

School is out, but learning continues!



GRADE 12

ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT - DECEMBER 2016

Clayton County Public Schools



Clayton County Public Schools

Chief Academic Office

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Dear Parents:

The Georgia Milestone Assessment System (GMAS) is a more demanding assessment system. The assessment system measures student performance on more rigorous curriculum based on the Georgia Standards of Excellence. The Division of Teaching and Learning is providing academic enrichment tasks for students to complete during winter break in order to support their learning, and to ensure that they continue to reinforce their learning. The assignments focus on writing because constructed response and extended response questions create a more rigorous assessment of student writing ability in all grade levels. This more rigorous application of writing in all content areas is a part of Georgia Milestones.

The assignments will include grades 1-8, and high school EOC tested courses, and will be provided in all tested areas, English language arts, math, science, and social studies. Students are encouraged to read the assignments, complete the assessments and return to school in January with their finished work for teachers to review and support them in areas of need. Parents are encouraged to assist students with the completion of tasks if needed. Enrichment packets can be found on the Clayton County Public Schools website (www.clayton.k12.ga.us) and through the CCPS mobile app.

We encourage you to visit the GADOE website where you can find information on Georgia Milestones, including a helpful video that explains the purpose for the testing system. Also, you will find additional resources on the Clayton County Public Schools website, including a Parent's Guide to the Georgia Milestones, translated in Vietnamese, Spanish and English.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, and best wishes for the success of our children.

Regards.

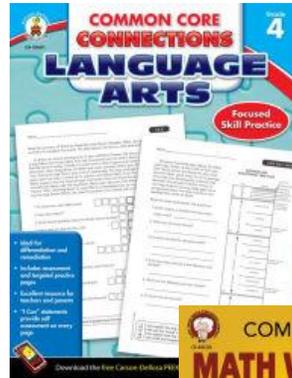
Folasade Oladele, Ed.D.

Academic Support Resources for Parents

- There are **Common Core** workbooks for Mathematics and Language Arts that can be purchased from Carson-Dellosa Publishing.
- Workbooks are provided for Grades 3-8 at a cost of \$9.99 each.
- Workbooks can be purchased directly from the publisher's website or from Barnes and Noble.

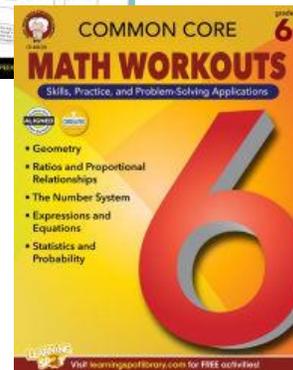
- Carson-Dellosa Publishing website

- Grades K-5
 - [Math Workbook](#)
 - [ELA Workbook](#)
- Grades 6-8
 - [Math Workbook](#)
 - [ELA Workbook](#)

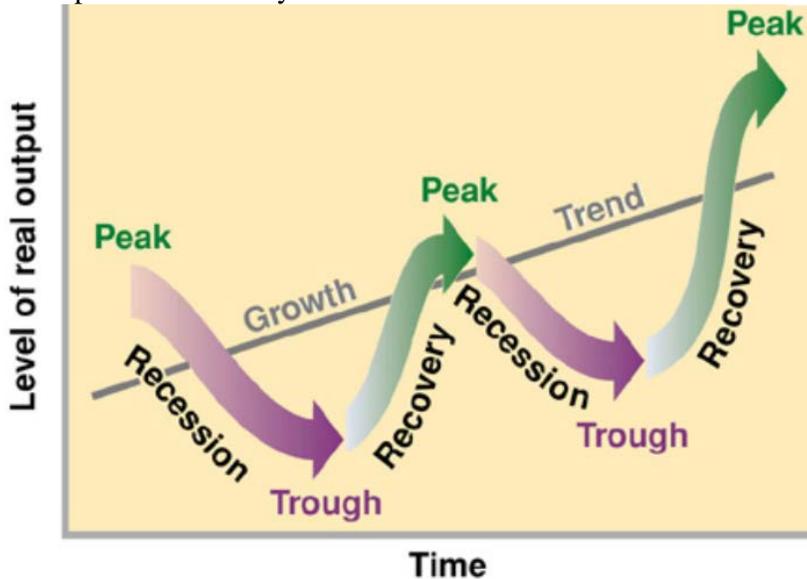


- Barnes and Noble website

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Example of business cycle:



Video on business cycles:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=200&type=educator>

Inflation is a measure of overall price levels. The tool economists use to measure inflation is called the consumer price index (CPI). The consumer price index measures the prices of a sampling of consumer goods. If the consumer price index increases, then general price level has increased and inflation has occurred. If the consumer price index decreases, then general price level has decreased and deflation has occurred. If inflation occurs at the same time as a recession, then it is referred to as stagflation. Inflation can have many causes but a primary cause is an increase in the supply of money.

Video on real vs. nominal:

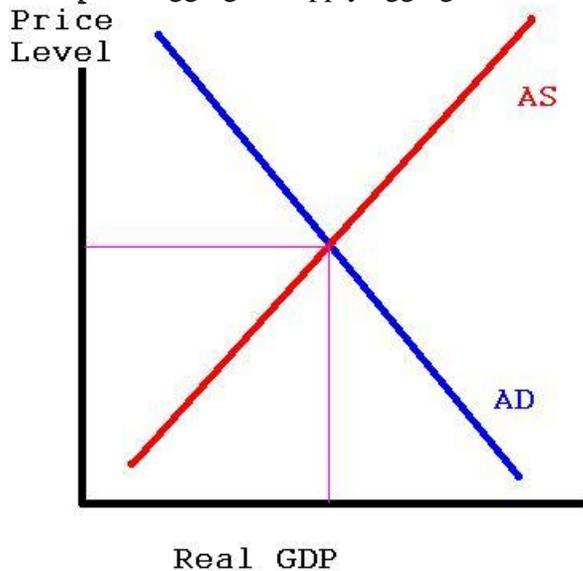
<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=207&type=educator>

Video on inflation:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=205&type=educator>

Aggregate supply and aggregate demand are the forces that determine price level and real GDP in an economy. Aggregate means overall or total, so aggregate supply means the supply of everything produced in the economy and aggregate demand means the demand for everything produced in the economy. An aggregate supply and demand diagram can show how changes in aggregate supply and/or aggregate demand will impact the economy.

Example of aggregate supply/aggregate demand:



Video on aggregate demand:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=197&type=educator>

Video on aggregate supply:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=198&type=educator>

The unemployment rate is calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). It is the percentage of civilians who are 16 and over who are willing and able to work but are not employed. Three different types of unemployment include: structural unemployment (for those who lack the job skills necessary to find a job in the economy), frictional unemployment (for those who are between jobs voluntarily), and cyclical unemployment (for those who are laid off from their job due to a downturn in the economy).

Video on employment and unemployment:

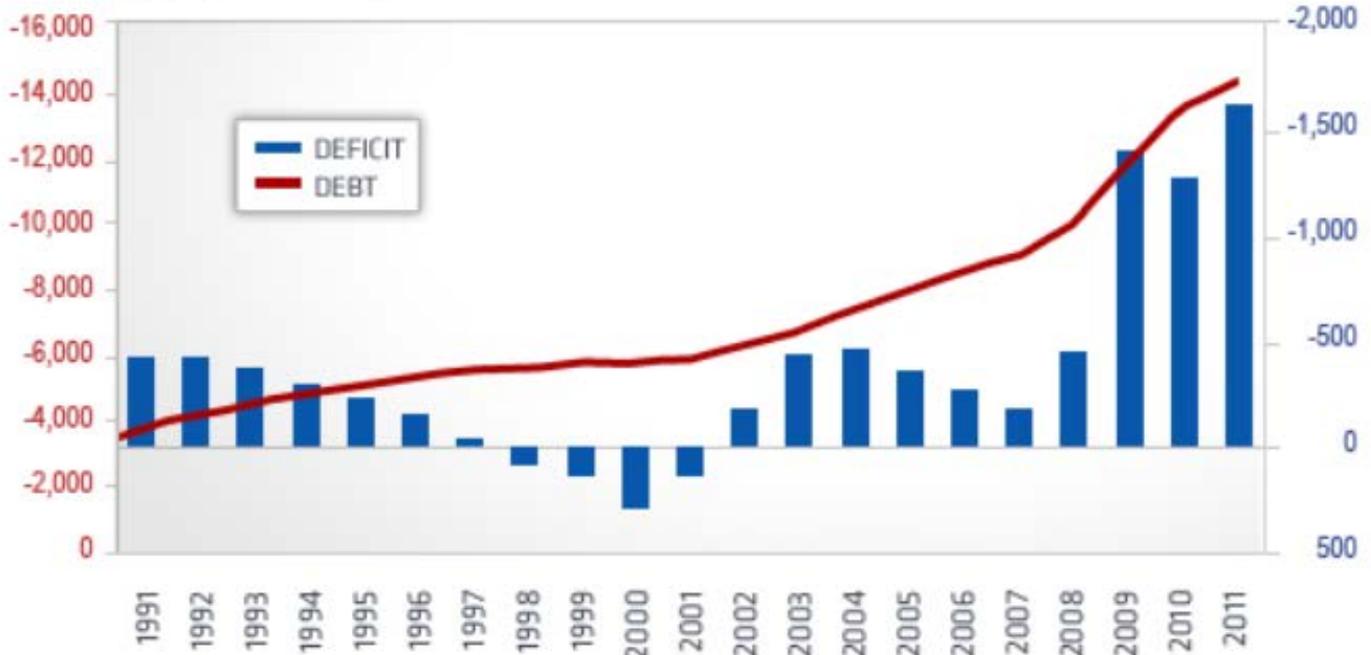
<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=202&type=educator>

A final measure of the health of the economy is government deficits and the national debt. The government runs a deficit when government spending is greater than government revenue. Over time, government deficits add to the national debt, which is the total amount of money that the federal government owes to all of its lenders. Government deficits and the national debt can impact the economy because they reduce the amount of money available for private borrowers and therefore can slow growth.

Visual of debt vs. deficit:

Total U.S. Debt vs. Annual Deficit

Amount shown in Billions



Video on government deficits and public debt:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=199&type=educator>

Assignments:

1) Complete the following chart:

Economic Indicator	What is it?	How is it measured?
Growth		
Unemployment		
Inflation		

2) Draw a model of the business cycle. For each phase of the business cycle (expansion, peak, contraction, trough) explain what is most likely happening to GDP, unemployment rate, and CPI during the phase. Explain why that would be the case.

3) Give specific examples of a person experiencing each type of unemployment and explain why each person fits the different types of unemployment.

4) Write one paragraph explaining why the government can have debt without running a deficit and vice versa.

5) Take the quizzes at the end of the video segments. Share results with teacher by printing out the results page or emailing teacher results.

SSEMA2 The student will explain the role and functions of the Federal Reserve System.

- a. Describe the organization of the Federal Reserve System.
- b. Define monetary policy.
- c. Describe how the Federal Reserve uses the tools of monetary policy to promote price stability, full employment, and economic growth.

The Federal Reserve is the central bank of the United States. It oversees banking and lending practices for all member banks, acts as the government's bank, sets monetary policy, and acts as the lender of last resort for banks. There are twelve Federal Reserve Districts. All federally chartered banks in a given district are members of the Federal Reserve Bank in that district. The Fed (as the Federal Reserve is also known as) is governed by a Board of Governors who are appointed by the Senate, but are autonomous from the government. The day to day monetary policy decisions are made by the Federal Open Market Committee. They actively buy or sell government securities in order to control the interest rate and therefore the monetary supply. Monetary policy is the actions that the Fed takes in order to control the money supply which will then impact economic growth, employment rates, and inflation rates. An increase in money supply will create economic growth and lower the unemployment rate, but will also cause the inflation rate to increase. A decrease in money supply will cause prices to stabilize, but will lead to slower economic growth and higher unemployment. Therefore, the Federal Reserve must carefully balance how they use monetary policy. The three tools of monetary policy are the reserve requirement (the ratio of deposits that banks must keep in reserves and not lend out), the discount rate (the interest rate that the Federal Reserve charges banks on loans) and Open Market Operations (the buying and selling of government securities by the FOMC). Reserve requirements and the discount rate are not changed often because a change in either of those would have a huge impact on money supply. The impact of each of the tools of monetary policy are shown in the chart below:

Chart on Tools of Monetary Policy:

Monetary Policy Tool	Action taken by the Federal Reserve	Impact
<i>Changing the reserve requirement</i>	Raising the reserve requirement	Decreases the money supply
	Lowering the reserve requirement	Increases the money supply
<i>Changing the discount rate</i>	Raising the discount rate	Decrease the money supply
	Lowering the discount rate	Increases the money supply
<i>Open market operations</i>	Buying government bonds	Increases the money supply
	Selling government bonds	Decreases the money supply

Video on monetary policy and the Federal Reserve:

<http://www.econedlink.org/interactives/index.php?iid=206&type=educator>

Assignments:

- 1) Create flow charts explaining how each of the tools of monetary policy impact the money supply.
- 2) Write two paragraphs explaining how a) the Federal Reserve creates economic growth and full employment and b) the Federal Reserve controls inflation (creates price stability).
- 3) Create a graphic organizer that shows the structure of the Federal Reserve.
- 4) Take the quiz at the end of the video segment. Share results with teacher by printing out the results page or emailing teacher results.