

***Economics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 2A***

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “Look not every man on his own things...” most directly teaches Christians to consider \_\_\_\_.
- A. their families’ needs B. church leaders’ needs C. others’ needs D. their financial needs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Adam Smith’s butcher/baker example mainly explains why \_\_\_\_.
- A. voluntary exchange works even when people act from self-interest  
B. government should have at least some say in setting food prices  
C. generosity is the main driver of trade among buyers and sellers  
D. all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the reading’s comparison, the term *capitalism* best describes \_\_\_\_.
- A. forced redistribution of wealth  
B. voluntary exchange of goods/services  
C. government and private ownership  
D. central planning of an economy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Socialism/communism most closely involves
- A. voluntary charity and trade only  
B. free-market pricing determined by individuals  
C. private property protection by government  
D. forced taking/giving of property
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The “fundamental principle of all governments” is summarized as protecting \_\_\_\_.
- A. tradition and culture  
B. person and property  
C. equality of outcomes  
D. all of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Finish this verse: “Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him \_\_\_\_.”
- A. give B. borrow C. trust D. pray
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The APL-3000 scenario is mainly designed to demonstrate how to think about \_\_\_\_.
- A. the morality of farming techniques  
B. robotics engineering’s applications  
C. the consequences of new technology  
D. how capitalism and communism compare
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hazlitt’s first “bad economist” mistake is focusing on a policy’s effects upon only \_\_\_\_.
- A. consumers of goods  
B. producers of goods  
C. foreign imports  
D. a single group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Luddites were/are those who \_\_\_\_.
- A. promote new machinery to increase economic progress  
B. refused to work at all, following their “fatal tendency”  
C. invented the (then) modern textile mill industry  
D. destroyed machines that threatened their jobs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In the apple-robot example, a likely long-term effect is \_\_\_\_.
- A. fewer apples and higher prices  
B. more apples and lower prices  
C. no change in anything in reality  
D. fewer jobs in society as a whole

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