Final

10. A decrease in purchasing power of money for goods and services because of a sustained increase in the average price level of the entire economy is called:
    (a) a supply shock (b) deflation (c) inflation
    (d) tax shelters

11. One problem capitalism has to deal with is unemployment, some types of which include:
    (a) frictional and structural
    (b) fiscal and monetary
    (c) cyclical or Keynesian
    (d) both (a) and (c)

12. An striking (outstanding or important) feature of the economy of the United States is:
    (a) private ownership (b) competition
    (c) specialization (d) all of the above

13. The most prevalent type of industrial structure in the economy of the United States is: (a) oligopoly (b) retailers (c) monopoly (d) pure competition

14. Early economists who have contributed to economic theory include:
    (a) Adam Smith
    (b) Jean-Baptiste Say
    (c) Karl Marx
    (d) both (b) and (c)
    (e) all of the above

15. More recent contributors to economic theory include:
    (a) Adam Smith
    (b) John Kenneth Gailbrath
    (c) John M. Keynes
    (d) both (b) and (c)
    (e) all of the above

16. All the payments received by a country from all other countries in the world subtracted from the payments made by a country to the rest of the world is called:
    (a) gross national product
    (b) balance of payments
    (c) exchange rate
    (d) barriers to trade

17. Calculation of the gross national product includes only:
    (a) balance of payments
    (b) exchange rate
    (c) intermediate products
    (d) final products

18. A tool often used to help make sensible economic decisions is:
    (a) a decision table
    (b) exchange rate
    (c) intermediate products
    (d) final products