

# Economics

## 12 Questions

1. Which principles of economics align with what happened to Adidas based on the news from BT?

9/55 ☐ A People respond to incentives

5/55 ☐ B Trade makes everyone better off.

37/55 ☒ C Markets are usually the best way of organise economic activity.

4/55 ☐ D Rational people think at the margin



2. Given the ..... of the recources , it is important to manage them well and make the right choices.

12/55 ☐ A oppurtunity cost

8/55 ☐ B unlimited

6/55 ☐ C desire/wants

29/55 ☒ D scarcity

3. The highest-valued alternative that must be given up to obtain something is called.....

11/55 ☐ A desire/wants

33/55 ☒ B oppurtunity cost

2/55 ☐ C scarcity

9/55 ☐ D trade-off

4. ....(1)..... means society gets the most that it can from its scarce resources. ....(2)..... means the benefits of those resources are distributed fairly among the members of society. Which of the following options provide the correct answers for (1) and (2) respectively.

6/55 ☐ A oppurtunity cost& efficiency

36/55 ☒ B efficiency & equity

9/55 ☐ C efficiency & opputunity cost

4/55 ☐ D equity & efficiency

5. Should the government intervene in the market? Why or why not? Please explain briefly.

55/55



X

know

ZYT

?

E

I think government intervention should be strictly limited.

BNA

the government intervenes in the markets because the government and trade are interrelated.

Ss

It should definitely be because it prevents injustice.

YNM

Yes, the government should intervene in the market to correct failures such as monopolies or externalities. Otherwise, there would be unfairness in the market and it would cause problems.

D / Tahir can şölen

.

M

Yes, the government should intervene to prevent unfair competition and protect consumers.

Doruk Bey

Yes, it should intervene because some people who think they are cunning raise prices too much and unnecessarily and thus people can get into trouble.

Yb

Yes, the government should intervene in the market because if it does not intervene, there will be no fair distribution.

DO

I think the government should intervene because sellers can sell at very high prices.

MA

yes the government should intervene  
because it can protect people and make prices fair

Ss

Yes, it should because it may not be reliable in the free market

MT

The government should intervene in the market because there should be no unbalanced prices.

Gecemel

the government should intervene market because fair costs for everyone.

sk

government should intervene in the market because without government the price of the products will be uneven

**ihshan**

should not because the free market is more efficient

**S.T**

I think they shouldn't due to market equilibrium concept. Everything eventually will be balanced so government shouldn't intervene in market.

**Y**

Yes, because government intervention ensures fairness, stabilizes the market, and protects consumers. But too much control can reduce efficiency.

**SeG**

governments should intervene in some cases like inequality etc. Otherwise it damages the normal way of markets

**ENB**

I think the governments are because it needs to set a certain price quota and balance the economy.

**taylan**

no, the government shouldn't intervene in the market because it's free market. everyone should be able to set their prices. however when the market prices go bad, the government should intervene in the market.

**Li**

I think the government intervenes in the market because it can stop unfair prices and protect people.

**EE**

Yes, because the government needs to maintain balance.

**n**

Yes, they should intervene because it will get worse.

**YKP**

yes, because it needs to be balanced

**E.\$**

no

**LS**

the government should step in to protect consumers and prevent unfair practices

**Sefa Çolaker**

Yes because there are high priced products

**ds**

Yes, the government should intervene to keep markets fair and stable

**A**

The government should intervene because some of the sellers need to be controlled

**Boy**

Because it does not intervene, prices will increase and stocking will occur.

**Baran yeni**

yes the government should sometimes intervene in the market to prevent monopolies protect consumers and reduce inequality should be limited to avoid harming competition

**HM**

however too much intervention can reduce efficiency. public goods

**Enter your name**

Governments should not intervene the market because market will flow and balance itself

**D**

I think it should be because sometimes sellers change prices to illegal

**X**

I don't know

**E39M5**

Government should intervene but in spesific siccuation. Because the government can break down the economy

**SBT**

sometimes government intervene in the market because economi be relax

**Bünyamin M.**

Most likely, there is a normal situation in the country.For example pandemic.

**ST**

Te government should only intervene in times of crisis

**S.A**

No, it shouldn't if there is no emergent situations.

**Ata doğramacı**

Yes because the market needs to be fair

**iö**

I dont know

**zzz**

Yes, the state should intervene in the market in times of crisis

.

The government should intervene in the market when necessary to correct market failures, protect consumers, and ensure fairness. Without regulation, monopolies, pollution, or inequality can increase. However, too much intervention can reduce efficiency and innovation. Therefore, balance is important.

**AYB**

Piyasalar kendi dengesini bulur; devlet müdahalesi verimsizlik, bürokrasi ve yolsuzluk yaratabilir.Devlet, piyasadaki aksaklıkları düzeltmek ve toplumsal faydayı korumak için gerektiği kadar müdahale etmelidir.

**O**

The state must intervene in the market, if it does not intervene it will lead to chaos and market expensiveness.

**Miran Aba**

to set the product group prices in a equal and fair line

**KB**

çünkü piyasada değerinden fazla fiyat veriyorlar

□

They should because some brands sell their stuffs more expensive than they should

**sena ç.**

□

Yes, the government should intervene in the market when market failures occur. For example, when monopolies or externalities exist, government intervention helps to protect consumers and ensure fair competition. However, too much intervention can reduce efficiency, so it should be balanced.

**HBV**

yes, Government is crisis time effective on the market economy because making for good economy and normal economy

**Ghost Chopper 17**

The state should never intervene in the market and should let it run its course.

**6.** Which of the below defines competitive market better?

**9/55** **A** a market with so many buyers where scarcity is a problem

**14/55** **B** a market with so many buyers and seller that both have agreements in the market

**20/55** **C** a market with so many buyers and sellers that both have almost no impact on the market price

**12/55** **D** a market with so many buyers and few sellers that both have impact on market price

**7.** ..... is the amount of a good that an individual is willing and able to purchase within a given time period.

**39/55** **A** individual demand

**7/55** **B** market demand

**8/55** **C** limited sources

**1/55** **D** unlimited sources

**8.** Other things remain constant, the quantity demanded of a good and a service falls when the price of the good.....

**16/55** **A** falls

**31/55** **B** rises

**4/55** **C** remains unchanged

**4/55** **D** volatile

9. If the demand for a good increases when income increases, the good is called.....

- 5/55 A inferior good
- 27/55 B normal good
- 9/55 C public good
- 14/55 D eligible good

10. Any point on the PPF curve is.....

- 9/54 A unattainable
- 11/54 B efficient but not attainable
- 12/54 C attainable but can be produced more
- 22/54 D attainable and maximum production

11. Based on the law of supply, the price of a good or service is ..... related to the supply of that good or service.

- 3/54 A negatively
- 26/54 B positively
- 20/54 C linearly
- 5/54 D non-linearly

12. Which of the following scenario shifts the supply curve to the right for the supply of a fridge.

- 14/54 A Price increase in one of the input in fridge making process
- 4/54 B A negative advertising regarding the use of fridges.
- 26/54 C Price stability for fridges in the upcoming years.
- 10/54 D Price increase in fridges in the near future