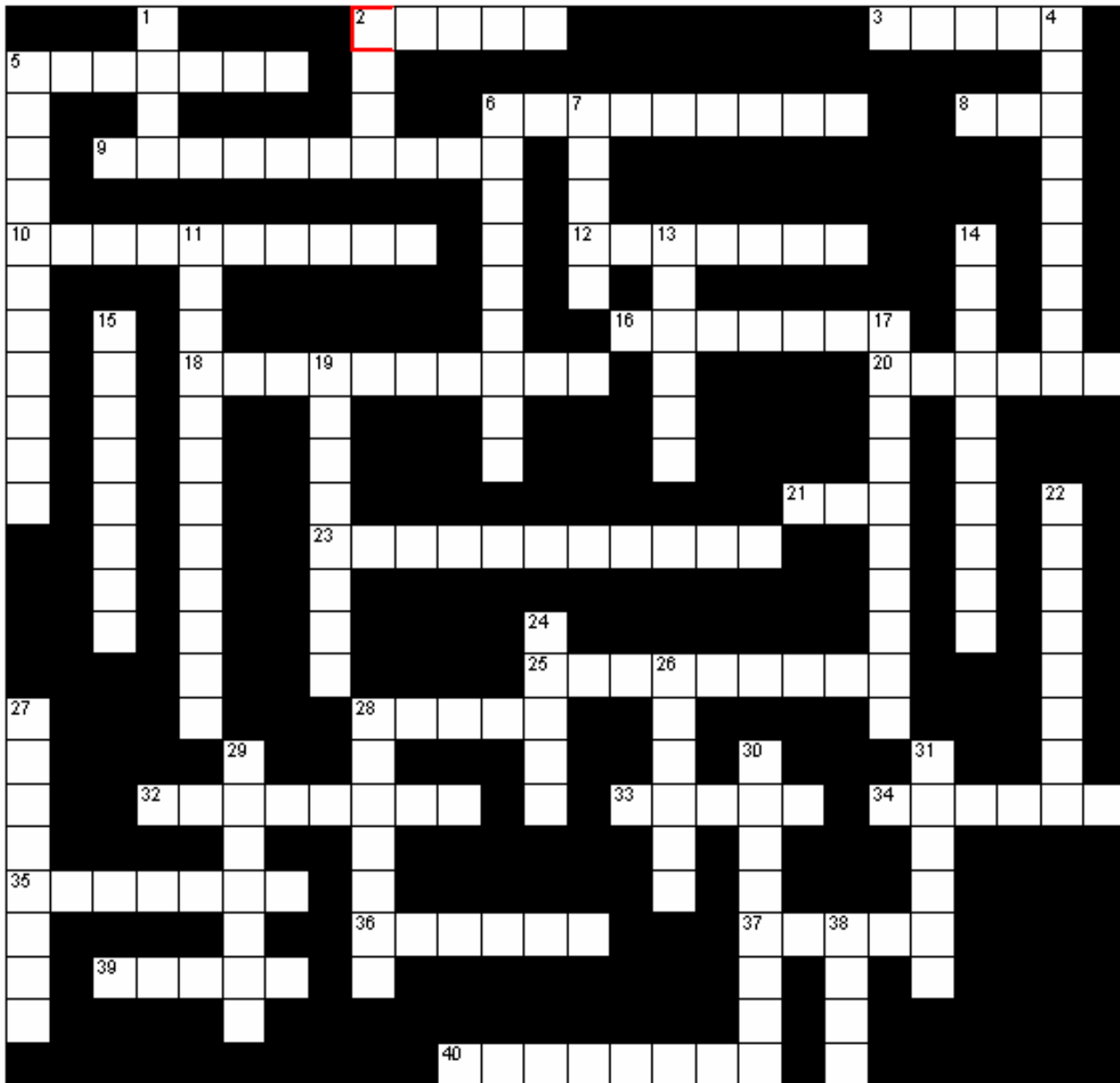


Supply

Chapter 5 in the Prentice Hall text



Across

- Plotting data points in a supply schedule creates a supply ____.
- A supply curve always ____ from left to right.
- A human-made resource that is used to produce other goods is called ____.
- If supply is not very responsive to changes in price, and elasticity is less than one, supply is considered _____.
- The greatest profit is produced at that level of output with the largest ____ between total revenue and total cost.
- Government _____ has the effect of raising cost and reducing supply.
- When each worker is adding more to production than the previous worker, the firm is experiencing _____ marginal returns.

12. The last name of our new boys soccer coach
16. The change in output from hiring one more worker is the marginal _____ of labor.
18. A measure of the way suppliers respond to a price change is _____ of supply.
20. A tax on the production or sale of a good is called an _____ tax.
21. In the long ____, firms are more flexible, so supply is more elastic.
23. When adding more workers increases total output, but at a decreasing rate, it is known as _____ marginal returns.
25. If total revenue is more than the _____ cost the firm should continue to produce, even if it is not making a profit.
28. In the _____ run, a firm cannot easily change its output level, so supply is inelastic.
32. Costs that rise or fall depending on the quantity produced are _____ costs.
33. A cost that does not change regardless of how much of a good is produced is a _____ cost.
34. A fall in the cost of an input will cause an increase in _____ at all price levels.
35. Last name of our new baseball coach
36. Last name of our new boys basketball coach, a K.O. graduate!
37. The price of a good multiplied by the number of units sold is _____ revenue.
39. A rise or fall in the _____ of pizza will cause the quantity supplied to change, but not the supply.
40. The basic goal of the firm is to _____ profits.

Down

1. If the seller expects the price of a good to _____ in the future, the seller will store the goods now in order to sell more in the future.
2. A rise in the _____ of an input will cause a fall in supply at all price levels because the good has become more expensive to produce.
4. If more _____ enter a market to produce a certain good, the market supply of the good will rise.
5. Farm subsidies are particularly controversial, especially when farmers are paid to take land out of _____ to keep prices high.
6. A higher price for the product increases the _____ of new firms to enter the market to earn a profit for themselves.
7. Profit is maximized at that level of output where marginal revenue is _____ to marginal cost.
11. _____ of lower prices in the future will increase supply now and increase supply later. [This, by the way, is how the 'futures market' works!]
13. According to the law of supply, the higher the price, the _____ the quantity produced.
14. Adding a second worker would allow each worker to _____ in one or two tasks.
15. Economists use the terms _____ supplied to describe how much of a good is offered for sale at a specific price.
17. Advances in _____ can lower production costs in many industries and therefore increase supply.
19. A supply _____ shows the relationship between price and quantity supplied for a specific good.
22. The additional cost of producing one more unit is the _____ cost.
24. Fixed cost plus variable cost equals _____ cost.
26. _____ prices draw new firms into a market and add to the quantity supplied of the good.
27. Last name of the new K.O. principal
28. A government payment that supports a business or market is a _____.
29. The change in output from hiring one more worker is the marginal _____ of labor.

30. When adding another worker actually decreases total output the firm is experiencing _____ marginal returns.
31. A fall in the cost of an input will cause an increase in _____ at all price levels.
38. The key factor in supply elasticity is _____.