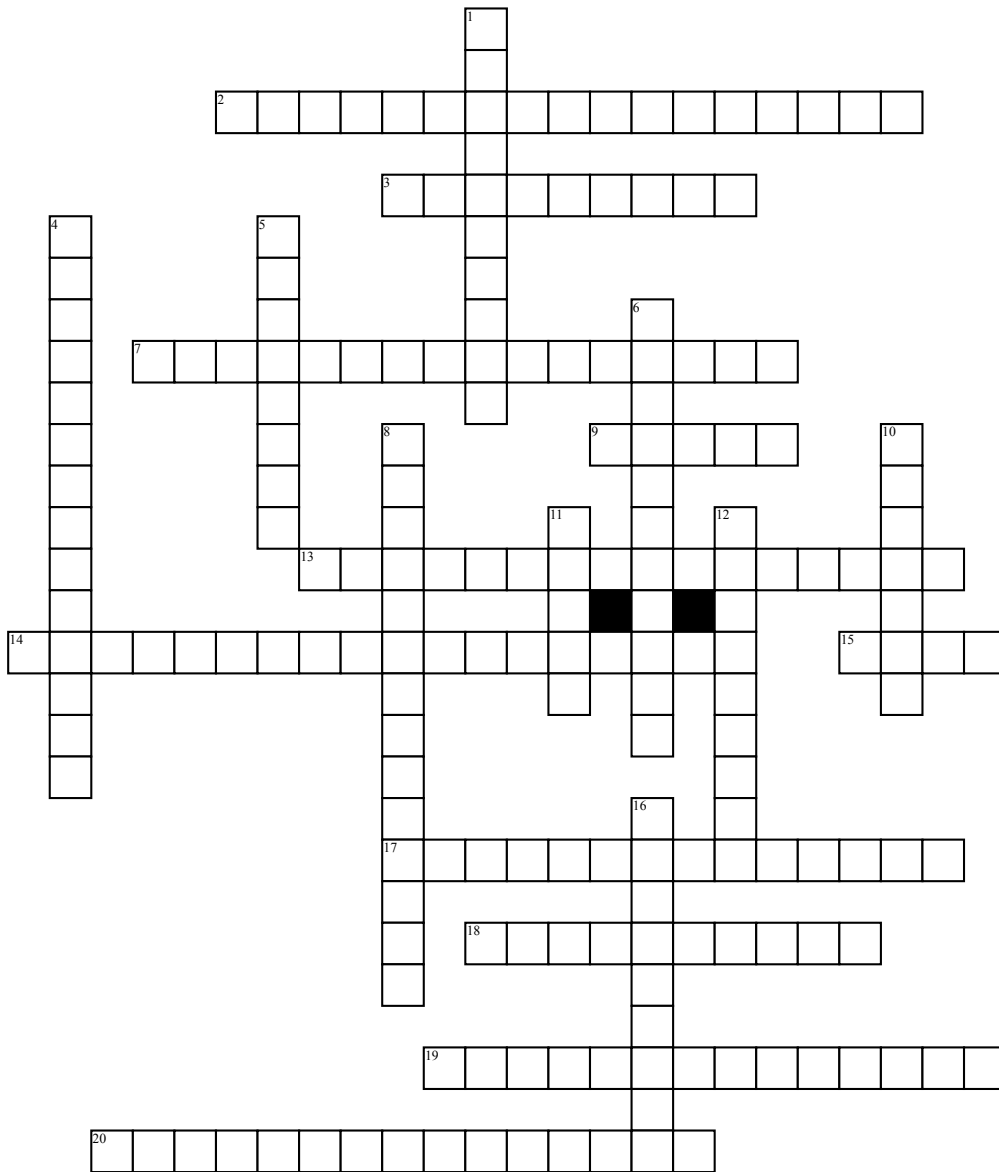


# Chapter 1 & 2



**Across**

- 2. an analysis to statements that are verifiable
- 3. the basic categories of inputs used to produce goods and services, often called factors of production, and divided into three categories
- 7. the creative ability of individuals to seek profits by taking risks and combining resources to produce innovative products
- 9. a simplified description of reality used to understand and predict the relationship between variables
- 13. an examination of effects of additions to or subtractions from a current event
- 14. an analysis based on value judgement

- 15. any natural resource provided by nature that is used to produce goods and services
- 17. branch of economics that studies decision making by a single individual, household, firm, industry, or level of government
- 18. the body of knowledge applied to how goods are produced
- 19. a phrase that means while certain variables change, "all things remain unchanged"
- 20. the best alternative sacrificed for a chosen alternative

**Down**

- 1. the accumulation of capital
- 4. the ability of an economy to produce greater levels of output

- 5. condition in which human wants are forever greater than the available supply of time, goods, and resources
- 6. to occur with the other, not necessarily cause it
- 8. branch of economics that studies decision making for the economy as a whole
- 10. human-made goods used to produce other goods and services
- 11. the mental and physical capacity of workers to produce goods and services
- 12. to produce or bring about the other, cause it
- 16. study of how society chooses to allocate its scarce resources to the production of goods and services in order to satisfy unlimited wants