

Economics lesson plan for the week of 5/3/2010 – 5/6/2010

Monday 5/3/2010

Test on chapter 5

Read pages 162 – 173 and do questions

Tuesday 5/4/2010

Warm-up: Look at the photo on page 162. What does the photograph on page 162 tell them about consumer taste and how this might relate to price consideration?

Activities:

1. Why is Karen motivated to change her price when she makes too many or too few salads?
2. Why does Karen want to sell more salads at \$6 per salad than a \$2 per salad?
3. What is the relationship between a market supply schedule and an individual supply schedule?
4. Why does a surplus suggest that prices were too high?
5. How do producers respond to a shortage?
6. Why is it difficult for markets to maintain equilibrium?
7. Would an increase in the number of shoe manufacturers cause equilibrium price to rise or fall? Why?
8. What is a fad?
9. Draw the lifecycle of a fad using the Tickle Me Elmo as your source in either a collage, poster, or cartoon or a verbal representation such as a story, poem, or a song

Wednesday 5/5/2010

Warm-up: How do prices communicate to you as consumers?

Activities:

1. Read pages 174 – 179 taking notes on the reading using a chart that looks like this

Producers Consumers

Competitive pricing

Incentive

2. To what state are the characteristics of the price system always pushing prices?
3. How does the flexibility of the price system help the market move toward equilibrium?
4. How do shortages and surplus send signals to producers?
5. How is the saying “you get what you pay for” related to prices as signals to consumers?
6. What are the three choices a consumer makes?
Buy at a high price
Buy a less expensive substitute

Save and buy later

7. What was Michael Dell's incentive?

Gain market share and earn greater revenues and greater profits

Thursday 5/6/2010

Warm-up: How might we distribute 10 bottles of juice among the class?

Activities:

1. Read pages 180 – 185 and take notes using the graphic in your book
2. Why is a price ceiling set below equilibrium price rather than above it?
3. What negative incentives does rent control pricing give to producers and consumers?
4. Why is a price floor set above equilibrium price rather than below it?
5. Why might the minimum wage decrease the supply of low-wage jobs?
6. How is rationing different from the market in the way it allocates goods and services?
7. During World War II, the US Govt mandated that automobile factories stop making cars and start making tanks and planes. Why would the gov't use the form or rationing?
8. Read pages 186 – 187 and do questions on page 187
9. Do chapter review on pages 188 – 189 and ready for a test on Monday