## Vocabulary

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Study the vocabulary words and definitions below.

capital
capital goods
consumer an individual who buys and uses goods and services
consumer goods goods used for personal needs and
wants  Examples: clothing, food, appliances, automobiles
<b>demand</b> the amount of goods or services that consumers are willing and able to buy at a given price
<b>durable goods</b>
economic rent payment that people receive for the use of resources that they own or control
economics the study of people trying to satisfy their wants in a world of scarcity

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efficient getting the job done with the least amount of effort; producing the most with the least amount of resources
entrepreneur
entrepreneurship special talent some people have for searching out new business opportunities and developing new products and new ways of doing things
financial capital money used to buy factors of production Examples: tools, machinery, buildings
goods
<b>labor</b> human effort, both mental and physical, that goes into the making of goods and services
<b>land</b> the geographic territory and natural resources that go into the making of goods and services <i>Examples</i> : fields, forests, minerals, water
necessitygoods or services considered essential to a person's well-being; a need
<b>needs</b>

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**nondurable goods** ...... goods that are used up or quickly wear out after they are purchased Examples: gasoline, food, clothing **opportunity cost** ...... whatever is given up to get something in return **resources** ...... anything used to produce goods and services; also known as factors of production or productive resources Examples: land (minerals, timber, rivers); labor (blue collar, white collar); capital (machinery, buildings); and some economists consider entrepreneurship (special personal talent for finding and creating new business opportunities) a resource **scarcity** ...... limited resources for production in relation to wants for goods and services **services** ...... activities performed for others for money; things that people want done for them but are unwilling or unable to do for themselves *Examples*: teaching, selling **supply** ..... the amount of goods or services that consumers are willing and able to produce at a given price **trade-off** ...... giving up one thing to gain another when economic goals are in conflict or want to buy but that are not necessities