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## Chapter 1 Matching Vocabulary

- 1. A state of the economy in which production is in accordance with consumer preferences; in particular, every good or service is produced up to the point where the last unit provides a marginal benefit to society equal to the marginal cost of producing it.
- A. Macroeconomics

- 2. An economy in which the government decides how economic resources will be allocated.
- B. Economic Model
- 3. A simplified version of reality used to analyze real-world economic situations.
- C. Centrally Planned Economy
- 4. Something measurable that can have different values, such as the number of people employed in manufacturing.
- D. Opportunity Cost
- 5. The study of the choices people make to attain their goals, given their scarce resources.
- E. Normative Analysis

6. The fair distribution of economic benefits.

- F. Economics
- 7. The study of the economy as a whole, including topics such as inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.
- G. Positive analysis
- 8. Analysis that involves comparing marginal benefits and marginal costs.
- H. Market Economy
- 9. A group of buyers and sellers of a good or service and the institution or arrangement by which they come together to trade.
- I. Market
- 10. An economy in which the decisions of households and firms interacting in markets allocate economic resources.
- J. Economic Variable
- 11. The study of how households and firms make choices, how they interact in markets, and how the government attempts to influence their choices.
- K. Marginal Analysis
- 12. An economy in which most economic decisions result from the interaction of buyers and sellers in markets but in which the government plays a significant role in the allocation of resources.
- L. Mixed Economy

13. Analysis concerned with what ought to be.

- M. Equity
- 14. The high-valued alternative that must be given up to engage in an activity.
- N. Allocative Efficiency

15. Analysis concerned with what is.	O. Microeconomics