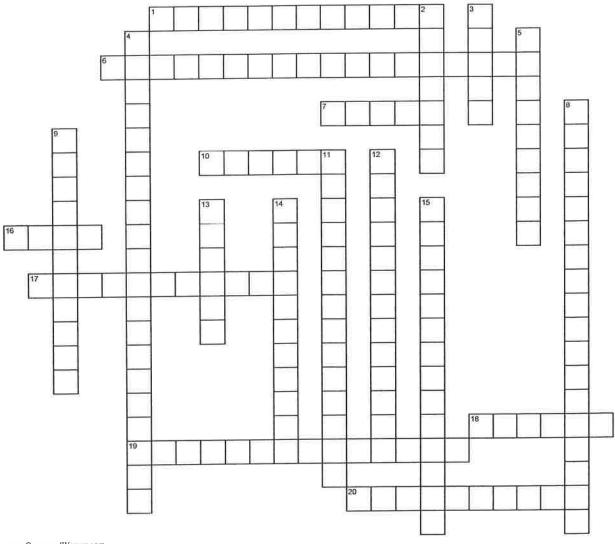
Chapter 4 Demand



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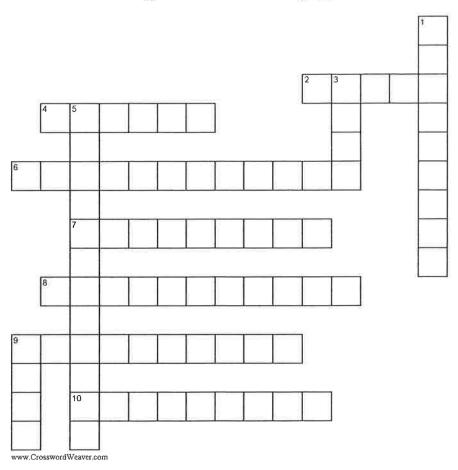
ACROSS

- 1 the amount a company receives for selling its goods
- 6 demand was raised at every age this group reached
- 7 if the price of a good goes down, the demand curve shits in this direction
- 10 when a consumer is willing and able to buy a good or service, he or she creates this
- 16 if the price of a good goes up, the demand curve shits in this direction
- 17 a shift in this means a change of demand at every price
- 18 the US economy is based on this type of system
- 19 a good is this when the percentage change in demand is 11 this table lists the quantity of a good that a person will buy exactly the same as the percentage change in price
- 20 if this rises in a country, the demand for housing will also 12 your demand for these rise when your income goes down rise

DOWN

- 2 this describes a good with an elasticty greater than one.
- 3 the interaction of supply and demand determines the quantity produced and this
- 4 this shows the quantity of products demanded by all consumers in a market
- 5 if a product is this, a change in price will not have a significant change in demand
- 8 this determines how a change in price will affect total revenue for a company
- 9 when a good's price is lower, people will buy more of it
- at different prices
- 13 this type of product may not be bought if prices rise
- 14 this type of good would likely be purchased if the price doubled (not inelastic or medicine)
- 15 this assumption takes only price into account when looking at a demand schedule

Chapter 5 Supply



ACROSS

- 2 when this goes up, a seller produces more of the good
- 4 restrictions on these can cause prices to rise
- 6 these cost change with each unit produced
- 7 if a good is this, suppliers will not change the quantity supplied even if the price doubles
- 8 if the price increases, the seller will want to supply more of the product
- 9 email and robots are examples of how this can lower the costs of production
- 10 government influences supply by granting industries and companies these

DOWN

- 1 food crops tend to be this type of supply
- 3 this is an example of a fixed cost
- 5 at the most profitable level of production, this is equal to the market price
- 9 this factor has the greatest influence on elasticity and inelasticty of supply