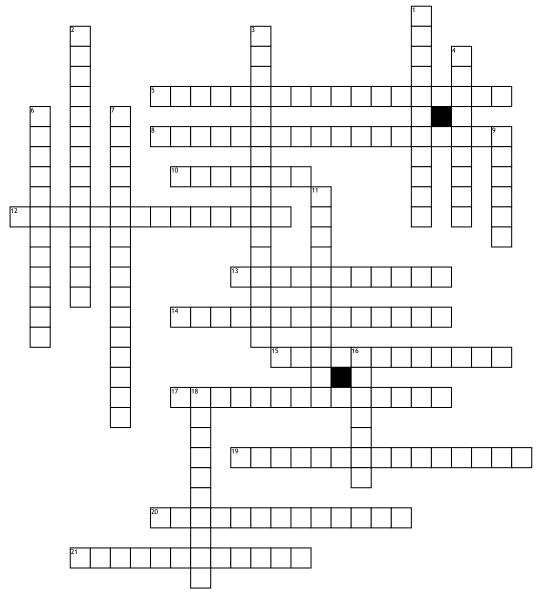
Name:	Date:
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Summative assessment



Across

- 5. When a goods prices goes up and consumers buy something as a substitute.
- 8. a measure of how consumers react to a change in price
- 10. Opposite
- **12.** All things held constant
- **13.** are two goods that are bought together What will happen to demand for one if demand for the oth
- **14.** When information is in a table
- **15.** Demand for a given product and who wants to purchase i t
- 17. If the percent of change in quantity demanded is exactly the same as the percent of change in price, economist call this

- **19.** If consumers do not change even with a price change
- **20.** If consumers change their buying patterns when there is a change in price its
- **21.** goods consumers demand less of when their income increases. (Substitute goods)

Down

- 1. Consumers will buy more of a product when the prices decreases (vice-versa)
- 2. is a list of quantities supplied at each different price when all other influences on selling plans remain the same
- **3.** A place where demand and supply come together is called the
- **4.** if consumer behavior is relatively unchanged because of price change.

- **6.** happens when prices change and consumers feel like they have less (or more) money.
- 7. is the amount of a good, service or resource that the people are willing and able to sell at a specific price
- **9.** The desire to own something and the ability to pay for it
- 11. a graph of the relationship between the quantity supplied and the price of the good when all other influences on selling plans remain the same.
- **16.** if a change in price causes consumers to change their spending behavior
- **18.** goods consumers demand more of when their income increases. (What you normally buy)