

SCHEDA “CATALOGO”

Titolo del modulo	The Economic Problem
classe (scuola)	Prima Liceo Tecnico I.T.C. A. Zanon Udine
livello linguistico	A1/A2
punto del programma (eventuali prerequisiti)	
contenuti disciplinari	The problem of scarcity Scarcity and choice Wants, goods and services The factors of production
numero di ore	Sei ore più due ore per la verifica finale e la sua correzione in classe
materiale (libri, software, DVD, videocassette, fotocopie...)	Fotocopie di manuali di Economia Politica in lingua Inglese, Dizionario di Lingua Inglese <u>Materiali prodotti</u> : Esercizi di completamento, di collegamento, questionario a risposte multiple
supporti (laboratorio, lavagna luminosa, video....)	
compresenza (?)	NO

SCHEMA MODULO

I) ATTIVITA' DI BRAINSTORMING (tempo 5-10 minuti). Si parte con:

I.a) WARM UP QUESTIONS

- Have you ever heard before the word “economics”?
- What word do we use for “economics” in Italian?
- What words do we need to talk about “economics”?
- Have you ever heard some piece of news about “economics”?
- What Italian words do you use to deal with the economic problem ?
- What English words do we need to talk about the economic problem ?
- How do we describe scarcity ?
- Do you know the meaning of choice ?
- Have you ever heard the words goods and services ?

I.b) PAROLE CHIAVE SCRITTE ALLA LAVAGNA

KEY WORDS

Income: the amount of monetary or other returns over a given period of time.

Factors of production: economic resources, the inputs (land, labour and capital) necessary for the production of goods and services. They are used as means of production.

Land: natural resources

Labour: human resources

Capital: tools, machine, equipment used in the production of goods and services that satisfy human wants

Scarcity: exists because economic resources are unable to supply (produce) all the goods and services demanded.

Opportunity cost: opportunity cost is what is sacrificed to implement an alternative action, i.e. what is given up in order to produce other goods or services.

Enterprise: the 4th factor of production; the activity of combining the other three factors of production

Entrepreneur: owner or manager of an enterprise, who, by risk and initiative, attempts to make profits producing in advance of sale

To demand: willingness and ability to purchase goods and services (consumers).

To supply: willingness and ability to offer goods and services for sale (producers).

Production possibility: The maximum amount of goods and services, which can be produced at a point in time with existing resources and a given state of technology.

II) PIANO DELLA LEZIONE.

This unit should enable you students to

- Understand the basic economic concepts

- Explain the factors of production and their role in the economy
- Understand the three economic problems: what, how and for whom to produce

III) STRATEGIE DI SOSTEGNO ALLA COMPRESIONE (INPUT COMPRENSIBILE)

LECTURE

(While the teacher is speaking, the students should write down the main words and the main topics they consider most important otherwise noting down the difficulties encountered in understanding and in writing).

The problem of scarcity

Economics is a discipline which studies how scarce economic resources are used to maximize production for a society. **Microeconomics** studies the economic behaviour of individual units (such as consumers, resource owners, and business firms); **macroeconomics** studies the behaviour of aggregates (aggregate economic activity, such as the economy's level of output, level of national income, level of employment and general price level).

Economics is the study of scarcity – the study of allocation of scarce resources to satisfy human wants. People's material wants for the most part are unlimited: it seems that the more people have, the more they want. The state of technology and the quantity and quality of the economy's resources, on the other hand, limit output, i.e. by the quantity and quality of human, capital and natural resources. Because economic resources and the output of goods and services are limited, the production of each item involves a **cost**. Thus, each article produced is supplied at a price greater than zero.

Scarcity is a fundamental problem for every society. Decisions must be made regarding **what** to produce, **how** to produce and **for whom** (who to produce for) to produce. **What** to produce involves decisions about the kinds and quantities of goods and services to produce. **How** to produce requires decisions about what techniques to use and how the economic resources are to be combined in producing output. And **for whom** to produce involves decisions on the distribution of the output – how to distribute what has been produced among the members of a society.

Decisions on **what and how** involve **opportunity cost**.

Opportunity cost is what is sacrificed to implement an alternative action, i.e. what is given up in order to produce other goods or services.

IV) STRATEGIE PER LA VERIFICA COMPRESIONE IN ITINERE.

ESERCIZIO DI "FILL IN THE GAPS"

IV.a) Choose the right words among the ones listed below and fill in the gaps.

The problem of scarcity

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Economics is the study of scarcity – the study ofof scarce resources to satisfy human wants. People's material wants, for the most part, are.....: it seems that the more people have, the more they want. The state of technology and the quantity and quality of the economy's resources, on the other hand, limit output, i.e. by the quantity and quality of human, capital and..... resources. Because economic resources and the output of goods and services are....., the production of each item involves a **cost**. Therefore, each article produced is..... at a price greater than zero.

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Opportunity cost is what is sacrificedan alternative action, i.e. what is given up to produce another good or service.

firms, behaviour, combined, owners, level, to carry out, problem, income, unlimited, supplied, allocation, natural, limited, scarce, maximize, to use

V) HOMEWORK

L'esercizio di cui al punto IV) viene in parte svolto in classe ed in parte assegnato come compito per casa.

VI) SOSTEGNO ALLA PRODUZIONE ORALE/SCRITTA DEGLI STUDENTI

ATTIVITA' DI COOPERATIVE LEARNING

Topic: "Scarcity and choice"

1. Students are paired off in twos.
2. Each student writes down what he or she knows about the topic (without using the text).
3. Working in pairs, the students integrate their knowledge and write down a set of questions (using the book).
4. Each set of questions is submitted to another pair of students.
5. The student being challenged tries to answer (without the text), noting down the difficulties encountered.
6. The challenged student comes back to his/her partner and together they try to

overcome the difficulties (using the text).

7. The teacher listens to each set of questions, revising them (and, if possible, evaluating them).

VII) VERIFICA E VALUTAZIONE

ESER

ESERCIZIO DI “FILL IN THE GAPS”

Choose the right words among the ones listed below and fill in the gaps.

SCARCITY AND CHOICE

Scarcity forces us to make, and as we make choices we are forced to other things, in other words we are forced to economise. Normally, however, the choice is not between one or another, but how many more of it should we have and how much of another. Scarcity and choice are therefore central to the study of Those goods which are from our scarceare referred to as economic goods, and as they are scarce, they have a Goods and resources which are not scarce but arein unlimited quantities do not have a price, e.g.There is no need therefore to economise with them, and so they do not enter theof economics.

resources, price, choices, good, less, sacrifice, produced, available, economics, air, study.

WANTS

Wants can be satisfied by theof eithergoods or the enjoyment of..... In the study of economics anything which satisfies a..... is said to haveDifferent goods howeverdifferent amounts of utility, or the same good can produce different amounts of utility in different places or at different times, for examplehas a different utility in a dry country than in Friuli.

utility, production, water, services, tangible, want, produce

VIII) GRIGLIA E CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE:

La prova allegata al punto VII) è stata somministrata agli alunni a conclusione del modulo “The Economic Problem”, quale verifica sommativa finale dello stesso. I contenuti del suddetto modulo, della durata complessiva di n. 8 unità orarie di lezione (di cui due per la verifica finale e la correzione della stessa), sono stati introdotti dal docente di Economia Politica esclusivamente in lingua Inglese.

Attraverso la somministrazione di due brevi testi da completare con alcune parole da scegliere date si è voluto verificare:

- a. la comprensione dei concetti economici introdotti durante le pregresse lezioni (scarsità, scelta, beni economici, risorse, bisogni ecc.);

- b. la conoscenza dei principali termini in lingua Inglese usati per designare i *concetti stessi*.

Dal punto di vista della valutazione linguistica si può specificare che non sono stati tenuti in considerazione errori minori di grammatica e di spelling, ma è stata privilegiata l'efficacia comunicativa, seguendo la prassi abituale della valutazione linguistica dei moduli CLIL al Liceo Copernico.