Behind the Bakery

Trace the resources behind goods and services.

E.C.1.3 "Explain how productive resources (natural, human, capital) are necessary to produce goods and services."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two natural resources, circle two actions performed by workers, and draw a box around two pieces of equipment in the passage. Use your marks to see what the bakery needs to produce goods and services.

More Than Flour

1 Before the bakery opens, its owner checks a delivery of flour made from wheat. Wheat grew in soil with water and sunlight, all natural resources drawn from the environment. The bakery also uses water in its dough and electricity generated from resources such as natural gas or moving water. These inputs matter even though customers usually see only the finished loaf. Flour alone cannot become a loaf on a shelf. Someone must combine ingredients, control the heat, and make the bread available for sale. A bakery turns resources into goods that customers can carry home.

2 At six in the morning, a baker measures ingredients, kneads dough, and decides when each batch is ready to bake. These choices depend on training and attention, not just on having flour. Two employees then package loaves and help customers, adding work needed to sell them. The bakery's mixer, oven, and reusable bread pans are capital resources: tools and equipment people have made to help produce other goods. The mixer combines large batches, while the oven provides controlled heat. Without workers to operate them, the equipment would sit idle; without the equipment, workers could make far fewer loaves.

3 On Saturdays, the bakery also offers a hands-on baking lesson. Customers pay for instruction, so the lesson is a service, even though they take home the rolls they make. The instructor explains how to test dough and handles the hot oven safely. Students use flour and water, while the class relies on mixing bowls, an oven, and worktables. If a delivery of flour does not arrive, the instructor may postpone the lesson despite having a room full of students and tools. In both the lesson and everyday bread production, resources work together rather than replacing one another.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How do two natural resources help the bakery produce loaves of bread?

2. Why is having flour not enough to produce loaves for sale? Explain what workers contribute.

3. Choose two capital resources in the bakery. Explain how each helps workers produce loaves.

4. Explain how a natural, a human, and a capital resource are each needed for the baking lesson.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose a good or service not described in the passage. In 4 to 5 sentences, explain how one natural resource, one human resource, and one capital resource help produce it, then explain what would happen if one resource were missing.

ANSWER KEY

Behind the Bakery

HIGH SCHOOL · E.C.1.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two natural resources, circle two actions performed by workers, and draw a box around two pieces of equipment in the passage. Use your marks to see what the bakery needs to produce goods and services. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How do two natural resources help the bakery produce loaves of bread?	**Wheat is made into flour for the dough, and water is added to the dough.**
2	Why is having flour not enough to produce loaves for sale? Explain what workers contribute.	**Workers measure and knead ingredients, judge when dough is ready, bake the loaves, and prepare them for customers.**
3	Choose two capital resources in the bakery. Explain how each helps workers produce loaves.	**The mixer combines large batches of dough, and the oven supplies controlled heat to bake the loaves.**
4	Explain how a natural, a human, and a capital resource are each needed for the baking lesson.	**Flour or water provides an ingredient, the instructor teaches and handles the oven safely, and equipment such as the oven or mixing bowls lets students make rolls.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A carpenter can produce a wooden desk from timber, a natural resource harvested from trees. The carpenter uses skill to measure, cut, and join the pieces safely. A power saw is a capital resource that helps cut boards accurately and efficiently. Without timber, the carpenter could not produce a wooden desk, even with the saw and the necessary skills.

Accept other passage-supported examples of each resource. For Your Turn, accept any distinct good or service with accurate contributions from all three resource types and a plausible consequence of one resource being unavailable.