

Economics

The economics course provides students with a basic foundation in the field of economics. The course has five sections: fundamental concepts, microeconomics, macroeconomics, international economics, and personal finance. In each area, students are introduced to major concepts and themes concerning that aspect of economics.

Fundamental Economic Concepts

SSEF1 The student will explain why limited productive resources and unlimited wants result in scarcity, opportunity costs, and tradeoffs for individuals, businesses, and governments.

- a. Define scarcity as a basic condition that exists when unlimited wants exceed limited productive resources.
- b. Define and give examples of productive resources (factors of production) (e.g., land (natural), labor (human), capital (capital goods), entrepreneurship).
- c. List a variety of strategies for allocating scarce resources.
- d. Define opportunity cost as the next best alternative given up when individuals, businesses, and governments confront scarcity by making choices.

SSEF2 The student will give examples of how rational decision making entails comparing the marginal benefits and the marginal costs of an action.

- a. Illustrate by means of a production possibilities curve the trade offs between two options.
- b. Explain that rational decisions occur when the marginal benefits of an action equal or exceed the marginal costs.

SSEF3 The student will explain how specialization and voluntary exchange between buyers and sellers increase the satisfaction of both parties.

- a. Give examples of how individuals and businesses specialize.
- b. Explain that both parties gain as a result of voluntary, non-fraudulent exchange.

SSEF4 The student will compare and contrast different economic systems and explain how they answer the three basic economic questions of what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.

- a. Compare command, market, and mixed economic systems with regard to private ownership, profit motive, consumer sovereignty, competition, and government regulation.
- b. Evaluate how well each type of system answers the three economic questions and meets the broad social and economic goals of freedom, security, equity, growth, efficiency, and stability.

SSEF5 The student will describe the roles of government in a market economy.

- a. Explain why government provides public goods and services, redistributes income, protects property rights, and resolves market failures.
- b. Give examples of government regulation and deregulation and their effects on consumers and producers.

SSEF6 The student will explain how productivity, economic growth, and future standards of living are influenced by investment in factories, machinery, new technology, and the health, education, and training of people.

- a. Define productivity as the relationship of inputs to outputs.
- b. Give illustrations of investment in equipment and technology and explain their relationship to economic growth.
- c. Give examples of how investment in education can lead to a higher standard of living.

Microeconomic Concepts

SSEMI1 The student will describe how households, businesses, and governments are interdependent and interact through flows of goods, services, and money.

- a. Illustrate by means of a circular flow diagram, the Product market; the Resource (factor) market; the real flow of goods and services between and among businesses, households, and government; and the flow of money.
- b. Explain the role of money as a medium of exchange and how it facilitates exchange.

SSEMI2 The student will explain how the Law of Demand, the Law of Supply, prices, and profits work to determine production and distribution in a market economy.

- a. Define the Law of Supply and the Law of Demand.
- b. Describe the role of buyers and sellers in determining market clearing price.
- c. Illustrate on a graph how supply and demand determine equilibrium price and quantity.
- d. Explain how prices serve as incentives in a market economy.

SSEMI3 The student will explain how markets, prices, and competition influence economic behavior.

- a. Identify and illustrate on a graph factors that cause changes in market supply and demand.
- b. Explain and illustrate on a graph how price floors create surpluses and price ceilings create shortages.
- c. Define price elasticity of demand and supply.

SSEMI4 The student will explain the organization and role of business and analyze the four types of market structures in the U.S. economy.

- a. Compare and contrast three forms of business organization—sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation.
- b. Explain the role of profit as an incentive for entrepreneurs.
- c. Identify the basic characteristics of monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, and pure competition.

Macroeconomic Concepts

SSEMA1 The student will illustrate the means by which economic activity is measured.

- a. Explain that overall levels of income, employment, and prices are determined by the spending and production decisions of households, businesses, government, and net exports.
- b. Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP), economic growth, unemployment, Consumer Price Index (CPI), inflation, stagflation, and aggregate supply and aggregate demand.
- c. Explain how economic growth, inflation, and unemployment are calculated.
- d. Identify structural, cyclical, and frictional unemployment.
- e. Define the stages of the business cycle, include peak, contraction, trough, recovery, expansion as well as recession and depression.
- f. Describe the difference between the national debt and government deficits.

SSEMA2 The student will explain the role and functions of the Federal Reserve System.

- a. Describe the organization of the Federal Reserve System.
- b. Define monetary policy.
- c. Describe how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.

SSEMA3 The student will explain how the government uses fiscal policy to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.

- a. Define fiscal policy.
- b. Explain the government's taxing and spending decisions.

International Economics

SSEIN1 The student will explain why individuals, businesses, and governments trade goods and services.

- a. Define and distinguish between absolute advantage and comparative advantage.
- b. Explain that most trade takes place because of comparative advantage in the production of a good or service.
- c. Explain the difference between balance of trade and balance of payments.

SSEIN2 The student will explain why countries sometimes erect trade barriers and sometimes advocate free trade.

- a. Define trade barriers as tariffs, quotas, embargoes, standards, and subsidies.
- b. Identify costs and benefits of trade barriers over time.
- c. List specific examples of trade barriers.
- d. List specific examples of trading blocks such as the EU, NAFTA, and ASEAN.
- e. Evaluate arguments for and against free trade.

SSEIN3 The student will explain how changes in exchange rates can have an impact on the purchasing power of individuals in the United States and in other countries.

- a. Define exchange rate as the price of one nation's currency in terms of another nation's currency.
- b. Locate information on exchange rates.
- c. Interpret exchange rate tables.
- d. Explain why, when exchange rates change, some groups benefit and others lose.

Personal Finance Economics

SSEPF1 The student will apply rational decision making to personal spending and saving choices.

- a. Explain that people respond to positive and negative incentives in predictable ways.
- b. Use a rational decision making model to select one option over another.
- c. Create a savings or financial investment plan for a future goal.

SSEPF2 The student will explain that banks and other financial institutions are businesses that channel funds from savers to investors.

- a. Compare services offered by different financial institutions.
- b. Explain reasons for the spread between interest charged and interest earned.
- c. Give examples of the direct relationship between risk and return.
- d. Evaluate a variety of savings and investment options; include stocks, bonds, and mutual funds.

SSEPF3 The student will explain how changes in monetary and fiscal policy can have an impact on an individual's spending and saving choices.

- a. Give examples of who benefits and who loses from inflation.
- b. Define progressive, regressive, and proportional taxes.
- c. Explain how an increase in sales tax affects different income groups.

SSEPF4 The student will evaluate the costs and benefits of using credit.

- a. List factors that affect credit worthiness.
- b. Compare interest rates on loans and credit cards from different institutions.
- c. Explain the difference between simple and compound interest rates.

SSEPF5 The student will describe how insurance and other risk-management strategies protect against financial loss.

- a. List various types of insurance such as automobile, health, life, disability, and property.
- b. Explain the costs and benefits associated with different types of insurance; include deductibles, premiums, shared liability, and asset protection.

SSEPF6 The student will describe how the earnings of workers are determined in the marketplace.

- a. Identify skills that are required to be successful in the workplace.
- b. Explain the significance of investment in education, training, and skill development.

Reading Across the Curriculum

Reading Standard Comment

After the elementary years, students are seriously engaged in reading for learning. This process sweeps across all disciplinary domains, extending even to the area of personal learning. Students encounter a variety of informational as well as fictional texts, and they experience text in all genres and modes of discourse. In the study of various disciplines of learning (language arts, mathematics, science, social studies), students must learn through reading the communities of discourse of each of those disciplines. Each subject has its own specific vocabulary; and for students to excel in all subjects, they must learn the specific vocabulary of those subject areas in context. Beginning in the middle grades, students start to self-select reading materials based on personal interests established through classroom learning. Students become curious about science, mathematics, history, and literature as they form contexts for those subjects related to their personal and classroom experiences. As students explore academic areas through reading, they develop favorite subjects and become confident in their verbal discourse about those subjects.

Reading across curriculum content develops both academic and personal interests in students. As students read, they develop both content and contextual vocabulary. They also build good habits for reading, researching, and learning. The Reading Across the Curriculum standard focuses on the academic and personal skills students acquire as they read in all areas of learning.

SSERC1 Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in All Curriculum Areas
 - Read a minimum of 25 grade-level appropriate books per year from a variety of subject disciplines and participate in discussions related to curricular learning in all areas.
 - Read both informational and fictional texts in a variety of genres and modes of discourse.
 - Read technical texts related to various subject areas.
- b. Discussing books
 - Discuss messages and themes from books in all subject areas.
 - Respond to a variety of texts in multiple modes of discourse.
 - Relate messages and themes from one subject area to messages and themes in another area.
 - Evaluate the merit of texts in every subject discipline.
 - Examine author's purpose in writing.
 - Recognize the features of disciplinary texts.
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
 - Demonstrate an understanding of contextual vocabulary in various subjects.
 - Use content vocabulary in writing and speaking.
 - Explore understanding of new words found in subject area texts.
- d. Establishing context
 - Explore life experiences related to subject area content.
 - Discuss in both writing and speaking how certain words are subject area related.
 - Determine strategies for finding content and contextual meaning for unknown words

Social Studies Skills Matrices

MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

GOAL: The student will use maps to retrieve social studies information.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Map and Globe Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. use cardinal directions	I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. use intermediate directions		I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. use a letter/number grid system to determine location			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
4. compare and contrast the categories of natural, cultural, and political features found on maps			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. use inch to inch map scale to determine distance on map			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
6. use map key/legend to acquire information from, historical, physical, political, resource, product and economic maps			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. use a map to explain impact of geography on historical and current events			I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. draw conclusions and make generalizations based on information from maps				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
9. use latitude and longitude to determine location				I	D	D	D	M	A	A
10. use graphic scales to determine distances on a map					I	M	A	A	A	A
11. compare maps of the same place at different points in time and from different perspectives to determine changes, identify trends, and generalize about human activities					I	M	A	A	A	A
12. compare maps with data sets (charts, tables, graphs) and /or readings to draw conclusions and make generalizations					I	M	A	A	A	A

INFORMATION PROCESSING SKILLS

GOAL: The student will be able to locate, analyze, and synthesize information related to social studies topics and apply this information to solve problems/make decisions.

I: indicates when a skill is introduced in the standards and elements as part of the content

D: indicates grade levels where the teacher must develop that skill using the appropriate content

M: indicates grade level by which student should achieve mastery, the ability to use the skill in all situations

A: indicates grade levels where students will continue to apply and improve mastered skills

Information Processing Skills	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-12
1. compare similarities and differences	I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2. organize items chronologically	I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
3. identify issues and/or problems and alternative solutions	I	D	D	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
4. distinguish between fact and opinion		I	D	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
5. identify main idea, detail, sequence of events, and cause and effect in a social studies context		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
6. identify and use primary and secondary sources		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
7. interpret timelines		I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A	A
8. identify social studies reference resources to use for a specific purpose			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
9. construct charts and tables			I	M	A	A	A	A	A	A
10. analyze artifacts			I	D	D	M	A	A	A	A
11. draw conclusions and make generalizations				I	M	A	A	A	A	A
12. analyze graphs and diagrams				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
13. translate dates into centuries, eras, or ages				I	D	M	A	A	A	A
14. formulate appropriate research questions					I	M	A	A	A	A
15. determine adequacy and/or relevancy of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
16. check for consistency of information					I	M	A	A	A	A
17. interpret political cartoons					I	D	D	D	M	A