

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Which of the following issues is least related to economics? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) The relationship between a parent and a child
  - B) War in the Middle East
  - C) The price of crude oil
  - D) The rising cost of health care
  
- 2) Which of the following issues will a knowledge of economics help us to understand? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Recessions and their effects
  - B) Government spending and the budget deficit
  - C) Rapid increases in the price of oil
  - D) All of the above
  
- 3) A knowledge of economics: 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) gives people a better understanding world affairs
  - B) increases understanding of society
  - C) develops logical thinking
  - D) all of the above
  
- 4) Economics is important because: 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) it maintains the delicate balance between the rich and the poor
  - B) it eliminates the problem of scarcity
  - C) it makes all economies rich
  - D) it helps us to understand some of the world's most pressing problems
  
- 5) By scarcity, economists mean that: 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) there are not enough resources to produce all the goods and services that people want
  - B) resources are available only in small quantities
  - C) people have satisfied their wants and needs
  - D) some things are rare
  
- 6) The problem of scarcity exists: 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) only in highly populated countries like India and China
  - B) only in poor countries
  - C) only because of greed
  - D) even in a rich country like Canada
  
- 7) If all resources were unlimited and wants were limited: 7) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the economy would experience severe unemployment
  - B) the problem of choice would not exist
  - C) everyone would have to work much harder
  - D) the economy would experience inflation
  
- 8) The need to choose among alternatives is a direct result of: 8) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) scarcity
  - B) habit
  - C) greed
  - D) limited wants

- 9) We can eliminate the problem of scarcity by: 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) producing goods and services at a lower cost  
B) increasing our natural resources  
C) encouraging everyone to work twice as hard  
D) none of the above
- 10) Economics is important to individuals because it: 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) gives personal satisfaction B) sharpens their common sense  
C) helps them to make rational choices D) all of the above
- 11) Choice is a direct result of: 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) luxury B) scarcity C) freedom D) abundance
- 12) Which of the following is correct? 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Individuals as well as society must make choices  
B) Society does not have to give up anything to get something else  
C) Individuals have to make choices but society as a whole does not have to make choices  
D) Society is not confronted with scarcity because society owns all the resources
- 13) Economics is: 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the study of human beings interacting with one another in groups  
B) the science that is concerned with voting behaviour and international relations  
C) the science that studies how people use scarce resources to satisfy their unlimited wants  
D) the discipline that explains how the human mind works
- 14) Economics deals, to a large extent, with: 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the social aspects of human behaviour B) political relations among countries  
C) scarcity and choice D) how societies are governed
- 15) Economists concern themselves with: 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) abnormal behaviour of human beings  
B) the behaviour of people engaged in the activity of using scarce resources to satisfy their wants  
C) the organization, functions, and operations of the state, and with voting behaviour  
D) all of the above
- 16) Economics is concerned with the fact that: 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) resources are limited while wants are unlimited  
B) resources are plentiful but the members of society are wasteful  
C) people are just never satisfied with what they have  
D) wants and resources are both limited
- 17) Social science includes all of the following except: 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) psychology B) political science  
C) biology D) economics
- 18) Things used to produce goods and services are called: 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) amenities B) resources C) commodities D) outputs

- 19) Examples of resources are: 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) roads and waterways B) trees and paper  
C) hydro-electricity plants D) All of the above
- 20) Which of the following statements about resources is incorrect? 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) They are also called factors of production  
B) They can never be used to produce other resources  
C) They are generally scarce  
D) They are used to produce goods and services
- 21) The main difference between goods and services is that: 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) services are tangible while goods are intangible  
B) goods give satisfaction while services do not  
C) goods are tangible while services are intangible  
D) services give satisfaction while goods do not
- 22) Items such as garbage and pollution that are unwanted and do not give any satisfaction are called: 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) unwantables B) wastes C) discards D) bads
- 23) Which of the following statements is true? 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Bads are items like cigarettes and alcohol that are known to harm people  
B) In a modern, civilized society, bads are produced only by accident  
C) Human activity often results in the production of bads  
D) Bads are produced only by evil people
- 24) Which of the following is not a scarce resource in Canada? 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Water that runs from the tap in a house B) Machinery in a manufacturing plant  
C) Forests D) Sunlight
- 25) Which of the following is classified as land? 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Oxygen in the air B) Natural waterfalls  
C) Minerals embedded in the earth D) All of the above
- 26) The difference between land and capital is that: 26) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) land is scarce while capital is abundant  
B) land is manufactured while capital is a natural resource  
C) land is abundant while capital is scarce  
D) land is natural while capital is manufactured
- 27) Examples of capital goods are: 27) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) natural forests B) buildings, roads, machinery and tools  
C) the efforts of truck drivers D) wildlife and rivers
- 28) Which of the following is not real capital, according to economists? 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The furniture in a school B) An airport  
C) Money in a bank account D) A computer in an office
- 29) Which of the following groups provides labour services? 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Farmers B) Engineers  
C) Lawyers D) All of the above

- 30) A mining company owns a coal mine. It hires miners to mine the coal with shovels, load it on a truck and take it to the coal market where it is sold. In this scenario: 30) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the owner of the company makes all the important decisions and is a good example of labour services
  - B) the mine, the shovels and the truck are all capital because they cost money
  - C) The mine and the coal in it are land, and the shovels are capital
  - D) The mine is land, the coal in it is capital because it can be sold for money, and the miners are labour
- 31) Which of the following statement is correct? 31) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Labour services generate a kind of income called profit
  - B) Land generates a kind of income called interest
  - C) Entrepreneurship generates a kind of income called profit
  - D) Capital generates a kind of income called profit
- 32) Ken owns an apartment building. The money that he collects from his tenants is technically classified as: 32) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Interest and dividends
  - B) Wages and salaries
  - C) Profits
  - D) Rent
- 33) Jennifer Lo owns a small lake which she hires out on week-ends to campers. The income that she derives from her lake is classified as: 33) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Interest
  - B) Rent
  - C) Wages and salaries
  - D) Profit
- 34) Jennifer Lo owns a small lake which she hires out on week-ends to campers. The workers that Jennifer hires to work for her receive a type of income called: 34) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Rent
  - B) Interest
  - C) Wages
  - D) Profit
- 35) If  $R$  denotes rent;  $W$  denotes wages and salaries;  $i$  denotes interest and dividends; and  $\pi$  denotes profits, then the equation for total income can be written as: 35) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) total income =  $W - i + R + \pi$
  - B) total income =  $W + R + i - \pi$
  - C) total income =  $i + W + \pi + R$
  - D) total income =  $\pi - W - R + i$
- 36) Economics is: 36) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) an exact science because economists use models
  - B) an exact science because economists make accurate predictions
  - C) a social science because it uses graphs and mathematical equations
  - D) none of the above
- 37) The scientific approach involves: 37) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the testing of hypotheses
  - B) the formulation of hypotheses
  - C) observation and measurement
  - D) all of the above
- 38) The scientific approach refers to: 38) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the systematic investigation and observation of phenomena, and the formulation of general laws after testing and verifying hypotheses
  - B) the use of graphs to help clarify explanations
  - C) experiments in laboratories only
  - D) any method that involves the use of mathematical formulae

- 39) The empirical aspect of science is: 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the formulation of hypotheses  
B) the development of relevant and useful assumptions  
C) the use of models  
D) the measurement and recording of facts
- 40) Scientific inquiry differs from other types of inquiry in that scientific inquiry: 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is necessarily more lengthy  
B) always results in absolute truth  
C) relies solely on the use of mathematics  
D) relates questions to evidence
- 41) Which of the following is an example of a hypothesis? 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) It snowed heavily yesterday  
B) Students who understood graphs did much better in their examinations than those who did not understand graphs  
C) Seventy per cent of students passed their economics examination last year  
D) If you understand graphs, you will get a better grade in your examination
- 42) A model is: 42) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a faithful and complete reproduction of reality  
B) a theory that has been tested and found to lack realism and precision  
C) a simplification of, or an abstraction from, reality  
D) a means of making reality more scientific and complex
- 43) An economic model: 43) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) must employ a graphical procedure  
B) is necessarily mathematical  
C) may be expressed verbally  
D) does not require assumptions
- 44) Which of the following is not a necessary component of a model? 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) One or more hypotheses  
B) A set of definitions  
C) A set of mathematical equations or graphs  
D) A set of assumptions
- 45) Definitions are useful in model building because: 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) they avoid the use of assumptions  
B) they replace hypotheses  
C) they identify variables so that measurement can be facilitated  
D) they eliminate objectivity from models
- 46) Assumptions: 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) are statements about the conditions under which a model operates  
B) express reality exactly  
C) are special types of hypotheses  
D) are statements that can never be proved or disproved
- 47) The “ceteris paribus” assumption: 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is a good example of a hypothesis in economics  
B) allows the analyst to isolate the effects of certain variables  
C) makes economics a science  
D) really complicates economic analysis

- 48) The *ceteris paribus* (other things being equal) assumption allows one to: 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) isolate the effects of certain variables  
 B) interchange endogenous and exogenous variables  
 C) distinguish between stocks and flows  
 D) none of the above
- 49) By assuming "other things equal", economists can: 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) make economics an exact science  
 B) examine the effects of one variable while holding others constant  
 C) examine the effects of all variables simultaneously  
 D) none of the above
- 50) *Ceteris paribus* means: 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) "after all changes have been made" B) "other things being equal"  
 C) "after this therefore because of this" D) none of the above
- 51) Which of the following is an economic prediction? 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) If the price of oil rises, interest rates will also rise  
 B) The price of oil will reach a peak of \$100 a barrel by the end of the year  
 C) The unemployment rate will fall to 4.2% by the end of the year  
 D) The growth rate of total output will be 3.8% in 2010
- 52) Which of the following is an example of an economic forecast? 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) The value of the Canadian dollar will be US\$1.08 by the end of June next year  
 B) A fall in the rate of interest will cause an increase in the level of investment  
 C) If the money supply increases, the rate of interest will fall  
 D) A reduction in personal income taxes in Canada will lead to an increase in imports of goods and services into Canada
- 53) The goodness of a model depends on: 53) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the realism of its assumptions  
 B) how widely it is used  
 C) how well it predicts and explains reality  
 D) the extent to which it employs mathematics
- 54) The branch of economics that deals with the use of statistical methods to test economic theories is called: 54) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) metroconometrics B) econometrics  
 C) econostats D) none of the above
- 55) A positive statement is: 55) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) a statement that is true  
 B) a statement with no scientific basis  
 C) an opinion  
 D) a statement about some fact that can be verified or disproved
- 56) A normative statement: 56) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) deals with what ought to be B) cannot be verified by examining the facts  
 C) is a value judgement D) all of the above

- 57) Which of the following is a positive statement? 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The government should reduce the debt by at least 20% annually over the next few years  
B) Canada produced \$700 billion worth of goods and services last year  
C) Every university or college student ought to take at least one course in economics  
D) All of the above
- 58) Which of the following is a normative statement? 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Economics is more important than either mathematics or history  
B) Canada has the second highest output per capita in the world  
C) High interest rates cause unemployment  
D) Over 70% of the students in this class will obtain a final grade of at least 70%
- 59) Economists are more likely to disagree over: 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) positive economics than normative economics  
B) the predictions of economic theory than over the theory itself  
C) normative economics than positive economics  
D) none of the above, because good economists do not disagree over anything
- 60) Economists may disagree because: 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) they have different values  
B) they use different economic models  
C) neither A nor B  
D) both A and B
- 61) A variable is: 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) anything whose value cannot be found  
B) found only in mathematical equations  
C) anything that can assume different values  
D) anything used to construct a model
- 62) Which of the following statements about endogenous variables is correct? 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Their values are pre-determined outside a model  
B) Their values are determined within a model  
C) They have no place in scientific economics  
D) They are always fixed
- 63) Which of the following statements about exogenous variables is correct? 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) They have a constant value  
B) Their values are pre-determined, outside a model  
C) They have no place in scientific economics  
D) Their values are determined within a model
- 64) Exogenous variables: 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) are of no importance to economists  
B) may affect the endogenous variables  
C) cannot affect the endogenous variables because they are outside the model  
D) none of the above

- 65) It is possible to determine whether a particular variable is endogenous or exogenous by: 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) examining the model  
B) observing whether the variable affects others  
C) examining its value  
D) all of the above
- 66) Which of the following statements is incorrect? 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A flow can affect a stock  
B) A flow changes but a stock does not  
C) Stocks and flows are both variables  
D) A flow has a time dimension
- 67) Which of the following is an example of a stock? 67) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The balance in an individual's bank account  
B) The amount of goods and services exported in a year  
C) The annual profits earned by the XYZ Company  
D) The annual interest payment on a loan
- 68) Which of the following is an example of a flow? 68) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The number of cars on a parking lot  
B) The number of students who attended class on May 16  
C) The amount of money in your purse or wallet  
D) The annual output of a firm
- 69) A and B are two variables that are highly correlated. From this, we can safely conclude that: 69) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) any change in A will cause a change in B  
B) an increase in B causes an increase in A  
C) an increase in A causes an increase in B  
D) none of the above
- 70) The post hoc fallacy refers to: 70) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) an error resulting from "ad hoc" analysis  
B) an error discovered after examining the facts  
C) the error in concluding that A causes B because A precedes B  
D) none of the above
- 71) Microeconomics is concerned with: 71) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the overall level of prices  
B) the impact of the money supply on overall economic activity  
C) how specific prices are determined  
D) total income and total employment in an economy
- 72) A theory explaining how much a firm should produce in order to maximize its profits is: 72) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) microeconomic theory  
B) macroeconomic theory  
C) income and employment theory  
D) none of the above
- 73) Macroeconomics is concerned with: 73) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) fluctuations in general economic activity  
B) price determination in particular markets  
C) price and output decisions in individual firms  
D) all of the above



- 74) Macroeconomics differs from microeconomics in that: 74) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) macroeconomics is concerned with the study of the units which make up the aggregates while microeconomics is concerned with the study of broad aggregates
  - B) macroeconomics is concerned with the study of broad economic aggregates while microeconomics is concerned with the study of the units that make up the aggregates
  - C) macroeconomics is concerned with individual decision making while microeconomics is concerned with such variables as total employment and the average level of prices
  - D) macroeconomics is complex while microeconomics is simple

**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

- 75) In order to understand world affairs, one must study political science or history because economics is not useful in understanding world affairs. 75) \_\_\_\_\_
- 76) Economics helps us to understand the economy but it does not help us to understand society. 76) \_\_\_\_\_
- 77) Economic analysis is an exercise in logic and thus helps to improve one's common sense. 77) \_\_\_\_\_
- 78) Even though Canada has large supplies of various resources, it still faces scarcity. 78) \_\_\_\_\_
- 79) All resources are scarce in Canada. 79) \_\_\_\_\_
- 80) If scarcity did not exist, we would still have to make choices. 80) \_\_\_\_\_
- 81) Because of scarcity, individuals have to make choice, but society as a whole does not. 81) \_\_\_\_\_
- 82) Economics can be defined as the study of how people cope with the ever present problem of scarcity. 82) \_\_\_\_\_
- 83) Economics is a social science because it deals with human behaviour. 83) \_\_\_\_\_
- 84) Economics is an exact science because economists use mathematical models. 84) \_\_\_\_\_
- 85) A resource is not scarce, in an economic sense, if large quantities of the resource are readily available. 85) \_\_\_\_\_
- 86) The main difference between goods and services is that goods are tangible while services are intangible. 86) \_\_\_\_\_
- 87) Bads give satisfaction and are wanted even though they may be harmful. 87) \_\_\_\_\_
- 88) The Canadian economy is so modern and technologically advanced that it can now avoid the production of bads. 88) \_\_\_\_\_
- 89) Examples of bads are cigarettes, alcohol, illicit drugs, and guns because they are harmful to individuals and society. 89) \_\_\_\_\_
- 90) We know that a resource is scarce if it has a price. 90) \_\_\_\_\_

- 91) In economics, resources such as forests, wildlife, rivers, and oceans, are classified as land. 91) \_\_\_\_\_
- 92) The services of professionals such as doctors, lawyers, professors, and consultants cannot be classified as labour because they do not exert much physical effort. 92) \_\_\_\_\_
- 93) Real capital refers to money because the only purpose of other types of capital is to make money. 93) \_\_\_\_\_
- 94) Owners of apartment buildings collect rent from their tenants; therefore apartment buildings are classified as land. 94) \_\_\_\_\_
- 95) The scientific procedure involves observation and measurement, the formulation of hypotheses, and the testing of hypotheses. 95) \_\_\_\_\_
- 96) The descriptive or empirical aspect of science involves observation and measurement. 96) \_\_\_\_\_
- 97) Hypotheses are statements about the conditions under which a model operates. 97) \_\_\_\_\_
- 98) Economists follow the scientific approach by conducting controlled laboratory experiments. That's why economics is a science. 98) \_\_\_\_\_
- 99) Economists gather information, analyze it, and formulate and test hypotheses and thus arrive at general statements or laws concerning economic phenomena. That's why economics is a science. 99) \_\_\_\_\_
- 100) An economic model must replicate economic reality in every detail. 100) \_\_\_\_\_
- 101) An economic model differs from an economic theory in that a model is more complicated than a theory. 101) \_\_\_\_\_
- 102) An economic model comprises definitions, assumptions, and hypotheses. 102) \_\_\_\_\_
- 103) To be scientific, an economic model must be expressed in fairly advanced mathematics. 103) \_\_\_\_\_
- 104) Assumptions are statements about the conditions under which a model operates. 104) \_\_\_\_\_
- 105) Because economics is not an exact science, economists need not formulate their hypotheses in a testable manner. 105) \_\_\_\_\_
- 106) By assuming ceteris paribus, economists make sure that economics can never be a science. 106) \_\_\_\_\_
- 107) The ceteris paribus assumption allows us to keep other factors constant while we examine the effects of the factor that is of current interest to us. 107) \_\_\_\_\_
- 108) An economic forecast is a statement about the general direction of events resulting from the fulfilment of certain conditions. 108) \_\_\_\_\_
- 109) The statement that an increase in the price of a product will cause people to buy less of that product is an example of an economic prediction. 109) \_\_\_\_\_

- 110) The statement that in a year from now, the rate of inflation will be 8.5% is an example of an economic prediction. 110) \_\_\_\_\_
- 111) The goodness of a model depends on the extent to which it follows scientific procedures, and not on its predictive capacity. 111) \_\_\_\_\_
- 112) Mathematical models always have greater predictive powers than non-mathematical models. 112) \_\_\_\_\_
- 113) The branch of economics that deals with the use of statistical tools and methods to test economic theories is called econometrics. 113) \_\_\_\_\_
- 114) Positive economic statements are factual and can never be wrong. 114) \_\_\_\_\_
- 115) Positive statements are statements about facts expressed in a verifiable manner. 115) \_\_\_\_\_
- 116) Normative economics makes statements about how the economy ought to operate. 116) \_\_\_\_\_
- 117) The statement that regular class attendance has a negative effect on students' grades is an example of a positive statement. 117) \_\_\_\_\_
- 118) A study explaining the effects of an increase in income on consumer spending is an example of positive economics. 118) \_\_\_\_\_
- 119) Normative and positive issues are totally unrelated and have totally different orientations. 119) \_\_\_\_\_
- 120) Competent economists never disagree because economics is a science. 120) \_\_\_\_\_
- 121) Economists are in general agreement about the normative aspects of economics, but they disagree generally about the positive aspects. 121) \_\_\_\_\_
- 122) As long as economists use the same economic models, there can never be any disagreements among them. 122) \_\_\_\_\_
- 123) Disagreement among economists over normative economics can generally be settled by observing the facts. 123) \_\_\_\_\_
- 124) Those variables whose values are determined within the model are called endogenous variables. 124) \_\_\_\_\_
- 125) In any economic model, the level of income will be an exogenous variable. 125) \_\_\_\_\_
- 126) Exogenous variables are so called because they have no effect on the endogenous variables of the model. 126) \_\_\_\_\_
- 127) A model is not necessary in order to determine whether a variable is endogenous or exogenous. 127) \_\_\_\_\_
- 128) Examples of economic flow variables are income, investment, and consumption. 128) \_\_\_\_\_
- 129) Flow variables have no time dimension; stock variables do have time dimensions. 129) \_\_\_\_\_

- 130) The number of students currently in your economics class is an example of a flow. 130) \_\_\_\_\_
- 131) One way of distinguishing stocks from flows is to recognize that stocks are constants while flows are variable. 131) \_\_\_\_\_
- 132) A high correlation between two variables does not establish a cause –effect relationship between them. 132) \_\_\_\_\_
- 133) The post hoc fallacy refers to the error in concluding that A causes B because A precedes B. 133) \_\_\_\_\_
- 134) The two main branches into which economics is divided are paraeconomics and minieconomics. 134) \_\_\_\_\_
- 135) Microeconomics is the branch of economics that examines the behaviour of individual economic units. 135) \_\_\_\_\_
- 136) Macroeconomics concerns itself with the behaviour of economic aggregates such as total employment and the average level of prices. 136) \_\_\_\_\_
- 137) A study of the effects of an increase in the money supply on the rate of interest and the level of income in an economy would fall under microeconomics. 137) \_\_\_\_\_
- 138) An investigation into the pricing policies of college bookstores with regard to all textbook prices would fall under microeconomics. 138) \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) A  
Skill: Applied
- 2) D  
Skill: Recall
- 3) D  
Skill: Recall
- 4) D  
Skill: Recall
- 5) A  
Skill: Recall
- 6) D  
Skill: Recall
- 7) B  
Skill: Applied
- 8) A  
Skill: Applied
- 9) B  
Skill: Applied
- 10) D  
Skill: Recall
- 11) B  
Skill: Recall
- 12) A  
Skill: Applied
- 13) C  
Skill: Recall
- 14) A  
Skill: Recall
- 15) B  
Skill: Recall
- 16) A  
Skill: Recall
- 17) C  
Skill: Recall
- 18) B  
Skill: Recall
- 19) D  
Skill: Recall
- 20) B  
Skill: Recall
- 21) C  
Skill: Recall
- 22) D  
Skill: Recall
- 23) C  
Skill: Recall

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 24) D  
Skill: Recall
- 25) D  
Skill: Recall
- 26) D  
Skill: Recall
- 27) B  
Skill: Recall
- 28) C  
Skill: Recall
- 29) D  
Skill: Recall
- 30) C  
Skill: Applied
- 31) C  
Skill: Recall
- 32) A  
Skill: Applied
- 33) B  
Skill: Applied
- 34) C  
Skill: Applied
- 35) C  
Skill: Applied
- 36) D  
Skill: Recall
- 37) D  
Skill: Recall
- 38) A  
Skill: Recall
- 39) D  
Skill: Applied
- 40) D  
Skill: Applied
- 41) D  
Skill: Applied
- 42) C  
Skill: Recall
- 43) C  
Skill: Applied
- 44) C  
Skill: Applied
- 45) C  
Skill: Applied
- 46) A  
Skill: Recall

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 47) B  
Skill: Applied
- 48) A  
Skill: Applied
- 49) B  
Skill: Applied
- 50) B  
Skill: Recall
- 51) A  
Skill: Applied
- 52) A  
Skill: Applied
- 53) C  
Skill: Applied
- 54) B  
Skill: Recall
- 55) D  
Skill: Recall
- 56) D  
Skill: Recall
- 57) B  
Skill: Applied
- 58) A  
Skill: Applied
- 59) C  
Skill: Applied
- 60) D  
Skill: Applied
- 61) C  
Skill: Recall
- 62) B  
Skill: Recall
- 63) B  
Skill: Recall
- 64) B  
Skill: Applied
- 65) A  
Skill: Applied
- 66) B  
Skill: Recall
- 67) A  
Skill: Applied
- 68) D  
Skill: Applied
- 69) D  
Skill: Applied

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

70) C

Skill: Recall

71) C

Skill: Recall

72) B

Skill: Applied

73) A

Skill: Applied

74) B

Skill: Recall

75) FALSE

Skill: Recall

76) FALSE

Skill: Recall

77) TRUE

Skill: Recall

78) TRUE

Skill: Applied

79) FALSE

Skill: Recall

80) FALSE

Skill: Applied

81) FALSE

Skill: Recall

82) TRUE

Skill: Applied

83) TRUE

Skill: Applied

84) FALSE

Skill: Recall

85) FALSE

Skill: Recall

86) TRUE

Skill: Recall

87) FALSE

Skill: Recall

88) FALSE

Skill: Recall

89) FALSE

Skill: Applied

90) TRUE

Skill: Applied

91) TRUE

Skill: Applied

92) FALSE

Skill: Recall



## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 93) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 94) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 95) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 96) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 97) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 98) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 99) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 100) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 101) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 102) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 103) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 104) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 105) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 106) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 107) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 108) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 109) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 110) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 111) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 112) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 113) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 114) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 115) TRUE  
Skill: Recall

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 116) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 117) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 118) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 119) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 120) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 121) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 122) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 123) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 124) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 125) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 126) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 127) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 128) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 129) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 130) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 131) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 132) TRUE  
Skill: Applied
- 133) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 134) FALSE  
Skill: Recall
- 135) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 136) TRUE  
Skill: Recall
- 137) FALSE  
Skill: Applied
- 138) TRUE  
Skill: Applied