



Vocabulary Practice

Complete each sentence below and use the answer to help you identify the bracketed letter in the corresponding numbered item. When you have finished, use the words formed vertically by the bracketed letters to help you identify the key term for an important measure in the National Income and Product Accounts. Briefly define the key term.

1. _____ [] _____
2. _____ [] _____
3. _____ [] _____
4. _____ [] _____
5. _____ [] _____

6. _____ [] _____
7. _____ [] _____
8. _____ [] _____
9. _____ [] _____
10. _____ [] _____
11. _____ [] _____
12. _____ [] _____
13. _____ [] _____
14. _____

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDP that is measured in unchanging prices is called _____. 2. The average of all prices in the economy is the _____. 3. The economy enters a period of _____, an economic decline marked by falling real GDP, after real GDP stops rising. 4. A prolonged economic contraction is called a _____. 5. Aggregate _____ is the total goods and services in the economy available at all possible price levels. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Light bulbs and food that lasts only a short time are _____ goods. 7. The lowest point in an economic contraction is called a _____. 8. _____ growth is a steady, long-term increase in real GDP. 9. GNP does not account for _____, the loss of the value of capital equipment that results from normal wear and tear. 10. A recession that is especially long and severe is called a _____. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. _____ deepening is one of the most important sources of growth in modern economies. 12. A period of macroeconomic expansion followed by a period of contraction completes a _____ cycle. 13. _____ progress is an increase in efficiency from production of more output without using more inputs. |
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