1.                is when a monopolist divides consumers into groups and charges

       different prices for the same good.

2.    A market with many firms producing the same good is in          .

3.    Economists define           as a market structure with a few large firms,

       each of which has some market power.

4.               are products that are identical no matter who produces them.

5.    A(n)          grants the right to sell an invention without competition.

6.    A(n)          may exist in markets where it is most efficient for only one

       large firm to provide a product.

7.    Economists use the term          to describe agreements among firms to set

       prices and production levels.

9.    How does the buying and selling of stock fit the model for perfect

       competition?

10.   Compare and contrast the characteristics of natural monopolies

       and monopolies created by government.

11.   What four conditions are necessary for a market to be considered

       monopolistically competitive?

12.   How does the United States government intervene in the economy

       in regard to monopolies and competition?

13. What are the trade-offs between

       free enterprise and government intervention associated with the

       United States' antitrust policies?