**Economics: The Lorax Movie Questions**

1. What was the land of the Lorax like before the Once-ler arrived? Did it seem like someplace you'd like to live? What parts of your own environment would you be sad to see go?
2. Why does the Lorax speak for the trees? Why is it important to speak up for others? Have you ever spoken up for someone else? Has someone else ever spoken up for you?
3. Observe how the thneed factory changed over time; describe how the factory changed as the business grew.

1. What technology did the Once-ler invent to increase the production of thneeds?

1. How did the thneed industry affect the physical environment (water, air, soil etc.)?
2. How did the production of thneeds affect the local plants and animals?

a. truffula trees

b. Bar-ba-loots

c. Humming fish

d. Swomee swans

1. Byproducts are materials or chemicals remaining after the production of a product.

a. Name two byproducts

b. Were the byproducts that resulted from the making of thneeds harmful or helpful to the environment?

c. Were any animals affected by the byproducts of thneed production? If so, how were they affected?

1. Describe the environment that exists many years after thneed production has ended.

9. Why hasn’t the environment returned to a pre-thneed state?

10. Why does the Once-ler believe that what he is doing is the right thing to do? Do you agree or disagree with him? Explain.

11. The Lorax says to the Once-ler, "You are crazy with greed." Why does the Lorax say that? Do you agree or disagree?

12. What lesson(s) do you think the Once-ler learned?

EXIT TICKET:

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| **economic concept** | **what is it? (definition)** | **example from the Lorax** |
| **natural resources** | A material source of wealth, such as timber, fresh water, or a mineral deposit, that occurs in a natural state and has economic value |  |
| **Factors of Production** | All of the resources used to produce goods and services—land, labor, capital, technology, and entrepreneurship |  |
| **land** | As factor of production this term refers to all natural resources, such as water, game, timber, and minerals. |  |
| **labor** | As a factor of production this term refer to the work or human effort invested in the production of a good or service |  |
| **capital** | As a factor of production the term refers not just to money, but all types of property, such as machinery and tools, used in producing a good or service |  |
| **technology** | As a factor of production the term refers to the body of knowledge or science that informs or improves a production process |  |
| **entrepreneurship** | One of the human inputs in the production process. The term refers to the creativity and initiative involved in starting a business or developing new production or distribution processes |  |
| **consumers** | a person who purchases or acquires goods and services to meet his or her personal needs |  |
| **demand** | The amount of a good or service that people are willing and able to buy at a specified price |  |
| **profit** | The earnings from an investment or business after subtracting expenses and costs. |  |
| **supply** | This fundamental economic concept that describes the total amount of a specific good or service that is available to consumers. |  |
| **consumer tastes** | A factor shaping demand. As consumers’ tastes change, for example in fashion, demand is affected. |  |
| **scarcity** | A fundamental economic concept asserting that as there will never be enough resources to meet the unlimited wants and needs of individuals and societies. Economics is the largely the study of how we deal with scarcity. |  |
| **opportunity cost** | The value of the thing sacrificed in making an economic choice. When a resource is spent in a particular way, the opportunity cost is the next best alternative for that spent  resource. |  |
| **tradeoff** | The sacrifice necessary in every economic decision. In every use of resources, another use for those resources is sacrificed |  |
| **substitution goods** | Goods that satisfy the same need as another good, such as Pepsi and Coke. When the price of one changes, demand for the other is  affected. |  |
| **asset** | Any item possessing value owned by an individual, business, or government. |  |

survival of the fittest

money makes the world go round -- money is the bottom line

building the economy