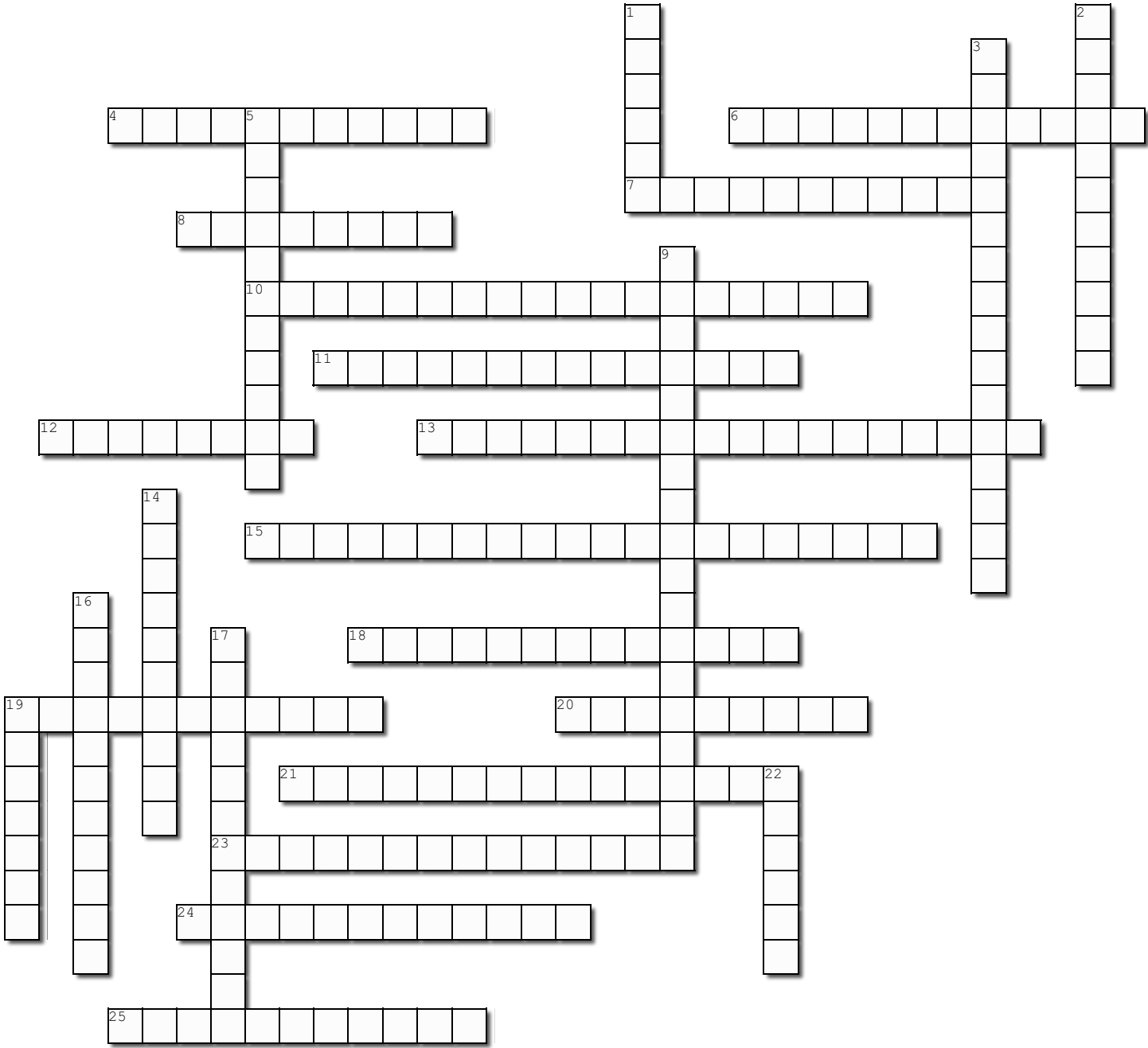


# Unit 2: Microeconomics



## Across

4. The price where quantity demanded equals quantity supplied. Ideal price for the market because everything made is sold
6. Model which shows how resources/goods and services flow between households and businesses
7. Slopes downward going from left to right
8. When there is more demand than supply. This is caused by the price being too low
10. A business with one owner. Advantages: make all decisions and make all the profit. Disadvantages: unlimited liability
11. This is shown a shift in the supply curve
12. One business selling a product. They have no competition. They have total control over price
13. All the responsibility falls on business owner
15. Refers to the number of owners a business has
18. Market where goods and services are sold by businesses to individuals. Consumers spend money and businesses make revenue here
19. Slopes upward going from left to right
20. Few businesses selling a product. They have little competition. Many barriers to market entry
21. A good that can be used in place of another good
23. The unit of study that focuses on the interactions of businesses and individuals
24. When the gov't sets a maximum price that can be charged
25. A business with two or more owners. Advantages: specialization. Disadvantages: split profit and split unlimited liability

## Down

1. The quantities that people are willing and able to buy at various prices
2. The inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded. As prices goes up quantity demanded goes down and vice versa
3. Refers to the number of firms selling a product
5. The direct relationship between price and quantity supplied. As prices goes up, the quantity supplied goes up and vice versa
9. A good that is typically bought together with another good
14. When the gov't sets a minimum price that can be charged
16. A business with many owners; you gain ownership by buying stock
17. Market where resources (land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship) are sold by individuals to businesses
19. When there is more supply than demand. This is caused by the price being too high
22. The quantities that producers are willing and able to produce or sell at various prices