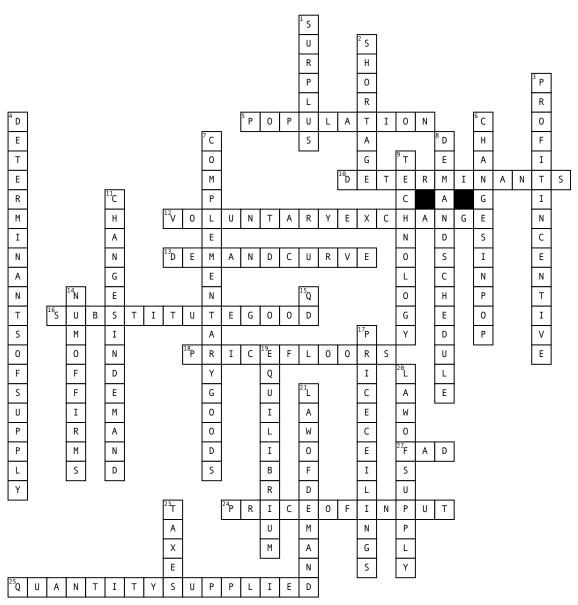
## Supply and Demand



## <u>Across</u>

 $\boldsymbol{5}.$  as the amount of people in one place increases the demand increases, and vice versa

**10.** what equals a shift

 ${\bf 12.}$  market relies on interactions between buyers and sellers

 $\ensuremath{\textbf{13.}}$  shows relationships between price and quantity demand

16. similar product of more or less price

 ${\bf 18.}$  legal minimum price below which a good or service may not be sold

 ${\bf 22.}$  the effect it has on demand is it refers on what people like and don't like. changes when item is more or less popular

**24.** a producer can supply more at a lower production cost. raw materials and wages are examples.

**25.** the amount of goods that a producer is willing and able to supply at a specific price

## Down

 $\ensuremath{\textbf{2}}$  . quantity demand is greater than the quantity supply

 ${\bf 3.}$  people wanting to make money; incentive of living in a market economy

 price of imput, number of firms in industry, taxes and technology are called this

 ${\bf 6.}$  population increases demand increases, and vice versa. population and demand are directly related

 ${\bf 7.}$  two goods that people buy one of and feel obligated to buy the other

8. chart shown in the law of demand

**9.** improvement or use of science to make new methods to help something old work faster and or better

**14.** more firms in a industry, more quantities supplied at every price.

 ${\bf 15.}$  how much will someone buy at a specific price.

 ${\bf 17.}$  legal maximum price that may be charged for a particular good or service

 ${\bf 19.}$  when the price, supply and demand all meet at one point of the graph

 ${\bf 20.}$  economic rule stating that price and quantity supplied more in the same direction

 ${\bf 21.}$  if a price increases, then Qd decreases and vice versa.

**23.** higher or more taxes on supplies that is need to produce a product mean it is not able to supply because of cost production.