

Glossary of Econ Concept

Cards: Kindergarten-Sixth Grade

Concept Introduction

Kindergarten

Wants: things people like and desire

Needs: things you must have to live

Scarcity: when there is not enough for all who want it

Choice: to make a decision

Goods: things that can satisfy people's wants

Services: activities that can satisfy people's wants

First Grade

Resources: things used to make goods and services

Barter: to trade goods and services without using money

Money: a good used to buy other goods and services

Earn: to receive money for doing work

Spend: to use money to buy goods and services

Save: to keep money to spend later

Second Grade

Opportunity Cost: the next best choice that you give up

Natural Resources: gifts of nature used to make goods and services

Human Resources: workers who make goods and provide services





Capital Resources: goods made and used to produce other goods and services

Currency: paper money that is used by a country

Price: the amount that people pay when they buy a good or service

Income: amount of money you earn or receive from different sources

Third Grade

Bank: a business that provides money services, such as cashing checks, making loans, and paying interest on accounts

Account: a record of money deposited or withdrawn from a bank

Deposit: money put into a bank account

Withdrawal: money taken out of a bank account

Interest: payments made for the use of money

Incentive: something that influences the behavior of people

Consumers: people who buy and/or use goods and services to satisfy wants

Producers: people who use resources to make goods and services

Employment: an occupation by which a person earns a living

Specialization: when people produce only some of the goods and services they consume, then trade with others to get more of the things they want

Division of Labor: when workers perform part of a production task

Fourth Grade

Economics: the study of the production, consumption and distribution of goods and services

Public Goods: goods and services that are provided by the government

Markets: a place where buyers and sellers exchange goods and services for money

Trade-offs: when you choose to get less of one thing in order to get more of something else

Costs/Benefits: the bad and good points related to making a decision

Entrepreneur: someone who takes the risk of producing a product or starting a new business

Profit: the money a business makes after it pays its production costs

Loss: the money a business loses after it pays its production costs

Imports: the goods and services that consumers in one nation buy from sellers in other nations

Exports: the goods and services that producers in one nation sell to buyers in other nations

Interdependent: when people and nations depend on one another for the goods and services they want

Fifth Grade

Budget: a plan showing how income is to be spent

Credit: promise of payment at a future time in return for goods/ services now

Debit: money owed on an account



Invest: to use money to gain a profit

Taxes: required payments of money made to governments by people and businesses that are used to provide goods and services

Federal Reserve Bank: the central banking organization in the United States

Supply: the amount that producers are able and willing to produce and sell at all possible prices at a given time

Demand: the amount that consumers are able and willing to buy at all possible prices at a given time

Competition: methods used by businesses to gain more customers and earn higher profits

Sixth Grade

Shortage: having fewer goods, services or resources available than you want

Surplus: having more goods, services or resources available than you want

Finance: the management of money

Circular Flow: a model of an economy showing the interactions between households and businesses as they exchange goods, services and resources in markets

Exchange Rate: ratio at which a unit of currency of one country can be exchanged for that of another country

Standard of Living: a level of material comfort in everyday life that is measured by the goods and services available to an individual, group, or nation

Economic System: the way a society organizes the production, consumption and distribution of goods and services

