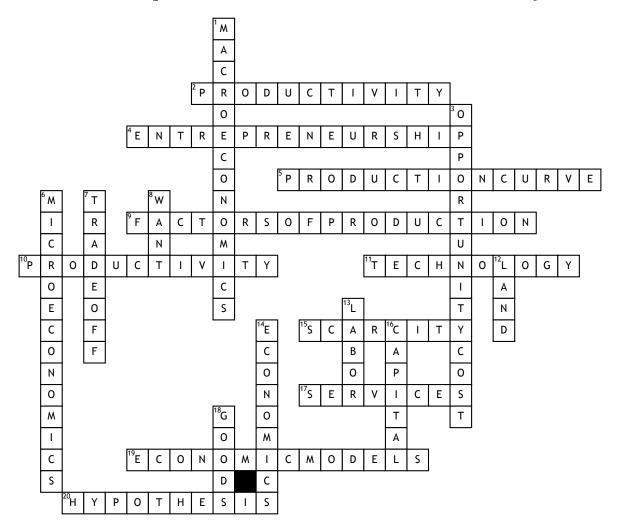
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Chapter 1 Vocabulary



Across

- **2.** The ability to produce greater quantities of goods and services in better and faster ways
- **4.** When someone starts a new businesses or improves an old one
- **5.** Max combos of goods and services that can be produced fro, a fixed amount of resources in a given period of time
- **9.** Resources required to produce the things we would like to have; land, capital, labor, and entrepreneurs
- **10.** A measure of the amount of output produced by a given amount of inputs in a specific period of time
- **11.** The use of science to create new products or make old ones better

- **15.** The condition that results from society not having enough resources to produce all the things people would like to have
- 17. Activities done for others for a fee
- **19.** The theories that economists use in their work
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \bf 20. \ Educated \ guess \ or \ prediction \\ \bf Down \\ \hline \end{tabular}$
- 1. Branch of economic theory dealing with the economy as a whole and decision making by large units such as governments
- **3.** Value of the next bug alternative that had to be given up to do the action that was chosen
- **6.** Branch of economic theory that deals with behavior and decision making by small units

- 7. Echanging one thing for another
- **8.** A way of expressing a need -i.e, Need: Food; Want: Pizza
- **12.** "gifts of nature"; natural resources not created by humans -i.e, deserts, fertile fields, forests, mineral deposits, livestock, sunshine
- **13.** People with all their efforts, abilities, and skills
- **14.** The study of how people try to satisfy what appears to be seemingly unlimited and competing wants through the careful use of relatively scarce resources
- **16.** Manufactured goods used to make other goods and services
- **18.** Tangible items that people buy, shampoo, ect