Micro Economics Video Mad Libs 10 Principles of Economics

1.	Pronoun
2.	Noun - Plural
3.	Noun - Plural
4.	Noun
5.	Adjective
6.	Noun
7.	Noun - Plural
8.	Noun - Plural
9.	Noun - Plural
10.	Pronoun
11.	Noun
12.	Noun
13.	Adjective
14.	Verb
15.	Adjective
16.	Noun - Plural
17.	Noun - Plural
18.	Noun - Plural
19.	Adjective
20.	Adjective
21.	Noun
22.	

23.	Adjective
24.	Same As First Reference
25.	Adverb
26.	Adverb
27.	Noun - Plural
28.	Same As First Reference
29.	Noun
30.	Adjective
31.	Adjective
32.	Noun - Plural
33.	Adjective
34.	Adjective
35.	Noun
36.	Adjective
37.	Noun - Plural
38.	Event
39.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
40.	Noun
41.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
42.	Noun
43.	Adjective
44.	Adjective
45.	Adjective
46.	Same As First Reference
47.	Adjective

48. Use Same As Last Sentence	
49. <u>Noun</u>	
50. <u>Noun</u>	
51. <u>Noun</u>	
52. Adjective	
53. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
54. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
55. Same As First Noun	
56. Same As First Noun	
57. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
58. <u>Noun</u>	
59. <u>Same As First Noun</u>	
60. <u>Noun</u>	
61. Same As First Reference	
62. <u>Noun</u>	
63. <u>Verb</u>	
64. Adjective	
65. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
66. Same As Previous Verb	
67. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
68. Same As Noun Used In Last Sentence	
69. Same As Noun Used In Last Sentence	
70. <u>Noun - Plural</u>	
71. <u>Noun</u>	
72. <u>Noun</u>	

73.	Pronoun
	1101100

74.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
75.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
76.	Noun
77.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
78.	Verb - Present Ends In Ing
79.	Verb
80.	Noun - Plural
81.	Noun - Plural
82.	Verb
83.	Same As Previous Verb
84.	Noun - Plural
85.	Noun - Plural

Micro Economics Video Mad Libs 10 Principles of Economics

Principle One

...People Face Trade-Offs...

When people are grouped into _	Pronoun ,	, they	Noun - Plural	_ different kinds of	of trade-offs. On	e
classic trade-off is between "	Noun - Plural	_ and	Noun" Tł	ne more a society	spends on	
Adjective Noun	(guns) to prote	ect its	Noun - Plural	from foreign	Noun - Plural	_, the
less it can spend on consumer	Noun - Plural	(butter) t	to raise the sta	andard of living a	t home.	
Principle Two						
The Cost of Something Is What	at You Give Up	to Get It				
The opportunity cost of an	Pronoun is w	vhat you giv	e up to get th	at item. When ma	aking any	
<u>Noun</u> , Noun I	nakers should b	e <u>Adjecti</u>	ive of the	e opportunity cost	ts that <u>Verb</u>	
each <u>Adjective</u> action. Ir	n fact, they usua	lly are. Coll	ege <u>Noun</u>	- Plural who c	an earn	
Noun - Plural if they drop	out of school a	nd play prof	fessional	Noun - Plural a	re well aware th	at the
opportunity cost of their attending	ng college is ver	Y <u>Adjec</u>	tive It is	not <u>Adjective</u>	that they of	iten
decide						

that the benefit of a college _	Noun	is not worth the	Noun
---------------------------------	------	------------------	------

Principle Three

Rational People Thinking at the Margin Economists normally assume that people are <u>Adjective</u> .
objectives, given the available <u>Noun - Plural</u> . <u>Same as First Reference</u> people know that decisions in
Noun are rarely Adjective and Adjective but usually involve Noun - Plural of
Adjective At dinnertime, you will be asking yourself "Should I take thatAdjective
Noun of Adjective Noun - Plural ?" When Event roll around, your decision is
to spend an extra hour <u>Verb - Present ends in ING</u> your <u>Noun</u> instead of <u>Verb - Present ends in ING</u>
<u>Noun</u> . Economists use the term <u>Adjective</u> change which is a small <u>Adjective</u> adjustment
to a plan of action to describe a small <u>Adjective</u> adjustment to an existing plan of action.
Same as First Reference people often make decisions by comparing marginal <u>Adjective</u> and marginal
Use Same as last sentence

Principle Four

...People Respond to Incentives... An ______ something that induces a person to act (such as a

Noun

or <u>Noun</u>). Becau	ise <u>Adject</u>	ive people n	nake decisions t	y comparing _	Noun - Plural	and
Noun - Plura	al, they	respond to _	Same as First Noun	You will	see that	Same as First Noun	play a
central role ir	n the study o	of Noun - P	lural . One	Noun W6	ent so far as to	suggest that the	entire field
could be sum	marized as	simply "Peop	le respond to	Same as First Noun	The rest	is <u>Noun</u>	" Public
policymakers	s should nev	er forget abou	lt Same as First	Reference . A	tax on <u>No</u>	^{un} , for inst	ance,
encourages p	eople to	Verb SI	naller, more	Adjective	Noun - Plural	That is one	e reason
people	Same as Previous V	Verb smal	ler <u>Noun - Plura</u>	in Europ	e,		
where <u>s</u>	ame as Noun Used	in Last Sentence	taxes are hig	h, than in the U	nited States, w	here <u>Same as</u>	Noun
Used in Last Sentence	e taxes	are low.					
Principle Five	e						
Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off							
Trade betwee	en two	Noun - Plural	_ can make each	Noun	better off. Tra	de allows each	
Noun	to special	ize in the acti	vities <u>Pronour</u>	does best	, whether it is	Verb - Present e	nds in ING
, Verb - Pre	esent ends in ING	, or	Noun N	√erb - Present ends in IN	<u> </u>	Verb - Present ends i	n ING
with others, p	people can _	Verb	a greater variety	r of Noun - Plu	and	Noun - Plural	at lower

Countries benefit from the ability to verb with one another. <u>Same as Previous Verb</u> allows

countries to specialize in what they do best and to enjoy a greater variety of <u>Noun - Plural</u> and

Noun - Plural

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ...

... ...

©2025 WordBlanks.com · All Rights Reserved.