Subject: economic English

Teacher: Djabelkhir.M

Level: 2en year license

Department of Economics

***Microeconomics***

***brief explanation of what economics is and why it's important:***

"Economics is the study of how individuals, businesses, and societies make choices about allocating scarce resources to satisfy their unlimited wants and needs. It explores how people interact with each other in markets, how prices are determined, and how resources are distributed. Economics is important because it helps us understand how the world works, make informed decisions about resource allocation, improve living standards, and address societal challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inflation."

***Introduction to Microeconomics***

Microeconomics is a branch of economics that focuses on individual entities and specific markets, such as households, firms, and industries. It examines how these entities make decisions regarding the allocation of resources and how their interactions influence prices, production, and consumption.

Here's a simplified overview of some key concepts in microeconomics:

1. Supply and Demand:
   * Supply refers to the quantity of a goods or service that producers are willing and able to sell at different prices.
   * Demand refers to the quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing and able to buy at different prices.
   * The interaction between supply and demand determines the equilibrium price and quantity in a market.
2. Elasticity:
   * Elasticity measures the responsiveness of quantity demanded or supplied to changes in price, income, or other factors.
   * Elastic demand or supply means that quantity changes significantly in response to price or income changes, while inelastic demand or supply means that quantity changes minimally.
3. Consumer Behavior:
   * Consumer behavior explores how individuals make choices about what goods and services to buy, given their preferences, budget constraints, and the prices of goods and services.
   * Concepts like utility, budget constraints, and consumer surplus are central to understanding consumer behavior.
4. Producer Theory:
   * Producer theory examines how firms make decisions about production, output levels, and pricing.
   * Key concepts include production functions, cost curves, profit maximization, and the behavior of firms in different market structures.
5. Market Structures:
   * Different market structures, such as perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly, have distinct characteristics that affect pricing, output levels, and efficiency.
6. Market Failures:
   * Market failures occur when the allocation of resources by markets is not efficient. Common causes include externalities, public goods, and market power.
7. Government Intervention :
   * Governments often intervene in markets to correct market failures, promote competition, redistribute income, or achieve other policy objectives. Common interventions include taxes, subsidies, regulations, and antitrust laws.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key words:** | |
| Households  Firms  industries  allocation of resources  prices  production  consumption  Supply  Demand  equilibrium price  Elasticity  Income  Factors  Inelastic  Demand  Consumer behavior  budget constraints  consumer surplus  output levels  monopoly  monopolistic competition  oligopoly  allocation | الأسر  الشركات  الصناعات  تخصيص الموارد  الأسعار  إنتاج  استهلاك  إمداد  يطلب  سعر التوازن  مرونة  دخل  عوامل  غير مرن  يطلب  سلوك المستهلك  القيود المفروضة على الميزانية  فائض المستهلك  مستويات الإخراج  احتكار  المنافسة الاحتكارية  احتكار القلة  توزيع |
|  |  |