Homework regarding Chapter 1 (available at http://baileynorwood.com/AGEC1113/Ch1.php) Question 1 (1 point) The term 'economics' derives from the Greek word Oikonomia, which is a combination of the two words oikos and nemein, which mean ... Question 1 options: oikos = country or nation 0 nemein = wealth oikos = household or estate 0 nemein = management oikos = Greek people 0 nemein = wealth oikos = city-stateÖ nemein = management Save **Question 2** (1 point) Who were the first people/person to refer to themselves as 'economists', according to Chapter 1? Question 2 options: French intellectuals in the 18th century Alfred Marshall around 1920 0 Adam Smith around 1776 The Greek philosopher Xenophon Save **Question 3** (1 point) Adam Smith is considered the founder of modern economics through the writing of his book Question 3 options: **Economic Harmonies**

| 0 | Wealth of Nations | |
|---|---|--|
| 0 | Principles of Economics | |
| 0 | Principles of Oikonomia | |
| Save | | |
| Que | stion 4 (1 point) | |
| Adam | Smith's contribution was to point to what as a primary cause of wealth? | |
| Question 4 options: | | |
| 0 | A solid banking system | |
| 0 | specialization and trade | |
| 0 | low taxes | |
| 0 | free food to the poor | |
| Save | | |
| Question 5 (1 point) | | |
| Adam Smith was not referred to as an economist, but a | | |
| Question 5 options: | | |
| 0 | natural scientist | |
| 0 | Physiocrat | |
| 0 | financial scientist | |
| 0 | social scientist | |
| 0 | moral philosopher | |
| Save | | |
| Que | stion 6 (1 point) | |
| An A&E documentary identified Adam Smith as the most influential person of the second millennial. | | |
| Question 6 options: | | |
| 0 | 63rd | |
| 0 | 50th | |
| 0 | 20th | |

| O 9th | | |
|--|--|--|
| Save | | |
| Question 7 (1 point) | | |
| The documentary says that Smith's main contribution was to argue that governments should | | |
| Question 7 options: | | |
| regulate markets/business to encourage trade | | |
| C leave markets/business alone | | |
| regulate markets/business at home but encourage free trade abroad | | |
| regulate markets/business to ensure the common good | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 8 (1 point) | | |
| Alfred Marshall in 1920 argued that we should simply call Adam Smith's field of study "economics", as opposed to what? | | |
| Question 8 options: | | |
| O political economy | | |
| © social economy | | |
| O political sociology | | |
| Socioeconomy | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 9 (1 point) | | |
| A typical definition of economics says that it is the study of the allocation of | | |
| Question 9 options: | | |
| C scarce resources | | |
| C limited time | | |
| • production factors | | |
| C distribution of wealth | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 10 (1 point) | | |
| | | |

| When natural gas was free and matches scarce in 1985 Uzbekistan, how did households react? | | |
|---|--|--|
| Question 10 options: | | |
| By switching to foods that do not have to be cooked | | |
| O By learning how to make their own matches at home | | |
| O By eating out at restaurants rather than home | | |
| O By leaving stoves running continually | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 11 (1 point) | | |
| If we say that matches <i>should</i> be provided by the market instead of rationed by the government, or that people <i>ought</i> to have to pay for the natural gas they use, we are participating in a economics. | | |
| Question 11 options: | | |
| • proscriptive | | |
| O positive | | |
| O moralistic | | |
| C normative | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 12 (1 point) | | |
| Dr. Norwood's definition of economics says economists mostly study the interactions between (check all correct answers) | | |
| Question 12 options: | | |
| □ constituents and their politicians | | |
| □ acquaintances | | |
| □ family | | |
| □ strangers | | |
| Save | | |
| Question 13 (1 point) | | |
| Why did Thomas Carlyle refer to economics as "the dismal science"? | | |
| Question 13 options: | | |

| 0 | Because economics postulated "there is no such thing as a free lunch" | |
|---------|---|--|
| 0 | Because economics pointed out that there is a cost to everything | |
| 0 | Because economics seemed to take the human element out of social life | |
| 0 | Because it did not defend the institution of slavery | |
| Save | | |
| Que | stion 14 (1 point) | |
| | rding to Dr. Norwood's definition of economics economists want to help people live a meaningful life. determines what a "meaningful life" is? | |
| Ques | tion 14 options: | |
| 0 | Each person determines this for herself | |
| 0 | This must be taken from the science of psychology | |
| 0 | A portion of economics is focused on figuring this question out | |
| Save | | |
| Que | stion 15 (1 point) | |
| Who | is the most famous agricultural economist in the world? | |
| Ques | tion 15 options: | |
| 0 | Jayson Lusk | |
| 0 | Darren Hudson | |
| \circ | Brett Gelfore | |
| 0 | Bailey Norwood | |
| Save | | |
| Que | stion 16 (1 point) | |
| How | can we make self- and social-interest harmonious in regards to banks and financial crises? | |
| Ques | tion 16 options: | |
| 0 | Don't bail out banks by raising taxes, but by forcing banks to consolidate. | |
| 0 | Don't bail banks out. Make them pay the cost of excessive-risk taking. | |
| 0 | Don't bail out banks by raising taxes, but by printing money. | |
| 0 | Don't bail out banks by printing money, but by raising taxes. | |

