

# Academic Decathlon Economics Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is an example of a non-monetary asset?**
  - A. A checking account**
  - B. A stock option**
  - C. A piece of real estate**
  - D. A government bond**
- 2. Which of the following does not contribute to cyclical unemployment?**
  - A. Technological advancements**
  - B. Economic recessions**
  - C. Demand fluctuations in the market**
  - D. Seasonal labor needs**
- 3. Final goods can be defined as:**
  - A. Goods used in production**
  - B. Goods purchased by their ultimate user**
  - C. Goods that will be resold**
  - D. Goods that require further processing**
- 4. Microeconomics primarily studies:**
  - A. The overall economy of a country**
  - B. The behavior of individual consumers and firms**
  - C. The international trade between nations**
  - D. The history and evolution of economic thought**
- 5. According to microeconomics, what is analyzed to understand consumer behavior?**
  - A. The overall national income trends**
  - B. The interaction of supply and demand**
  - C. The distribution of wealth in society**
  - D. The level of government spending**
- 6. Which of the following defines variable costs?**
  - A. A cost that does not change with the level of production**
  - B. A cost that depends on the quantity produced**
  - C. The cost associated with fixed resources only**
  - D. The total of fixed and marginal costs**



- 7. Which of the following are long-lived goods used to produce other goods and services?**
- A. Final Goods**
  - B. Intermediate Goods**
  - C. Capital Goods**
  - D. Investment Goods**
- 8. Which factor is likely to reduce aggregate demand?**
- A. An increase in consumer wealth**
  - B. A decrease in interest rates**
  - C. A rise in taxes**
  - D. An increase in government spending**
- 9. What purpose does the unit of account serve in economics?**
- A. To provide a standardized measure to value goods and services**
  - B. To regulate the amount of money in circulation**
  - C. To ensure that all debts are paid in full**
  - D. To facilitate international trade agreements**
- 10. What is marginal cost?**
- A. The total cost of producing a good**
  - B. The average cost per unit produced**
  - C. The additional cost of producing one more unit**
  - D. The fixed cost per unit**

## **Answers**

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1. C
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is an example of a non-monetary asset?

- A. A checking account
- B. A stock option
- C. A piece of real estate**
- D. A government bond

A piece of real estate is an example of a non-monetary asset because it represents a tangible asset that has value but does not have a direct monetary claim or a specific monetary value inherent to it like cash or a financial security. Real estate can appreciate in value over time, and while it can be sold for money, it itself is not a form of currency or a financial instrument. Instead, it provides intrinsic value through its use, potential revenue generation (if rented out), and market appreciation. In contrast, a checking account, stock option, and government bond are all forms of monetary assets. A checking account provides liquidity and direct access to cash, stock options are financial contracts that convey the right to buy stock at a specific price, and government bonds represent a loan to the government with specific cash flow returns over time. These assets are characterized by a direct monetary component or claim, which distinguishes them from a non-monetary asset like real estate.

## 2. Which of the following does not contribute to cyclical unemployment?

- A. Technological advancements
- B. Economic recessions
- C. Demand fluctuations in the market
- D. Seasonal labor needs**

Cyclical unemployment refers to the type of unemployment that results from economic downturns or recessions, where there is a decline in demand for goods and services leading to a reduction in production and subsequent layoffs. Therefore, factors directly linked to the economic cycle, such as economic recessions and demand fluctuations in the market, directly contribute to cyclical unemployment since they influence the overall level of employment as businesses adjust to changing economic conditions. In contrast, seasonal labor needs are a distinct category that relates to fluctuations in employment based on the time of year or seasonal patterns, such as agricultural work or holiday retail hiring. This type of unemployment is termed seasonal unemployment and arises from predictable changes in demand for labor during different seasons rather than from the business cycle itself. Thus, it does not contribute to cyclical unemployment. Technological advancements similarly impact the job market but can lead to structural unemployment rather than cyclical unemployment, as they often change the nature of work or the skills needed, independent of economic cycles. Therefore, seasonal labor needs distinctly fall outside the cyclical category, correctly identifying it as the option that does not contribute to cyclical unemployment.

### 3. Final goods can be defined as:

- A. Goods used in production
- B. Goods purchased by their ultimate user**
- C. Goods that will be resold
- D. Goods that require further processing

Final goods are defined as products that have completed the production process and are ready for consumption or use by the end consumer. This means that they are purchased by their ultimate user, who does not intend to transform them further in any way. This distinction is crucial because it differentiates final goods from intermediate goods, which are used in the production of final products. For instance, flour used to make bread is an intermediate good, while bread itself is considered a final good because it can be consumed directly by individuals. Understanding this definition is important in economics, as it helps to clarify concepts related to gross domestic product (GDP) and economic output measurements. Only the value of final goods and services is counted when calculating GDP to avoid double counting the inputs used in their production.

### 4. Microeconomics primarily studies:

- A. The overall economy of a country
- B. The behavior of individual consumers and firms**
- C. The international trade between nations
- D. The history and evolution of economic thought

Microeconomics focuses specifically on the behavior and decision-making processes of individual consumers and firms. It analyzes how these entities interact in markets, how they allocate resources, and how prices are determined through supply and demand. This branch of economics examines factors such as consumer preferences, production costs, competition, and the various market structures that can exist, such as monopolies or perfect competition. Understanding microeconomic principles helps elucidate how individual choices impact the overall economy, but it does so by zooming in on specific markets and interactions rather than addressing the larger aggregates that macroeconomics does, such as national income or unemployment rates. This differentiated focus is what clearly positions microeconomics as a study of individual economic actors rather than broader economic trends or historical contexts.

**5. According to microeconomics, what is analyzed to understand consumer behavior?**

- A. The overall national income trends**
- B. The interaction of supply and demand**
- C. The distribution of wealth in society**
- D. The level of government spending**

In microeconomics, the interaction of supply and demand is fundamental to understanding consumer behavior. This interaction determines how consumers make choices based on their preferences and the prices of goods and services in the market. When consumers evaluate their options, they consider both the availability of products (supply) and their willingness to pay for them (demand). When demand increases for a product, buyers are typically willing to pay higher prices, while an increase in supply can lead to lower prices. Analyzing these dynamics provides insights into how consumers respond to changes in price, income, and other factors, ultimately shaping their purchasing decisions. Thus, by examining the interplay of supply and demand, microeconomics allows us to understand the underlying motivations and behaviors of consumers in the marketplace.

**6. Which of the following defines variable costs?**

- A. A cost that does not change with the level of production**
- B. A cost that depends on the quantity produced**
- C. The cost associated with fixed resources only**
- D. The total of fixed and marginal costs**

Variable costs are defined as costs that depend on the quantity produced. This means that as production increases or decreases, the total variable costs will change accordingly. For instance, costs of raw materials, labor directly involved in production, and utilities that vary with production levels are all examples of variable costs. In contrast, fixed costs remain constant regardless of production levels; they do not fluctuate based on how much is being produced. Additionally, the costs associated with fixed resources pertain specifically to fixed costs, not variable ones, which solidifies the definition of variable costs as being directly tied to output levels rather than being static. The total cost structure also comprises both fixed costs and variable costs, but variable costs specifically highlight that portion of total costs which alters with production quantities. Thus, the choice that defines variable costs accurately emphasizes their dependence on production levels.

**7. Which of the following are long-lived goods used to produce other goods and services?**

- A. Final Goods**
- B. Intermediate Goods**
- C. Capital Goods**
- D. Investment Goods**

The correct choice is capital goods, as they refer specifically to long-lived assets that are used in the production of other goods and services. Capital goods include machinery, tools, buildings, and equipment that businesses utilize to manufacture products or deliver services. These goods are essential for enhancing production efficiency and contribute to economic growth because they enable more effective resource utilization. In contrast, final goods are products that are ready for consumption and are not used to produce additional goods or services. Intermediate goods are products that are used to produce other goods but are typically not in their final form; they will undergo further processing before becoming part of a final product. Investment goods, while similar to capital goods, often refer to the broader category of purchases made by businesses to increase their capacity and operational efficiency, which may not exclusively denote those goods that have a long life for production purposes. Therefore, capital goods are the most precise classification for long-lived items intended for production use.

**8. Which factor is likely to reduce aggregate demand?**

- A. An increase in consumer wealth**
- B. A decrease in interest rates**
- C. A rise in taxes**
- D. An increase in government spending**

The factor that is likely to reduce aggregate demand is a rise in taxes. When taxes increase, consumers have less disposable income available to spend, which can lead to a decrease in consumer spending. As aggregate demand is primarily influenced by consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports, a reduction in consumer spending due to higher taxes would shift the aggregate demand curve to the left. This reduction in aggregate demand can also have a cascading effect on the economy, as lower consumer spending may lead to decreased business revenues and, consequently, lower levels of investment by businesses. Overall, the relationship between taxation and aggregate demand is significant, as it directly influences the purchasing power of consumers and their willingness to spend, ultimately affecting the overall economic activity.



## 9. What purpose does the unit of account serve in economics?

- A. To provide a standardized measure to value goods and services**
- B. To regulate the amount of money in circulation**
- C. To ensure that all debts are paid in full**
- D. To facilitate international trade agreements**

The unit of account serves a crucial role in economics by providing a standardized measure to value goods and services. This function allows for the comparison of various products and services, enabling consumers to make informed decisions based on price. When prices are expressed in a consistent unit, it simplifies the process of accounting and financial reporting, as well as making it easier to understand the value of things relative to one another. Having a common unit of account helps prevent confusion that could arise if every good or service had its own unique valuation system. It establishes a common language for pricing, which facilitates transactions and economic calculation. Businesses and consumers can assess costs, profits, and budgeting more effectively, contributing to overall economic efficiency. While other choices touch on important economic functions, they do not directly relate to the role of a unit of account in providing a measuring standard for value. For example, regulating the money supply or facilitating international trade are significant but separate functions within the broader financial system.

## 10. What is marginal cost?

- A. The total cost of producing a good**
- B. The average cost per unit produced**
- C. The additional cost of producing one more unit**
- D. The fixed cost per unit**

Marginal cost refers specifically to the increase in total cost that arises when one additional unit of a good or service is produced. This concept is crucial for understanding production decisions, as it helps businesses determine the most efficient level of output. For example, if producing five units costs \$100 and producing six units costs \$120, the marginal cost of producing the sixth unit is  $\$120 - \$100 = \$20$ . Understanding marginal cost allows companies to make informed choices about pricing and production: they will typically continue to produce additional units as long as the selling price is higher than the marginal cost. This relationship is vital in maximizing profit since it ensures that resources are allocated efficiently. In contrast, total cost measures overall expenses, average cost reflects the per-unit cost, and fixed cost pertains to unchanged expenses regardless of production level, none of which capture the incremental decision-making factors that marginal cost does.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://academicdecathlonecon.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**