COURSES > C > CONTROL PANEL > POOL MANAGER > POOL CANVAS

Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add Multiple Choice GO | Creation Settings

Name TestBanks Chapter 02: Appendix: Graphs in Economics
Description Question pool for TestBanks Chapter 02: Appendix: Graphs in Economics
Instructions

Modify

Add Question Here

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The point at which the axes of a graph intersect is called the:

Answer
- slope.
- ✓ origin.
- graph.
- intercept.

Add Question Here

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The _____ of a curve shows the point at which the curve intersects an axis.

Answer
- slope
- steepness
- ✓ intercept
- origin

Add Question Here

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
If two variables are positively related, on a graph they will always be represented by:

Answer
- a line or curve that slopes downward.
- a straight line.
- a horizontal line.
- ✓ a line or curve that slopes upward.

Add Question Here

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
If two variables are negatively related, they will always be represented by:

Answer
- ✓ a line or curve that slopes downward.
- a straight line.
- a horizontal line.
- a line or curve that slopes upward.

Add Question Here

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
If two variables are negatively related:

Answer
- as one goes up in value, the other must go up in value, too.
- ✓ as one goes up in value, the other must go down in value.
- there can never be a trade-off between the two.
- one variable is always the reciprocal of the other.

Add Question Here

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
If two variables are positively related:

Answer
- ✓ as one goes up in value, the other must go up in value, too.
- as one goes up in value, the other must go down in value.
- there is always a trade-off between the two.
- one variable is always the reciprocal of the other.

Add Question Here

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
The relation between two variables that move in the same direction is said to be:

Answer
- independent.
- neutral.
- ✓ positive.
- indirect.

Add Question Here

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
The relationship between two variables that move in opposite directions is said to be:

Answer
- independent.
- positive.
- direct.
- ✓ negative.

Add Question Here

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

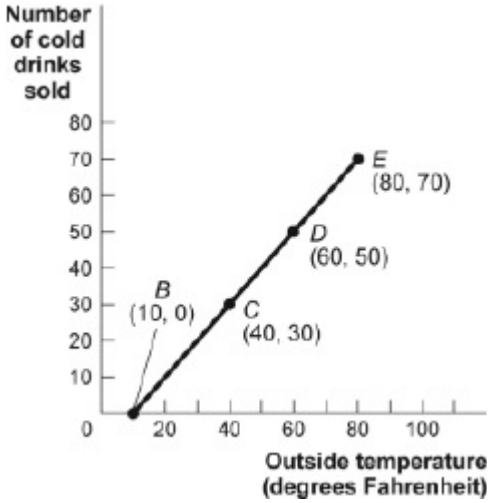
Question
On a graph representing two variables:

Answer
a positive slope of a curve means the variables are negatively related.
a negative slope of a curve means the two variables are positively related.
✓ a line that is horizontal has a zero slope.
a line that is vertical has a zero slope.

Add Question Here

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-1

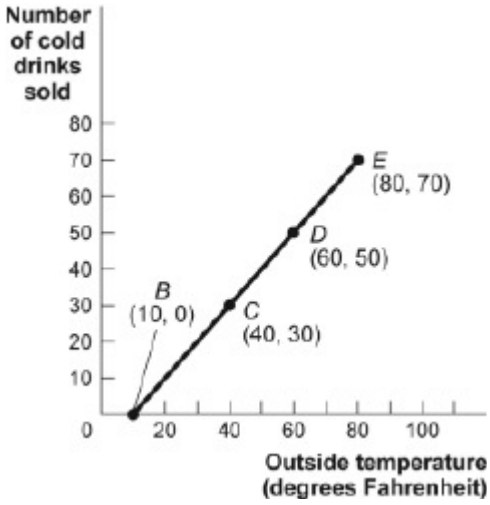
(Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *C* to point *E* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of cold drinks sold has _____.

Answer
decreased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
increased by 20 degrees; increased by 20 drinks
increased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
✓ increased by 40 degrees; increased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-1

(Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *B* to point *C* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of cold drinks sold has _____.

Answer

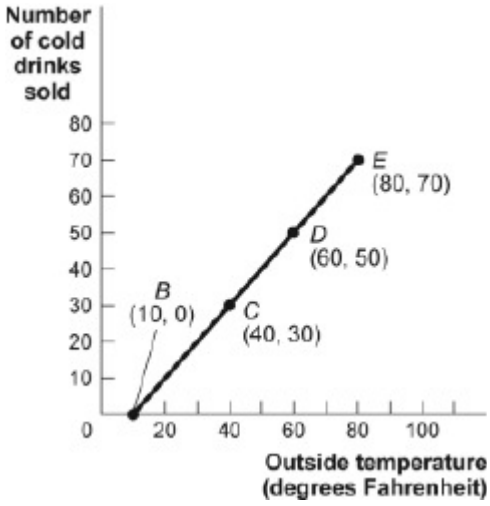
decreased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
increased by 20 degrees; increased by 20 drinks
✓ increased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
increased by 40 degrees; increased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-1

(Figure: Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Cold Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *C* to point *D* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of cold drinks sold has _____.

Answer

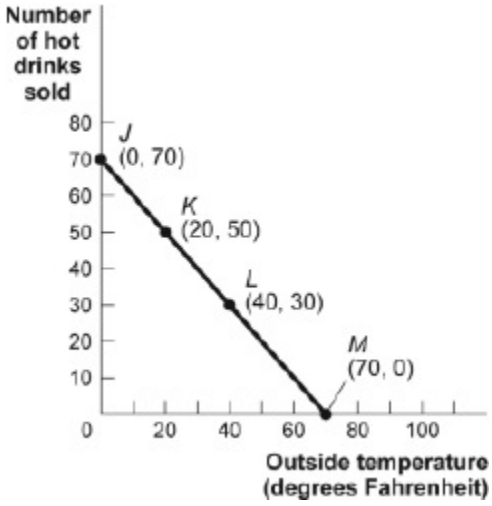
decreased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
✓ increased by 20 degrees; increased by 20 drinks
increased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
increased by 40 degrees; increased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-2

(Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *K* to point *L* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of hot drinks sold has _____.

Answer

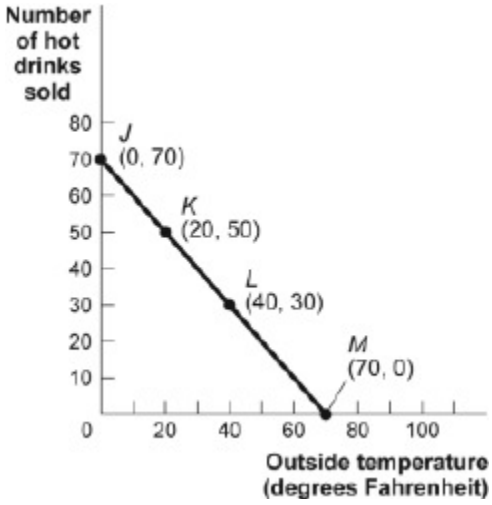
decreased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
✓ increased by 20 degrees; decreased by 20 drinks
increased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
increased by 40 degrees; decreased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-2

(Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *J* to point *L* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of hot drinks sold has _____.

Answer

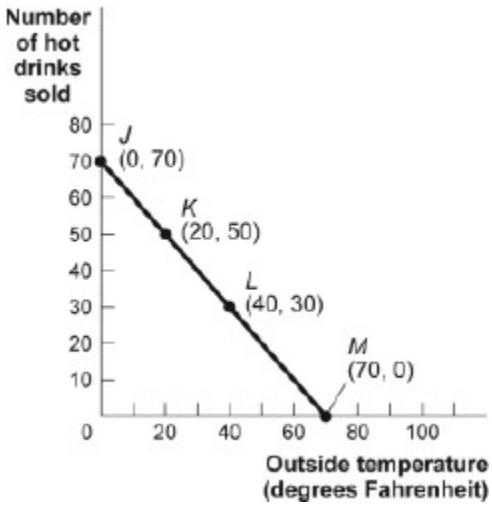
decreased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
increased by 20 degrees; decreased by 20 drinks
increased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
✓ increased by 40 degrees; decreased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify
Remove

Question
Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature



Reference: Ref 2-2

(Figure: Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature) Look at the figure Hot Drinks Sold and Temperature. If we move from point *L* to point *M* in the figure, the outside temperature has _____ and the number of hot drinks sold has _____.

Answer

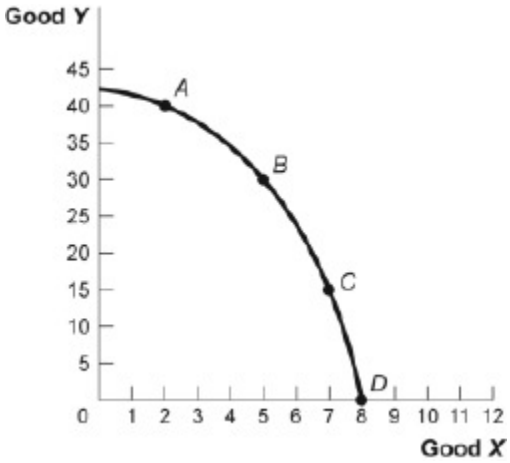
decreased by 30 degrees; increased by 30 drinks
increased by 20 degrees; decreased by 20 drinks
✓ increased by 30 degrees; decreased by 30 drinks
increased by 40 degrees; decreased by 40 drinks

Add Question Here

Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Good *X* and Good *Y*



Reference: Ref 2-3

(Figure: Good *X* and Good *Y*) Look at the figure Good *X* and Good *Y*. If we move from point *B* to point *C* in the figure, the *x*-variable has _____ and the *y*-variable has _____.

Answer

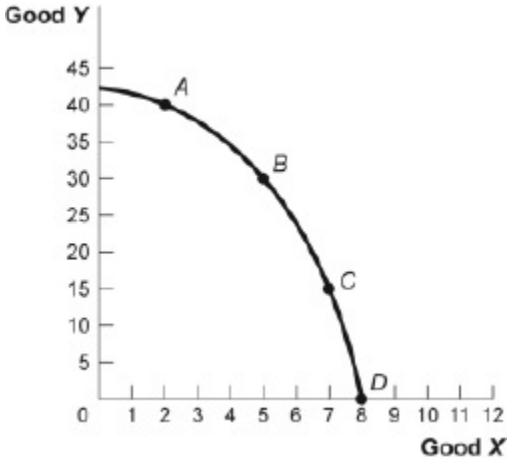
decreased by 2 units; increased by 15 units
✓ increased by 2 units; decreased by 15 units
decreased by 15 units; increased by 2 units
increased by 15 units; decreased by 2 units

Add Question Here

Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Good *X* and Good *Y*



Reference: Ref 2-3

(Figure: Good *X* and Good *Y*) Look at the figure Good *X* and Good *Y*. If we move from point *C* to point *B* in the figure, the *x*-variable has _____ and the *y*-variable has _____.

Answer

✓ decreased by 2 units; increased by 15 units
increased by 2 units; decreased by 15 units
decreased by 15 units; increased by 2 units
increased by 15 units; decreased by 2 units

Add Question Here

Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question

When graphing a curve, the vertical intercept is:

Answer

✓ the value of the *y*-variable when the value of the *x*-variable is equal to zero.
the change in the *y*-variable between two points divided by the change in the *x*-variable between those same two points.
the value of the *y*-variable when the value of the slope is equal to zero.
the value of the *x*-variable when the value of the *y*-variable is equal to zero.

Add Question Here

Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question

Table: Hours Studied and Quiz Score

Hours Studied for Economics Quiz	Score on the Economics Quiz (maximum 10 points)
0	2
1	4
2	6
3	8
4	10

Reference: Ref 2-4

(Table: Hours Studied and Quiz Score) Look at the table Hours Studied and Quiz Score. The

table shows data for students in an economics class. If we were to graph these data and draw a line through the points, we would choose _____ to be the independent variable; the vertical intercept of our line would be _____; and the slope of our line would be _____.

Answer

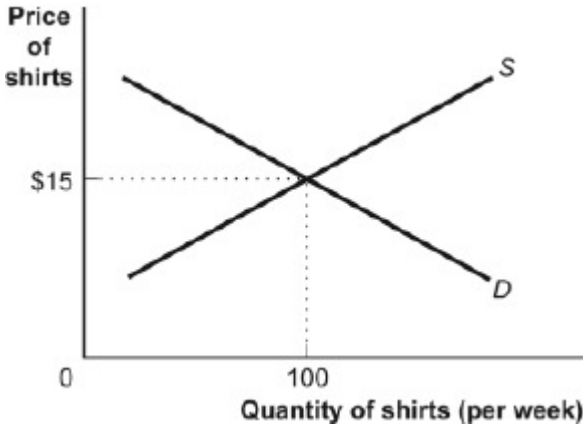
Quiz score; y = 2; –2
Quiz score; x = 0; –2
Hours studied; y = 0; +2
✓ Hours studied; y = 2; +2

Add Question Here

Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply of Shirts



Reference: Ref 2-5

(Figure: Demand and Supply of Shirts) Look at the figure Demand and Supply of Shirts. In the graph, if the line labeled *D* is a demand curve for shirts showing how many shirts per week will be demanded at various prices, then it is clear that as the price of shirts falls:

Answer

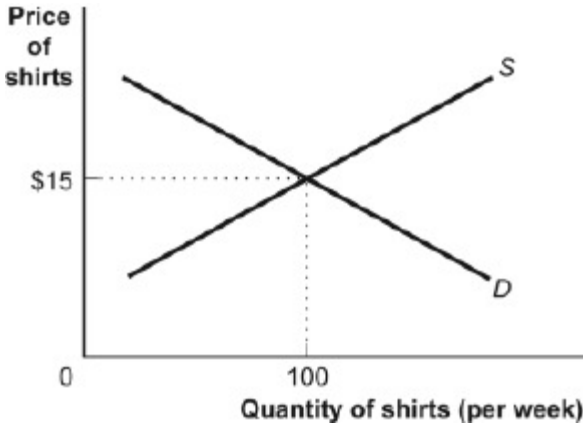
fewer shirts will be demanded.
✓ more shirts will be demanded.
the same quantity of shirts will be demanded.
it is unclear what will happen to the demand for shirts.

Add Question Here

Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply of Shirts



Reference: Ref 2-5

(Figure: Demand and Supply of Shirts) Look at the figure Demand and Supply of Shirts. If the line labeled *S* is the supply curve for shirts that shows how many shirts per week will be offered for sale at various prices, then it is clear that for supply, quantity and price are:

Answer

the same.
✓ positively related.
negatively related.
not related.

Add Question Here

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Table: Wages and Hours Willing to Work

Point	Wage	Hours Worked
A	6	0
B	8	5
C	12	20
D	20	40
E	30	45

Reference: Ref 2-6

(Table: Wages and Hours Willing to Work) Look at the table Wages and Hours Willing to Work, which shows data on wage per hour and the number of hours someone is willing to work. Which variable would economists put on the vertical axis?

Answer

Either variable
✓ the wage, because even though it is the independent variable, it is a price
hours willing to work, because it is the dependent variable
neither variable

Add Question Here

Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Table: Wages and Hours Willing to Work

Point	Wage	Hours Worked
A	6	0
B	8	5
C	12	20
D	20	40
E	30	45

Reference: Ref 2-6

(Table: Wages and Hours Willing to Work) Look at the table Wages and Hours Willing to Work. If graphed, the relationship between wage per hour and hours willing to work is:

Answer

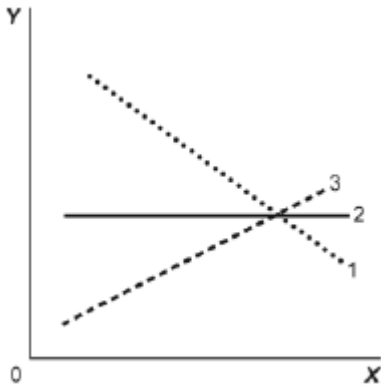
linear.
coordinated.
✓ nonlinear.
negatively sloped.

Add Question Here

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Illustrating Slope



Reference: Ref 2-7

(Figure: Illustrating Slope) Look at the figure Illustrating Slope. In the graph, line 1 depicts *X* and *Y* to be:

Answer

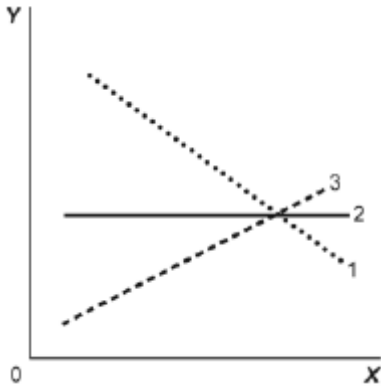
positively related.
nonlinearly related.
unrelated.
✓ negatively related.

Add Question Here

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Illustrating Slope



Reference: Ref 2-7

(Figure: Illustrating Slope) Look at the figure Illustrating Slope. In the graph, line 3 depicts *X* and *Y* to be:

Answer

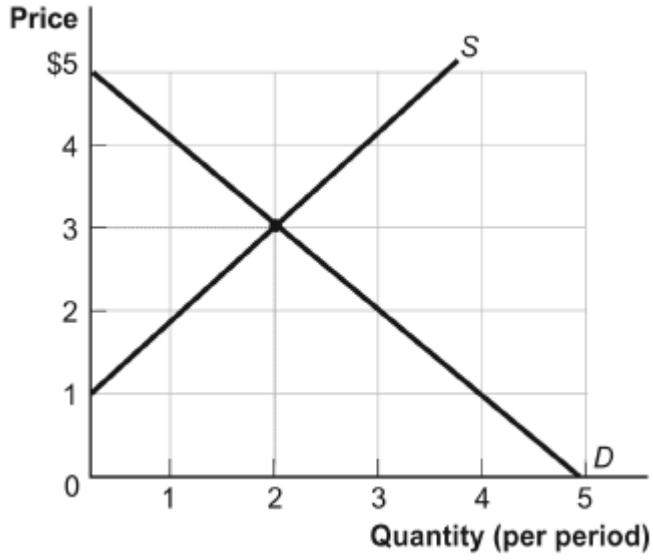
✓ positively related.
unrelated.
negatively related.
both constants.

Add Question Here

Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify
Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply



Reference: Ref 2-8

(Figure: Demand and Supply) Look at the figure Demand and Supply. The curve labeled *D* indicates that a price of $2 is related to a quantity of:

Answer

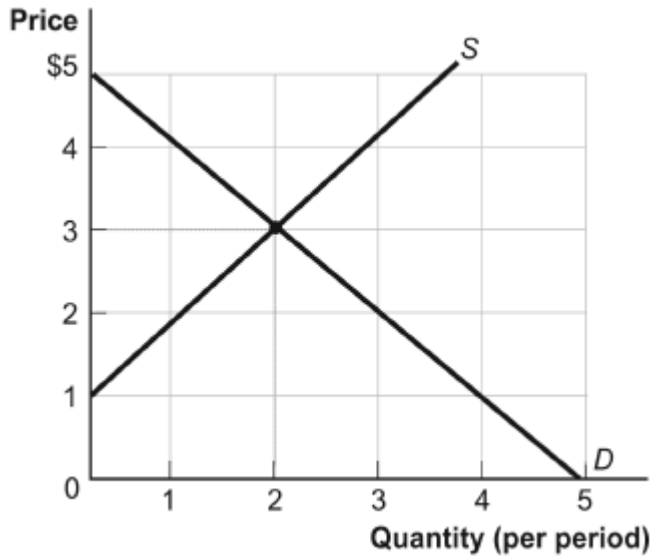
0.
1.
2.
✓ 3.

Add Question Here

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply



Reference: Ref 2-8

(Figure: Demand and Supply) Look at the figure Demand and Supply. The curve labeled *S* indicates that a price of $2 is related to a quantity of:

Answer

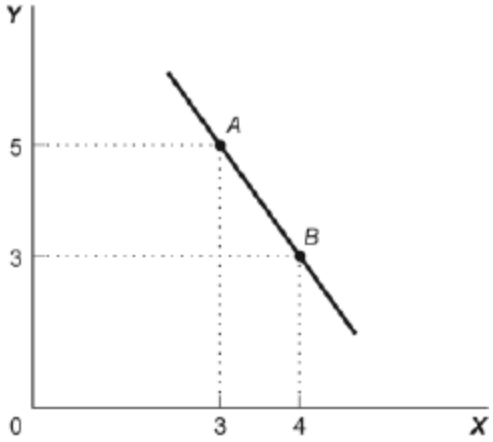
0.
✓ 1.
2.
3.

Add Question Here

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Slope



Reference: Ref 2-9

(Figure: Slope) Look at the figure Slope. This graph depicts _____ relation between *X* and *Y*.

Answer

a positive
✓ a negative
an independent
a lack of any

Add Question Here

Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question

Table: Wages and Hours Worked

Point	Wage	Hours Worked
A	6	0
B	8	5
C	12	20
D	20	40
E	30	45

Reference: Ref 2-10

(Table: Wages and Hours Worked) Look at the table Wages and Hours Worked. Graphing the relation with wages on the vertical axis and hours worked on the horizontal axis, the slope between point *D* and point *E* is:

Answer

0.5.
5.
45.
✓ 2.

Add Question Here

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question

Table: Wages and Hours Worked

Point	Wage	Hours Worked
A	6	0
B	8	5
C	12	20
D	20	40
E	30	45

Reference: Ref 2-10

(Table: Wages and Hours Worked) Look at the table Wages and Hours Worked. Graphing the relation with wages on the vertical axis and hours worked on the horizontal axis, the slope between point *A* and point *B* is:

Answer

2.5.
5.
2.
✓ 2/5.

Add Question Here

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Two points on a nonlinear curve have coordinates given by (5, 15) and (17, 13). The average slope of the curve between these points is:

Answer

✓ –1/6.
–6.
1/4.
2.5.

Add Question Here

Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Which of the following statements about a graph drawn with *X* on the horizontal axis and *Y* on the vertical axis is correct?

Answer

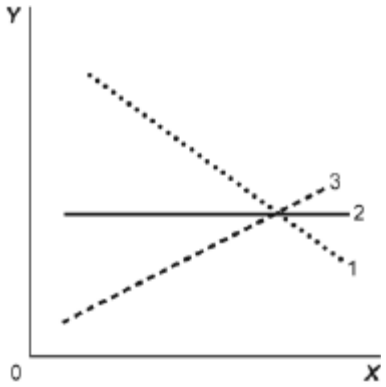
If two points on the graph are (0,8) and (12,15), *X* is 0 when *Y* is 12.
✓ If two points on the graph are (0, 8) and (12, 15), *X* and *Y* have a positive relation.
If two points on the graph are (0, 8) and (12, 15), the horizontal intercept is given by the point (0, 8).
If two points on the graph are (0, 8) and (12, 15), the slope of a line connecting the two points is negative.

Add Question Here

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Figure: Illustrating Slope



Reference: Ref 2-11

(Figure: Illustrating Slope) Look at the figure Illustrating Slope. In the graph, line 2 has a slope of:

Answer

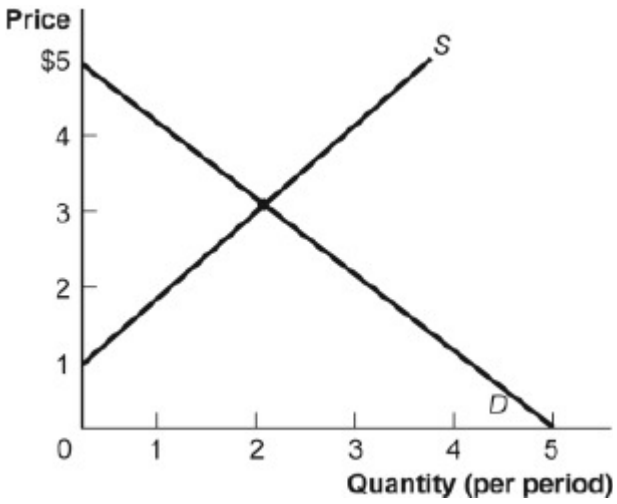
+1.
✓ 0.
–1.
infinity.

Add Question Here

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply



Reference: Ref 2-12

(Figure: Demand and Supply) Look at the figure Demand and Supply. The slope of the curve labeled *D* is:

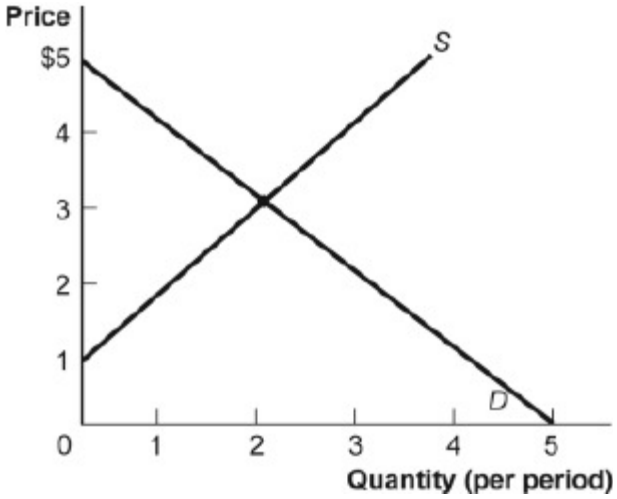
Answer

✓ –1.
0.
1.
3.

Add Question Here

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Demand and Supply



Reference: Ref 2-12

(Figure: Demand and Supply) Look at the figure Demand and Supply. The slope of the curve labeled *S* is:

Answer

–1.
0.
✓ 1.
3.

Add Question Here

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The slope of a straight line is the ratio of the:

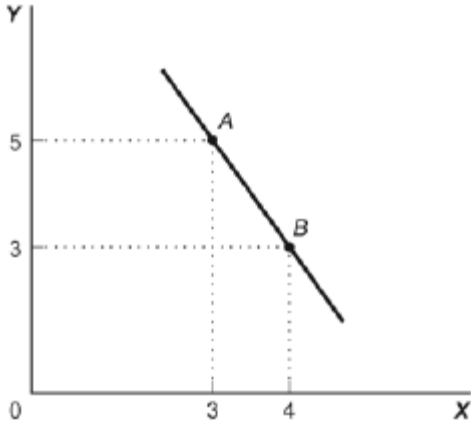
Answer

✓ vertical change to the horizontal change.
horizontal change to the vertical change.
run over the rise.
vertical change to the horizontal change, and it must be positive.

Add Question Here

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Slope



Reference: Ref 2-13

(Figure: Slope) Look at the figure Slope. In the graph, the slope of the line between points *A* and *B* is:

Answer

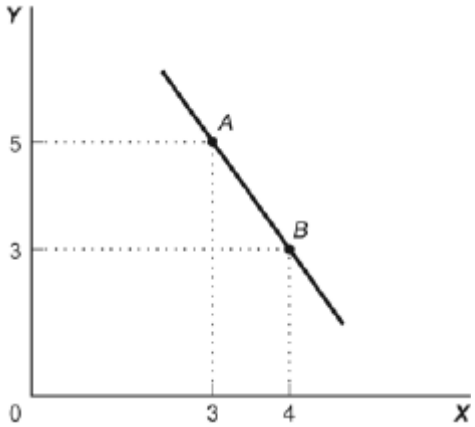
+8.
–8.
✓ –2.
+2.

Add Question Here

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Slope



Reference: Ref 2-13

(Figure: Slope) Look at the figure Slope. The slope of the line in the graph can be calculated by taking the:

Answer

horizontal change and dividing it by the vertical change.
✓ vertical change and dividing it by the horizontal change.
sum of the *Y* values subtracted from the sum of the *X* values.
sum of the *X* values added to the sum of the *Y* values.

Add Question Here

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

The ratio of the change in the variable on the vertical axis to the change in the variable on the horizontal axis, measured between two points on the curve, is the:

Answer

axis.
✓ slope.
dependent variable.
independent variable.

Add Question Here

Question 40 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied

Price	1	2	3	4	5
Quantity demanded	16	8	4	2	1
Quantity supplied	3	5	7	9	11

Reference: Ref 2-14

(Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied) Look at the table Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied. A straight line represents the relation between:

Answer

price and quantity demanded.
✓ price and quantity supplied.
price and quantity demanded minus quantity supplied.
quantity demanded and quantity supplied.

Add Question Here

Question 41 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied

Price	1	2	3	4	5
Quantity demanded	16	8	4	2	1
Quantity supplied	3	5	7	9	11

Reference: Ref 2-14

(Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied) Look at the table Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied. The data in the figure suggest a nonlinear relation between:

Answer

✓ price and quantity demanded.
price and quantity supplied.
quantity demanded and quantity supplied.
A nonlinear relationship does not exist.

Add Question Here

Question 42 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied

Price	1	2	3	4	5
Quantity demanded	16	8	4	2	1
Quantity supplied	3	5	7	9	11

Reference: Ref 2-14

(Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied) Look at the table Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied. The slope of the line representing the relation between price on the vertical axis and quantity supplied on the horizontal axis is:

Answer

✓ equal to 1/2.
equal to 1.
equal to 2.
different at different points on the line.

Add Question Here

Question 43 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question

Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied

Price	1	2	3	4	5
Quantity demanded	16	8	4	2	1
Quantity supplied	3	5	7	9	11

Reference: Ref 2-14

(Table: Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied) Look at the table Price, Quantity Demanded, and Quantity Supplied. The slope of the line representing the relationship between price on the vertical axis and quantity demanded on the horizontal axis is:

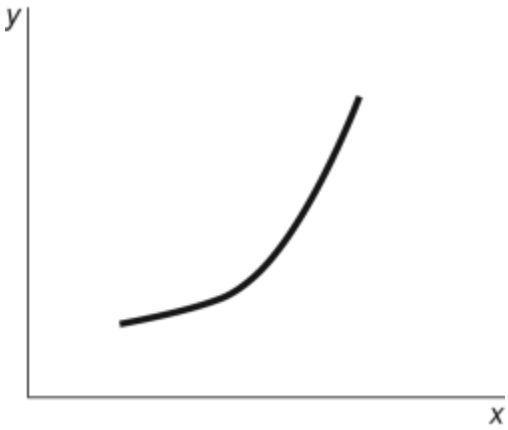
Answer

equal to 1/2.
equal to 1.
equal to 2.
✓ different at different points on the line.

Add Question Here

Question 44 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Y = f(*X*)



Reference: Ref 2-15

(Figure: Y = f(*X*) Look at the figure Y = f(*X*). In the figure, what best describes the slope of the relation between x and y?

Answer

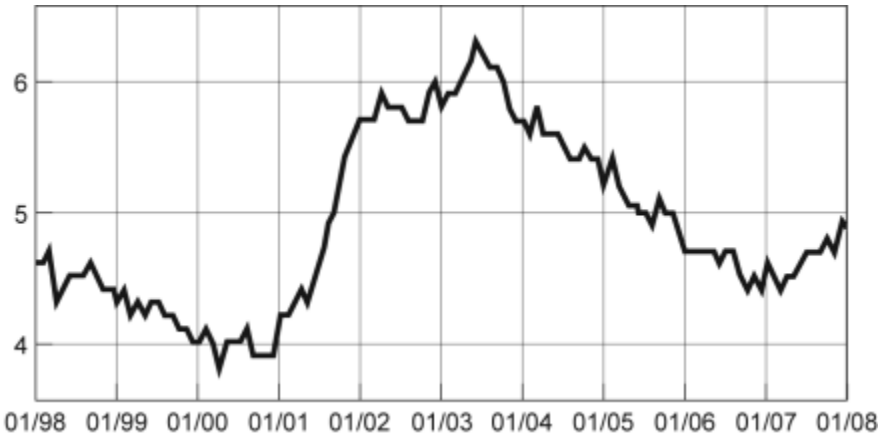
A positive and constant slope.
A negative slope that is getting steeper.
✓ A positive slope that is getting steeper.
A positive slope that is getting flatter.

Add Question Here

Question 45 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008.

Reference: Ref 2-16

(Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate) Look at the figure Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The distance between each labeled point on the horizontal axis is one year. What is the approximate slope of the graph between 1/2004 and 1/2006?

Answer

1/2
1
✓ –1/2

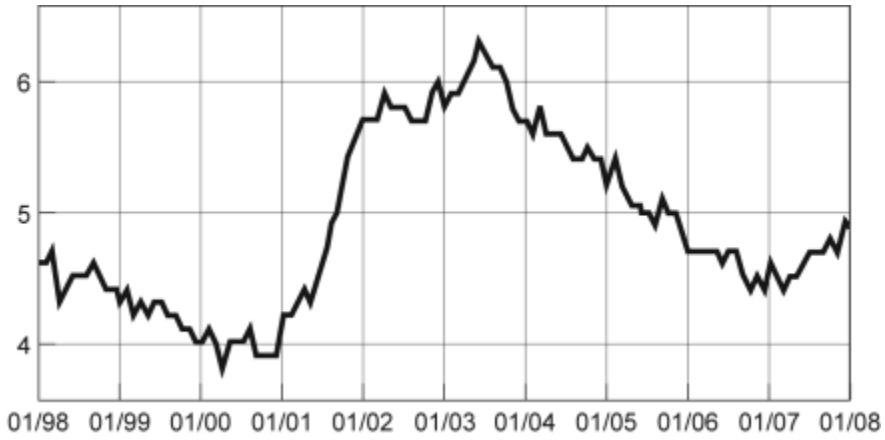
–2

Add Question Here

Modify Remove

Question 46 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question
Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008.

Reference: Ref 2-16

(Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate) Look again at the figure Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The distance between each labeled point on the horizontal axis is one year. What is the approximate slope of the graph between 1/2001 and 1/2003?

Answer

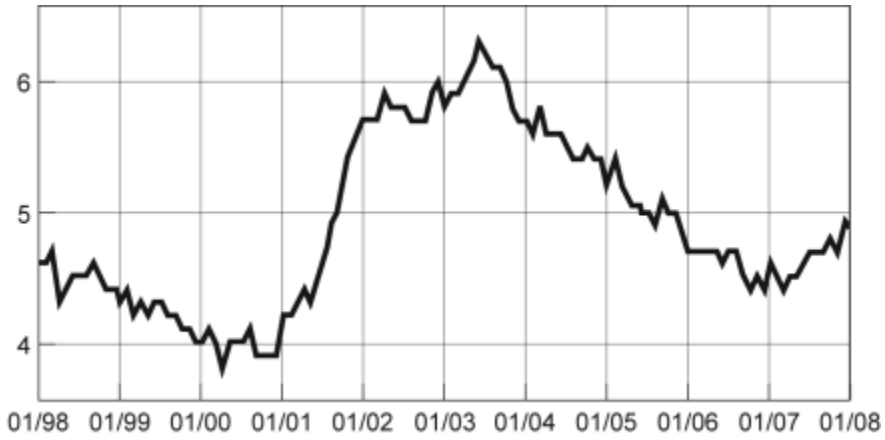
2
✓ 1
–1
–2

Add Question Here

Modify Remove

Question 47 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question
Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008.

Reference: Ref 2-16

(Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate) Look again at the figure Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The distance between each labeled point on the horizontal axis is one year. Unemployment was _____ between 2001–2002 and _____ between 1999–2000.

Answer

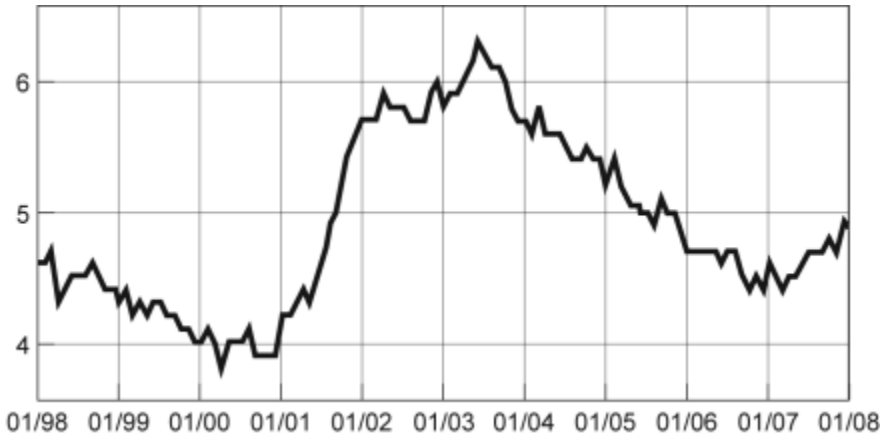
✓ increasing; decreasing
increasing; increasing
decreasing; increasing
decreasing; decreasing

Add Question Here

Question 48 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008.

Reference: Ref 2-16

(Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate) Look again at the figure Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The distance between each labeled point on the horizontal axis is one year. Unemployment was _____ between 2001–2003 and _____ between 2007–2008.

Answer

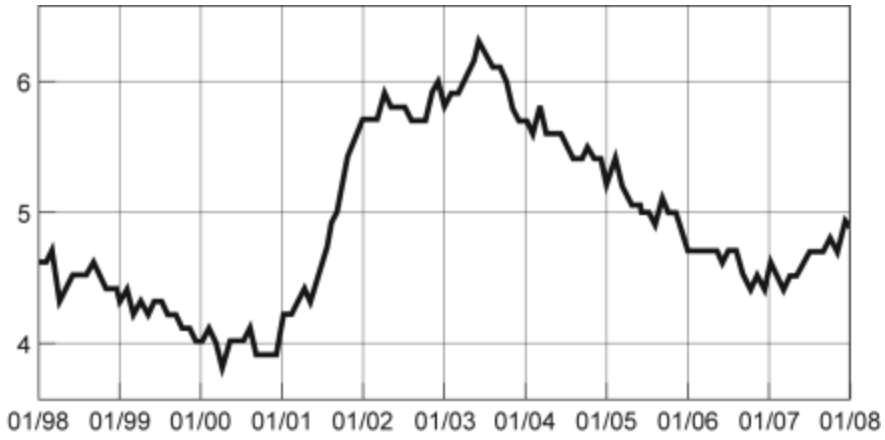
increasing; decreasing
✓ increasing; increasing
decreasing; increasing
decreasing; decreasing

Add Question Here

Question 49 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008.

Reference: Ref 2-16

(Figure: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate) Look again at the figure Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate. The distance between each labeled point on the horizontal axis is one year. Using this graph, the unemployment rate was at a minimum in _____ and a maximum in _____.

Answer

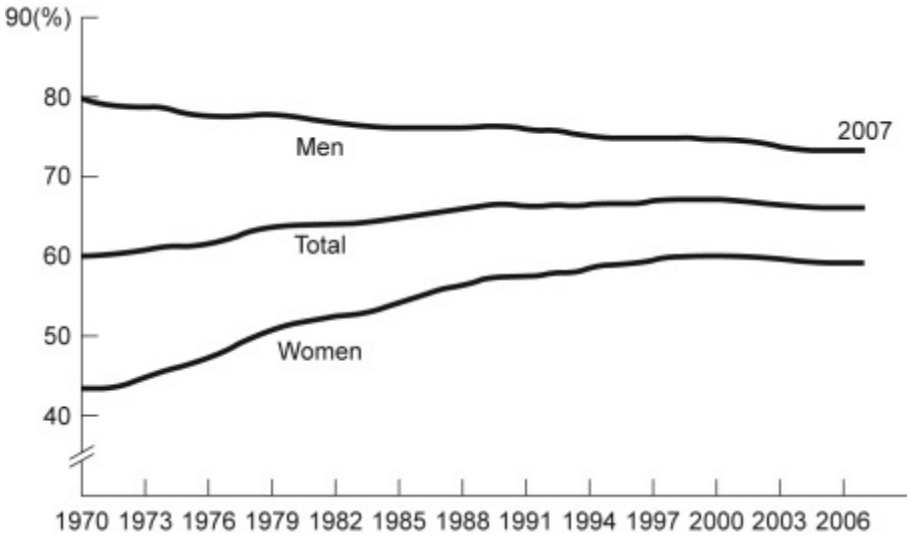
2003; 2000
2007; 2001
2003; 1999
✓ 2000; 2003

Add Question Here

Question 50 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Labor Force Participation Rate



Reference: Ref 2-17

(Figure: Labor Force Participation Rate) Look at the figure Labor Force Participation Rate. Using the figure, the labor force participation rate for women was _____ during 1970–1985 and _____ during 1998–2006.

Answer

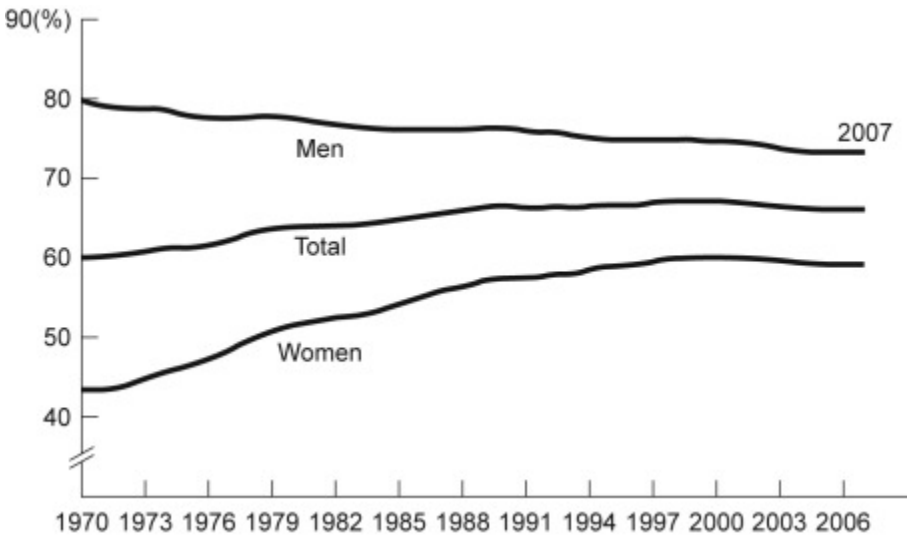
✓ increasing; slightly decreasing
increasing; increasing
decreasing; increasing
decreasing; constant

Add Question Here

Modify Remove

Question 51 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question
Figure: Labor Force Participation Rate



Reference: Ref 2-17

(Figure: Labor Force Participation Rate) Look at the figure Labor Force Participation Rate. During 1970–1985, the labor force participation rate was _____ for women and _____ for men.

Answer

✓ increasing; decreasing
increasing; increasing
decreasing; increasing
decreasing; decreasing

Add Question Here

Modify Remove

Question 52 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question
If a supply curve is represented by the equation $Q = 10 + 2P$, what is its slope?

Answer

✓ 1/2
1
2
5

Add Question Here

Modify Remove

Question 53 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Question
Your boss asks you to graph company profits for the past 10 years. The best way to show this information is with:

Answer
- a scatter diagram.
- a pie chart.
- ✓ a time-series graph.
- an independent graph.

Add Question Here

Question 54 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The owner of the Dismal Philosopher, one of five bookstores on College Road, asks you to make a graph showing each bookstore's share of all book purchases on College Road. The best way to show this information is with:

Answer
- a scatter diagram.
- ✓ a pie chart.
- a time-series graph.
- an independent graph.

Add Question Here

Question 55 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Professor Macro wants to use a numerical graph to show the percentage of government spending accounted for by its various components. Which of the following graphs is most suitable for this purpose?

Answer
- bar graph
- ✓ pie chart
- time-series graph
- scatter diagram

Add Question Here

Question 56 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A positive relationship between swimsuits purchased and ice cream purchased could be the result of:

Answer
- reverse causality.
- a magnified scale on the swimsuit axis.
- a truncation of the ice cream axis.
- ✓ an omitted variable, such as the external temperature.

Add Question Here

Question 57 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Taylor sees a bar graph showing the average weight of adult males over the past 200 years and concludes that men get more obese over time. Taylor's conclusion may be wrong, since she did not consider:

Answer

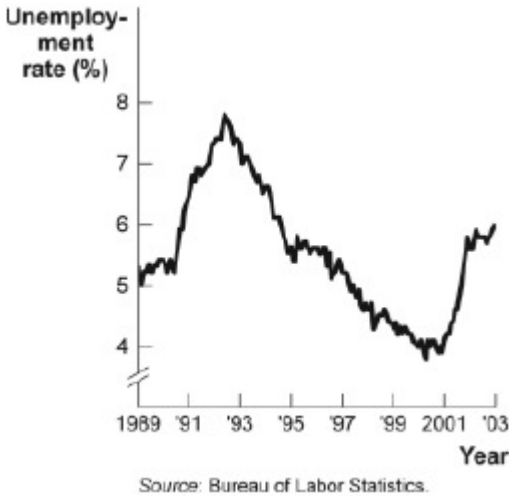
the features of construction.
✓ omitted variables.
reverse causality.
tangent lines.

Add Question Here

Question 58 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time



Reference: Ref 2-18

(Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time) Look at the figure Unemployment Rate over Time. In the time-series graph, as we move from the beginning of 2001 to the beginning of 2003, we see that the unemployment rate has:

Answer

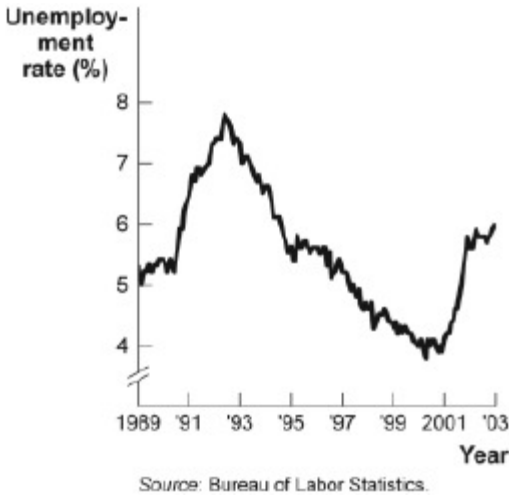
decreased from approximately 5% to approximately 4%.
increased from approximately 5.3% to approximately 7.3%.
decreased from approximately 7.7% to approximately 5.5%.
✓ increased from approximately 4% to approximately 6%.

Add Question Here

Question 59 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time



Reference: Ref 2-18

(Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time) Look again at the figure Unemployment Rate over Time. In the time-series graph, as we move from 1993 to 1995, we see that the unemployment rate has:

Answer

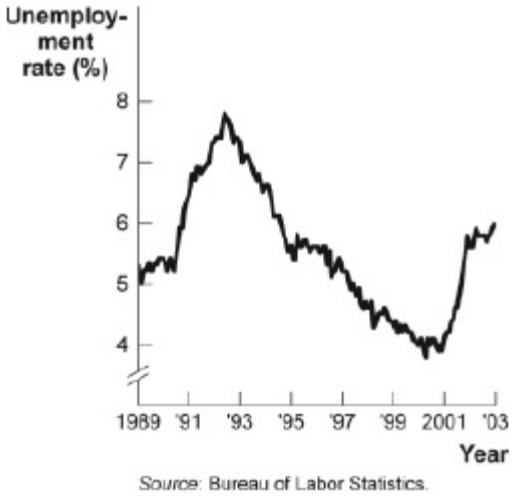
decreased from approximately 5% to approximately 4%.
increased from approximately 5.3% to approximately 7.3%.
✓ decreased from approximately 7% to approximately 5.5%.
increased from approximately 4% to approximately 6.3%.

Add Question Here

Question 60 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify
Remove

Question
Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time



Reference: Ref 2-18

(Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time) Look again at the figure Unemployment Rate over Time. In the time-series graph, as we move from 1991 to 1993, we see that the unemployment rate has:

Answer

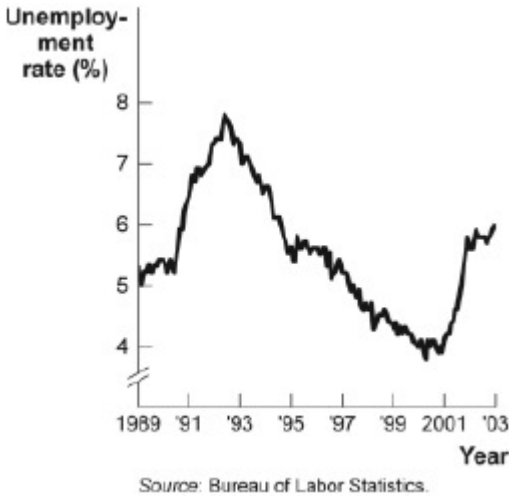
decreased from approximately 5% to approximately 4%.
✓ increased from approximately 5.5% to approximately 7%.
decreased from approximately 7.8% to approximately 5%.
increased from approximately 4% to approximately 6.3%.

Add Question Here

Question 61 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time



Reference: Ref 2-18

(Figure: Unemployment Rate over Time) Look again at the figure Unemployment Rate over Time. In the time-series graph, as we move from 1997 to 2001, we see that the unemployment rate has:

Answer

✓ decreased from approximately 5% to approximately 4%.
increased from approximately 5.3% to approximately 7.3%.
decreased from approximately 7.8% to approximately 5.5%.
increased from approximately 4% to approximately 6.3%.

Add Question Here

Question 62 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
A _____ graph shows how the value of one or more variables have changed over some period.

Answer

linear
✓ time-series
nonlinear
periodic table

Add Question Here

Question 63 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

Modify Remove

Question
The scaling of the axes of a time-series graph:

Answer
- is not a critical element in presenting the intended information.
- ✓ may change the interpretation of the data presented.
- generally places the time period on the vertical axis.
- generally puts values of a variable, such as the unemployment rate, on the vertical axis.

Add Question Here

Question 64 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
In a time-series graph, large changes can be made to appear trivial by:

Answer
- ✓ changing the scale of the axes.
- labeling more intervals.
- defining the dependent variable.
- defining the independent variable.

Add Question Here

Question 65 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A scatter diagram shows:

Answer
- how far apart dependent variables are.
- ✓ individual points of data showing both variable values.
- the slope of a line.
- the intercept of a curve.

Add Question Here

Question 66 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The fact that two variables always move together over time:

Answer
- ✓ does not prove that one of the variables is dependent on the other.
- proves that one of the variables is dependent on the other.
- proves that changes in one variable cause changes in the other.
- is often illustrated or depicted using either a pie chart or a bar chart.

Add Question Here

Question 67 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A pie chart is used to depict information about:

Answer
- ✓ the relative shares of categories of data.
- the changes of a particular variable over time.
- positive, not negative, relationships among variables.
- the changes of a particular variable over time and positive relationships.

Add Question Here

Question 68 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A bar graph:

Answer
- shows the relative amounts attributable to different categories.
- may be shown by vertical bars to illustrate the comparative sizes of different observations.
- may be shown by horizontal bars to illustrate the comparative sizes of different observations.
- ✓ A, B, and C.

Add Question Here

Question 69 **Multiple Choice** **0 points** Modify Remove

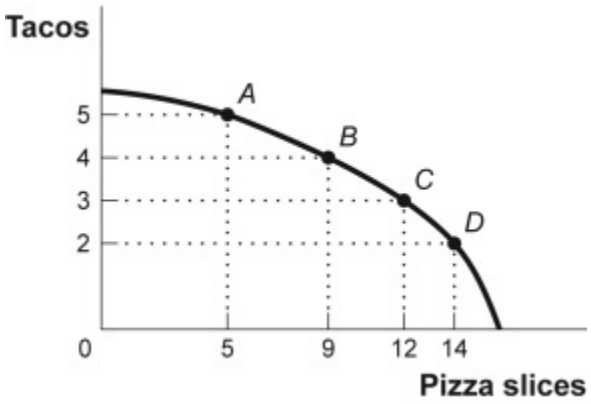
Question
In looking at a chart of the positive relationship between police officers and crime, the mayor remarks that more police officers create more crime. The mayor may be wrong because she did not consider:

Answer
- the features of construction.
- omitted variables.
- ✓ reverse causality.
- tangent lines.

Add Question Here

Question 70 **True/False** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Consumption of Pizza and Tacos



Reference: Ref 2-19

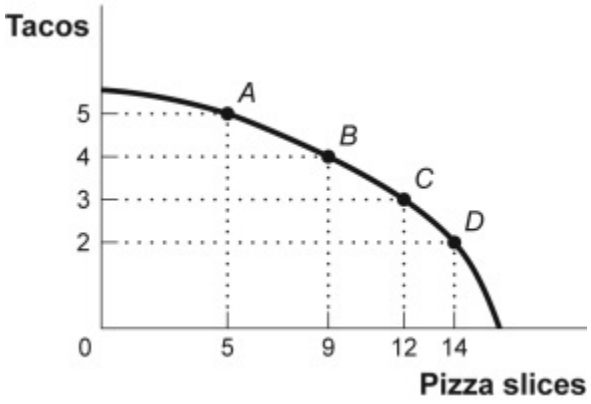
(Figure: Consumption of Pizza and Tacos) Look at the figure Consumption of Pizza & Tacos. The figure shows the number of tacos and pizza slices Matt can eat in a day. The relation is nonlinear, and there is a negative relation between the number of tacos and pizza slices that Matt can eat in a day.

Answer
- ✓ True
- False

Add Question Here

Question 71 **True/False** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
Figure: Consumption of Pizza and Tacos



Reference: Ref 2-19

(Figure: Consumption of Pizza and Tacos) Look again at the figure Consumption of Pizza & Tacos. The figure shows the number of tacos and pizza slices Matt can eat in a day. The best estimate of the slope between point *A* and point *B* is –4.

Answer

True
✓ False

Add Question Here

Question 72 **True/False** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A linear curve has the same slope between every pair of points.

Answer

✓ True
False

Add Question Here

Question 73 **True/False** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
The owner of the Dismal Philosopher, one of the five bookstores on College Road, asks you to make a graph showing each bookstore's share of all book purchases on College Road. A good way to show this information is with a pie chart.

Answer

✓ True
False

Add Question Here

Question 74 **True/False** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
A town hires more police officers and then has an increase in arrests. One can conclude that the larger police force caused more crime.

Answer

True
✓ False

Add Question Here

Question 75 **Essay** **0 points** Modify Remove

Question
An economist wishes to build a model to explain the relationship between the number of diamonds purchased every year and the average income of consumers in that year. Which variable should be the dependent variable and which should be the independent variable? All else equal, do you expect this relationship to be positive or negative? Explain.

Answer The number of diamonds purchased should be the dependent variable and the average income should be the independent variable. It is much more reasonable to believe that income causes diamond purchases than the other way around. One would expect a positive relationship. As average income rises, all else equal, diamonds become more affordable to more people, and so more diamonds will be purchased.

Add Question Here

OK