

3. There is a fourth type of economic system: a traditional economy. A traditional economy is based on traditions and customs. In a traditional economy, economic activity tends to center on family, tribe or some other type of social group. Historical precedent and a society's environment determine the means by which resources are collected, produced and distributed. For example, some traditional economies focus on farming. Others are built around hunting and gathering. These highly specific methods of production result in very little choice and competition. Societal roles are often clearly defined and participants tend to understand the system very well. Due to the historical nature and rigid structure of most traditional economies, change and innovation is rare. Furthermore, social mobility is limited as birth typically determines one's role in society. Though traditional economies may never produce advanced technology or compete with world powers, there are plenty of examples of sophisticated, sustainable systems that have stood the test of time.

According to the passage, what determines how resources are collected, produced and distributed in a traditional economy?

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| A. birth and societal role | B. choice and competition |
| C. technology and innovation | D. historical precedent and environment |

4. In a market economy, market forces called supply and demand determine price and rate of production. Supply is the amount of available goods and services. Demand is the desire of customers to purchase a given good or service. If demand is low and supply is high, prices decrease. If supply is low and demand is high, prices rise. When demand surpasses supply, it is in the best interest of a business to increase production to meet the demand for their product. Conversely, as demand decreases, businesses will likely decrease their rate of production. In theory, there is an equilibrium price for any good or service. The equilibrium price is the price at which a business sells every unit of a product they create and every consumer who wants that product can get it. In other words, equilibrium is achieved when supply matches demand perfectly.

Nikola's t-shirt business produced 100 shirts. In less than one day, all 100 shirts sold out. Fifty additional orders were placed, but could not be fulfilled since he had run out of shirts. Which of the following is true?

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| A. There was more supply than demand. | B. There was more demand than supply. |
| C. Supply and demand were about equal. | D. The rate of production exceeded demand. |

5. A key principle of a market economy is personal freedom. In theory, individuals are free to work as hard as they please to earn as much money as they can. Once earned, that money is theirs to save, invest or spend. In this system, there is incentive and opportunity to accrue wealth. At the same time, financial security is not guaranteed. Unwise spending or a lack of government safeguards may set one person on the path to poverty. Meanwhile, an inheritance or successful business venture may set another person on the path to affluence. With extreme highs and lows, inequality is as much a trait of a market economy as personal freedom is. In contrast, in a purely command economy, money is distributed evenly. Because of this, there is no incentive to accrue wealth. However, there is also, in theory, no opportunity to fall into poverty.

With which of these statements would an **opponent** of command economies most likely agree?

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| A. With no incentive to earn more money, people won't work hard. | B. Stability should come first and foremost in any economic system. |
| C. We must ensure that all citizens receive equal outcomes at all costs. | D. Unwise spending should not be a possibility in an economic system. |

6. A command economy is also known as a planned economy. Since the government has complete control over economic activity, activity can be planned to achieve specific goals. In theory, these goals should include fairness and stability. With carefully planned distribution of wealth and an absence of supply and demand, a command economy should be highly predictable. Individuals should have equal outcomes and a level of financial stability that matches the overall stability of the economic system. In reality, centralized economic control places power in the hands of a small group of people. In communist Russia and China in the 20th century, this outsize power resulted in totalitarian rule, inequality and instability. Today, we see the same issues in North Korea, one of the only active command economies in the world.

Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the relationship between a command economy in theory and command economies in practice throughout history?

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| A. In theory, a command economy is not subject to market forces. In practice, command economies have been affected by supply and demand. | B. In theory, a command economy promotes instability. In practice, command economies have been insulated from instability. |
| C. In theory, a command economy promotes fairness. In practice, command economies have resulted in unchecked power. | D. In theory and in practice, command economies achieve equal outcomes. |