

1 The economic problem – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
Scarcity	稀缺性	_____	_____	_____
Resources	资源	_____	_____	_____
wants	欲望	_____	_____	_____
economic problem	经济问题	_____	_____	_____
Opportunity cost	机会成本	_____	_____	_____
alternative	替代选择	_____	_____	_____
factors of production	生产要素	_____	_____	_____
reward	报酬	_____	_____	_____
land	土地	_____	_____	_____
labour	劳动	_____	_____	_____
capital	资本	_____	_____	_____
enterprise	企业家才能	_____	_____	_____
entrepreneur	企业家	_____	_____	_____

Recall

You make choices with limited money every day. Bring this with you:

- You cannot buy everything you want —money runs out.
- A country, too, has only limited resources.

At AS, economics begins with this one big problem: we can never have everything we want.

New ideas

■ 1 Scarcity and the economic problem

Scarcity 稀缺性 is the central idea of economics. **Resources** 资源 (the things we use to make goods and services) are **limited**, but human **wants** 欲望 are **unlimited**. People always want more.

Because wants are bigger than resources, this is the **economic problem** 经济问题. Every society must answer three questions: **what** to produce, **how** to produce it, and **for whom**.

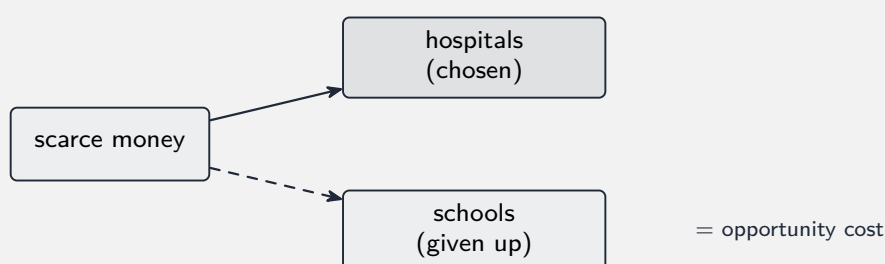
Micro-check. State why resources are described as scarce. [1]

■ 2 Opportunity cost

Because resources are scarce, you must **choose** —and every choice means giving something up.

Opportunity cost 机会成本 is the next best **alternative** 替代选择 you give up when you make a decision.

Worked example. A government spends its money on new hospitals. Its opportunity cost is the new schools that the same money could have built.

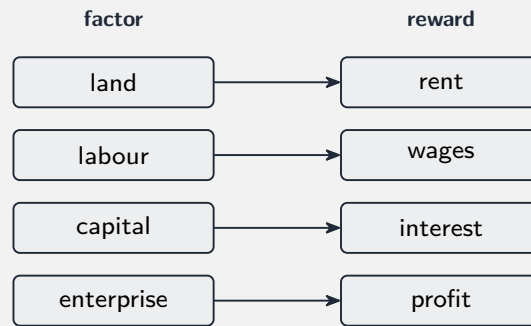


Micro-check. You spend your money on a phone instead of a holiday. State the opportunity cost. [1]

■ 3 Factors of production

The **factors of production** 生产要素 are the four kinds of resource used to make goods and services. Each earns a **reward** 报酬:

- **land** 土地—natural resources (fields, water, oil) → earns rent;
- **labour** 劳动—human work → earns wages;
- **capital** 资本—man-made things used to produce (machines, factories) → earns interest;
- **enterprise** 企业家才能—the skill of the **entrepreneur** 企业家, who brings the others together and takes the risk → earns profit.



Micro-check. State which factor of production earns **wages**.

[1]

Watch out: opportunity cost is the *next best* alternative given up —only *one* thing, not everything you didn't choose. The four factors each earn a reward: land → rent, labour → wages, capital → interest, enterprise → profit.

Practice

1.1 Explain what is meant by **scarcity**, using the words *resources* and *wants*.

[2]

1.2 Define **opportunity cost** and give one example.

[2]

1.3 Name the **four** factors of production.

[4]

1.4 State the reward earned by (a) land, (b) labour, (c) capital. [3]

1.5 A farmer uses a field to grow wheat instead of keeping cattle. State the opportunity cost. [1]

1.6 Challenge. A student spends an evening studying instead of working a paid shift or meeting friends. Explain why the opportunity cost is only *one* of these, not both. [2]
