

Market Choices

Follow goods from resources to choices.

3.10 "The student will apply history and social science skills to explain basic economic principles by defining production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; understanding different cultures and the natural, human..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the natural, human, and capital resources. Circle the words or sentences that show production, distribution, and consumption, then write 1 by specialization and trade and 2 by a choice and its opportunity cost.

Apples at the Market

- ① On Saturday, Mia visits a farmers' market. A nearby farm grows apples. The farm uses land, water, and sunlight as natural resources. Workers pick and sort the apples. Their skills and work are human resources. Ladders, baskets, trucks, and a cold-storage building are capital resources. Together, these resources help produce apples for local families to eat.
- ② Production means making goods or providing services. Apples are a good because people can hold and eat them. A haircut is a service because a barber does work for a customer. At the market, drivers take apple boxes from farms to stores. This distribution moves goods to people. Families buy and eat apples. That is consumption.
- ③ No one region can make everything it wants. The apple farm specializes in growing apples because its soil, trees, and workers are ready for that work. A town near the coast may specialize in catching fish. The farm trades apples for fish. When Mia has five dollars, she chooses apples instead of a fruit drink. Her opportunity cost is the fruit drink she gives up.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name one natural resource, one human resource, and one capital resource the apple farm uses.

2 Explain how apples move through production, distribution, and consumption in the passage.

3 Why do the apple farm and the coastal town trade with each other?

4 What choice does Mia make, and what is her opportunity cost?

Complete two rows about goods people use. For each row, show the resources, production, distribution, and consumption, then state a choice and the opportunity cost.

GOOD	RESOURCES USED	PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	CONSUMPTION	CHOICE AND OPPORTUNITY COST

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the natural, human, and capital resources. Circle the words or sentences that show production, distribution, and consumption, then write 1 by specialization and trade and 2 by a choice and its opportunity cost. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name one natural resource, one human resource, and one capital resource the apple farm uses.	Natural resource: land, water, or sunlight. Human resource: workers and their skills or work. Capital resource: ladders, baskets, trucks, or a cold-storage building.
2	Explain how apples move through production, distribution, and consumption in the passage.	Workers grow, pick, and sort apples during production. Drivers move the apples to stores during distribution. Families buy and eat the apples during consumption.
3	Why do the apple farm and the coastal town trade with each other?	The farm specializes in growing apples, and the coastal town specializes in catching fish. They trade because each place cannot produce everything it wants.
4	What choice does Mia make, and what is her opportunity cost?	Mia chooses apples instead of a fruit drink. Her opportunity cost is the fruit drink she gives up.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

GOOD	RESOURCES USED	PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	CONSUMPTION	CHOICE AND OPPORTUNITY COST
Notebook	trees, factory workers, paper machine	A factory makes notebooks. A truck takes them to a store.	A student writes in it.	I buy a notebook, so I give up a pen.
Soup	vegetables, cook, stove	A kitchen makes soup. A van takes it to a cafe.	A customer eats it.	I buy soup, so I give up a sandwich.

Accept any accurate examples of natural, human, and capital resources and a logical production, distribution, and consumption chain. For the final column, the student must name both a choice and the item or activity given up as the opportunity cost.