too much rainfall is bad for wheat production). One year, there is a record rainfall. This will result in
A) a parallel shift inward of the production possibilities frontier.
B) the production possibilities frontier swiveling, with the wild rice intercept decreasing, and the wheat intercept increasing.
C) the production possibilities frontier swiveling, with the wild rice intercept increasing, and the wheat intercept decreasing.
D) a parallel shift outward of the production possibilities frontier.
E) none of the above.

93) Suppose a hurricane causes extensive devastation, destroying houses, roads, schools and factories. What would be the effect of this hurricane on a production possibilities frontier consisting of consumption goods and capital goods?
A) It would shift inward at all points.
B) There would be a movement along the existing production possibilities frontier towards a less capital–intensive point.
C) There would be a movement from the existing production possibilities frontier inwards towards a point with unused or misallocated resources.
D) It would shift outward at all points.
E) There would be a movement along the existing production possibilities frontier towards a more capital–intensive point.

94) The depletion of fish stocks in Eastern Canada, with its accompanying unemployment, will lead to a
A) shift inward of the existing production possibilities frontier.
B) movement from the existing production possibilities frontier to a point inside the production possibilities frontier.
C) shift outward of the existing production possibilities frontier.
D) shift inward of the existing production possibilities frontier plus a movement to a point inside the new production possibilities frontier.
E) movement along the existing production possibilities frontier to a point of less fish production.

95) Which of the following quotations illustrates economic growth?
A) "The firm should lower the price it charges for widgets and gadgets."
B) "The more and more gadgets the firm produces, the bigger the fall in widget production."
C) "If the firm invests more in capital equipment, it can expand production next year."
D) "The firm should sell more gadgets, even if it means less widget sales."
E) "The firm has been able to lower costs due to its extensive experience in building widgets."

96) Economic growth _____ overcome scarcity because _____.
A) does not; economic growth requires capital accumulation and technological change
B) does; we will eventually reach the point where we have too much
C) does; with economic growth the *PPF* rotates outward and eventually becomes a horizontal line
D) does not; we can produce more goods and services but it is still impossible to satisfy all our wants
E) does; with economic growth the *PPF* rotates outward and eventually becomes a vertical line

97) In 1968, the production possibilities per person in Canada were _____ than those in Hong Kong. Canada devoted _____ of its resources to accumulating capital and the remainder to consumption. Hong Kong devoted _____ of its resources to accumulating capital and the remainder to consumption. Because Hong Kong devoted a _____ fraction of its resources to accumulating capital, its production possibilities have _____.
A) smaller; one–fifth; one–third; greater; expanded more quickly
B) greater; one–half; one–quarter; smaller; not expanded as quickly
C) greater; one–third; one–fifth; smaller; not expanded as quickly
D) greater; one–fifth; one–third; greater; expanded more quickly
E) smaller; one–third; one–fifth; smaller; not expanded as quickly

98) Individuals *A* and *B* can both produce good *X*. We say that *A* has a comparative advantage in the production of good *X* if
A) *A* has a higher opportunity cost of producing X than B.
B) *A* can produce more units of *X* in a given time period than *B*.
C) *A* can produce *X* using newer technology than *B*.
D) *A* has a lower opportunity cost of producing *X* than *B*.
E) *A* can produce less units of *X* in a given time period than *B*.

99) Individuals *A* and *B* can both produce goods *X* and *Y*. Individual *A* has a comparative advantage in the production of *X* if
A) the amount by which *A* must reduce production of *Y* is more than the amount by which *B* must reduce production of *Y* to produce an additional unit of *X*.
B) *A* is faster than *B* at producing *X*.
C) *B* has superior knowledge about how to produce *X*.
D) the amount by which *A* must reduce production of *Y* is less than the amount by which *B* must reduce production of *Y* to produce an additional unit of *X*.
E) *A* has a preference to consume *X*.

100) Debra has an absolute advantage in producing a good when she
A) has exclusive rights to sell that good.
B) can produce the good at lower opportunity cost than anyone else.
C) has better technology than anyone else.
D) has a comparative advantage in producing that good.
E) can produce more of that good than anyone else, using the same quantity of inputs.

101) A person who has an absolute advantage in the production of all goods will
A) also have a comparative advantage in the production of all goods.
B) produce all goods at the lowest opportunity cost.
C) not be able to gain from specialization and trade.
D) not have a comparative advantage in the production of any goods.
E) have a comparative advantage in the production of only some goods and not others.

Use the information below to answer the following questions.

Fact 2.4.1

In an eight–hour day, Andy can produce either 24 loaves of bread or 8 kilograms of butter. In an eight–hour day, Rolfe can produce either 8 loaves of bread or 8 kilograms of butter.

102) Given Fact 2.4.1, the opportunity cost of producing 1 loaf of bread is
A) 1/3 kilogram of butter for Andy and 1 kilogram of butter for Rolfe.
B) 3 kilograms of butter for Andy and 1 kilogram of butter for Rolfe.
C) 8 kilograms of butter for both Andy and Rolfe.
D) 20 minutes (1/3 hour) for Andy and 1 hour for Rolfe.
E) not calculable from the given information.

103) From Fact 2.4.1, we know that
A) Andy has the lower opportunity cost of producing bread, while Rolfe has the lower opportunity cost of producing butter.
B) Andy has the higher opportunity cost of producing both bread and butter.
C) Andy has the lower opportunity cost of producing butter, while Rolfe has the lower opportunity cost of producing bread.
D) Andy has the lower opportunity cost of producing both bread and butter.
E) Andy has the lower opportunity cost of producing bread, while Andy and Rolfe have equal opportunity costs of producing butter.

104) Refer to Fact 2.4.1. Which one of the following statements is true?
A) Andy has an absolute advantage in butter production.
B) Andy has a comparative advantage in bread production.
C) Andy has a comparative advantage in butter production.
D) Rolfe has an absolute advantage in butter production.
E) Rolfe has a comparative advantage in bread production.

105) Refer to Fact 2.4.1. The opportunity cost of producing 1 kilogram of butter is
A) 8 loaves of bread for Rolfe and 24 loaves of bread for Andy.
B) 1 hour for Andy and 1 hour for Rolfe.
C) 3 loaves of bread for Andy and 1 loaf of bread for Rolfe.
D) 20 minutes (1/3 hour) for Andy and 1 hour for Rolfe.
E) 3 loaves of bread for Andy and 1/3 loaf of bread for Rolfe.

106) Given Fact 2.4.1, Andy and Rolfe
A) can gain from trade if Andy specializes in butter production and Rolfe specializes in bread production.
B) can trade, but only Andy will gain.
C) can trade, but only Rolfe will gain.
D) cannot gain from trade.
E) can gain from trade if Andy specializes in bread production and Rolfe specializes in butter production.

107) Consider Fact 2.4.1. After specialization, *total* consumption will
A) depend on the preferences of Andy and Rolfe.
B) be 32 loaves of bread and 16 kilograms of butter.
C) be 8 loaves of bread and 24 kilograms of butter.
D) be 24 loaves of bread and 8 kilograms of butter.
E) be 8 loaves of bread and 8 kilograms of butter.

Use the information below to answer the following questions.

Fact 2.4.2

Agnes can produce either 1 unit of *X* or 1 unit of *Y* in an hour, while Brenda can produce either 2 units of *X* or 4 units of *Y* in an hour.

108) Refer to Fact 2.4.2. Which one of the following statements is true?
A) Agnes has a comparative advantage in the production of *Y*.
B) Brenda will not gain from trade.
C) Brenda has a comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
D) Brenda has an absolute advantage over Agnes in the production of both goods.
E) Agnes will not gain from trade.

109) Given Fact 2.4.2, the opportunity cost of producing a unit of *X* is
A) 1 unit of *Y* for Agnes and 2 units of *Y* for Brenda.
B) 1 hour for Agnes and 1/2 hour for Brenda.
C) 1 unit of *Y* for Agnes and 1/2 unit of *Y* for Brenda.
D) 1 hour for Agnes and 1/4 hour for Brenda.
E) 1 hour for Agnes and 2 hours for Brenda.

110) Given Fact 2.4.2, the opportunity cost of producing a unit of *Y* is
A) 1 unit of *X* for Agnes and 1/2 unit of *X* for Brenda.
B) 1 unit of *Y* for Agnes and 2 units of *Y* for Brenda.
C) 1 hour for Agnes and 1/2 hour for Brenda.
D) 1 unit of *Y* for Agnes and 1/2 unit of *Y* for Brenda.
E) 1 hour for Agnes and 2 hours for Brenda.

111) Complete the following sentence. Given Fact 2.4.2,
A) there will be gains from trade if Agnes specializes in the production of *X* and Brenda in *Y*.
B) there will be no gains from trade because Agnes has an absolute advantage.
C) there will be gains from trade only if Agnes specializes in the production of *Y* and Brenda in *X*.
D) there will be gains from trade only if Agnes becomes faster at producing *X*.
E) there will be gains from trade, no matter what Brenda and Agnes specialize in, as long as they specialize.

112) Given Fact 2.4.2, what would be the total output of *X* and *Y* in an eight–hour day if Agnes and Brenda each specialized in producing the good in which they have a comparative advantage?
A) 8 units of *X* and 32 units of *Y*
B) 24 units of *X* and 40 units of *Y*
C) 8 units of *X* and 16 units of *Y*
D) 16 units of *X* and 8 units of *Y*
E) 3 units of *X* and 5 units of *Y*

113) Any two individuals will gain from exchange
A) unless one has an absolute advantage in producing all goods.
B) if each specializes in the production of the good for which he has the higher opportunity cost.
C) unless they have different opportunity costs for producing all goods.
D) unless they have the same absolute advantage in producing all goods.
E) unless they have the same opportunity costs for producing all goods.

Use the figure below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.4.1
The planets of Vulcan and Romulus each produce goods *X* and *Y*.
The following table gives points on their production possibilities frontiers.

Vulcan		Romulus	
Good *X*	Good *Y*	Good *X*	Good *Y*
0	16	0	12
2	12	2	9
4	8	4	6
6	4	6	3
8	0	8	0

114) Refer to Table 2.4.1. Which one of the following is true?
A) Romulus has both an absolute advantage and a comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
B) Vulcan has a comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
C) Romulus has both an absolute advantage and a comparative advantage in the production of *Y*.
D) Romulus has a comparative advantage in the production of *X*.
E) Vulcan should specialize in the production of *X*.

115) Refer to Table 2.4.1. Which one of the following is true?
A) The opportunity cost of producing more of good *X* is lower in Vulcan.
B) Vulcans are smarter than Romulans.
C) The opportunity cost of producing more of good *Y* is the same for both planets.
D) The opportunity cost of producing more of good *Y* is lower in Vulcan.
E) The opportunity cost of producing more of good *X* is the same for both planets.

116) Refer to Table 2.4.1. For Vulcan, the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *X* is
A) 2 units of *Y*.
B) 2/3 units of *Y*.
C) 4 units of *Y*.
D) 1 unit of *Y*.
E) dependent upon how many units of *X* are already produced.

117) Refer to Table 2.4.1. For Romulus, the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *X* is
A) 1 unit of *Y*.
B) 2 units of *Y*.
C) 4 units of *Y*.
D) 2/3 units of *Y*.
E) 3/2 units of *Y*.

118) Refer to Table 2.4.1. For Romulus, the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *Y* is
A) 2 units of *X*.
B) 3/2 units of *Y*.
C) 1/2 unit of *X*.
D) 3 units of *X*.
E) 2/3 units of *X*.

119) Refer to Table 2.4.1. For Vulcan, the opportunity cost of producing an additional unit of *Y* is
A) 3 units of *X*.
B) 2 units of *X*.
C) 2/3 units of *X*.
D) 1/2 units of *X*.
E) 4 units of *X*.

120) Refer to Table 2.4.1. Each country will gain from trade if
A) Romulus specializes in both goods.
B) they both continue to produce both goods.
C) Romulus specializes in good *X* and Vulcan specializes in good *Y*.
D) Vulcan specializes in good *X* and Romulus specializes in good *Y* .
E) Vulcan specializes in both goods.

121) If individuals *A* and *B* can both produce only goods *X* and *Y* and *A* does *not* have a comparative advantage in the production of either *X* or *Y*, then we know
A) *A* and *B* have the same opportunity costs for *X* and for *Y*.
B) *B* has an absolute advantage in the production of *X* and *Y*.
C) *B* has a comparative advantage in the production of both *X* and *Y*.
D) *A* must have lower opportunity costs of production for both goods.
E) the gains from trade will be large but only in one direction.

122) Consider the following household. In 5 hours, Bob can cook 5 meals or clean 6 rooms. In 5 hours, Mary can cook 30 meals or clean 10 rooms. Select the best statement.
A) Bob has an absolute advantage in the production of both goods.
B) Since Mary is better at producing both goods, she should produce both.
C) Mary should specialize in cooking.
D) Bob has a comparative advantage in cooking.
E) none of the above

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 2.4.2
Production for one week by Sheila and Bruce

Sheila		Bruce	
Good *X*	Good *Y*	Good *X*	Good *Y*
8	0	20	0
6	1	15	2
4	2	10	4
2	3	5	6
0	4	0	8

123) Given the information in Table 2.4.2, can Sheila and Bruce gain by specialization?
A) Only if they are married to each other.
B) Yes, if each specializes in the good in which he has a comparative advantage.
C) No, not under the given circumstances.
D) It depends on the wages each earns .
E) Yes, but only if Bruce gets paid more than Sheila.

124) Given the information in Table 2.4.2, which one of the following is true?
A) Sheila should specialize in good X.
B) Bruce should specialize in good X.
C) The opportunity cost to Bruce of an additional unit of X is 0.4 units of Y.
D) A and B.
E) B and C.

125) Suppose John and Joe each have different production possibility frontiers; John specializes in cloth and Joe specializes in corn. John's island unexpectedly has exceptionally good weather, and suddenly he is twice as productive in the production of *both* corn and cloth. Select the best statement.
A) There will be a change in what John and Joe specialize in, because John's opportunity cost of production will have risen.
B) This is an example of unemployed resources becoming employed.
C) As a result, it is possible that John and Joe will switch what they specialize in.
D) There will be no change in what John and Joe specialize in, because John's comparative advantage has not changed.
E) As a result, John will have an absolute advantage in both corn and cloth.

126) It pays for people to specialize and trade with each other because
A) they can take advantage of the fact they have an absolute advantage in the production of something.
B) otherwise they would not survive.
C) otherwise they cannot take advantage of the fact they have a high opportunity cost of producing something.
D) this way they can consume outside their production possibilities frontier.
E) this way the strong can exploit the weak.

127) There are two goods, X and Y. If the opportunity cost of producing good X is lower for Pam than for Gino, then
A) Gino has an absolute advantage in the production of Y.
B) Pam has an absolute advantage in the production of X.
C) Pam has a comparative advantage in the production of X.
D) Gino has a comparative advantage in the production of Y.
E) C and D.

128) Mexico and Canada produce both oil and apples using labour only. A barrel of oil is produced with 4 hours of labour in Mexico and 8 hours of labour in Canada. A bushel of apples is produced with 8 hours of labour in Mexico and 12 hours of labour in Canada. Canada has
A) a comparative advantage in apple production.
B) a comparative advantage in oil production.
C) an absolute advantage in apple production.
D) an absolute advantage in oil production.
E) none of the above.

129) In Portugal, the opportunity cost of a bale of wool is 3 bottles of wine. In England, the opportunity cost of 1 bottle of wine is 3 bales of wool. Given this information,
A) England has an absolute advantage in wool production.
B) England has an absolute advantage in wine production.
C) Portugal has a comparative advantage in wool production.
D) Portugal has a comparative advantage in wine production.
E) no trade will occur.

130) Consider a world with two industries, lifeguarding and cleaning toilets. Data is exceptional at cleaning toilets because he has no sense of smell. On the other hand, he is very pale and sunburns easily, and therefore, is not suitable for lifeguard duties. Worf has an exceptionally keen sense of smell, trained during his years as a gourmet chef, that makes working as a toilet–cleaner difficult. On the other hand, he is dark, and the sun doesn't burn him—he is an exceptional lifeguard. In this case, we can say all of the following *except*
A) Data should specialize in toilet–cleaning.
B) Data has a comparative advantage at toilet–cleaning.
C) Worf has an absolute advantage in lifeguarding.
D) Worf has a comparative advantage at lifeguarding.
E) Worf should specialize in lifeguarding.

131) Which of the following quotations illustrates dynamic comparative advantage?
A) "If the firm invests more in capital equipment, it can expand sales next year."
B) "If the firm reorganized its production process, it could produce more widgets *and* more gadgets."
C) "The firm has been able to lower costs due to its extensive experience in building widgets."
D) "The firm should sell more gadgets, even if it means less widget sales."
E) "The more and more gadgets the firm produces, the bigger the fall in widget production."

132) Learning–by–doing is the basis of
A) dynamic comparative advantage.
B) financial property right.
C) intellectual property rights.
D) absolute comparative advantage.
E) none of the above.

133) To gain from comparative advantage, countries must not only trade, they must also
A) invest.
B) specialize.
C) save.
D) engage in capital accumulation.
E) engage in research and development.

134) In one hour, Sue can produce 50 caps or 10 jackets and Tessa can produce 70 caps or 7 jackets. Sue's opportunity cost of producing a cap is _____ jackets and Tessa's opportunity cost of producing a cap is _____ jackets.
_____ has a comparative advantage in producing caps.
If Sue and Tessa each specialize in producing the good in which they have a comparative advantage and trade 1 jacket for 7 caps, _____.
A) 0.2; 0.10; Sue; both Sue and Tessa gain
B) 0.2; 0.10; Sue; Tessa gains but Sue loses
C) 0.2; 0.10; Tessa; both Sue and Tessa gain
D) 5.0; 10.0; Tessa; Sue loses but Tessa gains
E) 5.0; 10.0; Sue; both Sue and Tessa gain

135) Trade is organized using the social institutions of
A) markets.
B) firms.
C) property rights.
D) money.
E) all of the above.

136) Markets
I. enable buyers and sellers to get information
II. are defined by economists as geographical locations where trade occurs.
III. coordinate buying and selling decisions through price adjustments
Which of the above statements are correct?
A) III only
B) II and III only
C) I, II and III
D) I only
E) I and III only

137) A property right is
A) a social arrangement that governs the ownership, use, and disposable of anything that people value.
B) any arrangement that enables buyers and sellers to get information and to do business with each other.
C) a medium of exchange.
D) an economic unit that hires factors of production and organizes those factors to produce and sell goods and services.
E) any commodity or token that is generally acceptable as a means of payment.

138) The flows in the market economy that go from firms to households are _____.
The flows in the market economy that go from households to firms are _____.
A) all flowing through factor markets; all flowing through goods markets
B) the real flows of goods and services and the income flows of wages, rent, interest and profits; the real flows of labour, land, capital and entrepreneurship and the flow of expenditure on goods and services
C) the income flows of wages, rent, interest, and profits and the flow of expenditure on goods and services; the real flows of goods and services and the real flows of labour, land, capital and entrepreneurship
D) the real flows of goods and services and the real flows of labour, land, capital and entrepreneurship; the income flows of wages, rent, interest, and profits and the flow of expenditure on goods and services
E) all flowing through goods markets; all flowing through factor markets

139) The main functions of markets include
A) enabling buyers and sellers to get information about each other.
B) selling goods but not factors of production.
C) promoting the social interest, but not the self–interest.
D) promoting the self–interest but not the social interest.
E) establishing a physical location for business transactions.

1) D
2) E
3) B
4) E
5) E
6) C
7) E
8) B
9) B
10) D
11) B
12) D
13) B
14) E
15) E
16) E
17) B
18) C
19) A
20) A
21) D
22) C
23) A
24) A
25) B
26) A
27) B
28) B
29) C
30) C
31) B
32) D
33) B
34) C
35) C
36) E
37) D
38) D
39) D
40) A
41) A
42) A
43) E
44) D
45) A
46) B
47) A
48) A
49) D
50) D
51) E
52) B
53) C
54) D
55) E
56) C
57) A
58) D
59) A
60) E
61) C
62) A
63) D
64) C
65) E
66) D
67) C
68) B
69) E
70) E
71) E
72) C
73) B
74) A
75) A
76) C
77) B
78) E
79) A
80) C
81) D
82) C
83) A
84) A
85) C
86) A
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