# Unit 6, Activity 1, Basic Economic Vocabulary

Term	+		-	Example	Definition
Scarcity				-	
Resources					
Trade off					
Opportunity Cost					
Factors of					
Production					
Economic systems					
Leononne systems					
Profit					
Cost					
Casta					
Goods					
Services					
Revenue					
Standard of Living					
Gross Domestic					
Product					
Supply					
Demand					

# Unit 6, Activity 1, Basic Economic Vocabulary

<b>I</b>		
Law of supply		
Law of demand		
Law of demand		
Utility		
Law of diminishing		
margin utility		
Equilibrium Price		
Equilibrium Price		
Shortage		
Shortage		
Surplus		
-		
Price Ceiling		
Price Floor		
FILCE FIOOI		
Black market		
Rationing		
L C		

### **Scarcity Anticipation Guide**

**Instructions**: Using your prior knowledge and logic identify the following statements as either being true or false by circling a T for true and F for false before reading about the topic of scarcity. Be prepared to discuss and defend your answer.

- 1. The best things in life are free. T or F
- 2. Things cost more today than they did back in the good old days. T or F
- 3. Anything worth doing is worth doing well. T or F
- 4. Natural resources are infinite and are constantly regenerated. T or F

After reading an informational source, reexamine your responses. Make any necessary corrections and cite evidence from the reading that supports or disproves the statement.

1.	 
2.	
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2	 -
3.	 
	 _
4.	 

### Unit 6, Activity 3, Producing a Product



## Unit 6, Activity 4, Factors Affecting Productivity Split-page Notes

Date:	Factors Affecting Productivity
Steps in the Production	
Process	
Technological Innovations of the 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Innovations of the 20	
Century	
Productivity and	
Standard of Living	
Productivity and GDP	

#### **Supply and Demand Anticipation Guide**

**Instructions:** Using your prior knowledge, identify the following situation as either being related to supply or demand by placing a  $\sqrt{}$  in the blank next to the word "Supply" or "Demand." Be prepared to discuss and defend your answer.

- 1. When prices begin to drop, producers decrease the quantity of items produced. Supply \_\_\_\_\_ Demand \_\_\_\_\_
- When prices begin to rise, consumers buy few items produced. Supply \_\_\_\_\_ Demand \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Producers increase the quantity of items produce when the price is high. Supply \_\_\_\_\_ Demand \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Consumers buy more goods when prices are low. Supply \_\_\_\_\_ Demand \_\_\_\_\_

After reading an informational text, reexamine your responses. Make any necessary corrections and cite evidence from the reading that supports your answer.

1.	 
2.	-
3.	 -
4.	 

# Unit 6, Activity 5, Graphing Supply and Demand

Demand Schedule for Blue Jeans				
Price	Quantity Demanded			
\$35	75 million			
\$30	100 million			
\$25	125 million			
\$20	150 million			
\$15	175 million			
\$10	200 million			

Supply Schedule for Blue Jeans				
Price	Quantity Supplied			
\$35	200 million			
\$30	175 million			
\$25	150 million			
\$20	125 million			
\$15	100 million			
\$10	75 million			

### Unit 6, Activity 6, Price Control



## Unit 6, Activity 7, Comparing Economic Systems

	Market	Command	Traditional	Mixed
Who/what decides what should be produced?	Individuals	Government	Culture and tradition	Government and individuals
Who/what decides how it should be produced?				
Who/what decides for whom it should be produced?				
Advantages				
Disadvantages				
Also Known As (Other names for economic systems)				

#### Unit 6, Activity 7, Analyzing Economic Systems Passages

#### Passage 1

John is the son of the village blacksmith. Like his father, John prepares to assume his family's traditional occupation by learning his trade through an apprenticeship with his father. John learns the family secrets and traditions of forging steel in the same manner his father and grandfather did before him. One day, John will take over the family trade as the village blacksmith and produce the finest steel for the village chief and his warriors as men of his family have always done.

#### Passage 2

Erica opens her placement letter with eager anticipation. Her family has applied for her to be admitted to the state school of ballet like her mother. However, the letter informs Erica that she will fulfill her great patriotic duty at the state school of mathematics and engineering as her standardized test score demonstrated great aptitude in mathematics. Erica is very upset because she had always dreamed of being a ballerina like her mother. Erica's father consoles her by saying, "Do not cry, our country's need for engineers is greater than the need for ballerinas. Besides, it's better than your brother's job. The government made him a ditch digger based on his scores."

#### Passage 3

Sarah works on Saturdays with her father at the family automobile repair shop. Sarah is saving up to go to college to become a lawyer, but will not have enough money to pay for tuition. Sarah awaits news to find out if the government grant program will accept her. Jimmy is worried because his father's income may be too high to qualify. Sarah's father is even more frustrated because the government price controls have made it very hard to keep his business running. He pushes Sarah to be her best and never give up on her dream, but secretly considers closing the business as government regulations make it hard to do business.

#### Passage 4

Jimmy works as an administrative assistant to a local business owner. He has been attending night school at the local community college working towards a degree in nursing. He decided about two years ago to change careers when he realized that his best friend made twice as much an hour as a male nurse. There has been a shortage of male nurses at the hospital which began offering a \$1000 signing bonus for certified and registered nurses a year ago. Jimmy is really excited as he graduates in six weeks and already has a job offer from the hospital.

## Unit 6, Activity 7, Analyzing Economic Systems Passages

Passage		
What is produced		
How it is produced		
For whom is it produced		
Advantages		
Disadvantages		