

Lesson Quiz 6-2

Prices

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- A. economic model
- B. equilibrium price
- C. equilibrium quantity
- D. surplus
- E. shortage

1. _____ used to analyze behavior and predict outcomes
2. _____ the amount at which the demand for an item matches the supply of it
3. _____ the cost of an item when the amount purchased matches the amount produced
4. _____ when the quantity demanded of an item is greater than the quantity supplied at a given price
5. _____ when the quantity supplied of an item is greater than the quantity demanded at a given price

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of these **best** describes an economic process similar to “haggling”?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. choice | C. perceived value |
| B. fluctuation | D. compromise |
- _____ 7. Which of these tends to force the price of an item downward?
- A. a surplus of that item
 - B. a shortage of that item
 - C. attainment of an equilibrium price for that item
 - D. attainment of an equilibrium quantity of that item
- _____ 8. Which of these tends to force the price of an item upward?
- A. a surplus of that item
 - B. a shortage of that item
 - C. attainment of an equilibrium price for that item
 - D. attainment of an equilibrium quantity of that item
- _____ 9. Which of these describes the process of an item finding its economic equilibrium?
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. variation | C. fluctuation |
| B. direction | D. expectation |
- _____ 10. What are the causes of price changes most of the time?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. change in demand only | C. changes in supply and demand |
| B. changes in supply only | D. government policy |