

# Economics Curriculum Outline 2024-2025

This outline provides a long-term overview of the knowledge and skills developed in this subject. More detailed short- and medium-term schemes of work, not published here, are available by contacting the Economics Department.

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5		
Year 13	<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Economics - Individuals, firms, markets and market failure (Paper 1).</li> <li>• Macro Economics - The national and international economy ( Paper 2).</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Government Intervention may be necessary. Govts may respond to market failure by intervening to improve the resource allocation to produce a more equitable outcome.</li> <li>• Macro International Trade. the reasons for trade, comparative advantage theory, the pattern of trade, the balance of payments and policies to influence it, the determination of exchange rates.</li> </ul> <b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills		<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Economics - Individuals, firms, markets and market failure (Paper 1).</li> <li>• Macro Economics - The national and international economy ( Paper 2).</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Government Failure sometimes occurs: Govt intervention is not always effective in achieving its aims. The costs of intervention may exceed the benefits, creating a loss of economic welfare. This is government failure.</li> <li>• Macro Macro-Economic Policy Tools. Fiscal and monetary policy as ways of influencing aggregate demand and stabilising the economy. Supply side policy as a tool to influence trend growth and long term economic performance.</li> </ul> <b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills		<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper 3 – Economic Issues &amp; Principles.</li> <li>• “Bringing It All Together”.</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> Combining all content from Paper 1 & 2 (Micro & Macro)		
Year 12	<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Economics - Individuals, firms, markets and market failure (Paper 1).</li> <li>• Macro Economics - The national and international economy ( Paper 2).</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro</li> </ul>		<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Economics - Individuals, firms, markets and market failure (Paper 1).</li> <li>• Macro Economics - The national and international economy ( Paper 2).</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro</li> </ul>		<b>Unit Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Economics - Individuals, firms, markets and market failure (Paper 1).</li> <li>• Macro Economics - The national and international economy ( Paper 2).</li> </ul> <b>Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro Sometimes Markets Fail. Market failure occurs when markets fail to produce desirable outcomes, either because the</li> </ul>		

<p>Introductory Concepts. Scarcity, factors of production, wants and needs, maximising behaviour, rationality, positive &amp; normative economics, production possibilities. Costs &amp; revenues, efficiency &amp; equity, profits and objectives of firms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro Measuring the Macroeconomy. The four main macroeconomic objectives – strong and sustainable economic growth; low unemployment; low and stable inflation; and a satisfactory balance of trade – are introduced and how the corresponding indicators are measured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills.</p>	<p>Markets Generally Work Well. Price Mechanism : competitive markets allocate resources efficiently through the forces of supply and demand, setting the relative prices of goods. Contestable markets may function well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro Measuring the Macroeconomy. The four main macroeconomic objectives – strong and sustainable economic growth; low unemployment; low and stable inflation; and a satisfactory balance of trade – are introduced and how the corresponding indicators are measured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills.</p>	<p>supply and demand, setting the relative prices of goods. Contestable markets may function well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro How the Macroeconomy Works. The Circular Flow of Income. Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand analysis.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills.</p>	<p>allocation of resources is not efficient or because the outcome is unfair (lack of equity).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro Macro-Economic Performance. Understanding the demand and supply side factors with influence performance in regard to the 4 main economic objectives. The difference between factors that affect the short run performance of the economy and the fundamental supply side determinants of long run performance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> AO1/2/3/4 + Quantitative Skills.</p>
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**Key/Legend/Notes:**

**AOA A-Level Economics (7136)**

**Rationale -**

The course is split into two main sections, the first section introduces students to microeconomic issues and the second section covers mainly macroeconomic issues. However, students should appreciate that microeconomics and macroeconomics are not entirely distinct areas of study. For example, microeconomic principles often provide fundamental insights into understanding aspects of the macroeconomy. Similarly, economic issues and problems often contain both a microeconomic and macroeconomic dimension.

Students will be assessed through three examination papers. The first paper will examine mainly the topics that are outlined in Section 4.1 of the specification but economic principles included in Section 4.2 of the specification may also enrich a student's response to some questions. Similarly, the second paper will examine mainly the topics that are outlined in Section 4.2 of the specification but may draw on economic principles from Section 4.1. The third paper will include topics from both sections of the specification and students, particularly when answering questions linked to the case study, will be expected to recognise when it is appropriate to use microeconomic and/or macroeconomic models.

**Assessment Objectives**

- AO1: Demonstrate knowledge of terms/concepts and theories/models to show an understanding of the behaviour of economic agents and how they are affected by and respond to economic issues
- AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding to various economic contexts to show how economic agents are affected by and respond to economic issues
- AO3: Analyse issues within economics, showing an understanding of their impact on economic agents
- AO4: Evaluate economic arguments and use qualitative and quantitative evidence to support informed judgements relating to economic issues

**Quantitative Skills**

In order to develop their skills, knowledge and understanding in economics, students need to have acquired competence in the quantitative skills that are relevant to the subject content and which are applied in the context of an economics A-level, including:

- calculate, use and understand ratios and fractions
- calculate, use and understand percentages and percentage changes
- understand and use the terms mean, median and relevant quantiles
- construct and interpret a range of standard graphical forms
- calculate and interpret index numbers
- calculate cost, revenue and profit (marginal, average, totals)
- make calculations to convert from money to real terms
- make calculations of elasticity and interpret the result
- interpret, apply and analyse information in written, graphical and numerical forms.

The assessment of quantitative skills will include at least Level 2 mathematical skills as a minimum of 20% of the overall A-level marks. These skills may be assessed across the assessment objectives.