Section 3: Economic Terms

Slide 1:

- 1. Thinking in theories: Some questions have obvious answers, like what would happen if I dropped my pen? Some would say it would fall to the ground. You're right.
- 2. Some questions don't have obvious answers though such as
- 3. Why is the crime rate higher in some countries than in others?
- 4. What causes the stock market to rise and fall?
- 5. What causes some nations to be rich and others to be poor?
- 6. Theories: explanation of how something works, designed to answer a question for which there is no obvious answer

Slide 2:

1. Tangible: Able to be felt by touch

2. For example: A book

Slide 3:

1. Intangible: Not able to be felt by touch.

2. Example: Digital files are intangible

Slide 4:

- 1. Goods: Anything that satisfies a person's wants or brings satisfaction;
- 2. they are tangible products.

Slide 5:

Utility: The quality of bringing satisfaction or happiness

Slide 6:

Disutility: The quality of bringing dissatisfaction or unhappiness

Slide 7:

- 1. Services: Tasks that people pay others to perform for them
- 2. intangible products.

Slide 8:

- 1. Factors of Production (resources): What people use to produce goods and services.
- 2. Example: Corn is used to make cereal

Slide 9:

- 1. Renewable Resource: resource that can be drawn on indefinitely if it's replaced
- 2. Example: Sun, Trees (Wood)

Slide 10:

- 1. Non-renewable resources: Resource that cannot be replenished
- 2. Example: Oil, coal

Slide 11:

Land: Includes all the natural resources found in nature (water, animals, and forests)

Slide 12:

Labor: Physical and mental talents that people contribute to the production of goods and services

Slide 13:

Capital: refers to produced goods that can be used as resources for further production

Slide 14:

Entrepreneurship: Special talent that some people have for searching out and taking advantages of new business opportunities, developing new products or finding a new way of doing things.