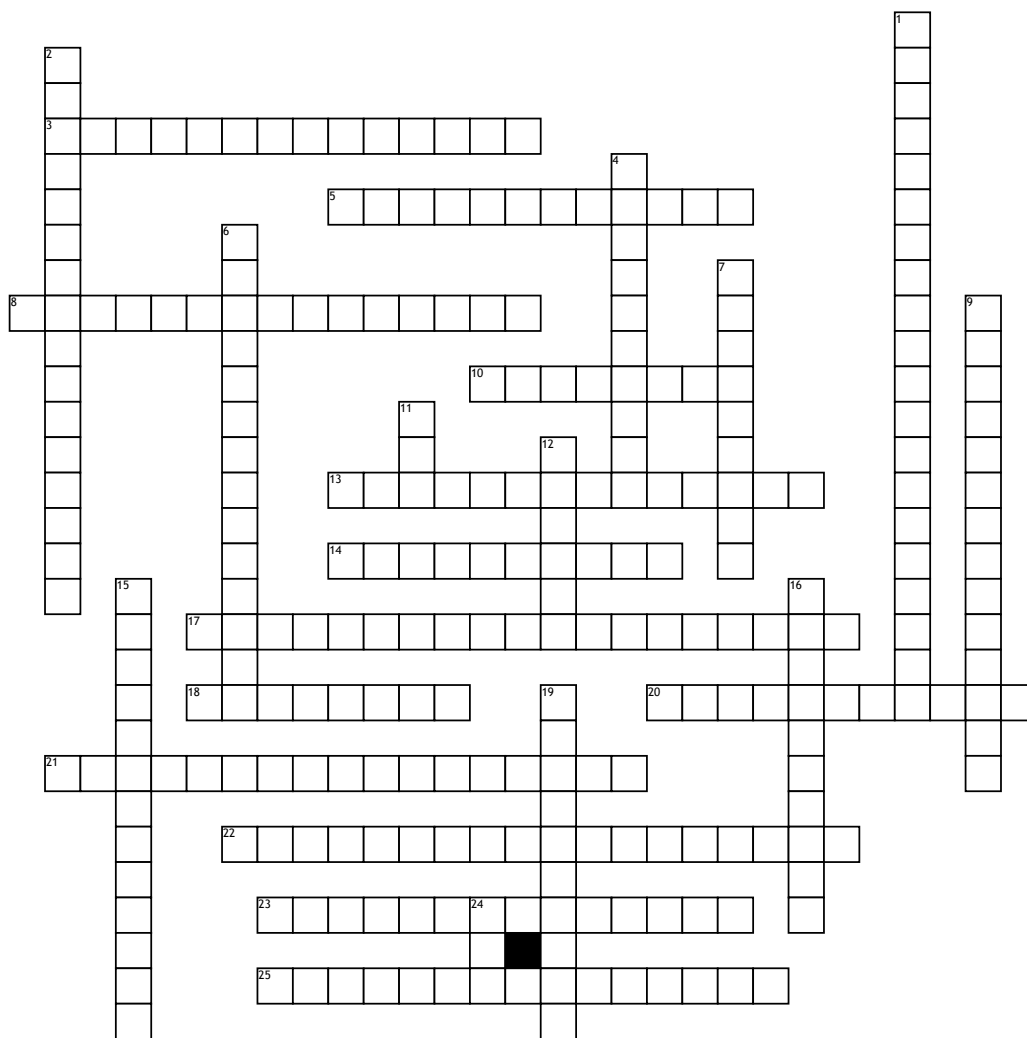


Name: _____

Date: _____

Crossword- GDP, Inflation, unemployment



Across

3. The study of how households and firms make choices, how they interact in markets, and how the government attempts to influence their choices.
5. The proportion of a loan that is charged as interest to the borrower typically expressed as an annual percentage of the loan and understanding.
8. The financial ability to buy products and services.
10. People who are unemployed because their jobs depend on the season.
13. Inflation that is out of control.
14. In the government statistics, someone who is not currently at work but who is available for work and who has actively looked for work during the previous month.
17. The stated interest rate on a loan
18. People who lose their jobs during periods of economic decline.
20. Spending by households on goods and services.
21. The inflation of a nation increases gradually but continually over time.

22. People who are available for work but have not looked for a job during the previous four weeks because they believe no jobs are available for them.

23. The study of the economy as a whole, including topics such as inflation, unemployment, and economic growth.

25. Is a macro economic theory used to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between rising wages and rising prices or inflation.

Down

1. Short-term unemployment that arises from the process of matching workers with jobs.

2. The theory that inflation occurs when demand for goods and services exceeds existing supplies.

4. People who are changing jobs or are seeking their 1st jobs.

6. Is inflation caused by an increase in prices of inputs like labor raw materials.

7. A sustained drop in the price level.

9. The theory that too much money in the economy causes inflation.

11. The market value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a period of time, typically one year.

12. Money received especially on a regular basis for work or through investment.

15. Alternating periods of economic expansion and economic recession.

16. People who lose their jobs because technological advances reduced the demand for people with their skills.

19. Measurement the shows how the average price of a standard group of goods changes over time.

24. Consumer price index computed each month by the Bureau of labor statistics it is determined by measuring the price of the standard group of goods man to represent the market basket of a typical consumer helps calculate the average inflation rate for in the country.

Word Bank

Consumption	Demand pull theory	Cost push theory	Seasonal	Micro economics
Hyperinflation	Nominal interest rate	Unemployed	GDP	Price index
Creeping inflation	Wage price spiral	Macro economics	Structural	Income
Frictional	Interest rate	Friction unemployment	Deflation	Quantity theory
Cyclical	Purchasing power	Discouraged workers	Business cycle	CPI