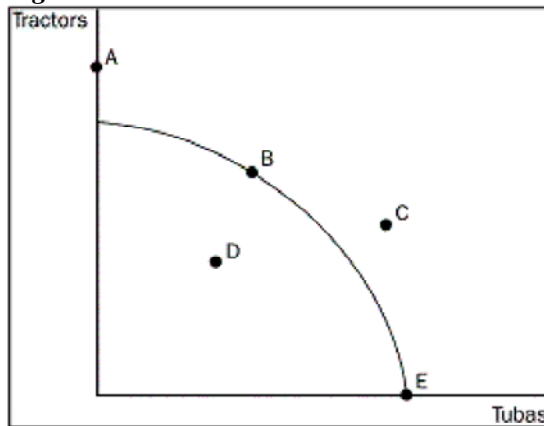


**ECN 204 Mid-term Test, Fall 2011****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. What is a medium of exchange?
  - a. an item that makes transactions easier
  - b. a financial market
  - c. a stock or bond
  - d. a stock exchange company
2. What might be the reason when quantity demanded has increased at every price?
  - a. The consumer prefers another good more than this good.
  - b. The number of buyers in the market has decreased.
  - c. Income has increased and this good is an inferior good.
  - d. The price of a substitute good has increased.

**Figure 2-3**



3. **Refer to Figure 2-3.** Which point or points are efficient?
  - a. point A, B, E
  - b. point B, E
  - c. point D
  - d. point C
4. Which of the following is considered human capital?
  - a. safety in the workplace
  - b. machinery that requires a human to operate
  - c. the things you have learned this semester
  - d. better working conditions
5. Which of the following will definitely cause equilibrium quantity to fall?
  - a. demand and supply both increase
  - b. demand decreases and supply increases
  - c. demand and supply both decrease
  - d. demand increases and supply decreases

6. Which of the following best explains whether interest rates are positive or negative?
  - a. Real interest rates and nominal interest rates can be either positive or negative.
  - b. Real interest rates can be either positive or negative, but nominal interest rates must be positive.
  - c. Real interest rates must be positive, but nominal interest rates can be either positive or negative.
  - d. Real interest rates and nominal interest rates must be positive.

*Use the following table to answer the following questions.*

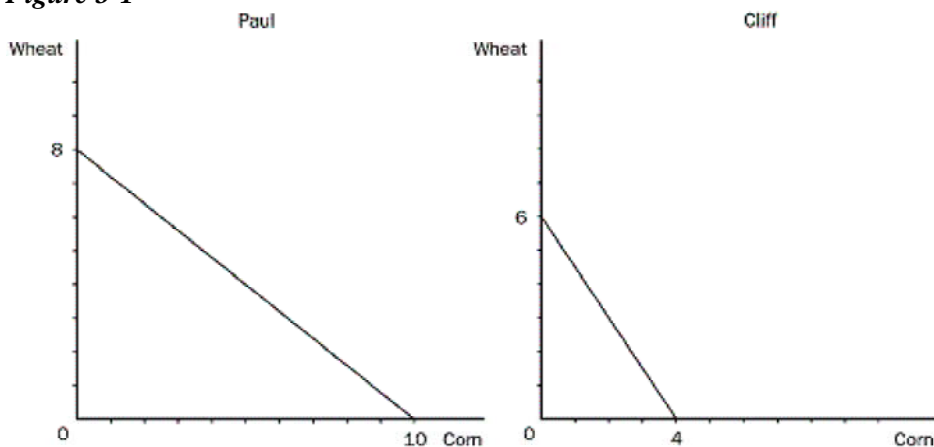
**Table 5-3.**

Prices and Quantities				
Year	Price of Burgers	Quantity of Burgers	Price of Magazines	Quantity of Magazines
2008	\$4.00	100	\$2.00	180
2009	\$5.00	120	\$2.50	200
2010	\$6.00	150	\$3.50	200

7. **Refer to Table 5-3.** Using 2008 as the base year, what can we conclude for 2009?
  - a. Real GDP is \$950 and the GDP deflator is 95.
  - b. Real GDP is \$880 and the GDP deflator is 80.
  - c. Real GDP is \$880 and the GDP deflator is 95
  - d. Real GDP is \$880 and the GDP deflator is 125
8. **Refer to Table 5-3.** Using the GDP deflator to measure the average level of prices and using 2006 as the base year, what is the economy's inflation rate?
  - a. 44.7 percent for 2009 and 45.5 for 2010
  - b. 20 percent for 2009 and 30 percent for 2010
  - c. 25 percent for 2009 and 28 percent for 2010
  - d. 20 percent for 2009 and 12.5 percent for 2010
9. What does the real interest rate tell you?
  - a. how fast the purchasing power of your bank account rises over time
  - b. the number of dollars in your bank account
  - c. the purchasing power of your bank account
  - d. how fast the number of dollars in your bank account rises over time
10. What is the effect of an increase in budget deficit?
  - a. It changes the demand for loanable funds.
  - b. It does not influence the supply of or the demand for loanable funds.
  - c. It changes the supply of loanable funds.
  - d. It changes both the supply of and demand for loanable funds.
11. What is the average amount of goods and services produced from each hour of a worker's time called?
  - a. per capita GNP
  - b. human capital
  - c. per capita GDP
  - d. productivity
12. Which of the following is counted in Canadian GDP?
  - a. goods and services produced by Canadian citizens working in foreign countries
  - b. final goods and services purchased by the government
  - c. both the peaches used by a bakery to make peach pies and the peach pies
  - d. imported final goods and services purchased by Canadian government

13. If the nominal interest rate is 10 percent and the inflation rate is 4 percent, what is the real interest rate?
  - a. 6 percent
  - b. 14 percent
  - c. 0.44 percent
  - d. 2.6 percent
14. For two people who are planning to trade, it is impossible to:
  - a. have a comparative advantage in both goods.
  - b. trade so that both people will be better off.
  - c. have an absolute advantage in both goods.
  - d. specialize in the production of one good.
15. A country reported nominal GDP of \$200 billion in 2007 and \$180 billion in 2006, and reported a GDP deflator of 125 in 2007 and 105 in 2006. What happened to real output and prices from 2006 to 2007?
  - a. Real output rose and prices fell.
  - b. Real output and prices both fell.
  - c. Real output and prices both rose.
  - d. Real output fell and prices rose.
16. Which of the following would NOT affect an individual's demand curve?
  - a. the number of buyers
  - b. income
  - c. expectations
  - d. price of related goods

**Figure 3-1**

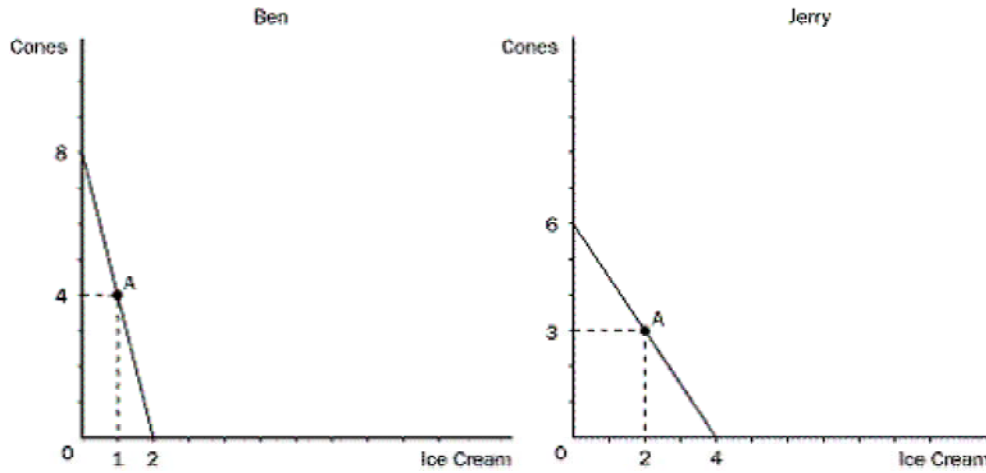


17. **Refer to Figure 3-1.** If Paul divides his time equally between corn and wheat, what will he be able to produce?
  - a. 2 bushels of wheat and 2 bushels of corn.
  - b. 3 bushels of wheat and 3 bushels of corn.
  - c. 4 bushels of wheat and 6 bushels of corn.
  - d. 4 bushels of wheat and 5 bushels of corn.
18. **Refer to Figure 3-1.** Assume that Cliff and Paul were both producing wheat and corn, and each was dividing their time equally between the two. Then they decide to specialize in the product they have a comparative advantage in and trade 3 bushels of wheat for 3 bushels of corn. What would Cliff now be able to consume?
  - a. 3 bushels of wheat and 4 bushels of corn.
  - b. 3 bushels of wheat and 3 bushels of corn.
  - c. 4 bushels of wheat and 3 bushels of corn.
  - d. 2 bushels of wheat and 3 bushels of corn.

19. Funsters Inc., the largest toy company in Canada, sells its most popular doll for \$35. It has just learned that its leading competitor Toysorama is mass producing an excellent copy and plans to flood the market with their \$10 doll in 6 weeks. What should Funsters do?
- fight fire with fire and decrease supply for 6 weeks, then increase the supply of its doll too
  - discontinue this doll
  - continue business as usual, since consumers will not buy the cheaper imitation
  - increase the supply of their doll now before the other doll hits the market
20. What does the CPI measure?
- the overall price of stocks on the Toronto Stock Exchange
  - the overall price of inputs purchased by a typical producer
  - the overall price of goods and services bought by a typical consumer
  - the overall price of goods and services produced in the economy
21. Babe Ruth's 1931 salary was \$80 000. The price index for 1931 is 15.2 and the price index for 2010 is 195. What would Ruth's 1931 salary be equivalent to in 2010?
- \$635 000
  - \$1 026 000
  - \$828 000
  - \$536 000
22. Suppose the price of CD players increases dramatically, causing a 1 percent increase in the CPI. By how much will the GDP deflator most likely increase?
- more than 1 percent
  - It is impossible to make an informed guess without more information.
  - less than 1 percent
  - 1 percent
23. If you buy a burger and fries at your favourite fast food restaurant, what happens to GDP and consumption spending?
- GDP will be unchanged, but consumption spending will be higher.
  - Neither GDP nor consumption spending will be affected because you would have eaten at home if you hadn't eaten at the restaurant.
  - GDP will be higher, but consumption spending will be unchanged.
  - Both GDP and consumption spending will be higher.

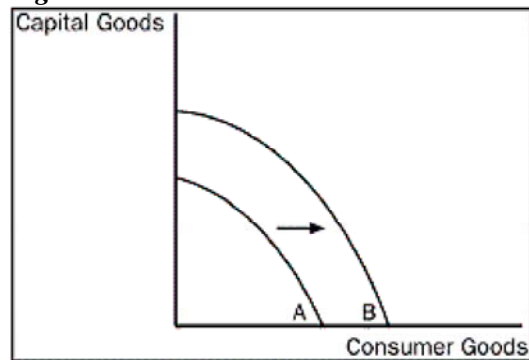
**Figure 3-3**

*Ice cream is measured in kilograms.*



24. **Refer to Figure 3-3.** For Jerry, what is the opportunity cost of 1 pound of ice cream?
  - a. 3/2 kg of cones.
  - b. 1 kg of cones.
  - c. 2 kg of cones.
  - d. 1/3 kg of cones.
25. **Refer to Figure 3-3.** For Jerry, what is the opportunity cost of 1 kg of cones?
  - a. 1 kg of ice cream.
  - b. 3 kg of ice cream.
  - c. 2 kg of ice cream.
  - d. 2/3 kg of ice cream.

**Figure 2-7**



26. **Refer to Figure 2-7.** Which of the following would most likely have caused the production possibilities frontier to shift outward from A to B?
  - a. an improvement in the technology of producing consumer goods
  - b. an increase in resources necessary to produce capital goods
  - c. an increase in unemployment
  - d. an increase in the overall level of technology in the economy

27. From October 2009 to October 2010, the CPI in country A rose from 116.5 to 119.8. In country B, it rose from 97.2 to 102.3. What were the inflation rates in the two countries?
- 3.3 percent in A and 5.1 percent in B
  - 2.8 percent in A and 6.7 percent in B
  - 2.8 percent in A and 5.2 percent in B
  - 3.3 percent in A and 6.7 percent in B
28. Which of the following is the correct definition of GDP?
- the market value of all goods produced within a country
  - the market value of all final goods and services produced by the citizens of a country
  - the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time
  - the market value of all final goods and services consumed within a country over a number of years

**Table 3-3**

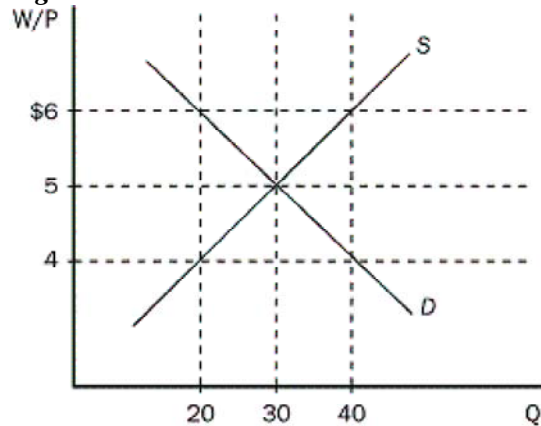
Labour Hours needed to make one unit of:			Amount produced in 160 hours:	
	Quilts	Dresses	Quilts	Dresses
Helen	40	10	4	16
Carolyn	80	16	2	10

29. **Refer to Table 3-3.** Which of the following is correct?
- Helen has an absolute advantage in quilts and Carolyn has a comparative advantage in dresses.
  - Helen has an absolute advantage in both goods and Carolyn has a comparative advantage in dresses.
  - Helen has an absolute advantage in dresses and Carolyn has a comparative advantage in quilts.
  - Helen has an absolute advantage in both goods and Carolyn has a comparative advantage in quilts.
30. Which of the following would most likely happen in the market for loanable funds if the government were to decrease the tax on interest income?
- The change in loanable funds borrowed would be ambiguous.
  - There would be a reduction in the amount of loanable funds borrowed.
  - There would be an increase in the amount of loanable funds borrowed.
  - There would be no change in the amount of loanable funds borrowed.
31. Which of the following is consistent with the catch-up effect?
- The United States had a lower growth rate before 1900 than after.
  - Japan has a higher growth rate than Germany.
  - Although Canada has a relatively high level of output per person, its growth rate is still high compared to some poorer countries, such as Pakistan.
  - After World War II, Canada had lower growth rates than war-ravaged European countries.
32. Wheat is the main input in the production of flour. If the price of wheat decreases, all else equal, what would we expect?
- the demand for flour to decrease
  - the supply of flour to decrease
  - the supply of flour to increase
  - the supply of flour to be unaffected

33. What happens when countries specialize according to their comparative advantage?
- One country is likely to gain from trade while others lose.
  - It is possible to increase world output of some goods only by reducing the output of others.
  - All countries will lose from trade.
  - It is possible to increase world output of all goods.
34. The country of Hykania does not trade with any other country. Its GDP is \$20 billion. Its government purchases \$3 billion worth of goods and services each year, collects \$3 billion in taxes, and provides \$2 billion in transfer payments to households. Private saving in Hyrkania is \$4 billion. What is investment in Hyrkania?
- \$4 billion
  - \$2 billion
  - There is not enough information to answer the question.
  - \$3 billion
35. Suppose that in a closed economy GDP is equal to 10,000, taxes are equal to 2500, consumption equals 6500, and government expenditures equal 2000. What is private saving?
- 500
  - 1500
  - 1000
  - 0
36. Suppose that the incomes of buyers in a particular market for a normal good increase and there is also a reduction in input prices. What would we expect to occur in this market?
- Equilibrium quantity would increase, but the impact on equilibrium price would be ambiguous.
  - The equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous.
  - Both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity would increase.
  - The equilibrium price would increase, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous.
37. If your firm has constant returns to scale, what would happen to your firm's output if you doubled all your inputs?
- It would increase, but by less than double.
  - It would more than double.
  - It would not change.
  - It would double.

The following questions are based on the figure below, which shows the effect of a minimum-wage law.

**Figure 28-1**



38. **Refer to Figure 28-1.** If there was no minimum wage and then the government instituted a minimum wage of \$6, what would happen to employment in this market?
  - a. Employment would fall by 20.
  - b. Unemployment would increase by 10.
  - c. Employment would rise by 10.
  - d. Unemployment would increase by 20.
39. Which of the following terms refers to the relationship between the quantity of output created and the quantity of inputs needed to create it?
  - a. technological knowledge
  - b. the capital accumulation function
  - c. the production function
  - d. human capital
40. If the price index in the first year was 90, in the second year was 100, and in the third year was 95, what did the economy experience?
  - a. 10 percent inflation between the first and second years and 5 percent deflation between the second and third years
  - b. 11 percent inflation between the first and second years and 5 percent inflation between the second and third years
  - c. 10 percent inflation between the first and second years and 5 percent inflation between the second and third years
  - d. 11 percent inflation between the first and second years and 5 percent deflation between the second and third years
41. Prime Minister Bigego is running for re-election against Finance Minister Pander. Bigego proclaims that more people are working now than when he took office. Pander says that the unemployment rate is higher now than when Bigego took office. Which of the following can you conclude?
  - a. One of them must be lying.
  - b. Both of them could be telling the truth if the labour force grew slower than employment.
  - c. Both of them could be telling the truth if the labour force participation rate and the labour force both fell.
  - d. Both of them could be telling the truth if the labour force grew faster than employment.



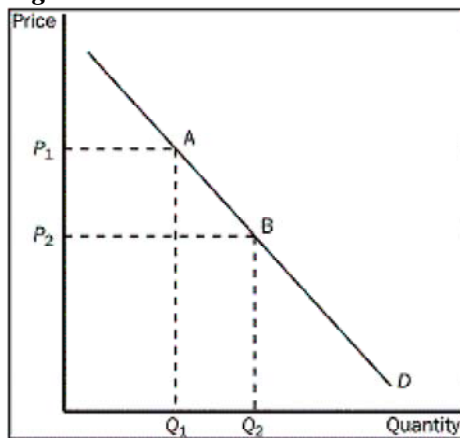
**Table 3-2**

	Labour Hours Needed to Make 1 kilogram of:		Kilograms Produced in 40 Hours:	
	Meat	Potatoes	Meat	Potatoes
Farmer	4	1	10	40
Rancher	4	5	10	8

42. **Refer to Table 3-2.** What is the opportunity cost of 1 kilogram of meat for the Farmer?
- 1/4 kilogram of potatoes.
  - 4 kilograms of potatoes.
  - 4 hours of labour.
  - 1/4 hour of labour.
43. Suppose roses are currently selling for \$40.00 per dozen. The equilibrium price of roses is \$50.00 per dozen. What would we expect?
- a surplus to exist and the market price of roses to increase
  - a surplus to exist and the market price of roses to decrease
  - a shortage to exist and the market price of roses to increase
  - a shortage to exist and the market price of roses to decrease
44. Suppose that the real interest rate was 3 percent and the inflation rate was 1 percent. What happened with the value of savings?
- The dollar value of savings increased at 1 percent, and the value of savings measured in goods increased at 2 percent.
  - The dollar value of savings increased at 3 percent, and the value of savings measured in goods increased at 1 percent.
  - The dollar value of savings increased at 4 percent, and the value of savings measured in goods increased at 3 percent.
  - The dollar value of savings increased at 2 percent, and the value of savings measured in goods increased at 3 percent.
45. Suppose that some people report themselves as unemployed when, in fact, they are working in the underground economy. If these persons were counted as employed, how would the labour statistics change?
- The unemployment rate and the labour-force participation rate would be higher.
  - The unemployment rate would be higher and the labour-force participation rate would be lower.
  - The unemployment rate and the labour-force participation rate would be lower.
  - The unemployment rate would be lower and the labour-force participation rate would be unaffected.
46. Belarus has a comparative advantage in the production of linen, but Russia has an absolute advantage in the production of linen. If these two countries decide to trade, which of the following is correct?
- For these two countries, trading linen would be a "stand-off" so they should trade another product.
  - Belarus should export linen to Russia.
  - Russia should export linen to Belarus.
  - Without additional information about Russia, this question cannot be answered.

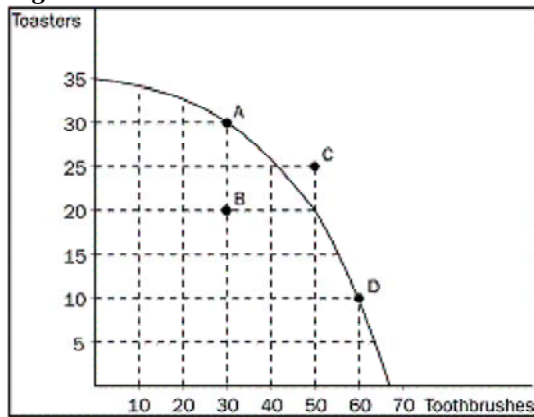
47. Which of the following is the best example of a marginal change?
- The price of water rose in Calgary by 2% last year.
  - A drought hits Saskatchewan and the price of wheat increases from \$4.00 per bushel to \$8.00 per bushel.
  - Mark graduates from university and takes a job. His income increases from \$10,000 per year to \$50,000 per year.
  - Kim gets a big promotion at work. She also gets a raise from \$25,000 per year to \$40,000 per year.
48. How are nominal GDP and real GDP related?
- Nominal GDP measures current production using current prices, while real GDP measures base-year production using base-year prices.
  - Nominal GDP measures base-year production using base-year prices, while real GDP measures current production using current prices.
  - Nominal GDP measures current production using base-year prices, while real GDP measures current production using current prices.
  - Nominal GDP measures current production using current prices, while real GDP measures current production using base-year prices.
49. Suppose that an economy with constant returns to scale doubled its physical capital stock, doubled its available natural resources, and doubled its human capital, but kept the size of the labour force the same. How does the change in output compare to the change in productivity?
- Output would stay the same and so would its productivity.
  - Output and productivity would increase by more than double.
  - Output would increase by less than double, but productivity would double.
  - Output and productivity would increase, but by less than double.

**Figure 4-1**



50. Refer to Figure 4-1. What would cause the movement from point A to point B on the graph?
- a decrease in the price of a substitute good
  - an increase in income
  - an increase in price
  - a decrease in price

**Figure 2-4**



51. **Refer to Figure 2-4.** What is the opportunity cost in terms of toothbrushes of getting 10 additional toasters by moving from point B to point A?
  - a. zero, since the economy has the additional resources to produce 10 additional toasters
  - b. 10 toothbrushes
  - c. 5 toothbrushes
  - d. 20 toothbrushes
52. If there is shortage of loanable funds, which of the following is most likely to happen?
  - a. The supply for loanable funds shifts right and the demand shifts left.
  - b. Neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied decreases and the quantity demanded increases as the interest rate falls to equilibrium.
  - c. The supply for loanable funds shifts left and the demand shifts right.
  - d. Neither curve shifts, but the quantity of loanable funds supplied increases and the quantity demanded decreases as the interest rate rises to equilibrium.
53. If an unemployed person quits looking for work, *ceteris paribus* (everything else equal), which of the following best describes the changes in the labour statistics?
  - a. The unemployment rate decreases, and the labour-force participation rate increases.
  - b. The unemployment rate stays the same, and the labour-force participation rate decreases.
  - c. The unemployment rate decreases, and the labour-force participation rate decreases.
  - d. The unemployment rate and the labour-force participation rate stay the same.
54. A country reported a nominal GDP of \$100 billion in 2007 and \$75 billion in 2006, and reported a GDP deflator of 125 in 2007 and 120 in 2006. What happened to real output and prices from 2006 to 2007?
  - a. Real output and prices both fell.
  - b. Real output and prices both rose.
  - c. Real output rose and prices fell.
  - d. Real output fell and prices rose.
55. Henry decides to spend 2 hours playing golf rather than working at his job which pays \$8 per hour. What is Henry's tradeoff?
  - a. nothing, because he spent \$16 for green fees to play golf
  - b. nothing, because he enjoys playing golf more than working
  - c. the \$16 he could have earned working for 2 hours
  - d. the increase in skill he obtains from playing golf for those 2 hours

**Table 28-1.** This table shows the 2007 data for males and females aged 15 and over in the country of Dan.

Not in the Labour Force		Unemployed		Employed	
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
45 million	35 million	5 million	5 million	85 million	65 million

56. **Refer to Table 28-1.** What is the adult male labour force in Dan?
- 85 million
  - 90 million
  - 100 million
  - 120 million
57. **Refer to Table 28-1.** What is the adult labour-force participation rate in Dan?
- 4.12 percent
  - 12.50 percent
  - 37.50 percent
  - 66.67 percent
58. Curtis is a stockbroker. He has had several job offers, but he has turned them down because he thinks he can find a firm that better matches his tastes and skills. John is an accountant. He has looked for work for some time, but no accounting firms are hiring. Which of the following best describes the nature of their unemployment?
- John and Curtis are both structurally unemployed.
  - John and Curtis are both frictionally unemployed.
  - Curtis is frictionally unemployed, and John is structurally unemployed.
  - Curtis is structurally unemployed, and John is frictionally unemployed.

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

**Table 6-1**

year	peaches	pecans
2010	\$14 per bushel	\$9 per bushel
2011	\$12 per bushel	\$14 per bushel

59. **Refer to Table 6-1.** Suppose that the typical consumer basket consists of 5 bushels of peaches and 10 bushels of pecans and that the base year is 2010. What is the consumer price index for 2010?
- 200
  - There is insufficient information to answer this question.
  - 160
  - 100
60. **Market demand** is given as  $Q_d = 220 - 4P$ . Market supply is given as  $Q_s = 2P + 40$ . What would result if the market price were \$10?
- a shortage of 120
  - a surplus of 80
  - a surplus of 120
  - a shortage of 80

## ECN 204 Mid-term Test, Fall 2011

### Answer Section

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.170  
BLM: Remember            NOT: Macro TB\_8-69
2. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Challenging            REF: p.75  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_4b-96
3. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Challenging            REF: p.27  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_2-92
4. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.144  
BLM: Higher order                      NOT: Macro TB\_7-44
5. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.84-87  
BLM: Remember            NOT: Macro TB\_4b-59
6. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.131  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-134
7. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.107  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-126
8. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.107  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-128
9. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.131  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-132
10. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.180-181  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_8-148
11. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.143  
BLM: Remember            NOT: Macro TB\_7-21
12. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.100-101  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-54
13. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.177  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_8-127
14. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.57-59  
BLM: Remember            NOT: Macro TB\_3-98
15. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.108  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-139
16. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.73  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_4b-48
17. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Average                      REF: p.53  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_3-9
18. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Challenging            REF: p.53  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_3-33
19. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Challenging            REF: p.81  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_4b-6
20. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.122  
BLM: Remember            NOT: Macro TB\_5-8
21. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: p.128  
BLM: Higher Order                      NOT: Macro TB\_5-97

22.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy NOT: Macro TB_5-90	REF: p.126-128
23.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy NOT: Macro TB_5-82	REF: p.104
24.	ANS: A BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_3-44	REF: p.53
25.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_3-46	REF: p.53
26.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_2-107	REF: p.28-29
27.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_5-35	REF: p.124
28.	ANS: C BLM: Remember	PTS: 1 NOT: Macro TB_5-17	DIF: Easy	REF: p.100
29.	ANS: B BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_3-67	REF: p.57-59
30.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_8-136	REF: p.177-179
31.	ANS: D BLM: Higher order	PTS: 1 NOT: Macro TB_7-97	DIF: Easy	REF: p.148-149
32.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_4b-8	REF: p.81
33.	ANS: D BLM: Remember	PTS: 1 NOT: Macro TB_3-114	DIF: Average	REF: p.57-59
34.	ANS: B BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_8-93	REF: p.173-174
35.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_8-90	REF: p.174
36.	ANS: A BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_4b-68	REF: p.84-87
37.	ANS: D BLM: Higher order	PTS: 1 NOT: Macro TB_7-65	DIF: Easy	REF: p.145
38.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: MacroTB_9-107	REF: p.206
39.	ANS: C BLM: Remember	PTS: 1 NOT: Macro TB_7-64	DIF: Easy	REF: p.145
40.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_5-30	REF: p.124
41.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: MacroTB_9-37	REF: p.192-194
42.	ANS: B BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_3-20	REF: p.57-59
43.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging NOT: Macro TB_4b-37	REF: p.83
44.	ANS: C BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: Macro TB_5-136	REF: p.131
45.	ANS: D BLM: Higher Order	PTS: 1	DIF: Average NOT: MacroTB_9-66	REF: p.197

46.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.57-59
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_3-105	
47.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging	REF: p.6
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_1-57	
48.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.108
	BLM: Remember	NOT: Macro TB_5-130		
49.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging	REF: p.145
	BLM: Higher order	NOT: Macro TB_7-71		
50.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.76
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_4b-104	
51.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging	REF: p.27
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_2-97	
52.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging	REF: p.176
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_8-120	
53.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.197
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: MacroTB_9-60	
54.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.108
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_5-138	
55.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.4-5
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_1-24	
56.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.192-194
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: MacroTB_9-45	
57.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Average	REF: p.192-194
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: MacroTB_9-41	
58.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p.199-201
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: MacroTB_9-79	
59.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p.123-124
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_5-16	
60.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Challenging	REF: p.82-83
	BLM: Higher Order		NOT: Macro TB_4b-132	