

Mini-Quiz: Efficiency, Growth, and Sustainability

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production?

- a) Land
 - b) Capital
 - c) Money in a bank account
 - d) Entrepreneurship
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2. Efficiency in economics means:

- a) Using fewer resources to produce fewer goods
 - b) Producing the maximum output with minimum input
 - c) Always protecting the environment
 - d) Producing only luxury goods
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3. Allocative efficiency means:

- a) Producing goods that consumers demand
 - b) Producing at the lowest cost
 - c) Using renewable energy
 - d) Distributing resources fairly
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4. Which challenge is caused by a mismatch between workers' skills and employers' needs?

- a) Scarcity of resources
 - b) Labor market inefficiency
 - c) Capital overproduction
 - d) Entrepreneurial innovation
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5. A country building more hospitals instead of investing in renewable energy is an example of:

- a) Social equity
 - b) Scarcity and opportunity cost
 - c) Capital allocation efficiency
 - d) Environmental degradation
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6. Which of the following is a risk of focusing only on growth?

- a) Higher wages for all workers
 - b) Overuse of resources and inequality
 - c) Efficient allocation of labor
 - d) Increased investment in training
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7. Which example shows environmental degradation?

- a) A country invests in solar farms
 - b) A factory dumps toxic waste into rivers
 - c) A village installs wind turbines
 - d) A company trains workers in new technology
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8. Which term refers to fairness in the distribution of resources and wealth?

- a) Productive efficiency
 - b) Social equity
 - c) Capital allocation
 - d) Entrepreneurship
-

9. Which of the following best describes sustainable development?

- a) Stopping economic growth to protect the environment
 - b) Combining growth, fairness, and environmental care
 - c) Producing more with fewer workers
 - d) Limiting trade to protect local industries
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10. Example of unsustainable growth is:

- a) Overfishing oceans for short-term profit
 - b) Providing coding training for unemployed youth
 - c) Using recycled materials in factories
 - d) Switching to renewable energy
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11. Which strategy improves efficiency AND sustainability?

- a) Replacing coal power plants with solar energy
 - b) Cutting forests for timber exports
 - c) Hiring workers without training
 - d) Producing luxury cars when people want public transit
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12. Global cooperation is important because:

- a) Each country can grow faster without trade
 - b) Problems like climate change are international
 - c) It reduces the need for efficiency
 - d) It eliminates scarcity of resources
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Part B: True/False

- 1. Productive efficiency means producing goods at the lowest possible cost.
 - 2. Economic growth is always sustainable in the long run.
 - 3. Overusing resources today can harm future generations.
 - 4. Social equity ensures that only entrepreneurs benefit from growth.
 - 5. Renewable energy is an example of sustainable development.
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Part C: Short Answer Questions

- 1. Explain the difference between economic growth and sustainable development.**
- 2. Give one example of an unsustainable practice and one example of a sustainable practice.**
- 3. Why is balancing efficiency, growth, and sustainability important for the future?**

Answers. Efficiency, Growth, and Sustainability

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor of production?

- a) Land
- b) Capital
- c) Money in a bank account
- d) Entrepreneurship

✓ **Answer:** c) Money in a bank account

2. Efficiency in economics means:

- a) Using fewer resources to produce fewer goods
- b) Producing the maximum output with minimum input
- c) Always protecting the environment
- d) Producing only luxury goods

✓ **Answer:** b) Producing the maximum output with minimum input

3. Allocative efficiency means:

- a) Producing goods that consumers demand
- b) Producing at the lowest cost
- c) Using renewable energy
- d) Distributing resources fairly

✓ **Answer:** a) Producing goods that consumers demand

4. Which challenge is caused by a mismatch between workers' skills and employers' needs?

- a) Scarcity of resources

- b) Labor market inefficiency
- c) Capital overproduction
- d) Entrepreneurial innovation

✓ **Answer:** b) Labor market inefficiency

5. A country building more hospitals instead of investing in renewable energy is an example of:

- a) Social equity
- b) Scarcity and opportunity cost
- c) Capital allocation efficiency
- d) Environmental degradation

✓ **Answer:** b) Scarcity and opportunity cost

6. Which of the following is a risk of focusing only on growth?

- a) Higher wages for all workers
- b) Overuse of resources and inequality
- c) Efficient allocation of labor
- d) Increased investment in training

✓ **Answer:** b) Overuse of resources and inequality

7. Which example shows environmental degradation?

- a) A country invests in solar farms
- b) A factory dumps toxic waste into rivers
- c) A village installs wind turbines
- d) A company trains workers in new technology

✓ **Answer:** b) A factory dumps toxic waste into rivers

8. Which term refers to fairness in the distribution of resources and wealth?

- a) Productive efficiency
- b) Social equity
- c) Capital allocation
- d) Entrepreneurship

✓ **Answer:** b) Social equity

9. Which of the following best describes sustainable development?

- a) Stopping economic growth to protect the environment
- b) Combining growth, fairness, and environmental care
- c) Producing more with fewer workers
- d) Limiting trade to protect local industries

☒ **Answer:** b) Combining growth, fairness, and environmental care

10. Example of unsustainable growth is:

- a) Overfishing oceans for short-term profit
- b) Providing coding training for unemployed youth
- c) Using recycled materials in factories
- d) Switching to renewable energy

☒ **Answer:** a) Overfishing oceans for short-term profit

11. Which strategy improves efficiency AND sustainability?

- a) Replacing coal power plants with solar energy
- b) Cutting forests for timber exports
- c) Hiring workers without training
- d) Producing luxury cars when people want public transit

☒ **Answer:** a) Replacing coal power plants with solar energy

12. Global cooperation is important because:

- a) Each country can grow faster without trade
- b) Problems like climate change are international
- c) It reduces the need for efficiency
- d) It eliminates scarcity of resources

☒ **Answer:** b) Problems like climate change are international

Part B: True/False

1. Productive efficiency means producing goods at the lowest possible cost.

✓ True

2. Economic growth is always sustainable in the long run.

✓ False

3. Overusing resources today can harm future generations.

✓ True

4. Social equity ensures that only entrepreneurs benefit from growth.

✓ False

5. Renewable energy is an example of sustainable development.

✓ True

Part C: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the difference between economic growth and sustainable development.

✓ **Answer:** Economic growth means producing more goods and services, which increases jobs and income. Sustainable development means growing the economy while also protecting the environment and ensuring fairness.

2. Give one example of an unsustainable practice and one example of a sustainable practice.

✓ **Answer:** Unsustainable: Cutting down rainforests for farmland.
Sustainable: Using wind turbines to generate electricity.

3. Why is balancing efficiency, growth, and sustainability important for the future?

✓ **Answer:** Because focusing only on growth can damage the environment and create inequality, while focusing only on sustainability can slow development. Balancing all three ensures long-term prosperity, fairness, and environmental health.