44. The labor market for teachers in a small, isolated community that has one school district would be best described as a(n):   
A. Natural monopoly  
B. Bilateral monopoly  
C. Monopsony  
D. Oligopsony

45. For a monopsonist in the labor market, the marginal resource cost of labor is:   
A. Higher than the wage rate or price of labor  
B. Less than the wage rate or price of labor  
C. Equal to the wage rate or price of labor  
D. Inversely related to the wage rate or price of labor

46. Professional sports leagues, like the NFL and the NBA, are good examples of monopsony because:   
A. They are dominant providers of sports entertainment  
B. They are the only employers of professional athletes in their respective sports  
C. They are large corporations owned be small groups  
D. They operate large facilities and stadiums



 47. A firm faces the labor productivity and cost schedule in the table above. What is the marginal resource cost of the seventh worker?   
A. $11  
B. $13  
C. $15  
D. $17

48. A firm faces the labor productivity and cost schedule in the table above. How many workers will this profit-maximizing firm employ?   
A. 6  
B. 7  
C. 8  
D. 9

49. A firm faces the labor productivity and cost schedule in the table above. The wage rate schedule suggests that the firm:   
A. Is purely competitive in the labor market  
B. Is purely competitive in the product market  
C. Has some monopoly power in the product market  
D. Is not purely competitive in the labor market



 50. The profit-maximizing level of employment by the monopsonist in the labor market shown above will be:   
A. *A*  
B. *B*  
C. *C*  
D. *D*



 51. Refer to the above graph. Under purely competitive conditions in this labor market, the equilibrium wage rate will be:   
A. *W*1 and *Q*1 workers will be hired  
B. *W*2 and *Q*2 workers will be hired  
C. *W*2 and *Q*1 workers will be hired  
D. *W*3 and *Q*1 workers will be hired

52. Refer to the above graph. Under a monopsony in this labor market, the equilibrium wage rate will be:   
A. *W*1 and *Q*1 workers will be hired  
B. *W*2 and *Q*2 workers will be hired  
C. *W*2 and *Q*1 workers will be hired  
D. *W*3 and *Q*1 workers will be hired

53. Refer to the above graph. Comparing a monopsony against a purely competitive labor market, the difference in the equilibrium wage rate will be:   
A. *W*0 - *W*1  
B. *W*1 - *W*2  
C. *W*2 - *W*3  
D. *W*1 - *W*3

 54. Compared to a purely competitive firm, a monopsonist will pay:   
A. A higher wage rate to its workers  
B. Lower wages but hire more workers than the purely competitive firm  
C. Lower wage rates and hire fewer workers than the purely competitive firm  
D. Lower wages while hiring the same quantity of workers as the purely competitive firm

86. Exclusive unionism has the economic effect of:   
A. Strengthening the bargaining position of an industrial union  
B. Weakening the bargaining position of a craft union  
C. Decreasing the supply of labor  
D. Increasing the demand for labor

90. When the monopsony model is combined with the inclusive union model the result is a case of:   
A. Occupational licensing  
B. Noncompeting groups  
C. Bilateral monopoly  
D. Institutional immobilities



91. Refer to the above graph. A monopsonist will set the wage at:   
A. *Wc*  
B. *Wu*  
C. *Wm*  
D. Cannot be determined

 92. Refer to the above graph. An inclusive union or an industrial union will set the wage rate at:   
A. *Wc*  
B. *Wu*  
C. *Wm*  
D. Cannot be determined

93. Refer to the above graph. If a monopsonist bargains with an inclusive union, as shown, the wage rate will be:   
A. *Wc*  
B. *Wu*  
C. *Wm*  
D. Indeterminate in the graph

 94. A bilateral monopoly is a situation where a firm is:   
A. A monopoly in its product market and is a monopsony in its labor market  
B. The only employer of a resource and is acquiring that resource from a single supplier  
C. One of only two firms that produce a particular product  
D. The only buyer of a resource and also the only seller of a product