International

Answer keys and standards crosswalk for every worksheet in this unit.

SSEIN1 — Trade & Comparative Advantage

FOR TEACHER USE — HOW OTHER STATES & SCHOOLS TEACH THIS

Tennessee — Tennessee's E.50 closes this unit with a structured evaluation of the free-trade debate, requiring students to weigh real arguments on both sides rather than just define comparative advantage in the abstract, the model behind the debate activity above.

Massachusetts & top private schools — Massachusetts's Econ.T7 devotes four separate standards to this one worksheet's content: benefits of trade, comparative advantage, tariffs and quotas, and the free-trade debate in section 4, one of the most thorough single-topic matches found in any state's framework.

FOR TEACHER USE — ANSWER KEY

Q1 — Vasa: 1 laptop = 5 shirts. Rell: 1 laptop = 2 shirts. Rell has the LOWER opportunity cost for laptops, so Rell should specialize in laptops; Vasa should specialize in shirts. Q2 — tariffs and quotas help domestic producers/protected industries and government revenue (tariffs); they hurt consumers (higher prices, less choice) and industries that rely on imported inputs.

SSEIN2 — When the Dollar Moves

FOR TEACHER USE — HOW OTHER STATES & SCHOOLS TEACH THIS

Tennessee — Tennessee's E.49 asks students to trace how an exchange-rate change shifts purchasing power differently for people in the U.S. versus people in the trading partner country, there's rarely a group that wins on both sides at once.

Massachusetts & top private schools — Massachusetts's Econ.T7.7 asks students to explain how exchange-rate changes affect purchasing power in the U.S. and abroad, essentially this worksheet's objective statement word for word.

FOR TEACHER USE — ANSWER KEY

Q2 — U.S. shopper buying imports: benefits (cheaper). U.S. exporter: hurt (pricier abroad, less competitive). European tourist in U.S.: hurt (their money buys less). U.S. tourist in Europe: benefits (their dollars buy more). Q3 — hurts sales: a stronger dollar makes the carpets more expensive in euros, making them less price-competitive against European or other producers.