

Economics A Level (Edexcel) at DAOS: Curriculum Map

Year Group: 12

Overall Intent	Students will gain an understanding of the processes involved in producing and distributing the Goods and Services required by consumers, in the context of the efficient use of economic resources.					
Time period	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Topics/sub-topics	Teacher 1 1.1 The Nature of Economics Teacher 2 2.1 Measures of Economic performance	Teacher 1 1.2 How Markets Work Teacher 2 2.2 Aggregate Demand 2.3 Aggregate Supply	Teacher 1 1.3 Market Failure Teacher 2 2.4 National Income	Teacher 1 1.3 Market Failure Teacher 2 2.5 Economic Growth	Teacher 1 1.4 Government Intervention Teacher 2 2.6 Macroeconomic objectives and policy	Teacher 1 Bridging and Revision Teacher 2 Bridging and Revision
Crucial Learning Content	Microeconomics 1.1.1 Economics as a social science 1.1.2 Positive and normative statements	Microeconomics 1.2.1 Rational decision making 1.2.2 Demand	Microeconomics 1.3.1 Types of market failure 1.3.2 Externalities	Microeconomics 1.3.3 Public goods 1.3.4 Information gaps	Microeconomics 1.4.1 Government intervention in markets 1.4.2 Government failure	Consolidation and introduction to the second part of the course

	<p>1.1.3 The economic problem</p> <p>1.1.4 Production possibility frontiers</p> <p>1.1.5 Specialisation and the division of labour</p> <p>1.1.6 Free Market, mixed and command economies</p> <p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>2.1.1 Economic growth</p> <p>2.1.2 Inflation</p> <p>2.1.3 Unemployment</p> <p>2.1.4 Balance of payments</p>	<p>1.2.3 Price in come and cross elasticities of demand</p> <p>1.2.4 Supply</p> <p>1.2.5 Elasticity of supply</p> <p>1.2.6 Price determination</p> <p>1.2.7 Price mechanism</p> <p>1.2.8 Consumer and producer surplus</p> <p>1.2.9 Indirect taxes and subsidies</p> <p>1.2.10 Alternative views of consumer behaviour.</p> <p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>2.2.1 Characteristics of aggregate demand</p> <p>2.2.2 Consumption</p> <p>2.2.3 Investment</p> <p>2.2.4 Government Expenditure</p> <p>2.2.5 Net trade</p> <p>2.3.1 Characteristics of aggregate supply</p> <p>2.3.2 Short run aggregate supply</p>	<p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>2.4.1 National Income</p> <p>2.4.2 Injections and withdrawals</p> <p>2.4.3 Equilibrium levels of real national output</p> <p>2.4.4 The multiplier</p>	<p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>2.5.1 Causes of growth</p> <p>2.5.2 Output gaps</p> <p>2.5.3 Trade (business) cycle</p> <p>2.5.4 The impact of economic growth</p>	<p>Macroeconomics</p> <p>2.6.1 Possible macroeconomic objectives</p> <p>2.6.2 Demand side policies</p> <p>2.6.3 Supply side policies</p> <p>2.6.4 Conflicts and trade-offs between objectives and policies</p>	
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		2.3.3 Long-run aggregate supply				
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<p>Sequence</p>	<p>Teacher 1</p> <p>1.1 To give students a basic understanding of the basic economic problems of scarcity and choice, and how economic modelling is used to approach thinking about these.</p> <p>Teacher 2</p> <p>2.1 Revisits familiar concepts of inflation etc, but students are now expected to understand these in much greater detail, e.g. measurement of inflation and the effects of the supply of money. Students also understand the important distinction between economic growth and economic welfare.</p>	<p>Teacher 1</p> <p>1.2 Gives students an understanding of the core concepts of demand and supply which are used throughout the course. The concept of elasticity is also introduced to give an understanding of the effects of changes in prices due to e.g. changes in the levels of indirect taxation.</p> <p>Teacher 2</p> <p>2.2 Students learn about the circular flow of income (2.4.1), to give some basic knowledge of how the macroeconomy works. The separate parts of aggregate demand are then investigated to illustrate and analyse the demand side of the macroeconomy in detail. This forms an</p>	<p>Teacher 1</p> <p>1.3 This gives students an understanding of contexts where the market mechanism does not always produce the best solutions and why not. This follows the neoclassical analysis of markets and is effectively an evaluation of the market mechanism.</p> <p>Teacher 2</p> <p>2.4 Expands on the concept of equilibrium learned earlier, and introduces the concept of the multiplier, which builds on the (see 2.4.3)</p>	<p>Teacher 1</p> <p>1.3 See left</p> <p>Teacher 2</p> <p>2.5 The concept of economic growth re-visited in the context of varying growth rates involving the business cycle. The important distinction between benefits and costs of economic growth is introduced.</p>	<p>Teacher 1</p> <p>1.4 Policy to cope with market failure is an important part of knowledge and understanding of government involvement in this area, as is the reasons why such involvement is not always successful.</p> <p>Teacher 2</p> <p>2.6 Students further develop their understanding of macroeconomic analysis by placing this in the context of Government policy used to affect different macroeconomic variables. An important element here is the potential for conflicting results from policy, and an evaluation of</p>	
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		<p>analytical foundation for the rest of the course.</p> <p>2.3 The 'opposite' side of the economy is investigated and it is important that students understand that growth in this area is essential for sustainable economic growth. Equilibrium is also an essential 'bedrock' concept which is introduced here.</p>			the steps taken to attempt to correct these conflicts.	
End Point	<p>Be able to use diagrammatic analysis to support arguments for price level and real output level changes. Understand that economic growth is a rise in productive capacity. Recognise the difference between normative and positive statements. Understand the basic economic problem and economic methodology used to investigate it.</p>	<p>Be able to use diagrammatic analysis to support arguments for price and quantity changes. Use equations to calculate elasticities, and manipulate these equations. Calculate the multiplier and manipulate the relevant equations.</p>	<p>Use diagrams to explain why markets fail to produce the correct outcome. Compare private and social optima. Be able to explain the business cycle and its characteristics at different points. Evaluate the costs and benefits of economic growth.</p>	<p>Use diagrams to explain why markets fail to produce the correct outcome. Compare private and social optima. Evaluate the main measures of economic performance.</p>	<p>Evaluate micro and macroeconomic policy in context, using economic theory as a basis.</p>	

Assessment Formative and Summative	End of Unit assessments including a range of exam style questions.	End of Unit assessments including a range of exam style questions.	End of Unit assessments including a range of exam style questions.	End of Unit assessments including a range of exam style questions.	End of Unit assessments including a range of exam style questions.	Mock examination comprising past papers
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