

Achievement Level Descriptors

for

Economics

Georgia Department of Education September 2015 All Rights Reserved

Achievement Levels and Achievement Level Descriptors

With the implementation of the Georgia Milestones Assessment System, Georgia educators have developed four achievement levels to describe student mastery and command of the knowledge and skills outlined in Georgia's content standards. Most students have at least some knowledge of the content described in the content standards; however, achievement levels succinctly describe how much mastery a student has. Achievement levels give meaning and context to scale scores by describing the knowledge and skills students must demonstrate to achieve each level.

The four achievement levels on Georgia Milestones are *Beginning Learner, Developing Learner, Proficient Learner,* and *Distinguished Learner.* The general meaning of each of the four levels is provided below:

Beginning Learners do not yet demonstrate proficiency in the knowledge and skills necessary at this grade level/course of learning, as specified in Georgia's content standards. The students *need substantial academic support* to be prepared for the next grade level or course and to be on track for college and career readiness.

Developing Learners demonstrate partial proficiency in the knowledge and skills necessary at this grade level/course of learning, as specified in Georgia's content standards. The students *need additional academic support* to ensure success in the next grade level or course and to be on track for college and career readiness.

Proficient Learners demonstrate proficiency in the knowledge and skills necessary at this grade level/course of learning, as specified in Georgia's content standards. The students *are prepared* for the next grade level or course and are on track for college and career readiness.

Distinguished Learners demonstrate advanced proficiency in the knowledge and skills necessary at this grade level/course of learning, as specified in Georgia's content standards. The students *are well prepared* for the next grade level or course and are well prepared for college and career readiness.

More detailed and content-specific concepts and skills are provided for each grade, content area, and course in the **Achievement Level Descriptors** (ALDs). ALDs are narrative descriptions of the knowledge and skills expected at each of the four achievement levels and were developed for each grade level, content area, and course by committees of Georgia educators in March 2015 and July 2015. The ALDs are based on the state-adopted content standards.

ALDs show a progression of knowledge and skills for which students must demonstrate competency across the achievement levels. It is important to understand that a student should demonstrate mastery of the knowledge and skills within his/her achievement level as well as all content and skills in any achievement levels that precede his/her own, if any. For example, a Proficient Learner should also possess the knowledge and skills of a Developing Learner and a Beginning Learner.

POLICY ALDs					
Beginning Learner	Developing Learner	Proficient Learner	Distinguished Learner		
Beginning Learners do not yet	Developing Learners demonstrate	Proficient Learners demonstrate	Distinguished Learners demonstrate		
demonstrate proficiency in the	partial proficiency in the knowledge	proficiency in the knowledge and skills	advanced proficiency in the		
knowledge and skills necessary at this	and skills necessary at this grade	necessary at this grade level/course of	knowledge and skills necessary at this		
grade level/course of learning, as	level/course of learning, as specified in	learning, as specified in Georgia's	grade level/course of learning, as		
specified in Georgia's content	Georgia's content standards. The	content standards. The students are	specified in Georgia's content		
standards. The students need	students need additional academic	prepared for the next grade level or	standards. The students are well		
substantial academic support to be	support to ensure success in the next	course and are on track for college and	prepared for the next grade level or		
prepared for the next grade level or	grade level or course and to be on	career readiness.	course and are well prepared for		
course and to be on track for <i>college</i>	track for college and career readiness.		college and career readiness.		
and career readiness.					
	RANGE	E ALDs			
Beginning Learner	Developing Learner	Proficient Learner	Distinguished Learner		
A student who achieves at the	A student who achieves at the	A student who achieves at the	A student who achieves at the		
Beginning Learner level demonstrates	Developing Learner level demonstrates	Proficient Learner level demonstrates	Distinguished Learner level		
minimal command of the course	partial command of the course	proficiency of the course standards.	demonstrates advanced proficiency of		
standards. The pattern exhibited by	standards. The pattern exhibited by	The pattern exhibited by student	the course standards. The pattern		
student responses indicates that	student responses indicates that	responses indicates that students are	exhibited by student responses		
students are most likely able to	students are most likely able to	most likely able to	indicates that students are most likely		
 define scarcity; 	 identify the four types of productive 	 identify ways in which productive 	able to		
 identify rational decision making; 	resources (land, labor, capital, and	resources are allocated and define	 use an example to explain the 		
 define specialization; 	entrepreneurship);	opportunity cost;	opportunity cost of choosing one		
 identify that government has a role 	 identify how an individual or 	 describe the three types of 	alternative over another;		
in the economy;	business specializes;	economic systems (command,	describe why one should engage in		
 list the three types of economic 	 recognize a graph of a production 	market, mixed);	behavior when the marginal		
systems;	possibilities curve;	 identify a production possibilities 	benefit exceeds the marginal cost,		
 identify productivity, economic 	 explain how a determinant shifts a 	curve to explain the tradeoffs	but not if marginal cost exceeds		
growth, and standard of living;	curve;	between two options;	marginal benefit;		
• define the circular flow of goods and	 identify the three basic economic 	 define marginal cost and marginal 	 use a production possibilities curve 		
services;	questions;	benefit;	or other example to explain how		
 identify law of demand and law of 	• identify the three types of economic	 describe how individuals and/or 	both parties gain from trade when		
supply;	systems (command, market, mixed);	businesses are better off when they	each specializes;		
 identify different types of 	• identify the roles of the government	specialize;	evaluate how each type of		
businesses;	in a market economy;	 identify an example of government 	economic system addresses the		
• identify factors that cause a change	 identify an example of a public 	regulation of an individual or	three economic questions;		
in demand and a change in supply;	good, property rights, or market	business;	 use an example to explain how 		
 define fiscal policy; 	failure;	 use a graph of a supply and demand 	government regulation impacts		
	 describe productivity, economic 	curve to show how equilibrium	both businesses and individuals;		

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 Economics EOC define aggregate supply and aggregate demand; identify unemployment; identify the five barriers to trade; define exchange rate; define absolute and comparative advantage; identify examples of positive and negative incentives; identify the types of financial institutions; identify the factors that influence an individual's credit score; identify types of insurance; identify types of taxation; and identify ways in which a worker can improve his/her earnings. 	 Georgia End-of-Congrowth, and standard of living; identify the flow of goods and services between individuals and businesses on a circular flow diagram; describe how buyers and sellers interact in a market; label supply and demand on a graph; identify sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation as types of business organization; identify the different types of unemployment; describe the structure of the Federal Reserve system; identify that government sets fiscal policy; list the ways in which the government controls fiscal policy; identify tariffs, quotas, embargoes, standards, and subsidies as examples of trade barriers; identify that most trade takes place because of comparative advantage; explain why currency exchange happens; identify savings/financial options; define services offered by financial 	 virse: Social Studies price and quantity are determined in a market; describe how prices act as an incentive in a market economy; give examples of investment in equipment, education, and technology; use a graph to show how a change in a given factor affects supply and/or demand curve(s); use a circular flow diagram to describe how money flows between individuals, businesses, and the government in exchange for goods and services and resources; identify the different types of market structures: pure competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly; identify the means by which economic activity is measured; describe how a change in monetary policy affects the interest rate; list the tools used by the Federal Reserve to implement monetary policy; identify examples of fiscal policy; describe how a change in fiscal policy affects consumer spending; differentiate between absolute and 	 explain how a change in demand and/or supply affect(s) equilibrium price and quantity; describe how an increase in investment leads to an increase in economic growth; explain why investment in equipment, education, and technology leads to economic growth; use graphs to describe how price controls create shortages or surpluses; identify price elasticity of demand and supply by recognizing factors that influence the elasticity of demand and supply for a product; compare and contrast the different types of market structures: pure competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly; use a diagram of a business cycle to determine the various phases and explain how decisions by businesses, consumers, and the government impact the business cycle; illustrate the means by which economic activity is measured; describe how a change in
	 identify tariffs, quotas, embargoes, standards, and subsidies as examples of trade barriers; identify that most trade takes place because of comparative advantage; explain why currency exchange happens; identify savings/financial options; 	 describe how a change in monetary policy affects the interest rate; list the tools used by the Federal Reserve to implement monetary policy; identify examples of fiscal policy; describe how a change in fiscal policy affects consumer spending; 	 use a diagram of a business cycle to determine the various phases and explain how decisions by businesses, consumers, and the government impact the business cycle; illustrate the means by which economic activity is measured;
	 define services offered by financial institutions; describe why a consumer prefers to have a savings account that pays compound interest rather than simple interest; define types of insurance and why people buy insurance; define types of taxation; and 	 differentiate between absolute and comparative advantage; describe the costs and benefits of free trade; use an exchange rate table to determine the price of one currency in terms of another currency; describe how individuals select one option over another for financial 	 a describe now a change in monetary policy impacts prices, unemployment, and economic growth; a describe why individuals/countries trade with each other based on comparative advantage; compare and contrast the arguments for and against free

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	 use charts and/or tables to describe the relationship between education and earnings. 	 planning; identify groups that benefit and those that lose from unanticipated inflation; identify examples of progressive, regressive, and proportional taxes; describe why a sales tax is a regressive tax; describe why some people such as professional athletes and performers (singers/actors) receive high earnings; explain why people buy insurance; and describe the costs and benefits of using different credit options. 	 trade; describe how a change in exchange rates impacts monetary and fiscal policy; describe how to develop a savings/financial plan; describe the relationship between risk and rate of return as applied to stocks, bonds, and mutual funds; describe how a change in monetary policy and fiscal policy changes consumers' saving and spending; describe why the interest rate charged by financial institutions differs from the interest rate paid by financial institutions to depositors; describe why financial institutions charge different interest rates on different types of loans; describe how the degree of shared liability, amount of deductibles, and the amount of insured protection desired impact premiums; and describe how education/training and skill development impact the supply and/or demand for workers.