

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_

## Combining Supply and Demand

**Directions:** Read Chapter 6 section 1 and fill in the blank with the word or words that best completes the sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the point of balance between price and quantity. It is the point where \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ come together at the same number. At this point the market for a good is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when quantity supplied is not equal to quantity demanded in a market.
3. When the actual price of a good is below equilibrium price, you have \_\_\_\_\_. When a price is too high, the quantity supplied will exceed quantity demanded and there will be \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a maximum price, set by law, that sellers can charge for a good or service. The government sets them on some goods that are considered " \_\_\_\_\_ " and might become too expensive for some consumers.
  - a. List one example: \_\_\_\_\_
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a minimum price, set by the government, that must be paid for a good or service. They are often imposed when government wants sellers to receive some minimum \_\_\_\_\_ for their efforts.
  - a. List one example: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** On each graph plot the demand and supply schedules and answer the questions that follow.

6. Plot the Supply and Demand Schedule for Hamburgers sold at Joe's Burger Joint.

Price	Q Demanded	Price	Q Supplied
3.00	5,000	3.00	25,000
2.50	10,000	2.50	20,000
1.50	20,000	1.50	10,000
1.00	25,000	1.00	5,000

7. Where approximately is equilibrium?

*\* approx. \$ 2 @ 15,000*

8. Plot the new Demand Schedule below.

Price	Q Demanded
3.00	10,000
2.50	20,000
1.50	30,000
1.00	35,000

9. List one example of something that could make the shift seen in #8.

*Consumer Tastes*

