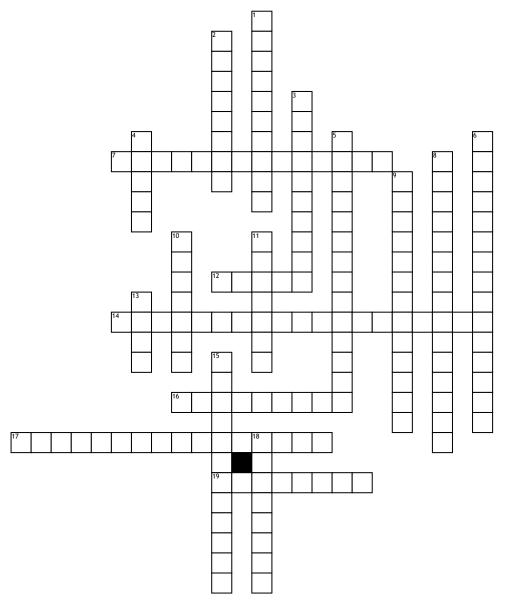
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Chapter 1 vocabulary



Across

- 7. The branch of economic theory dealing with the economy as a whole and decision making by large units such as governments
- **12.** Tangible objects that can satisfy people's wants or needs
- **14.** Resources of land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship used to produce goods and services
- **16.** The study of how individuals and societies make choices about ways to use scarce resources to fulfill their wants
- **17.** Ability of risktaking individuals to develop new products and start new businesses in order to make profits
- **19.** Sacrificing one God or service to purchase or produce another

<u>Down</u>

- 1. Advance in knowledge leading to new and improved goods and services and better ways of producing them
- **2.** Actions that can satisfy people's wants or needs
- **3.** An assumption involving 2 or more variables that must be tested for validity
- **4.** Human effort directed toward producing goods and serices
- **5.** The branch of economic theory that deals with behavior and decision making small units such as individuals and firms
- **6.** graph showing the maximum goods/services that can be produced from an amount of resources in a period of time
- **8.** Value of the next best alternative given up for the alternative that was chosen

- **9.** A theory or simplified representation that helps explain and predict economic behavior in the real world
- 10. Previously manufactured goods used to make other goods and services
- 11. The production and distribution of goods and services in a society
- 13. Natural resources and surface land and water
- **15.** The amount of output (goods and services) that results from a given level of inputs (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship)
- **18.** Condition of not being able to have all of the goods and services one wants, because wants exceed what can be made from all available resources at any given time