

1.1 The nature of the basic economic problem

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 19 marks

KEY WORDS free good 免费物品 • opportunity cost 机会成本 • resources 资源
• economic good 经济物品 • goods 物品

Objective

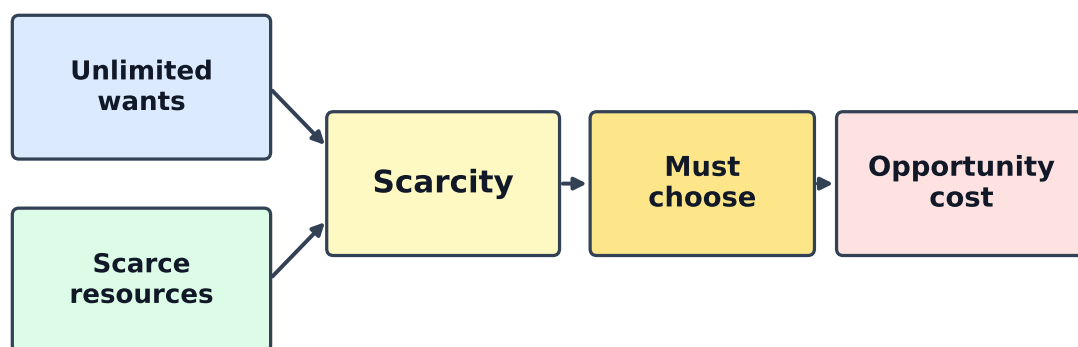
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **the basic economic problem** 基本经济问题 — **scarcity** 稀缺, **choice** 选择, and **economic and free goods** 经济物品与免费物品.

You must be able to:

- explain scarcity and why it forces choices
- identify the four decision-makers (consumers, workers, producers, governments)
- distinguish economic goods from free goods

1 Worked examples

■ Scarcity forces choice

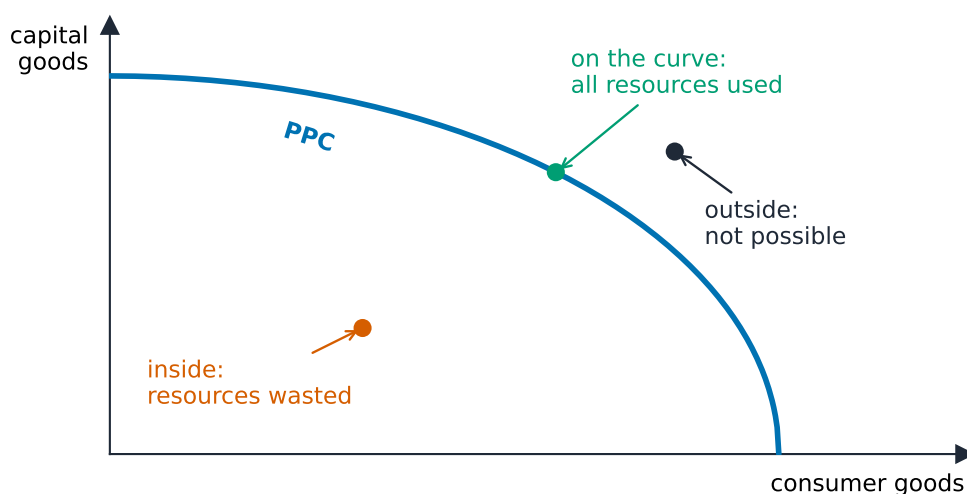


Exam: scarcity forces choice — opportunity cost is the next-best alternative forgone

Unlimited wants 欲望 + *finite* 有限 *resources* → *scarcity* 稀缺

- **Economic problem** 经济问题: wants are unlimited but resources are scarce, so we must choose.
- **Decision-makers:** consumers, workers, producers (**firms** 企业), governments.

- **Economic good** 经济物品: scarce, has an **opportunity cost** 机会成本. **Free good** 免费物品: not scarce (air, sunlight), no opportunity cost.



on = efficient · inside = inefficient · outside = unattainable

Scarcity forces a choice between two goods — the PPC shows the limit and the trade-off

Answer shapes (the discuss question is marked by **level of response** — **K** knowledge, **App** application, **An** analysis, **Ev** judgement):

- **Analyse [up to 6]:** define + a developed reasoning chain.
- **Discuss [8]:** both sides + a supported judgement (Ev).

2 Practice

2.1 Define the term *scarcity*.

[2]

2.2 State the difference between an *economic good* and a *free good*.

[2]

2.3 Identify the four groups of decision-makers in an economy. [4]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which is a **free good**? [1]

A	B
C	D

A a free gift with a purchase

B the air you breathe

C a state-funded school place

D a discounted product

3.2 Explain why scarcity means that consumers must make choices. [4]

3.3 Discuss whether scarcity affects a government in the same way as it affects a consumer. [6]
