

## **Infusionomics Personal Skills Questionnaire-Elementary**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

**How well could you explain these ideas to someone who is not in your class?**

		Not at all	A little bit	Some of it	Most of it	All of it
1	I can improve my life by learning more things.	0	1	2	3	4
2	Businesses have to make choices because they don't have everything they need.	0	1	2	3	4
3	Specialization increases what I can make and what I can buy.	0	1	2	3	4
4	It makes sense to study for another hour if I gain more than I give up.	0	1	2	3	4
5	When I specialize in doing one thing well, I can trade with others for the things they do well.	0	1	2	3	4
6	Buyers and sellers have most of the power in a market economy.	0	1	2	3	4
7	The price of an item is not the same thing as the cost.	0	1	2	3	4
8	It is important to think about results when making a choice.	0	1	2	3	4
9	I may make a different choice than my friend because I have a different goal.	0	1	2	3	4
10	The cost of an item is not the same as the price.	0	1	2	3	4
11	Thinking about the good and bad things that will happen will help me make the best choice.	0	1	2	3	4
12	Businesses make choices about how much to produce based on how many people are buying their goods.	0	1	2	3	4
13	There is a difference between what I need and what I want.	0	1	2	3	4
14	Understanding the past helps me make good choices.	0	1	2	3	4
15	The results of a choice can happen quickly.	0	1	2	3	4
16	Thinking about my bad choices helps me make good choices in the future.	0	1	2	3	4
17	The price of an item can be compared to how much time I need to spend earning enough money to pay for it.	0	1	2	3	4
18	The economic system I live in affects my choices but does not totally control them.	0	1	2	3	4
19	When I make a choice the result can be good or bad.	0	1	2	3	4
20	What is good for me and what is good for the country are defined in a similar way.	0	1	2	3	4
21	The opportunity cost is what I must give up in order to get something else.	0	1	2	3	4

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		Not at all	A little bit	Some of it	Most of it	All of it
22	There are costs for me to paint my room even if all the materials are free.	0	1	2	3	4
23	We can change people's actions with rewards and punishments.	0	1	2	3	4
24	Every choice has a result.	0	1	2	3	4
25	The price of one item can be compared to the price of another item that I might want, helping me make a decision.	0	1	2	3	4
26	Thinking about my good choices helps me make good choices in the future.	0	1	2	3	4
27	I will make a better choice if I can think of the results of my choice.	0	1	2	3	4
28	When we trade, we have more choices.	0	1	2	3	4
29	I am always a buyer and a seller no matter where I live.	0	1	2	3	4
30	To change people's actions, start with rewarding the things we like.	0	1	2	3	4
31	A choice I make may have a short term cost but will help me for a long time.	0	1	2	3	4
32	People don't always make choices about things based on how much they cost.	0	1	2	3	4
33	I may make a different choice than my friend because I have different beliefs.	0	1	2	3	4
34	Results from a choice can be surprising.	0	1	2	3	4
35	The best choices occur when thinking about the future.	0	1	2	3	4
36	Rewards and punishments affect the choices we make.	0	1	2	3	4
37	When we are honest, trading works better.	0	1	2	3	4
38	There are costs that I can see and touch in addition to costs I cannot see and touch.	0	1	2	3	4
39	When I am good at something, I can do a better job in less time.	0	1	2	3	4
40	The type of economy I live in affects the choices I make.	0	1	2	3	4
41	When we trade with others we get to know them better and it helps us be friends.	0	1	2	3	4
42	It is important to consider the additional cost or benefit of doing one more thing.	0	1	2	3	4
43	Leaders make choices in a command economy.	0	1	2	3	4

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		Not at all	A little bit	Some of it	Most of it	All of it
44	It is not helpful to think a lot about past decisions.	0	1	2	3	4
45	The term “marginal” refers to and describes the additional cost or benefit of a given behavior.	0	1	2	3	4
46	It is important for the economy to grow and stay healthy.	0	1	2	3	4
47	There are goods and services always moving between people and governments.	0	1	2	3	4
48	Every choice has only two final options.	0	1	2	3	4
49	When I do not make a choice for myself the result can be good or bad.	0	1	2	3	4
50	Some examples of cost include, time, labor, and safety.	0	1	2	3	4
51	When we specialize in one thing, we have to trade to get the other things we want.	0	1	2	3	4
52	I make choices because I want more things than I really need.	0	1	2	3	4
53	People in a traditional economy make choices based on what has been done in the past.	0	1	2	3	4
54	When consequences are given for things we don't like, those things tend to not happen as often.	0	1	2	3	4
55	Money is a reward but not the only one.	0	1	2	3	4
56	It is important that laws be enforced to keep the economy strong.	0	1	2	3	4
57	When we reward something it tends to get bigger or happen more often.	0	1	2	3	4
58	The lower the supply of a product or service that people want, the more likely it is that the price will go up.	0	1	2	3	4