

MACRO- COURSE GUIDE

This course guide is designed to provide schools and colleges with detailed information regarding this course which EzyEconomics has designed to provide full coverage of the economics knowledge requirements indicated by the Edexcel A-level Economics syllabus.

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SYLLABUS COVERAGE AND COURSE EFFICACY

The course material explains and assesses all of the learning requirements of the exam board syllabus.

This is also backed up by comprehensive feedback to questions (in screen text or video format), which further re-enforce the syllabus learning requirements.

As it would be very time consuming for schools to view all the videos and assessments included in the micro and macro course (this would take more than 80 hours) we have compiled this guide to provide an efficient basis for initially assessing the efficacy of this course.

The guide may also be used for reference purposes if schools wish to incorporate the service into their scheme of work or on a day-to-day basis throughout the course in order to help guide the setting of activities.

ASSESSING SYLLABUS KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS

If students are directed to complete all of the course assessments, teachers will have the comfort of knowing that syllabus knowledge requirements have been intensively interrogated. This will also identify where any syllabus gaps exist. This is a major difference relative to an accredited textbook.

The end of module assessments assess all explicit syllabus requirements and a range of additional requirements, which we have interpreted as an implied learning requirement of the syllabus. All other assessments assess learning obtained from video lectures. This means they provide an additional measure of syllabus requirements. The assessment style is less challenging as it is attempting to re-enforce learning from the videos and immediately correct any learning gaps.

Access is also provided to various items of extension material, which we feel support the learning required by the syllabus but which are not explicitly detailed in the syllabus.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The nature of the service means that it cannot currently do anything more than showcase key examination skills. It does not replace the crucial interventions of teachers in guiding the development of the graph creation, extended essay writing skills and tackling data response questions.

CONTENT OF COURSE GUIDE

For each unit and end of module assessment we have detailed the following information:

- 1. Learning objective of video lecture**
- 2. Economic terms covered**
- 3. The content covered by each video lecture**
- 4. Relevant details for each question – learning target, learning task and question style.**

Students have access to the EzyLexicon, which currently provides detailed definitions and supplementary information relating to over 800 terms. There is also access to the EzyEconomics video archive (a weekly video blog).

MODULE	DESCRIPTION	A LEVEL	AS NEW
1.1	The Circular Flow of Income	●	●
1.2	Macroeconomic Equilibrium	●	●
1.3	Measuring Economic Activity	●	●
1.4	Wealth and Income	●	●
1.5	Purchasing Power	●	●
2.1	Big Numbers	●	●
2.2	Percentage Changes	●	●
2.3	Index Numbers	●	●
2.4	Composite Indices	●	●
2.5	Interpreting Graphs	●	●
2.6	Averages and Seasonality	●	●
2.7	Variation and Spread	●	●
2.8	Ratios and Fractions	●	●
3.1	Economic Growth	●	●
3.2	Economic Cycles	●	●
	Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply	●	●
4.1	Determinants of Aggregate Demand	●	●
4.2	Aggregate Demand Shifts	●	●
4.3	Multiplier Effect	●	●
4.4	Aggregate Supply	●	●
4.5	AD/AS Equilibrium	●	●
4.6	Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth	●	●
4.7	AD/AS – The Big Picture	●	●
5.1	Macroeconomic Objectives	●	●
5.2	Economic Growth	●	●
5.3	Inflation and Deflation	●	●
5.4	Theories of Inflation	●	●
5.5	Employment and Unemployment	●	●
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment	●	●
5.7	Balance of Payments	●	●
5.8	Phillips Curve	●	●
5.9	Productivity	●	●



COURSE OUTLINE

MODULE	DESCRIPTION	A LEVEL	AS NEW
	Introduction to Economic Policy	●	●
6.1	Fiscal Policy	●	●
6.2	Taxation and Income Inequality	●	●
6.3	Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy	●	●
6.4	Monetary Policy	●	●
6.5	Bank Rate and the Transmission Mechanism	●	●
6.6	Alternative Monetary Policy Tools	●	●
6.7	Demand-Side Policy in Context	●	●
6.8	Supply-Side Policy	●	●
6.9	Supply-Side Improvements	●	●
7.1	Provision of Finance	●	●
7.2	Financial Markets	●	●
7.3	Calculating Bond Yields	●	●
7.4	Financial Institutions	●	●
7.5	Central Banks	●	●
7.6	UK Regulatory Structure	●	●
7.7	Bank Failures and Systemic Crises	●	●
7.8	Finance in Developing and Emerging Economies	●	●
8.1	Globalisation	●	●
8.2	Trade	●	●
8.3	Trade Protection	●	●
8.4	Exchange Rates	●	●
8.5	Currency Unions	●	●
8.6	Terms of Trade	●	●
9.1	Growth and Development	●	●
9.2	Factors Influencing Growth and Development	●	●
9.3	Development Policy Approaches	●	●
10.1	Distribution of Income and Wealth	●	●
10.2	Poverty	●	●

- Required for Edexcel Examination Board
- Only some elements required for Edexcel Examination Board
- Available but NOT required for Edexcel Examination Board

- 1.1 Circular Flow of Income
- 1.2 Macroeconomic Equilibrium
- 1.3 Measuring Economic Activity
- 1.4 Wealth and Income
- 1.5 Purchasing Power

Unit 1: Circular Flow of Income

Closed Economy

Candidates should understand the concept of the circular flow of income in the context of a closed economy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Open Economy

Candidates should understand the concept of the circular flow of income in the context of an open economy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Factors of production
- Economic activity
- Economic growth
- Multiplier effect
- GDP
- Land
- Capital
- Labour
- Entrepreneurship
- Circular flow of income
- Closed economy

CONTENT:

- Definition of factors of production
- Breaking down the main factors of production – land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship
- Explanation of all the main characteristics of the factors of production
- Explanation of the rewards accompanying each factor of production
- Definition of GDP, economic growth and economic activity
- Graphical illustration of the circular flow of income for a closed economy
- Identifying the main channels of interaction between producers and consumers
- Definition of the multiplier effect
- Identifying the main channels of achieving economic growth – increasing resources and investment

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Capital	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
2	Land	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
3	Entrepreneurship	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
4	Land	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
5	GDP	Identify the correct definition	Multiple choice
6	Multiplier effect	Identify the correct definition	Multiple choice
7	Circular flow of income	Match the terms to the correct definition	Matchdropdown
8	Factors of production	Match the rewards to the correct factors of production	Matchdropdown
9	Factors of production	Match the rewards to the correct factors of production	Matchdropdown
10	Circular flow of income	Complete the circular flow of income diagram	Matchdropdown

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Factors of production
- Economic activity
- Economic growth
- Multiplier effect
- GDP
- Land
- Capital
- Labour
- Entrepreneurship
- Circular flow of income
- Open economy
- Leakages
- Injections

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the policies to achieve economic growth from Unit 1a – Increased resources and investment
- Introducing the circular flow of income for an open economy
- Explanation of the leakages and injections of expenditure and income into an open economy
- Showing how savings and taxes can help increase the productive capacity of the economy
- Introducing the logical chain of reasoning behind how increased trade can lead to more specialisation and competition
- Definition of an injection and a leakage in the context of the circular flow of income

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Circular flow of income	Identify the correct answer	Multiresponse
2	Circular flow of income	Identify the correct answer	Multiresponse
3	Economic activity	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
4	Economic activity	Identify the correct answer	Multiple choice
5	Leakages	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Trade	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
7	Economic growth	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiple choice
8	Economic activity	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Factors of production	Identify the owners of the factors of production	Multiple choice
10	Circular flow of income	Complete the circular flow of income	Matchdropdown

Unit 2: Macroeconomic Equilibrium

Macroeconomic Equilibrium

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the concept of a macroeconomic equilibrium.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Macroeconomic Equilibrium
- Macroeconomic equilibrium
- Circular flow of income
- Leakages
- Injections
- Short-run
- Long-run
- Disequilibrium

CONTENT:

- Definition of macroeconomic equilibrium
- Definition of equilibrium
- Reinforcing the logic behind the circular flow of income
- Explanation of the link between leakages/injections and economic growth i.e. if leakages exceed injections there will be slower economic growth
- Definition of macroeconomic equilibrium
- Explanation of how changes in the savings rate, level of taxation and level of government spending affect the macroeconomic equilibrium

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Equilibrium	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Macroeconomics	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	Economic growth	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Slower growth	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
5	Macroeconomic equilibrium	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
6	Economic growth	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
7	Injections/Leakages	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	Leakages	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Macroeconomic equilibrium	Match the following options	Matchdropdown
10	Macroeconomic equilibrium	Match the following conditions	Matchdropdown

Unit 3: Measuring Economic Activity

Measuring Economic Activity - Basics

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the basis of economic activity measurement and that the income, expenditure and output approaches produce the same result.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Economic activity
- Gross domestic product
- Economic growth
- Income
- Output
- Expenditure
- Simon Kuznets
- United Nations

CONTENT:

- Definition of gross domestic product
- Explanation of the link between gross domestic product and economic growth and activity
- Evaluating the main reasons for measuring economic activity i.e. to evaluate policy decisions and identify trends
- Breakdown of the three separate ways of measuring GDP – income, expenditure and output approach
- Breaking down how to calculate each of the separate ways of measuring GDP – income, expenditure and output approach
- Defining each of the GDP measurement approaches – income, expenditure and output approach
- Explaining the origins of measuring economic activity with reference to Simon Kuznets

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	GDP	Identify the correct year	Multichoice
2	GDP calculation	Identify the correct organisation	Multichoice
3	GDP calculation	Identify the correct economist	Multichoice
4	UK GDP data	Identify the correct organisation	Multichoice
5	GDP measurement	Identify the correct approaches for measuring GDP	Multiresponse
6	GDP measurement	Identify the benefits of measuring GDP	Multiresponse
7	GDP measurement	Identify the correct measure of GDP	Multichoice
8	GDP measurement	Identify the correct measure of GDP	Multichoice
9	GDP measurement	Identify the correct measure of GDP	Multichoice
10	GDP measurement	Identify which measurement approach will lead to the lowest value	Multichoice

Unit 3: Measuring Economic Activity - CONTINUED >

MODULE 1

The Economic Problem

MODULE 2

Quantitative Skills

MODULE 3

Elasticity

MODULE 4

Individual Economic Decision Making

MODULE 5

Production, Costs and Revenue

- 1.1 Circular Flow of Income
- 1.2 Macroeconomic Equilibrium
- 1.3 Measuring Economic Activity
- 1.4 Wealth and Income
- 1.5 Purchasing Power

Unit 3: Measuring Economic Activity**Measuring Economic Activity - Advanced****LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

Candidates should understand the structure of the income, output and expenditure approach, why value added is used and how we handle transfer payments.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Total value
 Value added
 Market prices
 Basic cost
 Transfer payments
 Expenditure approach
 Income approach
 Output approach

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the definitions of the three main approaches to measuring economic activity – Income, output and expenditure approach
- Definition of value added
- Numerical example of how to calculate the value added for a good related to the supply chain process of a supermarket
- Definition of transfer payments
- Explanation that transfer payments are excluded from GDP calculations because it is the redistribution of income rather than the creation of income
- A graph to show how real GDP is calculated using the output method
- Defining and distinguishing between GDP at basic cost and GDP at market prices
- A graph to show how real GDP is calculated using the income method
- A graph to show how real GDP is calculated using the expenditure method

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Value added	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Value added	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Transfer payments	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Transfer payments	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Income approach	Identify the largest component of the income approach	Multichoice
6	UK real GDP	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
7	Income approach	Identify the components of GDP used in the income approach	Multiresponse
8	GDP at basic cost	Identify the correct option(s)	Multiresponse
9	Real GDP	Match the percentage shares to the correct component of GDP	Matchdropdown
10	Expenditure approach	Complete the chart by identifying the correct label	Matchdropdown

Unit 4: Wealth and Income

Wealth and Income

Candidates should understand that measurements of economic activity do not include wealth, the relative value of wealth and income generated by economic activity and the concept of liquidity, stock and flow.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Income

Wealth

Liquidity

Stock

Flow

Cumulative Real GDP

Real GDP

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between income and wealth
- Using income and wealth as an example of how liquidity properties vary from asset to asset
- A graph to highlight the difference between the level of real GDP and the cumulative measure of real GDP, using data from 1948 to 2012
- A graph to show the UK household wealth survey from 2008-2012
- Definition of liquidity

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Liquidity	Identify the least liquid asset	Multiplechoice
2	Wealth	Identify characteristics of wealth	Multiresponse
3	Liquidity	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Liquidity	Identify the most liquid asset	Multiplechoice
5	Liquidity	Identify the least liquid asset	Multiplechoice
6	Income	Identify characteristics of income	Multiresponse
7	UK household wealth survey	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
8	Income	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	UK household wealth	Identify the biggest share of household wealth	Multiplechoice
10	Liquidity	Identify the least liquid asset	Multiplechoice

Unit 5: Purchasing Power

Purchasing Power – Domestic

Candidates should understand why we measure economic activity, how to take account of inflation and population changes to improve economic analysis.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Nominal value

Real value

Current prices

Constant prices

Per capita value

Purchasing power parity

GDP per capita

Real GDP per capita

Real GDP

Nominal GDP

CONTENT:

- Definition of nominal GDP
- A graph to show the increase in the UK nominal GDP over time
- An explanation of the issue of using nominal GDP as a measure of economic activity
- Using data to show that nominal GDP increases due to two factors – price increases and production increases
- Showing how to transform from a nominal value to a real value
- A graph to show the difference between nominal and real GDP
- A chart to show the percentage increase in real and nominal GDP over time to illustrate the inflationary problems of nominal GDP as a measure of economic activity
- A graph to show the increase in the UK population since 1984
- Definition of GDP per capita
- A graph to show the change in the real GDP per capita for the UK
- Using base numbers to compare actual GDP per capita against real GDP per capita

MODULE 1

Economic Activity

MODULE 2

Quantitative Skills

MODULE 3

Elasticity

MODULE 4Individual Economic
Decision Making**MODULE 5**Production, Costs
and Revenue

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1.1 | Circular Flow of Income |
| 1.2 | Macroeconomic Equilibrium |
| 1.3 | Measuring Economic Activity |
| 1.4 | Wealth and Income |
| 1.5 | Purchasing Power |

Unit 5: Purchasing Power**Purchasing Power –
International**

Understand why we measure economic activity, how to take account of inflation and population changes to improve economic analysis.

**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE****DEFINITIONS
COVERED:**

Nominal value

Real value

Current prices

Constant prices

Per capita value

Purchasing power parity

Exchange rate

GDP per capita

Real GDP per capita

Real GDP

Nominal GDP

CONTENT:

- Using numbers to internationally compare economic activity measures of the UK against China and India

- Introducing the concept of purchasing power parity (PPP)

- Explanation of the importance of using PPP to make country comparisons more intuitive i.e. If GDP is higher, you know this means it will buy more goods

- Numerical example to show how PPP works between countries using a hypothetical exchange rate

- Definition of Purchasing Power Parity

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Real GDP per capita	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Purchasing power	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
3	Real value	Identify the correct answer(s)	Multiresponse
4	Nominal value	Identify the correct answer(s)	Multiresponse
5	GDP per capita	Complete the formula for GDP per capita	Multichoice
6	GDP per capita	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Purchasing power	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
8	PPP exchange rate	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	UK GDP	Examine the graph and match the options below	Matchdropdown
10	UK GDP	Examine the graph and match the description and data items below	Matchdropdown

LEARNING
OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 1 surrounding economic activity.

MODULE 1
EMAQUESTIONS
COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
The Circular Flow of Income
- **UNIT 2:**
Macroeconomic Equilibrium
- **UNIT 3:**
Measuring Economic Activity
- **UNIT 4:**
Wealth and Income
- **UNIT 5:**
Purchasing Power

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Value added	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Multiplier effect	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	Economic activity	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
4	Injections/Leakages	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multichoice
5	Measuring GDP	Identify the correct measure(s)	Multiresponse
6	Measuring GDP	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	GDP	Identify the factors which do not contribute to GDP	Multiresponse
8	Real GDP	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
9	UK real GDP	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
10	Factors of production	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
11	Circular flow of income	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
12	Macroeconomic disequilibrium	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
13	GDP	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Measuring GDP	Identify the correct way of measuring GDP	Multichoice
15	Value added	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
16	Liquidity	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
17	Wealth	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
18	Nominal GDP	Using the numbers identify the correct answer	Multichoice
19	GDP per capita	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
20	Purchasing power	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
21	Purchasing power parity	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
22	Circular flow of income	Identify the correct labels to complete the diagram	Matchdropdown
23	Economic activity	Match the following terms to the definitions	Matchdropdown
24	GDP per capita	Match the countries with the GDP per capita amounts	Matchdropdown
25	GDP expenditure approach	Match the following expenditure share to the appropriate figures	Matchdropdown

- | | |
|-----|----------------------|
| 2.1 | Big Numbers |
| 2.2 | Percentages |
| 2.3 | Index Numbers |
| 2.4 | Composite Indices |
| 2.5 | Interpreting Graphs |
| 2.6 | Averages |
| 2.7 | Variation and Spread |
| 2.8 | Ratios and Fractions |

Unit 1: Big Numbers

Big Numbers

To improve confidence working with big numbers and to know how to interpret and write out big numbers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Million

Billion

Trillion

CONTENT:

- Definition of a million
- Definition of a billion
- Definition of a trillion
- Establishing the link between a million, a billion and a trillion
- Applied example of figures displayed in millions e.g. CEO salary
- Applied example of figures displayed in billions e.g. UK contribution to the EU
- Applied example of figures displayed in trillions e.g. UK national debt
- Summary table to show the number of zero's contained in million, billion and trillion figures

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Millions	Convert the value from millions to billions	Multichoice
2	Trillions	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Calculating big numbers	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Millions conversion	Convert the figure from billions to millions	Multichoice
5	Millions	Add the two million figures together to get the correct answer	Multiresponse
6	Big numbers	Identify which number is the biggest	Multichoice
7	Trillions	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
8	Billions	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Millions	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Trillions	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
11	Thousands	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
12	Trillions conversion	Convert the figure from trillions to billions	Multichoice
13	Millions	Calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Big numbers	Match the following values	Matchdropdown
15	Big numbers	Match the following values	Matchdropdown

Unit 2: Percentages

Percentage Changes

Understand why percentage changes are useful and how to apply a calculation process to determine the percentage change between two data items.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Million

Billion

Trillion

Percentage change

Rounding

CONTENT:

- Identifying the importance of using percentage changes when dealing with big numbers
- Introducing a 4 step process to calculating percentage changes
- Using the 4 step process to calculate the percentage change in UK GDP
- Using the 4 step process to calculate the percentage change in the UK unemployment rate
- Explanation of how and when rounding is appropriate

Percentage Issues

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To understand percentage points, how to analyse differences in percentages and the significance of the difference between the change and rate of change

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Percentage

Percentage points

Percentage change

Change

Rate of change

Price level

CPI

Inflation

Deflation

Rate of inflation

CONTENT:

- Identifying the issues of using percentages for economic analysis
- Outlining that percentage points must be used to highlight the difference between percentage figures
- Three numerical examples to illustrate how to calculate the total percentage increase/decrease from two percentage point values
- Defining and distinguishing between a change and a rate of change
- Definitions of price level, CPI, inflation, deflation and rate of inflation
- Using a graph to identify that the rate of change of the price level represents whether an economy is experiencing inflation or deflation i.e. falling price level signifies inflation at a decreasing rate and rising price level signifies inflation at an increasing rate
- Explanation that a falling price level does not indicate deflation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the percentage change	Multichoice
2	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the percentage change	Multichoice
3	Percentage changes	Using the data identify which country experienced the largest percentage increase	Multichoice
4	Percentage growth	Using the numbers calculate the percentage growth	Multichoice
5	Percentage formula	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Percentage formula	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the percentage changes for both years	Multichoice
8	Percentage increases	Identify the correct percentage increase from the table	Multichoice
9	Percentage indexes	Using the numbers calculate the percentage change for the index	Multichoice
10	Percentage changes	Complete the step by step approach for calculating percentage changes	Matchdropdown
11	Real number	Identify the incorrect statement	Multichoice
12	Percentage points	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
13	Percentage points	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
14	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Price changes	Identify the incorrect statement	Multichoice

2.1	Big Numbers
2.2	Percentages
2.3	Index Numbers
2.4	Composite Indices
2.5	Interpreting Graphs
2.6	Averages
2.7	Variation and Spread
2.8	Ratios and Fractions

Unit 3: Index Numbers

Index Numbers

Understand what an index number or series is and how to convert a data series to an indexed format.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Index
- Index numbers
- Proportionate changes
- Percentage changes
- Current value
- Base year
- Rounding

CONTENT:

- Definition of an index
- Definition of an index number
- Explanation that index numbers allow the analysis of proportionate changes and not percentage changes
- Introducing the concept of a base year
- Showing a step by step process to convert numbers into index numbers
- Detailed numerical example of how to convert numbers into index numbers for UK GDP data
- A graph which compares index values of real GDP against real GDP per capita
- Explanation of how to interpret index numbers

Unit 4: Composite Indices

Composite Indices

Understand the concept of a composite index, differentiate this from an indexed data series and to develop competence to support the effective interpretation of composite index numbers.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Indices
- Simple Index
- Composite index
- HDI
- MSCI World Index
- Happy Planet Index
- Living standards

CONTENT:

- Definition of Indices
- Defining and distinguishing between a simple and composite index
- Outlining some examples of composite indices – MSCI World Index, HDI and Happy Planet Index
- Description of the goals and objectives of the MSCI World Index
- A pie chart to show the sector weights within the MSCI World Index
- A pie chart to show the country weights within the MSCI World Index

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Index numbers benefits	Identify the benefits of using index numbers	Multiresponse
2	Base years	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	Index values calculation	Using the numbers calculate the index values	Multichoice
4	Base years	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Index values calculation	Using the numbers calculate the index values	Multichoice
6	Index numbers	Using the table identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Productivity index	Using the table identify the true statement	Multichoice
8	Index values	Using the table identify which statement is inaccurate	Multichoice
9	Index values	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Index values calculation	Complete the step by step process to calculate index numbers	Matchdropdown

Unit 5: Interpreting Graphs

Interpreting Graphs

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand how to interpret graphs and apply a consistent process to improve interpretive accuracy.

- Definition of the Human Development Index (HDI)
- Breakdown of the three components of the HDI that contribute towards a country's economic development – life expectancy, expected years in school and gross national income per capita
- Showing how to interpret HDI values
- Outlining the limitations of the HDI
- Definition of the Happy Planet Index
- Outlining the formula for calculating the Happy Planet Index
- Numerical example of how to calculate the Happy Planet Index for four different countries

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	HDI	Match the HDI with the relevant factor	Matchdropdown
2	HDI value	Identify the correct meaning of the HDI value	Multichoice
3	HDI use	Which of the following is not a use of the HDI	Multichoice
4	HDI limitations	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Happy Planet Index	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Happy Planet Index	Identify the country with the highest Happy Planet Index value	Multichoice
7	Composite index	Identify the correct functions of this type of index	Multiresponse
8	Composite index	Identify which of the following is not a composite index	Multichoice
9	Composite index	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	Indices	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Graph

Phase

Quarter

Axis

Peak

Trough

Trends

Patterns

CONTENT:

- A series of graphs to show the importance of scale when interpreting diagrams
- Explanation that candidates should always assess the scale of the graph first before reaching any conclusions about the trends displayed in the graph
- Identifying the analytical importance of the start and end points of a graph
- Identifying the analytical importance of peaks and troughs in graphs
- Explanation of how to analyse graphs in phases using quarterly data for UK real GDP
- Introducing a six step process to analysing graphs – examine scales, start and end, high and low, phases, describe significant points and refer to axis with units

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Low points	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Identifying significant points	Using the graph identify the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Identifying significant points	Using the graph identify the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Identifying significant points	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Graph analysis	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Graph analysis	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
7	Graph interpretation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
8	Graph interpretation	Match the statements that follow to the correct part of the graph	Matchdropdown
9	Graph interpretation	Match the statements to the correct data items	Matchdropdown
10	Graph interpretation	Match the statements to the correct data items	Matchdropdown

2.1	Big Numbers
2.2	Percentages
2.3	Index Numbers
2.4	Composite Indices
2.5	Interpreting Graphs
2.6	Averages
2.7	Variation and Spread
2.8	Ratios and Fractions

Unit 6: Averages

Averages

To develop competence that supports understanding and interpretation of the basic principles of mean, median, mode and weighted averages.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Averages

Weight

Mean

Median

Mode

Range

Weighted average

CONTENT:

- Identifying why an average is useful as a summary statistic
- Defining and distinguishing between the mean, median and mode
- Numerical example to show how the mean of a data set can be calculated with reference to the annual level of real GDP for the UK
- Numerical example to show how to identify the median of a data set
- Explanation that if an even number of values cannot be identified from the data set the median value is half way between the two values proximal to the middle value
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the range of a data set
- Explanation that the mean should only be taken as accurate and an appropriate summary statistic if there are relatively few outliers
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the mode of a data set
- Definition of a weighted average
- Numerical example to show how a weighted average can be calculated in the context of average weekly pensioner incomes

Seasonality

Candidates should be able to understand the meaning of seasonally adjusted figures.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Seasonality

Intervals

Time series data

Seasonal adjustments

Seasonal component

Irregular component

Trend

CONTENT:

- Definition of time series data
- Illustrating the factors which cause time series data to change – seasonal factors and irregularities
- Graphical representation of the different forms of time series data in economics
- Explanation of the seasonal influences on times series data – weather patterns, administrative measures, events and calendar variations
- Explanation of what is meant by the term seasonality
- Graphical representation of how data can be seasonally adjusted – UK unemployment rate

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Averages	Join the following averages with the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
2	Range	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	Mode	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Median	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Mean	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Rearranging formula	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Summary statistics	Identify the correct row of the table	Multichoice
8	Averages	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Seasonality	Using the graph identify the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Seasonality	Identify the correct factors	Multiresponse
11	Seasonal variations	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
12	Seasonal adjustments	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
13	Seasonal adjustments	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
14	Range	Identify which method has the largest range	Multichoice
15	Mean	Identify which method has the smallest mean	Multichoice

Unit 7: Variation and Spread

Variation and Spread

Candidates should be able to understand the meaning, interpret and use range, quantile and standard deviation data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Range

Quantiles

Standard deviation

Quartiles

Quintiles

Deciles

Percentiles

Measure of spread

CONTENT:

- Definition of range, quantiles and standard deviation
- Identifying the main forms of quantiles that are commonly used for economic analysis – quartiles, quintiles, deciles and percentiles
- Introducing the process of how to break down data into respective quantiles
- Using income distribution data to highlight decile data
- Explanation of how to identify summary statistics (mean and median) using decile data
- Explanation of how to interpret a large/ small standard deviation for a particular data set

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Variation and Spread	Match the terms with the correct definition	Matchdropdown
2	Percentiles	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	Quartiles	Calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Variation and Spread	Using the table identify the correct answer	Fillblank
5	Standard deviation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Mean	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Fillblank
7	Mean	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Fillblank
8	Mean	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Fillblank
9	Quartiles	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Mean	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Fillblank

Unit 8: Ratios and Fractions

The Dependency Ratio

To understand, calculate and use relevant ratios and fractions – specifically relating to the dependency ratio.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Ratios

Dependency ratio

Leverage ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio

CONTENT:

- Outlining the three uses of ratios – analyse, compare and regulate
- Definition of a ratio
- Definition of the dependency ratio
- Definition of the leverage ratio
- Definition of the liquidity coverage ratio
- A graph to show the change in the UK dependency ratio since 2012 and a forecast up to 2036
- Numerical example of how to calculate the dependency ratio using real world data for the UK economy

2.1	Big Numbers
2.2	Percentages
2.3	Index Numbers
2.4	Composite Indices
2.5	Interpreting Graphs
2.6	Averages
2.7	Variation and Spread
2.8	Ratios and Fractions

Unit 8: Ratios and Fractions

The Leverage Ratio

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To understand, calculate and use relevant ratios and fractions – specifically relating to the leverage ratio.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Ratios
 Dependency ratio
 Leverage ratio
 Liquidity coverage ratio
 Interest
 Loans
 Assets
 Liabilities
 Capital
 Solvency

CONTENT:

- Outlining the three uses of ratios – analyse, compare and regulate
- Definition of a ratio
- Definition of the dependency ratio
- Definition of the leverage ratio
- Definition of the liquidity coverage ratio
- Outlining the basics of banks i.e. the profit margin is predominantly determined by the difference between the interest on loans and the interest on deposits
- Explanation of the role that bank capital has in terms of the solvency position of a bank
- A numerical example to show that when assets outstrip liabilities, a bank is classed as solvent
- A numerical example to show that when liabilities outstrip assets, a bank is classed as insolvent
- Identifying the main uses of the leverage ratio i.e. to assess and manage solvency
- Numerical example to show how the leverage ratio is calculated
- Illustration of how to convert the leverage ratio from a percentage in to a standard ratio format
- Numerically evaluating the regulatory impact of capital restraints being imposed on a bank's balance sheet

The Solvency Ratio

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To understand, calculate and use relevant ratios and fractions – specifically relating to the liquidity coverage ratio.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Ratios

Dependency ratio

Leverage ratio

Liquidity coverage ratio

Interest

Loans

Assets

Liabilities

Capital

Solvency

CONTENT:

- Outlining the three uses of ratios – analyse, compare and regulate
- Definition of a ratio
- Definition of the dependency ratio
- Definition of the leverage ratio
- Definition of the liquidity coverage ratio
- Comparison of the main characteristics of the leverage ratio against the liquidity coverage ratio
- Identifying the main uses of the liquidity coverage ratio
- Numerical example of how to calculate the liquidity coverage ratio
- Identifying the concept of a liquidity crisis at a bank in terms of the rise in the divergence between short-run assets and liabilities
- Explanation of what is meant by the minimum liquidity coverage ratio
- Numerical example to show the liquidity coverage ratio can be converted from percentage form to the standard ratio format
- Numerically evaluating the regulatory impact of capital restraints being imposed on a bank's balance sheet

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Ratios	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Fillblank
2	Dependency Ratio	Identify the correct ratio	Multichoice
3	Dependency Ratio	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Leverage Ratio	Identify the correct ratio	Multichoice
5	Simplifying ratios	Simplify the ratio to its lowest form	Multichoice
6	Ratios	Match the ratios with their correct percentages	Matchdropdown
7	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Identify the correct ratio	Multichoice
8	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Fillblank
10	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Fillblank

MODULE 1

Economic Activity

MODULE 2

Quantitative Skills

MODULE 3Economic Growth
and Cycles**MODULE 4**Aggregate Demand and
Aggregate Supply Analysis**MODULE 5**Economic
Performance

2.1	Big Numbers
2.2	Percentages
2.3	Index Numbers
2.4	Composite Indices
2.5	Interpreting Graphs
2.6	Averages
2.7	Variation and Spread
2.8	Ratios and Fractions

**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 2 surrounding the basic quantitative skills required for a-level economics.

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Big Numbers

- **UNIT 2:**
Percentages

- **UNIT 3:**
Index Numbers

- **UNIT 4:**
Composite Indices

- **UNIT 5:**
Graphs

- **UNIT 6:**
Averages

- **UNIT 7:**
Variation and Spread

- **UNIT 8:**
Ratios and Fractions



MODULE 2
EMA

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Interpretating graphs	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
2	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Index numbers	Identify the accurate statements	Multiresponse
4	Index value	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Index value	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Interpretating graphs	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
7	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
8	Base year	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Percentage changes	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Big numbers conversion	Convert the answer from millions to billions	Multichoice
11	Interpretating graphs	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
12	Interpretating graphs	Identify the inaccurate statement	Multichoice
13	Index numbers	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Percentage increases	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Interpretating graphs	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
16	Percentage changes	Complete the step by step process	Matchdropdown
17	Interpretating graphs	Match the statements to the correct data items	Matchdropdown
18	Interpretating graphs	Match the statements to the correct data items	Matchdropdown
19	Interpretating graphs	Match the phases of the graph with the correct statements	Matchdropdown
20	Interpretating graphs	Match the descriptions to the correct data item	Matchdropdown
21	Base years	Use the data in the table to match the statements up correctly	Matchdropdown
22	Interpretating graphs	Match the descriptions to the correct part of the graph	Matchdropdown
23	Interpretating graphs	Match the descriptions to the correct data item	Matchdropdown
24	Interpretating graphs	Match the phases of the graph with the correct statements	Matchdropdown
25	Interpretating graphs	Complete the step by step process	Matchdropdown

3.1 Economic Growth

3.2 Economic Cycles

Unit 1: Economic Growth**Economic Growth - Basics**

Candidates should understand how we measure economic growth, the significance of different measurement periods and how to evaluate the reliability of this indicator.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE**DEFINITIONS COVERED:**

Economic growth
Annual growth
Quarterly growth
Data revision
Real GDP

CONTENT:

- Definition of economic activity
- Definition of gross domestic product
- Definition of economic growth
- A graph to show the change in level of UK real GDP since 1984
- Numerical example of how to calculate the percentage change in UK real GDP
- A graph to show the real GDP annual growth rate for the UK economy
- Evaluation points regarding the measurement of economic growth

Economic Growth - Advanced

Candidates should understand how we measure economic growth, the significance of different measurement periods and how to evaluate the reliability of this indicator.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE**DEFINITIONS COVERED:**

Economic growth
Annual growth
Quarterly growth
Data revision
Real GDP

CONTENT:

- A graph to show the real GDP annual growth rate for the UK economy
- Evaluation points regarding the measurement of economic growth
- A graph to show real GDP growth broken down in quarterly values
- Explanation of the benefit of using quarterly growth figures
- Explanation of how to interpret quarterly growth figures
- Evaluation points regarding the reliability of GDP data
- Outlining the issues of using GDP data

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Nominal GDP growth	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multiplechoice
2	ONS	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
3	GDP	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Quarterly growth	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Measurement approaches	Identify the correct measurement approaches	Multiresponse
6	ONS	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
7	ONS	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
8	Quarterly growth rate	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multiplechoice
9	UK real GDP	Match the descriptions to the correct data item	Matchdropdown
10	Real GDP growth	Match the descriptions to the correct data item	Matchdropdown

Unit 2: Economic Cycles

Economic Cycles

Candidates should understand the concept of the economic cycle, the various phases of it, long term trend growth and how to identify positive and negative output gaps.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Economic cycle
 Long term trend growth
 Output gaps
 Recession
 Growth
 Boom
 Bust
 Peak
 Trough
 Macroeconomic equilibrium

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the concept of a macroeconomic equilibrium
- Definition of economic cycles
- Explanation of what is meant by a country's long-term trend growth rate
- Explanation of what is meant by an output gap
- Graphical representation of the theoretical trend of a country's business cycle
- Explanation of the economic cycle and how specifically it repeats on itself
- Breaking the economic cycle down into four main phases – Boom, Recession, Trough and Growth
- Defining what is meant by those four economic cycle phases
- Identifying the main economic characteristics of the four economic cycle phases
- Identifying and evaluating the predictability that exists in a country's business cycle

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Injections/Leakages	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Output gap	Identify the correct form of output gap	Multichoice
3	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
4	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
5	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
6	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
7	Recession	Identify the correct characteristics	Multiresponse
8	Economic cycle	Label the economic cycle diagram correctly	Matchdropdown
9	Economic cycle phases	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
10	Economic cycles	Match the correct statements with each other	Matchdropdown

MODULE 1

Economic Activity

MODULE 2

Quantitative Skills

MODULE 3Economic Growth
and Cycles**MODULE 4**Aggregate Demand and
Aggregate Supply Analysis**MODULE 5**Economic
Performance

3.1 Economic Growth

3.2 Economic Cycles

**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 3 surrounding economic growth and the phases of the economic cycle.

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Economic Growth

- **UNIT 2:**
Economic Cycles



MODULE 3
EMA

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Economic growth	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
2	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct phase of the economic cycle	Multichoice
3	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Economic growth rate	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Trend growth rate	Identify the correct variables	Multiresponse
6	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct phase of the economic cycle	Multichoice
8	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct phase of the economic cycle	Multichoice
9	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct phase of the economic cycle	Multichoice
10	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
11	Economic growth rate	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
12	Real GDP	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
13	Real GDP	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Economic cycle phases	Match the phases to the correct part of the economic cycle	Matchdropdown
15	Quarterly growth	Identify the benefits of using quarterly growth figures	Multiresponse
16	Quarterly growth	Identify the issues of using quarterly growth figures	Multiresponse
17	Nominal GDP growth	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
18	Quarterly figures	Identify the inaccurate statements	Multiresponse
19	Quarterly GDP data	Select the correct answer from the table	Multichoice
20	Quarterly GDP data	Select the correct answer from the table	Multichoice
21	Quarterly GDP data	Select the correct answer from the table	Multichoice
22	Sustainable economic growth	Identify the correct factor	Multichoice
23	Quarterly GDP data	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
24	Economic Cycle	Match the phases to the correct part of the economic cycle	Matchdropdown
25	Economic Cycle	Match the phases to the correct part of the economic cycle	Matchdropdown

	Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply
4.1	Determinants of Aggregate Demand
4.2	Aggregate Demand Shifts
4.3	Multiplier Effect
4.4	Aggregate Supply
4.5	AD/AS Equilibrium
4.6	Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth
4.7	AD/AS – Big Picture

Introduction to AD/AS

Introduction to AD/AS

Candidates should understand the basic framework of an AD/AS diagram as well as being able to interpret these diagrams.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate demand
Aggregate supply
Output gaps
Macroeconomic variables
Long-run AS
Full employment
Short-run AS
Price level
Real output

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between aggregate demand and aggregate supply
- Graphical representation of a macroeconomic equilibrium in an AD/AS framework
- Introducing the concept of the long-run aggregate supply curve
- Showing that the LRAS curve is fixed vertical at the full employment level of output
- Definition of the short-run aggregate supply and price level
- Definition of real output
- Identifying the labels for the vertical and horizontal axis of an AD/AS diagram
- Graphically representing a negative and positive output gap using an AD/AS diagram
- Graphically representing a negative and positive output gap
- Defining and distinguishing between a negative and positive output gap
- Establishing the impact that changes in the price level and real output have on the wider economy
- Breakdown of the content for Module 4: Aggregate Demand and Supply Analysis
- Introducing the main components of the aggregate demand curve

Unit 1: Determinants of Aggregate Demand

Consumption - Part 1

Candidates should understand how to define and understand the impact of the main determinants of consumption.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Consumption
Disposable income
Goods
Services
Durable goods
Non-durable goods
Savings
Expectations
Average propensity to consume/save
Marginal propensity to consume/save
Savings ratio

CONTENT:

- Definition of consumption
- Definition of disposable income
- Outlining and defining the different items that consumers buy – goods, services, durable goods and non-durable goods
- Explanation of what is meant by the term 'propensity to consume'
- Distinguishing between the average and marginal propensity to consume and showing how to calculate these items
- Detailed numerical example of how to calculate the average and marginal propensity to consume
- Showing the channels at which consumers receive income for consumption – disposable income, savings and wealth
- Defining and graphically representing the consumption function

- Explanation of how to interpret the intercept for the consumption function (autonomous consumption)
- Explanation of how to interpret the area under the consumption function (discretionary consumption)
- A chart to show the impact of savings on consumption
- A graph to show the quarterly change in the savings ratio over the past 30 years
- Numerical example of how to calculate an individual's wealth
- A graph to show the UK household wealth survey from 2008 to 2012

Consumption - Part 2

Candidates should understand how to define and understand the impact of the main determinants of consumption.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Consumption

Disposable income

Goods

Services

Durable goods

Non-durable goods

Savings

Expectations

Average propensity to consume/save

Marginal propensity to consume/save

Savings ratio

Inflation

Deflation

Disinflation

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the logic behind the channels at which consumers receive income for consumption – disposable income, savings and wealth
- Evaluating the impact that credit availability has on consumption patterns of agents
- Establishing the link between changes in the interest rate on the savings and consumption plans of individuals
- Graphically representing the link between interest rates, inflation and the savings rate
- Highlighting that expectations impact consumer confidence
- A diagram to show the demographic impact on spending, saving and borrowing plans of individuals

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Durable goods	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
2	Average propensity to consume	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	Savings	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
4	Savings factors	Identify the factor that would not lead to a rise in the savings rate	Multichoice
5	Consumption factors	Identify the factors that lead to an increase in consumption	Multiresponse
6	Consumption factors	Identify which factor would lead to an increase in consumption	Multichoice
7	Immigration	Identify the impact of immigration on consumption in the UK	Multichoice
8	Autonomous consumption	Identify the impact of disposable income rising	Multichoice
9	Consumption	Complete the table	Matchdropdown
10	Consumption function	Complete the graph by identifying the correct labels	Matchdropdown

Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply

4.1 Determinants of Aggregate Demand

4.2 Aggregate Demand Shifts

4.3 Multiplier Effect

4.4 Aggregate Supply

4.5 AD/AS Equilibrium

4.6 Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth

4.7 AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 1: Determinants of Aggregate Demand**Investment****LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**

Candidates should be able to define and understand types of investment and the factors that determine the amount of investment

**DEFINITIONS
COVERED:**

Investment

Fixed capital

Working capital

Depreciation

Net investment

Marginal efficiency
of capital

Accelerator effect

CONTENT:

- Definition of investment
- Defining and distinguishing between working and fixed capital
- Explanation of the logical chain of reasoning behind how investment leads to higher economic growth
- Identifying that investment only leads to increases in the productive capacity if the right type of growth is achieved
- Introducing the concept of capital depreciation
- Defining net investment as gross investment less depreciation
- Outlining the main benefit of investment (marginal efficiency of capital) and the main cost of investment (rate of interest)
- Graphically representing the investment function
- Graphically representing investment points which are profitable and not profitable
- Evaluating the impact on investment as a result of changes in the marginal efficiency of capital and interest rate changes
- Outlining the factors which determine the rate of interest – capacity and confidence
- Outlining the factors which determine the marginal efficiency of capital – profits and taxation
- Defining and illustrating the concept of the accelerator effect

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Investment	Identify the inaccurate statement	Multichoice
2	Net investment	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Marginal efficiency of capital	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Net investment	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	Investment function	Identify the factors which caused the curve to shift	Multiresponse
6	Investment factors	Identify the factors that have a positive impact on investment	Multiresponse
7	Accelerator effect	Identify the accurate statement	Multichoice
8	Working capital	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Fixed capital	Identify the correct examples	Multiresponse
10	Investment function	Match the labels to the correct letters to complete the diagram	Matchdropdown

Government Spending

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand government spending in the context of AD, the determinants of government spending and government budgets.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Budget deficit
 Budget surplus
 Balanced budget
 Public goods
 Merit goods
 Transfer payments

CONTENT:

- Definition of transfer payments
- Definition and examples of the main government provided goods – public goods, merit goods and quasi-public goods
- Breaking down the components of each of the government spending channels
- A graph to show the level of real government spending from 1999 to 2012 for the UK
- Outlining the main determinants of government spending – politics, economic performance, demographics and finances
- Definition of the government budget
- Explanation that the government can run up a deficit, surplus or balanced budget depending on the spending levels relative to tax revenue
- A pie chart to show the breakdown of government spending in the 2013 budget
- A pie chart to show the breakdown of tax revenue accruing to the government in the 2013 budget
- A diagram to show the budget position in 2013 (budget deficit)
- Introducing the concept of analysing large government figures as a percentage of GDP rather than raw numbers to make it conceptually easier to analyse

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Government spending factors	Identify the factor which does not influence Government spending	Multichoice
2	Government provision	Identify the state provided goods	Multiresponse
3	Government budget	Identify the definition	Multichoice
4	Government spending	Identify the components that do not contribute to Government spending	Multichoice
5	Investment	Identify the factors which contribute to investment	Multichoice
6	Government spending factors	Identify the factor that causes Government spending to increase	Multichoice
7	Tax revenue	Identify the answer that does lead to tax revenue	Multichoice
8	Government spending	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
9	Government spending	Match the measures to the correct numbers	Matchdropdown
10	Government budget	Match the changes to the budget to the following events	Matchdropdown

Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply

4.1 Determinants of Aggregate Demand

4.2 Aggregate Demand Shifts

4.3 Multiplier Effect

4.4 Aggregate Supply

4.5 AD/AS Equilibrium

4.6 Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth

4.7 AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 1: Determinants of Aggregate Demand

International Trade

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand why trade is important to the UK and other countries, how exports and imports impact AD and identify and explain the factors that influence trade volumes.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Imports

Exports

Current account deficit

Current account surplus

Net trade

Exchange rate

Foreign currency

Leakage

Injection

Exchange rate

CONTENT:

- Definition of an import and an export
- Explanation that an export is a credit (injection)
- Explanation that an import is a debit (leakage)
- Identifying what is meant by a country running up a current account deficit and surplus
- Outlining the main benefits of trade – specialisation, economies of scale, broad range of goods and services and access to capital markets
- A graph to show the composition of UK international trade
- A graph to show the impact of the net trade deficit on the UK economy
- Outlining and explaining the main determinants for export and import demand
- Establishing the link between international trade flows and exchange rate movements
- Numerical example of the effect of exchange rate changes on exports and imports value

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Imports	Identify the factors which relate to imports	Multiresponse
2	Exports	Identify the factors which relate to exports	Multiresponse
3	International trade	Identify the non credible statement regarding growth	Multichoice
4	AD impact	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	AD impact	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	UK trade position	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
7	Exchange rates	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
8	Exchange rates	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	UK exports	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	International trade	Match the terms to the correct trading definitions	Matchdropdown

Unit 2: Aggregate Demand Shifts

Aggregate Demand Shifts

Candidates should understand why the AD curve is downward sloping and the various factors that cause it to shift.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Trade effect
Wealth effect
Rate of interest effect
Aggregate demand
AD shifts

CONTENT:

- Illustration of how to derive the aggregate demand curve
- Explanation of the inverse relationship between the price level and real output
- Identifying the link between the trade, wealth and rate of interest effect
- Graphically representing inwards and outwards AD shifts
- Summary table of the components of AD that are affected when the aggregate demand curve shifts
- Identifying the main factors that cause the AD curve to shift
- Evaluation points regarding AD shifts – Net effect, size of the difference and length of effect

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	AD expansion	Identify the factors that would outwardly shift the AD curve	Multiresponse
2	AD curve	Identify the factors that cause the AD curve to slope downwards	Multiresponse
3	Wealth effect	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	AD contraction	Identify the factors that would inwardly shift the AD curve	Multiresponse
5	AD expansion	Identify the correct diagram	Multichoice
6	AD expansion	Identify the factor that would outwardly shift the AD curve	Multichoice
7	AD expansion	Identify the factors that could offset the expansion	Multiresponse
8	AD expansion	Identify the factor that could offset the expansion	Multichoice
9	AD components	Identify the components of AD population growth would impact	Multiresponse
10	AD shifts	Match the descriptions to the appropriate steps	Matchdropdown

Unit 3: Multiplier Effect

Multiplier Effect

Candidates should be able to define, understand and calculate the multiplier effect (using the marginal propensity to consume) and to understand why the size of the MPC determines the size of the multiplier effect.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Multiplier effect
Circular flow of income
Injections
Leakages
Marginal propensity to consume
Average propensity to consume
Marginal propensity to save
Aggregate demand
Marginal propensity to withdraw
Average propensity to withdraw

CONTENT:

- Definition of the multiplier effect
- Graphical representation of the circular flow of income with the corresponding leakages and injections
- Explanation of why the withdrawals progressively diminish circulating over the time
- Explanation of the link between the size of the multiplier effect with the value of the marginal propensity to consume
- A graph to show the multiplier effect for an economy with an MPC of 0.6
- Graphically representing the impact of the multiplier effect on the aggregate demand curve over time
- Defining and distinguishing between the marginal and average propensity to consume
- Introducing the formula for the multiplier effect
- Three numerical examples of how to calculate the multiplier effect when given the marginal propensity to consume

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	MPC	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	MPC calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	MPC calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	MPS calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	MPS calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	MPC calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Marginal propensity to withdraw	Fill in the blanks to complete the sentence	Fillblank
8	Average propensity to withdraw	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Marginal propensity to withdraw	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Multiplier effect	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice

	Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply
4.1	Determinants of Aggregate Demand
4.2	Aggregate Demand Shifts
4.3	Multiplier Effect
4.4	Aggregate Supply
4.5	AD/AS Equilibrium
4.6	Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth
4.7	AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 4: Aggregate Supply

Short-Run Aggregate Supply

Candidates should understand how to distinguish clearly the factors which affect long-run AS from those which affect short-run AS and understand the various factors that shift the SRAS and LRAS curves.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate supply

Aggregate supply curve

Short-run

Full employment output

Supply side shock

Classical view

Keynesian view

CONTENT:

- Definition of aggregate supply
- Identifying the two opposing economic views towards the aggregate supply curve – Classical view and Keynesian view
- Graphical explanation of the Classical view on real output – upward sloping AS curve
- Graphical explanation of outward and inward shifts in the AS curve
- Identifying the main factors which cause the AS curve to shift
- Definition of a supply-side shock
- Explanation of how a supply-side shock affects the aggregate supply curve

Long-Run Aggregate Supply

Candidates should understand how to distinguish clearly the factors which affect long-run AS from those which affect short-run AS and understand the various factors that shift the SRAS and LRAS curves.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate supply

LRAS curve

Long-run

Full employment output

Supply side shock

Classical view

Keynesian view

PPF

Productive capacity

CONTENT:

- Explanation of why long-run aggregate supply differs from short-run aggregate supply
- Graphical representation of the Long-run aggregate supply curve
- Explanation of why the LRAS curve is fixed vertical at a specific level of output/employment
- Explanation of the term full employment, in the context of the LRAS curve
- Showing the three ways that full employment can be graphically represented for an economy – LRAS curve, PPF and Economic Cycle
- Graphically showing shifts in the LRAS curve
- Interpreting the meaning of LRAS curve shifts
- Explanation that the PPF diagram can be used to illustrate the same increase in the productive capacity
- A summary table of the factors that can shift the LRAS curve

Keynesian Aggregate Supply

Candidates should understand how to distinguish clearly the factors which affect long-run AS from those which affect short-run AS and understand the various factors that shift the SRAS and LRAS curves.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate supply

LRAS curve

Short-run

Long-run

Full employment output

Supply side shock

Classical view

Keynesian view

PPF

Productive capacity

Wage stickiness

Output gaps

CONTENT:

- Deriving the Keynesian aggregate supply curve
- Illustrating that the Keynesian aggregate supply curve has different phases of elasticity along it
- Identifying the main characteristics of the Keynesian AS curve
- Showing that for low levels of output this corresponds to elastic supply
- Showing that for medium levels of output this corresponds to intermediate elasticity
- Showing that for high levels of output this corresponds to inelastic supply
- Explanation that a change of anything other than the price level will lead to a shift in the entire AS curve
- Outlining the issues of the Keynesian AS curve – wage stickiness and output gaps

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Short-run AS curve	Identify the factors that cause the curve to slope upwards	Multiresponse
2	SRAS curve shifts	Identify the factor that does not lead to a SRAS curve shift	Multichoice
3	Production costs	Identify the correct direction of the SRAS shift	Multichoice
4	Supply-side shock	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	LRAS curve	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
6	LRAS curve shifts	Identify the causes of an LRAS outwards shift	Multiresponse
7	Keynesian AS curve	Identify the statement that does not describe the Keynesian AS curve	Multichoice
8	Aggregate supply	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
9	Aggregate supply	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
10	Aggregate supply	Match the changes to the relevant AS changes	Matchdropdown

Introduction to Aggregate Demand/Aggregate Supply

4.1 Determinants of Aggregate Demand

4.2 Aggregate Demand Shifts

4.3 Multiplier Effect

4.4 Aggregate Supply

4.5 AD/AS Equilibrium

4.6 Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth

4.7 AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 5: AD/AS Equilibrium

AD/AS Equilibrium

Candidates should understand how to use AS/AD graphs to illustrate short and long run equilibrium and positive/negative output gaps.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Short-run

Long-run

Price level

Real output

Full employment

Derived demand

Negative output gap

Positive output gap

CONTENT:

- Introducing a step by step process to analysing AD/AS diagrams
- Graphical representation of the long-run macroeconomic equilibrium
- Definitions of price level, real output and full employment
- Graphically representing a short-run macroeconomic equilibrium in which output lies below the full employment level (negative output gap)
- Graphically representing a short-run macroeconomic equilibrium in which output lies above the full employment level (positive output gap)
- Definition of a positive and negative output gap
- Definition of derived demand
- Explanation of the positive relationship between real output and employment
- Explanation of the negative relationship between real output and unemployment
- Graphically representing the inverse relationship between real output and unemployment

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	AD/AS Equilibrium	Using the graph identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
2	Real output	Identify the correct relationship with employment	Multi-choice
3	Real output	Identify the correct relationship with unemployment	Multi-choice
4	Real output	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
5	Negative output gap	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
6	Output gaps	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
7	Full employment	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
8	AD/AS Equilibrium	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
9	Long-run equilibrium	Using the diagram match the statements with the correct variables	Matchdropdown
10	Short-run equilibrium	Using the diagram match the statements with the correct variables	Matchdropdown

Demand and Supply Side Shifts

Candidates should understand how to use AS/AD graphs to analyse the impact that demand and supply side shocks have on price level, real output and unemployment and to recognise the difference between shifts in and movements along AS/AD curves.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Demand side shock

Supply side shock

Movements

Shift

Shock

Secondary effects

Inflation

Disinflation

Deflation

CONTENT:

- Introducing a step by step process to analysing AD/AS diagrams
- Establishing the difference between a shift and a shock
- Graphical representation of a positive demand side shock in an AD/AS framework
- Graphical representation of a negative demand side shock in an AD/AS framework
- Graphical representation of a negative supply side shock in an AD/AS framework
- Graphical representation of a positive supply side shock in an AD/AS framework
- Explanation that a fall in the price level normally signifies disinflation rather than deflation
- Introducing the concept of secondary effects when evaluating demand and supply shifts such as the competitiveness or equality impact

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Demand side shock	Using the diagram identify the correct shock	Multiresponse
2	Demand side shock	Using the diagram identify the correct shock	Multiresponse
3	Supply side shock	Using the diagram identify the correct shock	Multiresponse
4	Supply side shock	Using the diagram identify the correct shock	Multiresponse
5	Secondary effects	Identify the correct answer	Multiresponse
6	Real output	Identify the factor which does impact real output	Multichoice
7	Demand side shock	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
8	Shifts	Match the statements to the correct diagrams	Matchdropdown
9	Demand side shock	Match the description to the graph	Matchdropdown
10	AD/AS diagram	Complete the labelling of the diagram	Matchdropdown

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4.7	AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 6: Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth

Unsustainable Growth

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand that permanent changes in real output are only achieved by shifts in the Long Run Aggregate Supply Curve.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate demand
Aggregate supply
Shifts
Output gaps
Demand side shock
Supply side shock
Unsustainable growth
Sustainable growth
Full employment

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the step by step process to analysing AD/AS diagrams
- Graphical representation of a positive demand side shock
- Graphical explanation that this only creates short-term growth (unsustainable growth)
- A graph to show how the economy moves back to full employment in reaction to an inward AD curve shift
- Explanation that all growth is short-term unless productivity of the economy improves
- Graphical representation of a negative demand side shock
- Graphical explanation that this only creates short-term growth problems (unsustainable growth)
- A graph to show how the economy moves back to full employment in reaction to an outwards AD curve shift
- Explanation that all growth is short-term unless productivity of the economy improves
- Graphical representation that supply side shocks also lead to unsustainable growth without shifts in the LRAS curve
- A graph to show unsustainable growth in terms of the business cycle
- A graph to show sustainable growth in terms of the business cycle

Sustainable Growth

Candidates should understand that permanent changes in real output are only achieved by shifts in the Long Run Aggregate Supply Curve.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate demand
Aggregate supply
Shifts
Output gaps
Demand side shock
Supply side shock
Unsustainable growth
Sustainable growth
Full employment

CONTENT:

- A graph to show unsustainable growth in terms of the business cycle
- A graph to show sustainable growth in terms of the business cycle
- Highlighting the two ways in which an economy can achieve sustainable growth
- Outlining the factors that can cause the LRAS curve to shift
- Graphical representation of sustainable growth
- Graphical representation of sustainable growth which expands the productive capacity of the economy whilst at the same time not introducing inflationary problems

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Stagflation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Negative output gap	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	Sustainable growth	Identify the correct events	Multiresponse
4	Positive output gap	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	Long-run equilibrium	Identify the correct points on the graph	Multiresponse
6	LRAS shifts	Identify the correct curve shift	Multichoice
7	Sustainable growth	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
8	Economic growth	Match the terms to the correct diagrams	Matchdropdown
9	Sustainable growth	Put the series of events in chronological order	Matchdropdown
10	Sustainable growth	Complete the diagram by identifying the points on the graph	Matchdropdown

Sustainable Growth: Keynesian AS

Candidates should understand that the Keynesian AS curve produces different outcomes to the classical approach and can be used to develop deeper analysis and evaluation

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate demand
Aggregate supply
Keynesian AS curve
Elastic
Inelastic
Spare capacity
Shifts
Full employment

CONTENT:

- Deriving the Keynesian aggregate supply curve
- Illustrating that the Keynesian aggregate supply curve has different phases of elasticity along it
- Identifying the main characteristics of the Keynesian AS curve
- Showing that for low levels of output this corresponds to elastic supply
- Showing that for medium levels of output this corresponds to intermediate elasticity
- Showing that for high levels of output this corresponds to inelastic supply
- Graphical representation of an AD curve shift when there is significant spare capacity
- Graphical representation of an AD curve shift when there is diminishing spare capacity
- Graphical representation of an AD curve shift when there is minimal spare capacity
- Graphically representing sustainable growth in a Keynesian AS framework

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	AS contraction	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
2	Keynesian AS curve	Identify the false characteristic of the Keynesian AS curve	Multichoice
3	Inelastic points	Identify the two points on the AS curve that are inelastic	Multiresponse
4	Inelastic points	Identify the correct explanation	Multichoice
5	Elastic points	Identify the correct explanation	Multichoice
6	Spare capacity	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	Limited spare capacity	Identify the effects of an AD contraction	Multiresponse
8	Significant spare capacity	Identify the effect of an AD expansion	Multichoice
9	AS expansion	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	Keynesian AS curve	Identify the diagram that would lead to the biggest change in output	Multichoice

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4.7	AD/AS – Big Picture

Unit 7: AD/AS – The Big Picture

AD/AS – Big Picture

Candidates should understand how to merge together all of the aspects of AD/AS analysis to analyse wider issues in the economy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Aggregate demand

Aggregate supply

AD curve

SRAS curve

LRAS curve

Negative output gap

Positive output gap

Inward shift

Outward shift

Demand deficient (cyclical) unemployment

Stagflation

CONTENT:

- Summary of the effects of both inward and outward shifts for the AD curve
- Summary of the effects of both inward and outward shifts for the SRAS curve
- Definition of demand deficient unemployment
- Graphical representation of an inward AD shift which causes demand deficient unemployment
- Definition of stagflation
- Graphical representation of an inward SRAS shift which creates stagflation
- Showing that all growth is short-term unless productivity of the economy improves
- Graphical representation of how an economy can achieve sustainable growth
- Graphical representation to show unsustainable growth for an economy

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Determinants of Aggregate Demand
- **UNIT 2:**
Aggregate Demand Shifts
- **UNIT 3:**
Multiplier Effects
- **UNIT 4:**
Aggregate Supply
- **UNIT 5:**
AD/AS Equilibrium
- **UNIT 6:**
Sustainable and Unsustainable Growth
- **UNIT 7:**
AD/AS – The Big Picture

LEARNING
OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 4 surrounding the analysis of AD/AS diagrams.

MODULE 4
EMA

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	SRAS shifts	Identify the factors that cause the SRAS curve to shift	Multiresponse
2	AD expansion	Identify the factors that cause the AD curve to expand	Multiresponse
3	Economic growth	Identify the correct graph	Multichoice
4	Demand side shock	Identify the correct change in unemployment	Multichoice
5	Shocks	Identify the graph with highest rate of inflation	Multichoice
6	Aggregate demand	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
7	Consumption	Identify the factors which determine consumption	Multiresponse
8	Investment function	Identify the factor shifting the investment function inwards	Multichoice
9	Government spending	Identify the components that contribute to government spending	Multiresponse
10	Imports	Identify the factor that does not affect the level of imports	Multichoice
11	Accelerator effect	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
12	Saving	Identify the factors that would encourage savings	Multiresponse
13	Investment	Identify which of the options could be classed as a form of investment	Multiresponse
14	Multiplier effect	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
15	SRAS shifts	Identify the factor that has led to the following SRAS curve shift	Multichoice
16	SRAS shifts	Identify the factor that has led to the following SRAS curve shift	Multichoice
17	Shocks	Identify the graph with highest rate of unemployment	Multichoice
18	Full employment	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
19	Long-run equilibrium	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multiresponse
20	Keynesian AS curve	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multiresponse
21	Saving	Identify which of the options is not classed as a form of saving	Multiresponse
22	Shocks	Identify the graph with highest rate of employment	Multichoice
23	Shocks	Match the shifts with the correct movements	Matchdropdown
24	Shocks	Match the terms to the correct graphs	Matchdropdown
25	Shocks	Identify the shifts that correspond to the economic variables	Matchdropdown

5.1	Macroeconomic Objectives
5.2	Economic Growth
5.3	Inflation and Deflation
5.4	Theories of Inflation
5.5	Employment and Unemployment
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment
5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 1: Macroeconomic Objectives

Macroeconomic Objectives

Candidates should understand the main economic variables, how they are reflected in government policy and understand the conflicts that exist between variables/objectives.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Macroeconomics
- Economic objectives
- Economic variables
- Time lags
- Interventionist policies
- Free market policies

CONTENT:

- Identifying the importance of economic variables to economic agents
- Identifying the main economic variables – Economic growth, unemployment, prices, trade and equality
- Stating the objectives of each of the main economic variables
- Breaking down the different policy approaches for a government to help achieve these economic objectives
- Defining and distinguishing between interventionist and free market policies
- The economic impact of the government issuing policies to reign in a boom and curb a recession
- Evaluating the effectiveness of policies by raising the issue that time lags can lead to fluctuating growth and formation of cycles

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Economic growth objective	Identify the correct objective	Multichoice
2	Inflation objective	Identify the correct objective	Multichoice
3	Interventionist policies	Identify the correct policies	Multiresponse
4	Free market policies	Identify the correct policies	Multiresponse
5	Interventionist approach	Identify the correct policies	Multiresponse
6	Government policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	Conflicting objectives	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
8	BoP objectives	Identify the correct objective	Multichoice
9	Economic growth objective	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
10	Economic objectives	Identify the correct objectives	Multiresponse

Unit 2: Economic Growth

Economic Growth - Part 1

Candidates should understand the financial benefits and limitations of achieving economic growth.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Economic growth
- Economic agents
- Environmental degradation
- Time lags

CONTENT:

- A tree diagram to show the benefit channels of higher economic growth to various economic agents – Government, households and businesses
- Introducing the logical chain of reasoning behind the analytical and evaluative process of the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of economic growth
- Evaluating the impact of economic growth on the quality of life of economic agents
- Definition of economic growth
- A graph to show the annual economic growth from 1972 to 2013 in terms of real GDP for the UK economy
- Applying knowledge from Module 2 to interpret and analyse the graph
- Assessing the inverse relationship between economic growth and environmental quality
- Assessing whether growth today can be sustained to transform into growth tomorrow

Economic Growth - Part 2

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the financial benefits and limitations of achieving economic growth.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Economic growth

Recession

Gross domestic product

GDP per capita

Income distribution

Quality of life

CONTENT:

- Definition of economic growth and a recession
- A graph to show UK economic growth in quarterly figures since 2008 to highlight the periods of recession for the UK economy
- Definition of GDP and GDP per capita
- A graph to show the annual economic growth from 1972 to 2013 in terms of real GDP for the UK economy
- A graph to compare real GDP with real GDP per capita from 1972 to 2013 to show whether the economic growth in real GDP has created significant increase in living standards
- A graph to show the income distribution in the UK amongst the percentiles of income groups
- A comparison of the distribution of income against the distribution of wealth in the UK amongst the percentiles of income groups
- Assessing the link between economic growth and the quality of life
- Outlining the factors that affect the quality of life for an individual i.e. health, security and shelter

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Economic cycle phases	Identify the correct phases of the economic cycle	Multichoice
2	Economic growth	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Real GDP	Using the graph identify the recessionary periods	Multiresponse
4	Living standards	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
5	Economic growth	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Income distribution	Using the graph identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Income/Wealth distribution	Using the graph identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	Sustainable growth	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
9	Sustainable growth	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
10	Recession	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice

5.1	Macroeconomic Objectives
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5.5	Employment and Unemployment
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment
5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 3: Inflation and Deflation

Inflation

Candidates should understand some key inflation terms, that inflation varies and this has differential impacts on economic behaviour.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Inflation
 Deflation
 Price level
 Consumer Price Index
 Rate of inflation
 Hyperinflation

CONTENT:

- Definitions of inflation, deflation, price level, CPI and rate of inflation
- Showing the different types of inflation rates that an economy can achieve – rising and volatile, modest and consistent, low and deflationary
- A graph to show the RPI percentage change over 12 months from 1968-1983
- Definition of hyperinflation
- Examples of countries that have experienced cases of hyperinflation throughout history – Zimbabwe, Germany and Hungary
- Explanation of the impact of falling prices on consumer behaviour
- A graph to show the CPI percentage change over 12 months from 1993-2007
- Explanation of why the UK economy has switched the main inflation measure from RPI to CPI
- Explanation of the impact that different forms of inflation have on consumer behaviour

Measuring Inflation

Candidates should understand how we measure inflation, the difference between key inflation indices and how personal inflation experiences may be different.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Inflation
 Deflation
 Price level
 Consumer Price Index
 Rate of inflation
 Hyper inflation
 Household expenditure survey

CONTENT:

- Definitions of inflation, deflation, price level, CPI and rate of inflation
- Breakdown of how the CPI index is calculated using the household expenditure survey
- An illustration of the breakdown of the weightings that are applied to different forms of goods to determine the price level
- An illustration of the breakdown of the price changes in each expenditure category
- A graph to show the weighted and un-weighted % CPI change for 12 months to the end of 2014
- A summary table to compare the difference between the CPI measure and the RPI measure
- Graphical representation of the annual change in RPI from 1949 to 2012
- A graph to compare RPI to CPI from 1989 to 2014, outlining the periods in which CPI exceeded RPI
- A table to show the percentage change in the CPI and RPI values from the year 1989 to 2014

LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**Costs and Benefits of Inflation -
Part 1**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the costs and benefits associated with inflation.

**DEFINITIONS
COVERED:**

Fiscal drag

Real cost of debt

Real wage costs

Shoe leather
costs

Menu costs

Real rate of return

Money illusion

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the impact that different forms of inflation have on consumer behaviour
- Outlining the main costs and benefits of inflation
- Graphical representation to show higher prices incentivise more production due to profit incentives – upward sloping SRAS curve
- Numerical example to show that real wage costs reduce when inflation is higher
- Numerical example to show the debt burden reduces if there is higher inflation
- Detailed numerical example to evaluate the damaging effects that inflation can have on the real value of assets
- Evaluating the economic impact of reduced asset values on the economy i.e. reduction in purchasing power for consumers

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Inflation	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
2	Inflation rates	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
3	Hyperinflation	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
4	Hyperinflation episodes	Identify the correct country	Multichoice
5	CPI	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
6	CPI basket	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
7	CPI	Identify the accurate statement	Multiresponse
8	CPI	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
9	CPI calculation	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Measuring inflation	Identify the inaccurate statement	Multichoice

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5.5	Employment and Unemployment
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment
5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 3: Inflation and Deflation

Costs and Benefits of Inflation - Part 2

Candidates should understand the costs and benefits associated with inflation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Fiscal drag
Real cost of debt
Real wage costs
Shoe leather costs
Menu costs
Real rate of return
Money illusion

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the main costs and benefits of inflation
- Numerical example to show the impact inflation has on the competitiveness of a country relative to others
- Explanation that the negative impact of inflation on international competitiveness all depends on the relative inflation rates of other countries
- Defining and explaining what is meant by the term fiscal drag
- Numerical example to show how inflation can lead to fiscal drag effects for consumers
- Definition of money illusion
- Numerical example to show how inflation can create money illusion amongst economic agents
- Explanation that borrowers benefit from inflation and savers are made worse-off
- Evaluating the impact of inflation on the distribution of income by analysing the redistribution effects of inflation insulated transfer payments
- Assessing the beneficial impact that inflation can have on the position of the government budget

Types of Inflation

Candidates should understand the different influences on the price level and use AD/AS analysis to illustrate and differentiate demand-pull and cost-push inflation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Price level
Consumer price index
Inflation
Cost-push inflation
Demand-pull inflation

CONTENT:

- Definition of inflation, price level and CPI
- Explanation of the two main forms of inflation – Demand-pull inflation and Cost-push inflation
- Definition of cost-push inflation
- Graphical representation of cost-push inflation to show that it is created by a negative supply side shock to firms i.e. oil price shock
- Definition of demand-pull inflation
- Graphical representation of demand-pull inflation to show that it is created by a positive demand side shock i.e. boost to investment
- A summary of the changes and movements in the main economic variables that occur when the economy experiences either cost-push or demand-pull inflation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Inflation	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
2	Inflation	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Consumer confidence	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
4	Benefits of inflation	Identify the benefits of inflation	Multiresponse
5	Real value of assets	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Consumer debt	Identify the inaccurate statement	Multichoice
7	Cost-push inflation	Using the graph complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
8	Demand-pull inflation	Using the graph complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
9	Demand-pull inflation	Identify the correct factor	Multichoice
10	Cost-push inflation	Identify the correct factor	Multichoice

Unit 4: Theories of Inflation

Quantity Theory of Money

Candidates should be able to explain and analyse why the quantity theory of money is important in the context of inflation and to effectively evaluate the theory.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Fisher Equation

$MV = PT$

Velocity of circulation

Reverse causation

Transmission mechanism

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the origins of the quantity theory of money
- Highlighting the formula for the QTM and defining what each variable means (Fisher Equation)
- Explanation of how to simplify the Fisher Equation from $MV=PT$ to $M=P$
- The use of graphs to show a permanent change in the money supply leads to a permanent change in the price level
- Two numerical examples to show how changes in the money supply effect the price level
- Linking the theory of the QTM to the transmission mechanism and how central banks use the money supply to affect the price level
- Graphical representation of how a reduction in the base rate increases the money supply
- Graphical representation of how the increase in the money supply feeds into higher prices in an AD/AS framework
- Raising four evaluative points to assess the effectiveness of the policy – productivity changes, confidence, spare capacity and reverse causation
- Two numerical examples to show that the money supply may accommodate rather than cause inflation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	QTM calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Fillblank
2	QTM calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	QTM graphs	Identify the correct graph	Multiresponse
4	Money supply	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Multichoice
5	Interest rate changes	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Money supply	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
7	Money supply	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Multichoice
8	Productivity increase	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	QTM criticisms	Identify the correct point on the graph	Multichoice
10	Reverse causation	Complete the sentence	Matchdropdown

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5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 4: Theories of Inflation

Inflation Expectations

Candidates should be able to effectively differentiate between adaptive and rational expectations and apply this understanding to evaluate key economic phenomena.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

External Inflation

Candidates should be able to understand and analyse how commodity prices and inflation in other countries can influence the UK's macro-economic performance.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Adaptive expectations

Rational expectations

Static expectations

Phillips curve

Natural rate of unemployment

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the importance of inflation expectations for the performance of the economy
- Defining static, adaptive and rational expectations
- Outlining the factors that affect individuals rational expectations
- Illustration of the difference between rational and adaptive expectations, in an AD/AS framework
- Using expectations to help build the logic of the long-run Phillips curve by introducing the inflation-unemployment trade-off
- A chart to show an example of inflation surveys carried out to gauge the perception of inflation expectations from the general public

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

External inflation

Inflation

Sustainability

Competitiveness

CONTENT:

- Identifying the two factors that can create external inflation – factor costs and competitiveness
- A graph to show the change in Brent crude oil prices from 2007 to 2015
- A series of graphs to show the price changes in some of the major commodity markets – Copper, Coal, Iron Ore, Wheat, Rice and Soybeans
- Graphical representation of the impact of a factor price rise and fall in an AD/AS framework
- Explanation that a factor price rise leads to the economy becoming less competitive as export prices surge
- Explanation that a factor price fall leads to an economy becoming more competitive as export prices fall

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Inflation expectations	Match the expectations with the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
2	Adaptive expectations	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
3	Rational expectations	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Inflation expectations	Fill in the blanks to complete the sentence	Multichoice
5	Adaptive expectations	Identify the correct statement for the diagram	Multichoice
6	Rational expectations	Identify the correct statement for the diagram	Multichoice
7	Adaptive expectations	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	Adaptive expectations	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Rational expectations	Identify the incorrect statement	Multichoice
10	Phillips curve	Identify the correct shift in the phillips curve	Multichoice

- Evaluating the impact of a factor price change on factor importers and factor exporters in an AD/AS framework
- A graph to show UK prices relative to other major countries from 2004 to 2014 to highlight the competitiveness of UK goods
- Two graphs to show the price competitiveness of UK domestic goods compared to foreign goods after taking into account inflation and exchange rate changes
- Graphical representation of the economic impact of the UK inflation rate being lower than foreign countries prices using an AD/AS diagram
- Graphical representation of the economic impact of the UK inflation rate being higher than foreign countries prices using an AD/AS diagram
- Evaluating the relative price differences amongst countries

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Relative price differences	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Factor costs	Identify the correct curve shift	Multichoice
3	Oil prices	Identify the correct curve shift	Multichoice
4	UK price competitiveness	Match the figures to the correct countries	Matchdropdown
5	UK price competitiveness	Identify the correct country	Multichoice
6	UK price competitiveness	Identify the correct country	Multichoice
7	Relative price differences	Identify the impact on the UK's AD curve	Multichoice
8	UK price competitiveness	Complete the summary of relative inflation rate changes	Matchdropdown
9	Relative price differences	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Relative price differences	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

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5.9	Productivity

Unit 5: Employment and Unemployment

Introduction to Unemployment

Candidates should understand how unemployment is a flow concept, why it is important and there are different types of unemployment.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Work force

Employment

Unemployment

Claimant Count

Unemployment rate

Economic activity

Economic inactivity

CONTENT:

- Explanation of why it is important to analyse employment and unemployment patterns
- Defining what is meant by the work force and which agents are included in the work force
- Definition of the unemployment rate, claimant count, unemployed, employed, economically active and economically inactive
- Breakdown of the UK labour market statistics from June to August 2014 – employed, inactive and unemployed
- A graph to show the levels of inactivity amongst 16-64 year olds
- A graph to show the change in the unemployment rate in the UK over time to emphasise the level of cyclical unemployment
- A graph to show the level of short-term unemployment (frictional/seasonal) from June to August 2014
- A graph to compare the level of unemployment across each of the regions in the UK
- A chart to show the industries that have witnessed the greatest structural change and therefore have produced the most structural unemployment

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Size of work force	Identify the factors that would increase the work force	Multiresponse
2	Unemployment	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Economically inactive	Identify the type of people that are not classed as inactive	Multichoice
4	Unemployment rate	Identify the economy with the highest unemployment rate	Multichoice
5	Structural change	Identify the correct type of unemployment	Multichoice
6	Short-term unemployment	Identify the correct type of unemployment	Multichoice
7	Unemployment	Identify the correct type of unemployment	Multichoice
8	Claimant count	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	UK labour force	Match the figures with the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
10	Unemployment	Identify the inaccurate statement	Multichoice

Measuring Unemployment

Candidates should understand how unemployment is measured, the difference between the unemployment and claimant count measures and why data may be unreliable in the short run.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Work force

Employment

Unemployment

Claimant Count

Unemployment rate

Economic activity

Economic inactivity

CONTENT:

- Explanation of why it is important to analyse employment and unemployment patterns
- Definitions of unemployed and the claimant count
- Explanation to highlight that unemployment statistics include unemployed individuals which do not claim benefits
- A graph to show the incidence of job seeker's allowance among the unemployed
- A graph to show the change in the claimant count from 1971 to 2014
- A graph to compare the difference between the unemployment level and the amount of people claiming job seeker's allowance
- A summary table to show the difference between unemployed and the individuals measured on the claimant count
- Explanation that data reliability needs to be taken into account before drawing any concrete conclusions about the unemployment levels in the economy

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5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 5: Employment and Unemployment

Explaining Unemployment

Candidates should understand how to use different forms of analysis to explain the difference between the different types of unemployment.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Seasonal unemployment

Frictional unemployment

Demand deficient unemployment

Structural unemployment

CONTENT:

- Establishing the negative relationship between unemployment and real output
- Outlining the four main types of unemployment – Seasonal, Frictional, Cyclical and Structural
- Using a PPF to show that if an economy lies on the frontier the level of unemployment is equal to the natural rate
- Graphical representation of the effect of demand deficient unemployment on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- A graph to show the change in the level of cyclical unemployment by analysing the unemployment rate for the UK from 1971 to 2014
- Analysing the impact of cyclical unemployment during certain phases of the business cycle i.e. a negative output gap leads to higher levels of cyclical unemployment
- A graph to show that cyclical unemployment is a short-run problem
- Graphical representation of the effect of short-term unemployment (Frictional and Seasonal) on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Graphical representation of the effect of structural unemployment on the economy using an AD/AS diagram i.e. an inward LRAS curve shift

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Claimant count	Identify the correct factors	Multiresponse
2	UK unemployment rate	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
3	Claimant count	Identify the correct date	Multichoice
4	Claimant count	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
5	UK work force	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Unemployment types	Identify the form of unemployment represented by the graph	Multichoice
7	Cyclical unemployment	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
8	Unemployment types	Identify the form of unemployment represented by the graph	Multichoice
9	Short-term unemployment	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
10	Unemployment	Identify the correct graphs	Multiresponse

Unit 6: Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment

Real Wage and Natural Unemployment

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand and be able to analyse and distinguish between real wage and natural unemployment.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Demand/Supply of labour

Real wage rate

Employment

Real wage unemployment

Labour force

Natural unemployment

Sticky wages

CONTENT:

- Introducing the concept of the natural rate of unemployment
- Explanation that the natural rate of unemployment is only achieved when the labour market is in equilibrium
- Introducing the concept of real wage unemployment
- Explanation that the real wage unemployment occurs when the labour market is in disequilibrium
- Graphical representation of the labour market in equilibrium i.e. where demand and supply for labour intersect at a prevailing wage rate
- Illustrating that the difference between the aggregate supply of labour curve and the labour force curve measures the level of unemployment at every given wage rate
- Outlining three factors which create this level of unemployment – welfare issues, location issues and a skills mismatch
- Graphical representation of the labour market in disequilibrium
- Graphical representation of real wage unemployment and how it creates a divergence between the aggregate demand and supply of labour curves
- Outlining the causes of real wage unemployment – sticky wages, trade unions, minimum wage and welfare benefits

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Real wage	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Real wage changes	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
3	Real wage calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Real wage calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Labour market	Match the terms to the correct letters	Matchdropdown
6	Real wage	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	Real wage unemployment	Identify the correct causes of real wage unemployment	Multiresponse
8	Real wage unemployment	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Minimum wage	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
10	Real wage changes	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Unit 6 : Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment - CONTINUED >

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Unit 6: Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment

Employment Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the factors that influence employment patterns, the major historical changes in the UK and the impact on unemployment.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Employment
 Employment patterns
 Work force
 Gender distribution
 Regional distribution

CONTENT:

- Defining what is meant by employment patterns
- Outlining the factors that influence employment patterns
- A timeline to show the major product/industry developments since 1801
- A graph to show the change in UK employment from 1841 to 2011 for different sectors of the economy – highlighting the services industry employment figures have boomed, whilst manufacturing has contracted
- A graph to compare the percentage of the UK workforce operating in each sector of the economy in 1841 with 2011
- A graph to show the gender distribution of the workforce in different sectors of the economy
- A graph to show the regional distribution of workers in different sectors of the economy
- Showing the impact that these employment patterns have had on the UK economy

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Natural rate of unemployment	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
2	Natural rate of unemployment	Identify the type of unemployment that does not contribute to NRU	Multichoice
3	Hysteresis effects	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Natural rate of unemployment	Which of the following leads to a reduction in the NRU	Multichoice
5	Natural rate of unemployment	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
6	Unemployment rate	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Structural unemployment	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
8	Structural unemployment	Identify the factor that will cause structural unemployment to rise	Multichoice
9	NAIRU	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	NAIRU	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
11	Employment patterns	Using the graph identify the correct answer	Multichoice
12	Gender distribution	Identify the industry with fairest gender distribution	Multichoice
13	Gender distribution	Identify the industry with fairest gender distribution	Multichoice
14	Gender distribution	Identify the industry with the worst gender distribution	Multichoice
15	Unemployment rates	Match the unemployment rates with the correct countries	Matchdropdown

Unemployment Policies

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to identify appropriate unemployment policies, analyse the expected economic impacts and outline all the possible outcomes.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Employment

Employment patterns

Demand deficient unemployment

Natural unemployment

Real wage unemployment

Fiscal policy

Monetary policy

Supply side policy

CONTENT:

- Graphical representation of the impact cyclical unemployment has on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Outlining the appropriate policy solutions to reduce cyclical unemployment – Expansionary fiscal and monetary policy
- Graphical representation of real wage unemployment in the labour market
- Outlining the appropriate policy solutions to reduce real wage unemployment
- Evaluating the issues of policies targeted to combat real wage unemployment – trade union resistance and worsening distribution for income
- Graphical representation of the impact seasonal and frictional unemployment has on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Outlining the appropriate policy solutions to deal with short-term unemployment
- Graphical representation of the impact structural unemployment has on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Outlining the appropriate policy solutions to reduce structural unemployment
- Evaluating the issues of policies targeted to combat structural unemployment – limited short-run impact and opportunity costs

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Cyclical unemployment	Identify the correct policy to reduce cyclical unemployment	Multichoice
2	Cyclical unemployment	Identify the correct monetary policy to reduce cyclical unemployment	Multichoice
3	Real wage unemployment	Identify the correct policies to reduce real wage unemployment	Multiresponse
4	Trade union power	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Real wage unemployment	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Structural unemployment	Identify the factor that leads to an increase in structural unemployment	Multichoice
7	Frictional unemployment	Identify the correct policy to reduce frictional unemployment	Multichoice
8	Structural unemployment	Identify the correct policy to reduce structural unemployment	Multichoice
9	UK workfare programme	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Structural unemployment	Identify the problems with structural unemployment policies	Multichoice

Unit 6 : Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment - CONTINUED >

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Unit 6: Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment

Distribution and Consequences of Unemployment

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to identify the main characteristics of unemployment within the UK compared to other nations and the main consequences associated with it.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Employment

Employment patterns

Age distribution

Gender distribution

CONTENT:

- Outlining the distributional issues in terms of employment – countries, regions, age groups, ethnic groups and gender
- A graph to compare the UK unemployment rate against some of the other OECD countries in 2015
- A graph to show the regional distribution of UK unemployment in 2013
- A graph to show the UK unemployment rate based on gender and age in 2015
- Outlining the impact of unemployment on society – poverty, homelessness and crime levels
- Outlining the impact of unemployment on unemployed people – loss of income, motivation, mental health and skill degradation
- Outlining the impact of unemployment on the economy – reduced output, welfare costs, reduced tax revenue and social problems

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	UK regional unemployment	Identify the region with highest unemployment rate	Multichoice
2	Unemployment consequences	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	UK gender unemployment	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
4	Unemployment rates	Match the figures to the correct part of the diagram	Matchdropdown
5	Unemployment consequences	Identify the unemployment consequence	Multichoice
6	Unemployment consequences	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Unemployment consequences	Complete the following tree diagram	Matchdropdown
8	Unemployment consequences	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Social problems	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
10	Unemployment consequences	Identify the correct curve shift	Multichoice

Under-employment, hoarding and migration

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand that there is not a perfect relationship between output and employment and be able to identify behaviours that account for this imperfection.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Marginally attached workers

Discouraged workers

Hidden unemployment

Over qualification

Hoarding

Under employment

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the relationship between real output and unemployment
- Introducing the concept of the employment chain
- Evaluating the impact that real output rising has on the employment levels
- Definition of marginally attached workers, discouraged workers and hidden unemployment
- A graph to show how the UK unemployment rate is affected by the inclusion of marginally attached workers to this measure
- Definition of over qualification

- Definition of under employed
- A graph to show the level of UK under-employment from 2000 to 2014
- Definition of labour hoarding
- Explanation of why firms wish to hold staff even when not currently being used
- Evaluating the economic impact of under-employment, hoarding, discouraged workers and over-qualified workers on the unemployment rate

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Labour hoarding	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Labour productivity	Identify the correct productivity factors	Multichoice
3	Part-time workers	Identify the correct answer	Multiresponse
4	Hidden unemployment	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Involuntary unemployment	Identify the true statement	Multichoice
6	Labour Force Survey	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Immigration	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Migration	Identify the false statement	Multichoice
9	Migrant push factors	Identify the correct factors	Multichoice
10	Under-employment	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice

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Unit 7: Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments

Candidates should understand how the balancing mechanism works and why this means there are several parts to the balance of payments.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Current account

Financial account

Balance of Payments

Exports

Imports

Injections

Leakages

CONTENT:

- Definition of the balance of payments
- Defining and distinguishing between the current account and the financial account
- A graph to show the breakdown of the UK current account in 2013
- Explanation that imports are leakages out of the circular flow of income
- Explanation that exports are injections into the circular flow of income
- Identifying the conditions required for a country to run a current account deficit
- Identifying the conditions required for a country to run a current account surplus
- Identifying the conditions required for a country to run a balanced current account
- Numerical example to show that a current account deficit must be financed by a financial account surplus i.e. borrowed funds

UK Trade Experience

Candidates should be able to understand recent trends in the UK's current account experience, what the benefits of a deficit are and understand when a deficit could become a problem.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Current account

Financial account

Balance of Payments

Exports

Imports

Injections

Leakages

CONTENT:

- Definition of the balance of payments
- Defining and distinguishing between the current account and the financial account
- Numerical example to show that a current account deficit must be financed by a financial account surplus i.e. borrowed funds
- A graph to show the relationship between the current account deficit and the financial account surplus for the UK economy from 1946 to 2010
- A graph to show the impact of the 2008/09 financial crisis on the recent trade experience of the UK
- Evaluating whether in fact running a current account deficit is problematic for a country
- Using figures to show the impact that a growing current account deficit is having on the debt burden belonging to the UK
- A graph to show the accumulation of the current account deficits that the UK has run as a percentage of GDP

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Balance of payments	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
2	Current account	Complete the table of trade flows	Matchdropdown
3	Value of exports	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
4	Financial account	Identify the correct value	Multichoice
5	UK current account	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Current account balance	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Deficit benefits	Identify the benefits of running a deficit	Multiresponse
8	Current account deficit	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Current account flows	Identify the correct components	Multiresponse
10	Current account deficit	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Price Level, Real Output and Trade

Candidates should be able to effectively interpret the impact of changes in price level and real output on trade and differentiate the trade impact of different combinations of AD/AS shifts.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Price level
- Real output
- Net exports
- Productivity
- Cost-push inflation
- AD curve
- SRAS curve
- LRAS curve

CONTENT:

- A flowchart to show the interrelationships between all the components of AD
- Graphical representation of an expansion in the AD curve
- Outlining the possible factors which can cause this outwards shift
- Explanation that if there is a positive AD shock this causes net exports to fall
- Graphical representation of a contraction in the AD curve
- Outlining the possible factors which can cause this inwards shift
- Explanation that if there is a negative AD shock this causes net exports to rise
- Graphical representation of cost-push inflation
- Outlining the possible factors which can cause cost-push inflation
- Explanation that if there is cost-push inflation this creates an ambiguous effect on net exports
- Graphical representation of a productivity increase
- Outlining the possible factors which can cause productivity increases
- Explanation that if there is an increase in productivity this causes net exports to rise

Purchasing Power Parity

Candidates should be able to understand that PPP theory predicts that exchange rates change to reflect price changes and will reduce the impact of price differentials on trade levels in the long run.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Inflation
- Exchange rate
- Purchasing power parity
- Price competitiveness
- Trade deficit/surplus
- Currency strength/weakness

CONTENT:

- A graph to show UK prices relative to other countries for 10 years until 2014
- Evaluating the link between inflation and the strength of a country's currency (exchange rate)
- Explanation that in the long-run exchange rates reflect price changes so that price differentials are not sustained (PPP theory)
- Outlining some of the other factors which affect the UK's competitiveness other than prices

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Exchange rates	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Price changes	Match the figures to the correct countries	Matchdropdown
3	Inflation/exchange rate link	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
4	Standardising prices	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Cost-push inflation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Cost-push inflation effects	Identify the correct curve shift	Multiplechoice
7	Cost-push inflation causes	Identify the correct causes of this type of inflation	Multiresponse
8	Net exports	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
9	Net exports	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
10	Net exports	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice

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Unit 7: Balance of Payments

Correcting Deficits

Candidates should be able to understand, analyse and evaluate trade deficits and the policies that may be used to correct them.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Protectionism

Tariffs

Quotas

Embargos

Subsidies

Expenditure reducing

Productivity enhancing

CONTENT:

- A graph to show the UK current account as a percentage of GDP from 1948 to 2014 to evaluate the impact of the Big Bang in 1986 on their trade position
- Explanation of the impact of economic growth on the trade position of the UK
- Outlining the potential problems of consistently running up a current account deficit in terms of the balance of the economy
- Explanation of some of the possible current account deficit solutions – reduce expenditure, encourage productivity, protectionism and weaken exchange rate
- Graphically representing the effect of expenditure reduction policies on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Graphically representing the effect of productivity enhancing policies on the economy using an AD/AS diagram
- Outlining the methods that a country can implement to encourage exporting
- Explanation of the different methods of protectionism put in place to reduce consumption of imports
- Outlining the issues of implementing trade diversion policies – prohibited by WTO, makes industries less competitive and risk of country retaliation

Correcting Deficits: Devaluations and External Influences

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand, analyse and evaluate trade deficits and the policies that may be used to correct them.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Floating exchange rate

Fixed exchange rate

Depreciation

Devaluation

Marshall Lerner Condition

J-Curve Effect

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between a fixed and floating exchange rate
- Identifying that depreciations occur in a floating exchange rate and devaluations occur in a fixed exchange rate
- Numerical example to show how a devaluation in a currency works
- Explanation of the impact of a devaluation on export and import prices and their respective quantities
- Definition of the Marshall-Lerner Condition
- Showing the formula for the Marshall-Lerner condition
- Explanation of the conditions required for a devaluation to improve the current account deficit
- Definition of the J-Curve effect
- Graphical representation of the timeline of the J-Curve Effect
- Figures to compare the respective current account positions of some of the major countries in the world
- Outlining the unilateral deficit reduction constraints

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	UK current account deficit	Match the statements to the correct figures	Matchdropdown
2	Deficit solutions	Identify the correct solution	Multichoice
3	Deficit solutions	Identify the correct solution	Multichoice
4	Balance of payments	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Current account deficit	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Expenditure reduction	Identify the correct forms of policy	Multiresponse
7	Productivity enhancing	Identify the correct forms of policy	Multiresponse
8	Deficit solutions	Complete the table	Matchdropdown
9	J-Curve effect	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
10	Current account surplus	Identify the correct reasons	Multiresponse
11	J-Curve effect	Label the correct stages of the J-Curve effect	Matchdropdown
12	Protectionism issues	Identify the issues with using protectionism	Multiresponse
13	Marshall-Lerner condition	Identify the purpose of the condition	Multichoice
14	Marshall-Lerner condition	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Marshall-Lerner condition	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice

5.1	Macroeconomic Objectives
5.2	Economic Growth
5.3	Inflation and Deflation
5.4	Theories of Inflation
5.5	Employment and Unemployment
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment
5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

Unit 8: Phillips Curve

Short-Run Phillips Curve

Candidates should be able to effectively analyse the trade-off between inflation and unemployment using the Phillips curve and recognise the short term nature of this trade-off.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Phillips Curve

Rate of inflation

Rate of unemployment

Natural unemployment

A.W Phillips

SRPC

LRPC

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the origins of the Phillips curve using wage inflation data with reference to A.W Phillips
- Introducing the exploitable trade-off between unemployment and inflation the Phillips curve shows
- Applying AD/AS analysis to illustrate that unemployment falls when inflation rises
- Applying AD/AS analysis to illustrate that unemployment rises when inflation falls
- Graphical representation of the inverse relationship between the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment
- Using data to show the breakdown of the statistically stable relationship shown by the Phillips curve i.e. the exploitable policy trade-off started to disappear
- Linking the breakdown of the Phillips curve with the establishment of the inflation targeting era
- Outlining the issues of the Phillips curve
- Introducing the concept of the Short-run Phillips curve and the Long-run Phillips curve

Long-Run Phillips Curve

Candidates should be able to analyse and explain the formation of the LRPC and to demonstrate awareness of its theoretical limitations.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Phillips Curve

Rate of inflation

Rate of unemployment

Natural unemployment

A.W Phillips

SRPC

LRPC

Money illusion

Adaptive expectations

Rational expectations

Hyperinflation

CONTENT:

- Graphical representation of both the short-run Phillips curve and the long-run Phillips curve
- Using an AD/AS diagram and theory from the aggregate labour market to show the Long-run Phillips curve is formed
- Explanation of the importance of money illusion in the formation of the LRPC
- Explanation of why the LRPC is centred at the natural rate of unemployment – Perfectly vertical at this point
- Outlining the factors that cause the SRPC curve to shift
- Outlining the factors that cause the LRPC curve to shift
- Explanation of the role of individuals inflation expectations in the formation of the Phillips curve
- Explanation that the natural rate of unemployment can only be changed through specific and effective supply side policies
- Explanation that demand side policies are unsustainable and lead to problems such as hyperinflation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Trade-off	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
2	LRPC	Identify the relationship shown by the LRPC	Multiplechoice
3	Rational expectations	Identify the correct definition	Multiplechoice
4	SRPC formation	Compete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
5	Phillips curve	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multiplechoice
6	LRPC	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
7	LRPC formation	Compete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
8	SRPC	Identify the correct impact on unemployment	Multiplechoice
9	LRPC	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
10	Money illusion	Using the data identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice

Unit 9: Productivity

Productivity

Candidates should be able to understand how productivity is achieved and how it contributes to economic growth.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Productivity

Living standards

LRAS curve

Paul Krugman

CONTENT:

- Definition of productivity
- Explanation of why it is important to evaluate a country's productivity
- Numerical example to show how productivity can increase
- Numerical example to show how productivity can remain constant
- Graphical representation of the impact of productivity changes on the LRAS curve
- Outlining the main sources of UK productivity improvements
- Explanation that time lags ensure that productivity cannot be increased instantaneously

Measuring Productivity

Candidates should be able to understand how productivity is measured in a domestic and international context.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Productivity

Output per worker/hour/job

GVA

GDP per hour worked

PPP

Output measure

Input measure

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the context of productivity
- Outlining the main variables used to measure labour productivity
- Defining and distinguishing between an output measure and an input measure
- Definition of Gross Value Added (GVA)
- Numerical example to show changes in GVA per hour worked
- A graph to show the developments in UK output per hour worked from 1971 to 2014
- A graph to show regional productivity for the UK in 2012 in terms of GVA per hour worked
- A graph to show labour productivity changes for different sectors of the economy from 2011 to 2015
- Explanation of how to adjust the labour productivity measures for the purpose of international comparisons (PPP)
- A graph to compare labour productivity of the UK against some of the other main OECD countries

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Productivity	Identify the correct answer	True/false
2	Average costs	Identify the relationship shown by the LRPC	Multichoice
3	Productivity increase	Identify the correct definition	Match/dropdown
4	UK productivity	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Multiresponse
5	Deregulation	Using the data calculate the correct answer	True/false
6	Output per worker	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Gross value added	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Multichoice
8	International competitiveness	Identify the correct impact on unemployment	Multichoice
9	Gross value added	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	GVA per hour worked	Using the data identify the correct answer	Multichoice

MODULE 1

Economic Activity

MODULE 2

Quantitative Skills

MODULE 3

Economic Growth and Cycles

MODULE 4

Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Analysis

MODULE 5

Economic Performance

5.1	Macroeconomic Objectives
5.2	Economic Growth
5.3	Inflation and Deflation
5.4	Theories of Inflation
5.5	Employment and Unemployment
5.6	Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment
5.7	Balance of Payments
5.8	Phillips Curve
5.9	Productivity

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 5 surrounding economic performance.

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Macroeconomic Objectives

- **UNIT 2:**
Economic Growth

- **UNIT 3:**
Inflation and Deflation

- **UNIT 4:**
Theories of Inflation

- **UNIT 5:**
Employment and Unemployment

- **UNIT 6:**
Causes, Effects and Solutions of Unemployment

- **UNIT 7:**
Balance of Payments

- **UNIT 8:**
Phillips Curve

- **UNIT 9:**
Productivity



MODULE 5
EMA

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Marshall-Lerner condition	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
4	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
5	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
6	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
7	Economic performance	Match the terms to the descriptions	Matchdropdown
8	Cost-push inflation	Identify the correct shift	Multichoice
9	Demand-pull inflation	Identify the correct cause of demand-pull inflation	Multichoice
10	Economic objectives	Identify the correct set of objectives	Multiresponse
11	Net exports	Identify the correct impact of net exports	Multichoice
12	Economic objectives	Identify the objectives that have been achieved	Multiresponse
13	Conflicting objectives	Identify the conflicting economic objectives	Multiresponse
14	Economic growth	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
15	Economic performance	Match the graphs to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
16	Economic performance	Match the graphs to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
17	Unemployment	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
18	Current account	Identify the factors which will improve the current account	Multiresponse
19	Economic growth	Identify the impact of a monetary policy	Multichoice
20	Current account	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
21	Inflation	Identify the benefits of inflation for the government	Multiresponse
22	Sustainable growth	Identify the correct diagram	Multichoice
23	Phillips curve	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
24	Phillips curve	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
25	Supply side shock		Multichoice

Introduction to Economic Policy

Introduction to Economic Policy

Candidates should be able to understand the relationship between economic activity, economic performance, economic objectives and economic policy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Economic policies
Aggregate demand
Aggregate supply
Fiscal policy
Monetary policy
Supply-side policy
Productive capacity

CONTENT:

- Definition of economic policies
- Identifying that economic policies are used to correct market outcomes
- A series of graphs to show the economic performance of the UK economy – CPI inflation rate, unemployment rate, GDP and current account deficit
- Table summary of the main macroeconomic objectives and the respective economic policies which would be effective in ensuring these objectives are met
- A table to show the main forms of economic policies – fiscal policy, monetary policy and supply-side policy
- An illustration of the theoretical structure of the economic cycle

Unit 1: Fiscal Policy

Introduction to Fiscal Policy

Candidates should be able to understand the nature and types of fiscal policy and how it can be used to expand or contract an economy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Fiscal policy
Expansionary fiscal policy
Contractionary fiscal policy
Taxes
Expenditure
Government budget

CONTENT:

- Definition of fiscal policy
- Identifying the micro and macro-economic importance of the use of a fiscal policy
- Introducing the concept of a balanced budget
- Introducing the conditions required for a budget deficit to be run
- Introducing the conditions required for a budget surplus to be run
- Definition of an expansionary fiscal policy
- Explanation that this type of policy can only be implemented if the government runs up a budget deficit
- Definition of a contractionary fiscal policy
- Explanation that this type of policy can only be implemented if the government runs up a budget surplus
- Diagram to show when it is feasible to run an expansionary or contractionary fiscal policy in terms of the economic cycle to manage output gaps

	Introduction to Economic Policy
6.1	Fiscal Policy
6.2	Income Inequality and Tax
6.3	Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy
6.4	Monetary Policy
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6.6	Alternative Monetary Policy Tools
6.7	Demand-Side Policy in Context
6.8	Supply-Side Policy
6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Fiscal Policy Expansion and Contraction

Candidates should be able to understand the fiscal policy impact on economic performance in the short and in the long run and the differentials between types of fiscal policy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Fiscal policy
- Expansionary fiscal policy
- Multiplier effect
- Contractionary fiscal policy
- Taxes
- Expenditure
- Government budget

CONTENT:

- Introducing the concept of an expansionary fiscal policy
- Explanation that this type of policy can only be implemented if the government runs up a budget deficit
- Graphical explanation of how an expansionary fiscal policy affects the aggregate demand curve over time
- Introducing the concept of a contractionary fiscal policy
- Explanation that this type of policy can only be implemented if the government runs up a budget surplus
- Graphical explanation of how a contractionary fiscal policy affects the aggregate demand curve over time
- A series of graphs to show an unsustainable expansionary fiscal policy i.e. one which had no supply side impacts
- Comparison of the Keynesian view and classical view on the economic impact of an expansionary fiscal policy
- A series of graphs to show an expansionary fiscal policy can only generate sustainable economic growth if there is an LRAS curve shift (or Keynesian AS curve shift)
- Evaluating the best spending channels for the government

Automatic Stabilisers

Candidates should be able to understand how automatic stabilisers adjust to the phase of an economic cycle by adjusting the level of fiscal stimulus.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Active Fiscal policy
- Automatic stabiliser
- Multiplier effect

CONTENT:

- Establishing the impact of fiscal policies on GDP using the concepts from the circular flow of income
- Definition of an active fiscal policy
- Definition of automatic stabilisers
- Evaluating how automatic stabilisers reduce the increase in GDP from a fiscal policy
- Evaluating how automatic stabilisers reduce the decrease in GDP from a fiscal policy
- An AD/AS diagram to show the upside of any growth in output, employment and price level will be constrained by the operation of automatic stabilisers
- An AD/AS diagram to show the downside of any reduction in output, employment and price level will be constrained by the operation of automatic stabilisers
- Evaluating the importance of automatic stabilisers in terms of how large the multiplier effects are
- An AD/AS diagram to show the positive multiplier effects will be diluted by the operation of automatic stabilisers
- An AD/AS diagram to show the negative multiplier effects will be diluted by the operation of automatic stabilisers

Unit 1: Fiscal Policy

Government Spending

Candidates should be able to understand the different types and determinants of government spending.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Transfer payments
Current government spending
Capital spending
Public goods
Quasi-public goods
Merit goods

CONTENT:

- Definition of transfer payments
- Definition of current government spending
- Definition of capital spending
- Definition of public goods
- Definition of quasi-public goods
- Definition of merit goods
- A pie chart to show the breakdown of UK government spending in the year 2014/15
- Evaluating the spending channels available to the government in order to increase productivity
- Explanation of the determinants of government spending – politics, economic performance, demographics and finances

Unit 2: Income Inequality and Tax

Income Inequality

Candidates should be able to understand how to measure and assess income inequality using a Lorenz curve and the Gini index.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Lorenz curve
Line of equality
Gini index

CONTENT:

- Introducing the concept of the Lorenz Curve
- Numerically deriving the Lorenz curve and the accompanying line of equality
- Graphically representing the Lorenz curve
- Graphically representing shifts in the Lorenz curve and interpreting the economic impact of this
- Definition of the Gini coefficient
- Graphically showing how to calculate the Gini coefficient using the Lorenz curve
- Interpreting the meaning of the values of the Gini coefficient

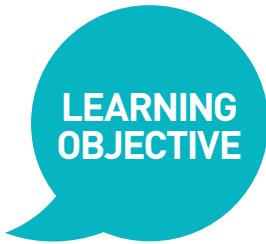
ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Budget surplus	Identify the correct statements	Multichoice
2	Fiscal policy consequences	Identify the correct consequences	Multichoice
3	Expansionary fiscal policy	Identify the correct impact	Multichoice
4	Expansionary fiscal policy	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Multichoice
5	Expansionary fiscal policy	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Multichoice
6	Contractionary fiscal policy	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Multichoice
7	Fiscal policy effects	Identify the correct diagrams	Multichoice
8	Short-run economic growth	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Long-run economic growth	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
10	Long-run economic growth	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse

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6.8	Supply-Side Policy
6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Taxation

Candidates should be able to understand the basis of taxation systems, different approaches to raising taxes and to accurately categorise key UK taxes.



DEFINITIONS COVERED:

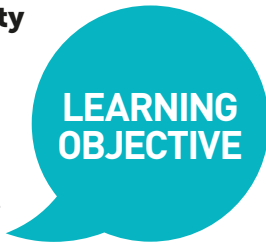
- Direct tax
- Indirect tax
- Proportionate tax
- Progressive tax
- Regressive tax

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the importance of taxes for the economy
- Outlining the basic principles behind taxation
- Numerical example to highlight the different varieties of tax structure
- Defining and distinguishing between a progressive, regressive and proportionate tax system
- Analysis of an indirect tax assumed to equal 66% of cost – figures monthly
- A graph to show the UK government tax revenue for 2014/15
- An outline of the UK tax structure in terms of evaluating the different forms of taxes used i.e. progressive, regressive and proportionate

Addressing Income Inequality

Candidates should be able to understand how to apply fiscal policies to address income inequality.



DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Income inequality
- Lorenz Curve
- Line of Equality
- Gini Index

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the logic of the line of equality, Lorenz curve and the Gini index
- Graphical explanation to show the Lorenz curve shifts inwards when income inequality is reduced
- Identifying policies that can achieve real growth and employment can tackle income inequality – progressive taxes, employment regulation, public sector pay, free services, state benefits and indirect taxes
- Evaluation behind how to make indirect taxes more equitable

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Lorenz curve	Identify the correct description of the Lorenz curve	Multiplechoice
2	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct definition	Multiplechoice
3	Gini coefficient changes	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
4	Income inequality	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
5	UK gini coefficient	Identify the correct value	Multiplechoice
6	Income inequality policies	Identify the policies that would reduce inequality	Multiplechoice
7	Lorenz curve	Identify the curve which represents the lowest level of inequality	Multiplechoice
8	Gini coefficient calculation	Identify the correct approach to calculating the GC	Multiplechoice
9	Indirect tax	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
10	Income inequality policies	Identify the policies that would reduce inequality	Multiresponse

Unit 3: Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy

Budgets and Deficit Measurement

Candidates should be able to understand the various ways of measuring, calculating and assessing UK fiscal performance.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Deficit
Surplus
Budget
Annual deficit
National debt
Cyclical/Structural deficit
OBR

CONTENT:

- Definition of the government budget
- Highlighting the three different positions of the government budget – budget deficit, budget surplus and balanced budget
- A pie chart to show the breakdown of UK government spending in the year 2014/15
- A pie chart to show the breakdown of UK tax revenue in the year 2014/15
- A graph to show the UK government budget position in the year 2014/15
- Definition of annual deficit
- Definition of national debt
- Explanation of the formula used to calculate the annual deficit/surplus as a percentage of GDP
- Explanation of the formula used to calculate national debt as a percentage of GDP
- Defining and distinguishing between the structural deficit and the cyclical deficit

Measuring and Monitoring Fiscal Finances

Candidates should be able to understand the various ways of measuring, calculating and assessing UK fiscal performance.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Deficit
Surplus
Budget
Annual deficit
National debt
Cyclical/Structural deficit
OBR
ONS

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between the roles of the ONS and the OBR
- A graph to show the annual UK budget balance as a percentage of GDP
- A graph to show the accumulation of UK national debt
- A graph to show the change in the level of UK national debt as a percentage of GDP
- A graph to show the change in the level of UK national debt as a percentage of GDP since 1993, to evaluate the impact of the financial crisis on national debt
- Identifying the roles of the Office of Budget Responsibility
- A series of graphs to show some examples of forecasts the OBR have produced

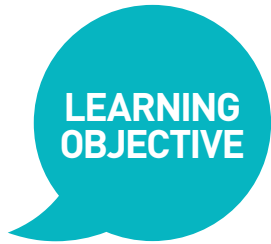
ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Budget deficits	Identify the event which would cause the budget deficit to grow	Multiplechoice
2	Government budget	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	UK government spending	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
4	UK government revenue	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
5	National debt	Identify the correct description	Multiplechoice
6	Annual deficit	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multiplechoice
7	National debt calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multiplechoice
8	Structural deficit	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	OBR/ONS	Match the descriptions to the correct terms	Matchdropdown
10	OBR	Identify the role of the OBR	Multiplechoice

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6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Fiscal Re-Balancing and Austerity

Candidates should be able to understand the purpose of fiscal re-balancing and austerity, why this may be considered necessary and what it entails.



DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Fiscal re-balancing

Austerity

CONTENT:

- Identifying the factors that can lead to a fiscal rebalance
- A graph to show the levels of UK consumption and investment from 1970 to 2013
- A series of graphs to show the trade balance and fiscal balance of the UK economy as a percentage of GDP from 1986 to 2013
- A graph to show UK national debt as a percentage of GDP from 1993 to 2014 to show the years when the national debt has risen above 60% of GDP
- A graph to show the total managed government expenditure as a percentage of GDP from 1970 to 2014
- Evaluating the conditions that are required for fiscal re-balancing
- Introducing the concept of austerity
- Identifying the three types of policies that can be classed under austerity – contractionary fiscal policy, expansionary monetary policy and expansionary supply-side policy
- Graphically evaluating the Keynesian and free market view of austerity

Unit 3: Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy

Fiscal Rules

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand how fiscal rules may be imposed to regulate fiscal policy.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Golden rule

Sustainability rule

Stability and
Growth Pact

CONTENT:

- Definition of a fiscal rule
- Explanation that fiscal rules aim at correcting distorted incentives and containing pressures to overspend, particularly in good times, so as to ensure fiscal responsibility and debt sustainability.
- Explanation of the 1997 Golden Rule
- Explanation of the Sustainable Investment Rule
- A graph to show UK national debt as a percentage of GDP, to assess how successful the Sustainable Investment Rule has been
- Explanation of the 2010 Coalition objectives
- Explanation of the 2015 George Osborne Budget Surplus Rule
- Explanation of the Stability and Growth Pact relating to the European Union
- A table to show the countries that have not complied with the Stability and Growth Pact
- Explanation of the issues with fiscal rules

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Fiscal re-balancing	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
2	UK national debt	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
3	Austerity measures	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Golden Rule	Identify the purpose of the 1997 Golden Rule	Multichoice
5	Fiscal rules	Match the fiscal rules to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
6	Stability and Growth Pact	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	Stability and Growth Pact	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	National debt	Identify the country with the highest level of national debt	Multichoice
9	Budget deficit	Identify the country with the largest budget deficit	Multichoice
10	Stability and Growth Pact	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

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6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Crowding-Out and the Laffer Curve



Candidates should be able to understand crowding-out and the Laffer curve and how to use them to evaluate aspects of fiscal policy.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Crowding-out
- Crowding-in
- Laffer curve

CONTENT:

- Definition of the concepts of crowding-out and the Laffer curve
- Using a PPF to illustrate the classical view of crowding-out and crowding-in
- Explanation that a large public sector brings more safety and security but at the expense of efficiency
- Distinguishing between crowding-out and crowding-in effects
- Using a PPF to illustrate the Keynesian view of crowding-out and crowding-in
- Introducing the concept of the Laffer curve
- Graphical representation of the Laffer curve
- Identifying that the optimum tax rate is situated at the maximum point of the Laffer curve
- Explanation that if an economy is situated on the positive side of the curve, a tax increase will lead to higher tax revenues
- Explanation that if an economy is situated on the negative side of the curve, a tax increase will lead to lower tax revenues
- Evaluating the reasons why increasing taxes will not necessarily lead to higher revenues

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	The Laffer curve	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	The Laffer curve	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
3	Tax rate changes	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
4	Tax rate changes	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
5	Crowding-out effects	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Laffer curve criticisms	Identify the valid criticism of the laffer curve	Multiplechoice
7	Crowding-out effects	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Multiplechoice
8	Crowding-out effects	Identify the variable that is affected	Multiplechoice
9	Crowding-out effects	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
10	Classical economists	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice

Unit 4: Monetary Policy

Money and Monetary Policy

Candidates should be able to understand the meaning of monetary policy, what it involves and how it is executed.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Monetary policy
Central Bank
Lender of last resort
Money supply
Interest rate
Bank rate
Monetary Policy Committee

CONTENT:

- Identifying the three functions of money – medium of exchange, store of value and unit of account
- Distinction between a function and characteristic of money
- Identifying the main characteristics of money – acceptable, durable, portable, divisible and scarce
- Definition of monetary policy, central bank and lender of last resort
- Explanation that the main aims of the monetary policy is to achieve macroeconomic and financial stability
- Establishing the link between money supply changes and price changes with reference to the Quantity Theory of Money
- Explanation of how a decision to change the money supply leads to changes in the bank rate, interest rate and exchange rate

Role of the Central Bank

Candidates should be able to understand the role of the Bank of England and the tools they use to manage the monetary system.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Monetary policy
Central Bank
Lender of last resort
Money supply
Interest rate
Bank rate
Monetary Policy Committee
Forward guidance

CONTENT:

- Re-cap of the main aims of the monetary policy set by the central bank
- Explanation of the composition of the MPC and the roles for each individual member
- Identifying the main tools of the MPC – bank rate changes, quantitative easing, liquidity for banks, regulate lending and forward guidance

Introduction to Economic Policy

6.1 Fiscal Policy

6.2 Income Inequality and Tax

6.3 Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy

6.4 Monetary Policy

6.5 Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism

6.6 Alternative Monetary Policy Tools

6.7 Demand-Side Policy in Context

6.8 Supply-Side Policy

6.9 Supply-Side Improvements

Money Demand and Supply

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand the difference between wealth and money, the different components of money supply and how it accommodates the demand for money.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Liquidity

Narrow money

Broad money

Near money

Non-money

Money

Liquidity preference

CONTENT:

- A graph to show the UK Household Wealth Survey between 2006 and 2012
- Distinction between wealth and money in terms of liquidity of assets
- Distinction between broad and narrow money
- Distinction between money, near money and non-money
- Definition of liquidity preference
- Graphical explanation of the negative relationship between interest rates and the quantity of money
- Graphical explanation of the impact of a change in income/prices/risk on the demand for money curve
- Graphical depiction of the money supply curve
- Graphically explaining the factors that cause the money supply curve to shift

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Functions of money	Match the functions of money with their definitions	Matchdropdown
2	Monetary aggregates	Match the aggregates to their correct descriptions	Matchdragdrop
3	Monetary policy	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
4	M4	Identify the correct statement for the M4 monetary aggregate	Multiplechoice
5	Functions of money	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
6	Functions of money	Identify the three functions of money	Multiresponse
7	Lender of last resort	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
8	Liquidity	Match the terms to the correct letters	Matchdropdown
9	Inflation rate target	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
10	M4	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
11	Money supply	Identify the correct row of the table	Multiplechoice
12	Near money	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
13	Bank rate changes	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
14	Non-money	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
15	Bank rate	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
16	Money	Identify which of the following is a form of money	Multiplechoice
17	Central banks	Identify the correct diagrams	Multiresponse
18	Near money assets	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
19	Bank rate changes	Identify the likely effects of a bank rate cut	Multiresponse
20	Liquid assets	Identify the types of assets that are likely to be liquid	Multiplechoice
21	Monetary policies	Identify the correct row of the table	Multiplechoice
22	Bank rate changes	Identify the impact on the exchange rate of bank rate changes	Matchdropdown
23	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
24	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the impact of an expansionary monetary policy	Multiplechoice
25	Contractionary monetary policy	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Unit 5: Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism

Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand how the Bank of England uses the bank rate to achieve price stability.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Bank rate

Transmission mechanism

Market rates

Asset values

Exchange Rates

Confidence

CONTENT:

- Introducing the concept of the monetary transmission mechanism
- Explanation of the importance of bank rate changes in influencing the overall economy
- Breakdown of the transmission mechanism to show the impact on each of the individual components of AD
- Identifying that the bank rate is only one of several interest rates in the economy to reflect assets that have differing credit risks and liquidity
- Explanation to show that bank rate changes do not always signal other interest rate changes
- Concise summary of the impact of bank rate changes on AD
- Establishing the relationship between bank rate changes and confidence in the economy
- Establishing the relationship between the bank rate and exchange rates
- Graphical representation of how the MPC counteract a negative and positive output gap

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Transmission mechanism	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Transmission mechanism	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
3	Bank rate changes	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
4	Wealth effect	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Transmission mechanism	Identify the channel which does not relate to the transmission mechanism	Multichoice
7	Transmission mechanism	Identify the correct transmission mechanism channel	Multichoice
8	Bank rate changes	Identify the correct policy response	Multichoice
9	Bank rate changes	Identify the correct policy response	Multichoice
10	Bank rate changes	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Introduction to Economic Policy

6.1 Fiscal Policy

6.2 Income Inequality and Tax

6.3 Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy

6.4 Monetary Policy

6.5 Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism

6.6 Alternative Monetary Policy Tools

6.7 Demand-Side Policy in Context

6.8 Supply-Side Policy

6.9 Supply-Side Improvements

Unit 6: Alternative Monetary Policy Tools**Alternative Monetary Policy Tools**

Candidates should be able to understand the tools that might be used by a central bank when bank rates fall to a very low level and to analyse and evaluate the economic impacts that might be associated with them.

**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE****DEFINITIONS
COVERED:**

Quantitative easing

Par value

Coupon

Yield

Funding for lending

Forward guidance

CONTENT:

- A graph to show the change in the UK bank rate from 1975 to 2015 to indicate the bank rate has been fixed at 0.5% for six years
- A series of graphs to show the impact of a bank rate cut on GDP and unemployment
- A list of the main tools for the MPC – bank rate changes, quantitative easing, funding for lending and forward guidance
- A timeline to show the specific dates of the introduction of alternative monetary policy tools

Unit 6: Alternative Monetary Policy Tools

Quantitative Easing

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand the tools that might be used by a central bank when bank rates fall to a very low level and to analyse and evaluate the economic impacts that might be associated with them.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Quantitative easing

Par value

Coupon

Yield

Funding for lending

Forward guidance

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the origins of quantitative easing
- Numerical example to show the impact of quantitative easing on the economy
- Explanation of the outcomes of quantitative easing on the economy – money supply increase, asset prices rise and internalising government debt
- Graphical representation of the classical view of the impact of quantitative easing on an AD/AS diagram
- Explanation of why the process of quantitative easing leads to an outward expansion of the AD curve
- Graphical explanation of how quantitative easing leads to a currency depreciation
- Describing the impact of a weaker currency on the economy
- Graphical explanation of how quantitative easing has increased the demand for UK gilts
- Explanation of the negative relationship between the price and yields of gilts
- Definition of the key terms relating to gilts - par value, coupon and yield
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the yield of a bond
- Numerical example to illustrate the negative relationship between the market value and yield of a yield
- A series of graphs to show the change in the market price and market yield for UK treasury gilts
- Explanation that rising gilt prices drives down the yield and influences the cost of borrowing across the economy
- A graph to show the change in the composition of the ownership of UK government debt from 2005 to 2011
- Explanation of the relationship between the government and the Bank of England

	Introduction to Economic Policy
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6.4	Monetary Policy
6.5	Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism
6.6	Alternative Monetary Policy Tools
6.7	Demand-Side Policy in Context
6.8	Supply-Side Policy
6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Alternative Monetary Policy Tools

Candidates should be able to understand the tools that might be used by a central bank when bank rates fall to a very low level and to analyse and evaluate the economic impacts that might be associated with them.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Quantitative easing
- Par value
- Coupon
- Yield
- Funding for lending
- Forward guidance
- Transmission mechanism

CONTENT:

- Definition of the Bank of England's funding for lending scheme
- Explanation of how the funding for lending scheme affects the economy through the transmission mechanism
- Definition of forward guidance
- Breakdown of the different forms of forward guidance – specific and implied
- Outlining the aims and objectives of specific forward guidance

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Bond yields	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Matchdropdown
2	UK Quantitative easing	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
3	QE process	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
4	QE impact	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Forward guidance	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Monetary policy tools	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
7	QE impact	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
8	QE bonds impact	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Forward guidance	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
10	Debt internalisation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Unit 7: Demand-Side Policy in Context

The Great Depression

Candidates should be able to appreciate the economic characteristics of the great depression and the different theoretical perspectives regarding the cause and solutions for this type of economic situation.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

The Global Financial Crisis

Candidates should be able to understand the chain of events that led to the financial crisis and to analyse the policy response to the crisis and the recovery from it.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Recession
Depression

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between a recession and a depression
- A graph to show the Dow Jones Industrial Average from 1910 to 2014
- Explanation that during the great depression the Dow Jones took 30 years to recover its pre-crisis value
- Explanation that between 1924 and 1987 the Dow Jones value had not changed to highlight the impact that prolonged depressions can have on the economic cycle
- Outlining the main figures that summarise the dramatic impact of the Great depression on the US economy
- A series of graphs to show the impact of the great depression on US GDP and unemployment
- A graph to show the less severe impacts of the great depression on the UK economy
- Comparison between the Monetarists and Keynesian theoretical explanations of the great depression
- An AD/AS diagram to highlight the Monetarist view of the great depression
- An AD/AS diagram to highlight the Keynesian view of the great depression
- Evaluating which view's theoretical explanation appear to be valid and robust

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Recession
Depression
Financial crisis
Hysteresis effects
Monetary policy
Fiscal policy
Supply-side policy

CONTENT:

- Definition of a financial crisis
- Identifying the main characteristics of the global financial crisis
- Defining and distinguishing between a recession and a depression
- Breakdown of the policy responses available to the government to tackle an economic slowdown
- Graphical explanation of the Classical approach to dealing with a financial crisis i.e. monetary and supply-side support whilst maintaining fiscal discipline
- Graphical explanation of the Keynesian approach to dealing with a financial crisis i.e. monetary support with substantial fiscal stimulus

MODULE 6

Macroeconomic Policy

MODULE 7

Financial Markets

MODULE 8

Globalisation, Trade and Exchange Rates

MODULE 9

Economic Growth and Development

MODULE 10

The Distribution of Income and Wealth

Introduction to Economic Policy

6.1	Fiscal Policy
6.2	Income Inequality and Tax
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6.4	Monetary Policy
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6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

- A graph to show the annual UK budget balance as a percentage of GDP to evaluate the impact of austerity measures on the budget
- A graph to show the UK national debt as a percentage of GDP, which highlights that since the financial crisis - despite austerity measures – national debt as doubled
- Outlining the factors behind the UK economic recovery
- A series of graphs to evaluate the UK recovery based on the change in real GDP and real GDP per capita
- Identifying what is meant by the term 'hysteresis'

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Iceland financial crisis	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
2	Recession/Depression	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
3	The Great Depression	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
4	Financial crisis	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Policy responses	Match the policy responses to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
6	2008 financial crisis	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	2008 financial crisis	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	National debt	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Classical view	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Keynesian view	Identify the Keynesian view towards the reasons for the great depression	Multichoice

Unit 8: Supply-Side Policy

Introduction to Supply Side Policy

Candidates should be able to define and understand the basic distinction between supply side and fiscal policy, be aware of some common mistakes and the political aspects of supply side policy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Supply-side policy
Interventionist policy
Free market policy

CONTENT:

- Graphically evaluating the difference between the Classical view and Keynesian view on the economic impact of supply-side policies in an AD/AS framework
- Definition of a supply-side policy
- Explanation of the important economic benefits that supply-side policies help to facilitate – availability and use of labour and capital and the more efficient use of inputs
- Distinguishing between the different characteristics of an interventionist policy and free market policy
- Introducing the issues of supply-side policies compared to conventional economic policies such as fiscal and monetary policies
- Identifying the markets that supply-side policies can impact – Goods, Labour and Financial markets

Supply-Side Policies: Market Structure

To understand the different categories of supply-side policy, the detail of specific types of supply-side policy and how they translate into LRAS growth.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Privatisation
Nationalisation
Unemployment trap
Poverty trap

CONTENT:

- Definition of a supply-side policy
- Evaluating the impact that supply-side policies have on the market structure in terms of competition, regulation and ownership
- Explanation that supply-side policies can help encourage foreign competition to end any dominance in the market
- Explanation that supply-side policies can introduce regulation in terms of how things are made and sold
- Explanation that supply-side policies can lead to a change in the ownership of firms – nationalisation and privatisation
- Definitions of nationalisation and privatisation
- Introducing the concept of re-nationalisation
- A table to compare the features of a state owned firm to a privately owned firm
- Evaluating the net benefits of privatisation to an economy

	Introduction to Economic Policy
6.1	Fiscal Policy
6.2	Income Inequality and Tax
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6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

Supply-Side Policies: Labour and Financial Markets



Candidates should be able to understand the different categories of supply-side policy, the detail of specific types of supply-side policy and how they translate into LRAS growth.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Privatisation
- Nationalisation
- Unemployment trap
- Poverty trap

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the concept of a supply-side policy
- Explanation that supply-side policies can positively impact the labour market through increasing the attractiveness of work and employment
- Explanation that supply-side policies targeting the labour market must be balanced to prevent workers' rights becoming restricted
- Defining and distinguishing between the unemployment trap and the poverty trap
- Identifying some of the policy solutions to reduce the prevalence of individuals in these traps
- Explanation of the importance of supply-side policies in financial markets i.e. ensure availability and use of capital
- Identifying the types of policies which improve the efficiency of financial markets
- Evaluating the importance of an efficient financial system for the future health of the economy

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Supply-side policies	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
2	Supply-side policies	Identify the correct graph	Multichoice
3	Labour market flexibility	Identify the correct graph	Multichoice
4	Supply-side policies	Identify the policy that can be classed as a supply-side policy	Multichoice
5	LRAS curve	Identify the policy that would outwardly shift the LRAS curve	Multichoice
6	Government spending	Identify the correct graph	Multichoice
7	Privatisation	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
8	Supply-side policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Supply-side policy impact	Match the supply-side policies with the factor of production it impacts	Matchdropdown
10	Supply-side policy impact	Identify the correct row of the table	Multichoice
11	Supply-side policies	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
12	Poverty trap	Identify the policy which will correct the poverty trap	Multichoice
13	SRAS curve	Identify the factors that would shift the SRAS curve to the right	Multichoice
14	LRAS curve	Identify the policy that would outwardly shift the LRAS curve	Multichoice
15	Classical economics	Identify the correct statement regarding the classical view on SS policies	Multichoice

Unit 9: Supply-Side Improvements

Supply-Side Improvements

Candidates should be able to understand the meaning of SS improvements, to distinguish them from SSP, recognise they can be achieved by the private sector and evaluate approaches to achieving them.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Fiscal policy

Supply-side policies

Independent initiatives

Productive capacity

CONTENT:

- Definition of a supply-side policy
- Graphically evaluating the impact of supply-side policies using an AD/AS diagram – Fiscal policy, supply-side policy and independent initiatives
- Evaluating the effectiveness of supply-side improvements i.e. achievement and timescale of supply side improvements is uncertain
- Identifying some of the main supply-side policy issues
- Evaluating the impact and effectiveness of supply-side policies

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Fiscal Policy
- **UNIT 2:**
Income Inequality and Tax
- **UNIT 3:**
Government Finances and Evaluating Fiscal Policy
- **UNIT 4:**
Monetary Policy
- **UNIT 5:**
Bank Rates and the Transmission Mechanism
- **UNIT 6:**
Alternative Monetary Policy Tools
- **UNIT 7:**
Demand-Side Policy in Context
- **UNIT 8:**
Supply-Side Policy
- **UNIT 9:**
Supply-Side Improvements

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Unemployment trap	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Poverty trap	Identify the correct policy to reduce the prevalence of poverty	Multichoice
3	Classical economics	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
4	Supply-side policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Education policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Privatisation	Identify the argument against privatisation	Multiresponse
7	Productive capacity	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
8	UK SS improvements	Identify the policies that would increase UK productive capacity	Multichoice
9	Negative externalities	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	SS improvements	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice

Introduction to Economic Policy

6.1	Fiscal Policy
6.2	Income Inequality and Tax
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6.9	Supply-Side Improvements

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 6 surrounding Economic Policy.

**MODULE 6
EMA**

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Austerity measures	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Fiscal rules	Match the fiscal rules to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Indirect taxes	Identify the indirect forms of tax	Multiresponse
4	Income inequality	Identify the policies which will reduce income inequality	Multiresponse
5	Optimal tax rate	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Crowding-out effect	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Multichoice
7	Monetary aggregates	Match the aggregates to the correct descriptions	Matchdragdrop
8	Shares	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Supply-side policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Supply-side policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
11	Supply-side policies	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
12	Supply-side policies	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
13	Bank rate changes	Identify the correct impacts of a bank rate change	Multiresponse
14	Fiscal policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
15	Contractionary fiscal policy	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
16	Monetary policy	Using the diagram identify the correct point on the economic cycle	Multiresponse
17	Supply-side policies	Identify the correct diagram	Multichoice
18	Contractionary fiscal policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
19	Base rate rise	Identify the correct AD curve	Multiresponse
20	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
21	Inflation policies	Using the table identify the correct set of policies	Multichoice
22	Supply-side reforms	Using the diagram identify the correct answer	Multichoice
23	Expansionary fiscal policy	Identify the correct reason for the trade-off	Multichoice
24	Supply-side reforms	Identify the correct row of the table	Multichoice
25	Supply-side improvements	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice

Unit 1: Provision of Finance

Money

Candidates should understand the main characteristics and functions of money and the origins and establishment of the stable monetary system used today.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Money
 Money supply
 Barter
 Double coincidence of wants
 Store of value
 Unit of account
 Medium of exchange

CONTENT:

- Definition of money
- Distinguishing money from the term money supply
- Graphical explanation of the origins of a monetary system – barter
- Introducing the concept of the double coincidence of wants
- Explanation of the advantages of a barter trading system
- Outlining the inefficiencies of barter
- Graphical explanation to show over time how barter became inefficient due to more specialisation
- Highlighting and explaining the three main functions of money – medium of exchange, store of value and unit of account
- Distinguishing between the functions and characteristics of money
- Data to show how living standards have rapidly increased since establishing an efficient monetary system
- A graph to show the increase of living standards over time

Monetary Aggregates

Candidates should understand the different forms of monetary aggregates used and the importance of these measures to the real economy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Monetary aggregate
 M0
 M1
 M2
 M3
 M4
 Money supply

CONTENT:

- Definition of the money supply
- Defining and distinguishing between the five main monetary aggregates used in the UK – M0, M1, M2, M3 and M4
- Evaluating the liquidity characteristics for each monetary aggregate
- A graph to show the growth of M0 for the UK and the importance of it
- A graph to show UK M4 growth and the importance of this as a measure of the underlying strength of economic activity
- A graph to show the impact of the 2008/09 financial crisis on M0
- A graph to show the impact the financial crisis has had on the United States' monetary aggregates

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Double coincidence of wants	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Functions of money	Identify the correct functions of money	Multiresponse
3	Monetary aggregates	Match the aggregates to the correct descriptions	Matchdragdrop
4	Living standards	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
5	Money supply	Identify the most accurate description	Multichoice
6	Barter inefficiencies	Identify an inefficiency of the barter system	Multichoice
7	Liquidity	Match the aggregates from most liquid to least liquid	Matchdragdrop
8	M4	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Money characteristics	Identify the characteristics of money	Multiresponse
10	Functions of money	Identify the correct function of money	Multichoice

7.1	Provision of Finance
7.2	Financial Markets
7.3	Calculating Bond Yields
7.4	Financial Institutions
7.5	Central Banks
7.6	UK Regulatory Structure
7.7	Bank Failures and Systemic Crises
7.8	Financial Sector in Developing Countries

Unit 2: Financial Markets

Introduction to Financial Markets

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the role that financial markets play in the wider economy and be able to distinguish between the different types of financial market.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Financial market

Capital market

Money market

Foreign exchange market

Secondary market

Spot contract

Forward contract

Circular flow of income

Harrod-Domar Model

CONTENT:

- Definition of financial markets
- Breakdown of the financial markets available to agents – money market, capital market and FX market
- Definition of a money market
- A list of the typical money market instruments available to agents
- A list of the types of economic agents who operate in the money markets
- Explanation of the typical characteristics of money market instruments
- Data to show that low risk assets yield low returns, whilst high risk assets yield high returns
- Definition of a capital market
- Explanation of the finance options available to different economic agents – businesses, government and banks
- Definition of the foreign exchange market
- Graphical representation of a spot contract
- Definition of a forward contract and its main uses
- Explanation that financial markets facilitate trade and economic growth through more efficient capital provision – circular flow of income
- Establishing the link between economic development and investment
- Introducing the concept of the Harrod-Domar Model

Unit 2: Financial Markets

Debt and Equity

Candidates should understand the distinction between debt and equity and be able to understand the three ways companies, banks and governments can raise finance.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Debt

Equity

Bonds

Shares

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between debt and equity
- Graphical explanation of the process of issuing debt
- Explanation that issuing debt never leads to sacrificing ownership of a company
- Graphical explanation of the process of issuing equity through selling shares
- A table to compare the similarities and differences between debt and equity

Unit 3: Calculating Bond Yields

Calculating Bond Yields

Candidates should understand in detail the purpose of a bond is issuing debt and be able to understand the inverse relationship between bond prices and interest rates and the appropriate calculations.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Bonds

Coupon payments

Maturity date

Secondary market

Bond yields

CONTENT:

- Definitions of a bond, coupon payment and maturity date
- Introducing the logical chain of reasoning behind how a bond works
- Explanation that bonds can be resold in a secondary market if necessary
- Example of how governments issue bonds to finance a budget deficit
- Data to show the accumulating budget deficit and national debt run by the government as a result of selling more bonds
- Explanation of the formula for calculating bond yields
- Introducing a 5 step process to calculating bond yields

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Debt	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Equity	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	Financial markets	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
4	Money market instruments	Identify the correct characteristics of money market instruments	Multiresponse
5	Harrod-Domar Model	Match the terms to the correct letters to complete the model	Matchdropdown
6	Financial markets role	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
7	Risk-return trade-off	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Financial markets	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
9	Foreign exchange market	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
10	Forward contract	Identify the definition	Multichoice

- 7.1 Provision of Finance
- 7.2 Financial Markets
- 7.3 Calculating Bond Yields
- 7.4 Financial Institutions
- 7.5 Central Banks
- 7.6 UK Regulatory Structure
- 7.7 Bank Failures and Systemic Crises
- 7.8 Financial Sector in Developing Countries

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Numerical example to show how to calculate the current yield on a bond
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the current yield on a bond when the par value and market value of the bond differ
- Explanation that there is an inverse relationship between the market value of a bond and its yield (accompanying numerical example)
- Explanation of why bond prices have an inverse relationship with interest rates
- Numerical example to show bond prices falling when interest rates rise
- Numerical example to show bond prices rising when interest rates fall
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the market price of the bond when the market interest rates change

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Bonds	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
2	Bonds process	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
3	Natinal debt	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
4	Bond yield formula	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
8	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Bond yield calculation	complete the 5 step process to calculating bond yields	Matchdropdown
11	Market value	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
12	Bond yield calculation	Using the data in the table calculate the correct answers	Matchdropdown
13	Interest rate relationship	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
14	Bond price calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Bond price calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice

Unit 4: Financial Institutions

Commercial Banks

Candidates should understand how banks operate and in particular a commercial bank, as well as the importance of equity capital for a bank.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

- Bank/FI
- Commercial Bank
- Balance sheet
- Assets
- Liabilities
- Solvency
- Bank capital

CONTENT:

- Definition of a bank
- Graphical explanation of the main purpose of banks – to efficiently distribute funds from savers to borrowers
- Graphical explanation to show the inefficiencies of a financial system without banks – moral hazard, adverse selection and incompatible needs
- Definition of a commercial bank
- Example of a simplified commercial bank balance sheet
- Explanation of the composition of the assets and liabilities for a bank
- Explanation that total assets must equal total liabilities for a bank to be solvent
- Definition of solvency
- Definition of bank capital
- Explanation that bank capital acts a buffer stock to absorb any losses the bank makes
- Explanation that if the degree of losses exceed the bank capital the banks becomes insolvent
- Two numerical examples to show the impact of non-performing loans on the banks' balance sheet
- Analysis and breakdown of the balance sheet for Barclays Bank commercial activities

Unit 4: Financial Institutions

Commercial Bank Objectives

Candidates should understand the main objectives of a commercial bank and be able to analyse the conflict and trade-offs which exist between liquidity, profitability and security.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Profitability

Liquidity

Security

Secured loans

Collateral

CONTENT:

- List of the main objectives for commercial banks – profitability, liquidity, security and capital adequacy
- Explanation of the profitability objective from a shareholders point of view
- Break down of the costs and revenues that bank's face and earn respectively
- Explanation of the liquidity objective in terms of insulating the balance sheet from a liquidity crisis
- Evaluating the concept of a mismatched balance sheet
- Evaluating the trade-off between the profitability and liquidity objectives
- Explanation of the security objective in terms of protecting the bank from credit risk
- Definition of a secured loan and collateral
- Evaluating the trade-off between the profitability and security objectives

Investment Banks

Candidates should understand what the purpose of an investment bank is and be able to make the clear distinction between a commercial bank and investment bank.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Investment bank

Commercial bank

Universal bank

Underwriting

CONTENT:

- Definition of an investment bank
- A list of the types of activities that investment banks undertake
- An example of a simplified investment bank balance sheet
- Distinction between commercial and investment banks
- Introducing the concept of the universal bank
- Evaluating the issues with the rise of universal banks
- Explanation of the ring-fenced regulations being imposed on universal banks to avoid a conflict of interest amongst banking activities
- Explanation of the benefits of investment banks
- A case study of a collapse of an investment bank in the 2008 financial crisis – Lehman Brothers

7.1	Provision of Finance
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7.8	Financial Sector in Developing Countries

Other Financial Institutions

Candidates should understand the main financial institutions outside of a commercial bank and investment bank and a brief understanding of the danger of the growth in the shadow banking sector.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Insurance company

Hedge funds

Private Equity Company

Pension funds

Retail bank

Credit union

Savings bank

Shadow banking sector

CONTENT:

- Definition and explanation of an insurance company
- Definition and explanation of a hedge fund
- Definition and explanation of a private equity company
- Definition and explanation of a retail bank
- Definition and explanation of a credit union
- Definition and explanation of a savings bank
- Definition and explanation of the shadow banking sector
- Evaluating the danger of the growing shadow banking sector
- A collection of figures to evaluate the growing size of financial assets held by the shadow banking sector

Unit 4: Financial Institutions

Credit Creation

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the detail behind how banks create credit in the economy and have an understanding of how liquidity ratios and capital ratios affect the credit growth.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Credit

Credit multiplier

Reserve ratio

Capital ratio

CONTENT:

- Explanation of how banks extend credit to their customers through loans by taking in deposits
- Numerical example to show the impact of this type of credit creation on the balance sheet of a bank
- Explanation of how banks can create credit through the purchase of government bonds
- Numerical example to show the impact of this form of credit creation on the bank's balance sheet
- Definition and formula for the credit multiplier
- Graphical explanation of how the concept of the credit multiplier works
- Explanation that the rate of credit created depends on the reserve and capital ratio of banks
- Two numerical examples to illustrate the effect of a changing reserves ratio on the rate of credit created
- Two numerical examples to illustrate the effect of changing capital ratios on the rate of credit created

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Solvency	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Financial institutions	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
3	Financial institutions	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
4	Commercial bank objectives	Identify the objectives of a commercial bank	Multiresponse
5	Shadow banking sector	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
6	Universal banks	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Financial system	Identify the problem with the financial system	Multiresponse
8	Bank losses	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Bank losses	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Banks	Identify the false statement regarding banks	Multiresponse
11	Credit creation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
12	Credit creation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
13	Credit creation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Credit creation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Credit creation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice

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Unit 5: Central Banks

Central Banks

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the purpose and main functions of central banks in the economy.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Central bank

Lender of the last resort

Too big to fail policy

CONTENT:

- Definition of a central bank
- Identifying the main functions of a central bank – financial stability and macroeconomic stability
- Graphical explanation of the process of the lender of the last resort functions for a central bank
- Definition of the lender of the last resort functions
- Explanation of the three main purposes of lender of the last resort functions
- Introducing the concept of the 'Too big to Fail' Policy
- Explanation of how central banks aim to maintain macroeconomic stability
- Outlining some of the additional functions of a central bank

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Quantitative easing	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
2	Quantitative easing	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
3	Quantitative easing	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Central bank policies	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
5	Monetary policy instruments	Identify the correct instrument of monetary policy	Multichoice
6	UK monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Contractionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Base rate changes	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	UK monetary policy	Identify the main roles and responsibilities of the UK monetary policy	Multichoice
11	Contractionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
12	Inflation	Complete the table	Matchdropdown
13	Lender of the last resort	Problem of the lender of the last resort functions	Multichoice
14	Lender of the last resort	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
15	Open market operations	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice

Unit 6: UK Regulatory Structure

UK Regulatory Structure

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the detail of the UK regulatory structure of the financial system and the importance of these to the stability of the financial system.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Bank of England
Prudential regulatory authority
Financial policy committee
Financial conduct authority
Macro prudential regulation
Micro prudential regulation
Deposit insurance
Moral Hazard

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the importance of ensuring the financial sector is appropriately regulated
- Outlining the targets of financial sector regulation
- Explanation of the purpose of making deposit insurance available for customers
- Historical timeline to show how the level of deposit insurance offered by financial institutions has increased over the years
- Evaluating the negative implications of greater deposit insurance in the financial sector
- Evaluating the issues of central banks offering lender of the last resort functions
- Evaluating the growing importance of capital requirements brought through by the Basel Capital Accord
- Outlining the limitations of regulation in the financial sector
- A breakdown of how the regulatory structure for the UK has changed since 1997
- Description of the current 'twin peaks' regulatory structure for the UK
- Evaluating the impact of a growing amount of regulation in the financial sector today

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Regulation	Identify the correct reasons for the important of regulation	Multiresponse
2	Moral hazard	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	Basel capital requirements	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
4	Macro prudential regulation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Regulatory authorities	Match the regulatory authorities to their correct functions	Matchdropdown
6	Twin peaks regulation	Complete the diagram describing the current UK regulatory structure	Matchdropdown
7	Lender of the last resort	Identify the correct use	Multichoice
8	Deposit insurance	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
9	Regulatory acts	Identify the correct regulatory act	Multichoice
10	Financial Policy Committee	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

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Unit 7: Bank Failures and Systemic Crises

Bank Failures and Systemic Crises

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the distinction between a bank failure and a banking crisis as well as the causes of a bank failure. They should also be able to analyse the systemic impacts that a bank failing has on the real economy.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Bank failure
Banking crisis
Systemic risk
Asset transformation function
Bank run
Liquidity ratios
Quick Ratio
Current Ratio
Liquidity Coverage Ratio

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between a bank failure and a banking crisis
- List of the causes of bank failures
- Introducing the concept of contagion effects in the banking sector
- Explanation of how to limit bank failures
- Explanation of the importance of capital requirements to ensuring solvency and systemic stability
- Numerical example to show how to calculate the bank's capital requirement using the risk weighted assets formula
- Explanation of the importance of liquidity ratios in preventing bank runs
- List of the different liquidity ratios used by a bank
- Definition and formula of the current ratio
- Numerical example of how to calculate the current ratio
- Evaluating the validity of the current ratio
- Definition and formula of the quick ratio
- Distinction between the current and quick ratio
- Numerical example of how to calculate the quick ratio
- A case study of the Icelandic Financial Crisis from 2008-2011

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Bank failure/crisis	Match the terms to the correct definitions	Matchdropdown
2	Capital requirements	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
3	Herding behaviour	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Financial crisis	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
5	Asset prices	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
6	Minsky moment	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
7	Iceland financial crisis	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Bank failures	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
9	Liquidity ratios	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
10	Regulation limitations	Identify the correct form of regulation	Multiresponse
11	Baning crisis	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
12	Capital requirements	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
13	Current ratio	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
14	Basle capital accord	Match the risk weights to the relevant bank assets	Matchdropdown
15	Quick ratio	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice

Unit 8: Financial Sector in Developing Countries

Financial Sector in Developing and Emerging Countries

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand the role of the financial sector in developing and emerging economies and how it promotes economic development using the Harrod-Domar Model.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Harrod-Domar Model

Joseph Schumpeter

Public sector debt

Private sector debt

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the idea behind how banks create an efficient flow of funds from savers to borrowers
- Establishing the link between economic growth and development using the Harrod-Domar Model
- Introducing the basic formula and concepts of the Harrod-Domar Model
- Explanation of the effect of a changing savings rate on a country's economic growth rate
- Definition of the capital output ratio
- Explanation of the effect of a changing capital output ratio on a country's economic growth rate
- Outlining the frictions and barriers that exist in financial systems in developing countries which prevent economic growth and development
- Introducing some of the solutions to act as injections to overcome any savings shortages that takes place in developing countries
- Evaluating the leakages associated with these injections which can ultimately diminish the level of output/income for developing countries
- Outlining the limitations of the Harrod-Domar Model for effective application
- Identifying the different forms of capital flows that can move in and out of a country – FDI, portfolio equity and private creditors
- A pie chart to show that developing countries are receiving a much bigger fraction of FDI since the 1970's
- Explanation of the advantages of developing countries acquiring finance
- Defining and distinguishing between public and private sector debt
- Evaluating the benefits of growing public sector debt
- Evaluating the costs of growing public sector debt
- A series of graphs to show the growing level of public debt in emerging markets
- Evaluating the costs of growing private sector debt

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Microfinance

Candidates should understand what is meant by the term microfinance and evaluate the role of microfinance in supporting economic development.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Microfinance

Cycle of poverty

MFI

CONTENT:

- Definition of microfinance
- Graphical explanation to show how the process of microfinance works
- A graph to show the distribution of people that live on less than \$1 a day
- Explanation of the main purpose of microfinance
- Explanation of why banks do not necessarily serve poverty stricken areas in general
- Breakdown of the main form of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) – credit unions, commercial banks and governmental organisations
- Introducing the concept of the cycle of poverty
- Graphical explanation of the cycle of poverty
- Explanation of the positive economic benefits of microfinance receiving countries – Ends cycle of poverty, job creation, empowering women, better access to healthcare and education, greater investment and increasing the level of savings
- Evaluating the effectiveness of microfinance in developing countries

Unit 8: Financial sector in Developing Countries

Remittances

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should understand what is meant by the term remittances and evaluate the impact on and importance of remittances to emerging and developing economies.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Remittances

Development finance

CONTENT:

- Definition of a remittance
- Graphical explanation to show the process of a remittance
- Explanation of the importance of workers' remittances as a major source of external development finance
- List of the benefits of remittances to developing countries
- Explanation of the logical chain of reasoning surrounding the economic impact of significant remittance flows into a developing country
- A table to show that developing countries have seen the most sustained increases in remittance inflows
- A graph to show the forecasted rise for remittances up until 2017
- A graph to show that large countries receive the most remittance payments (India and China) but developing countries are more dependent on these payments (Tajikistan)
- Explanation that a high dependency on remittance payments for developing countries can make them vulnerable to economic shocks
- Outlining the advantages of remittance income – Raise living standards, acquire new skills, higher tax revenue and economic growth
- List of the main disadvantages of remittance payments
- Evaluating whether foreign aid is still important given the rise in microfinance and remittance payments

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
2	Microfinance	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
3	Worker's Remittance	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Remittances	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
5	Global remittances	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
6	Remittance benefits	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
7	Microfinance	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Cycle of poverty	Complete the cycle of poverty diagram	Matchdropdown
9	Microfinance	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
10	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
11	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
12	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
13	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
14	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
15	Harrod-Domar Model	Complete the table by matching the terms to the correct letters	Matchdropdown

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LEARNING OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 7 surrounding Financial Markets.

MODULE 7 EMA

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Provision of Finance
- **UNIT 2:**
Financial Markets
- **UNIT 3:**
Calculating Bond Yields
- **UNIT 4:**
Financial Institutions
- **UNIT 5:**
Central Banks
- **UNIT 6:**
UK Regulatory Structure
- **UNIT 7:**
Bank Failures and Systemic Crises
- **UNIT 8:**
Financial Sector in Developing Countries

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Bond yield calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
3	Bond yields	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Bond price calculation	Using the numbers calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Specialisation	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Monetary policy	Identify the correct impact of an interest rate change	Multichoice
7	Monetary policy	Identify the correct impact of an interest rate change	Multichoice
8	Monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
9	Expansionary monetary policy	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	Equity	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
11	Investment bank	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
12	Funding for lending	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
13	Monetary aggregates	Identify the narrowest UK monetary aggregate	Multichoice
14	Lender of the last resort	Identify the problem with the lender of the last resort functions	Multichoice
15	Raising finance	Identify the correct method of raising finance	Multiresponse
16	Universal bank	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
17	Functions of money	Identify the correct function of money	Multichoice
18	Financial markets	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
19	Harrod-Domar Model	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
20	Asymmetric information	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
21	Securities	Fill in the blanks to complete the statement	Multichoice
22	Bank functions	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
23	Balance sheet	Identify the instruments that would appear on the assets side	Multiresponse
24	Twin peaks regulation	Identify the correct year this regulatory structure was introduced	Multichoice
25	Public debt	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown

Unit 1: Globalisation

Globalisation

Candidates should be able to understand the process of globalisation and to analyse and evaluate the impact on the UK and other countries.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Globalisation

Trade liberalisation

MNCs

Interdependency risks

Specialisation

CONTENT:

- Definition of globalisation
- Identifying the local and global causes of globalisation
- Identifying the economic variables in which globalisation has a significant impact on
- A graph to show the sustained increases in world trade in terms of total exports
- A graph to show the change in world exports as a percentage of world GDP
- A series of graphs to show the trading position from the UK's perspective
- Graphical representation of the impact of globalisation on the economy in terms of the demand and supply side effects
- Outlining the interdependency risks associated with globalisation

Consequences of Globalisation

Candidates should be able to understand the process of globalisation and to analyse and evaluate the impact on the UK and other countries.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Globalisation

Trade liberalisation

MNCs

Interdependency risks

Specialisation

CONTENT:

- Explanation of the welfare impacts to society of increased globalisation
- Establishing the link between globalisation and economic welfare
- Definition of a MNC
- Examples of MNCs
- A collection of figures to represent the growing influence of power of MNCs
- Presentation of revenue figures for the largest MNCs
- Explanation of the advantages of MNCs
- Explanation of the disadvantages of MNCs
- A series of diagrams to evaluate how equally distributed world GDP is across countries
- Evaluating the sustainability of globalisation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	MNC	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
2	Globalisation issues	Identify the problem with globalisation	Multichoice
3	Globalisation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	MNC	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Income distribution	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Globalisation benefits	Identify the incorrect benefit regarding globalisation	Multichoice
7	Globalisation issues	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
8	Integration	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
9	Globalisation risks	Identify the risk of globalisation	Multichoice
10	Specialisation	Identify the correct diagram	Multichoice

8.1	Globalisation
8.2	Trade
8.3	Trade Protection
8.4	Exchange Rates
8.5	Currency Unions
8.6	Terms of Trade

Unit 2: Trade

Absolute Advantage

Candidates should understand and be able to analyse how absolute and comparative advantage incentivises trade and evaluate the theoretical limitations.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Absolute advantage

Comparative advantage

Opportunity cost

Specialisation

CONTENT:

- Showing that country's trade because the quantity and quality of factor endowments varies between countries and this creates opportunities to specialise and trade
- Definition of absolute advantage
- Numerical example to show how to determine the reciprocal absolute advantage between two countries splitting their resources to produce two goods
- Graphical representation of a trading scenario of reciprocal absolute advantages between two countries
- Identifying the welfare benefits of countries deciding to specialise in the production of goods they hold a reciprocal absolute advantage in

Unit 2: Trade**Absolute and Comparative Advantage****LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**

Candidates should understand and be able to analyse how absolute and comparative advantage incentivises trade and evaluate the theoretical limitations.

**DEFINITIONS
COVERED:**

Absolute advantage

Comparative
advantage

Opportunity cost

Specialisation

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the welfare benefits that countries receive when they increase specialise and trade in goods which they hold the absolute advantage in
- Definition of comparative advantage
- Numerical example to show how the absolute advantage between two countries can be found
- Explanation that one country can hold the absolute advantage in the production of all goods
- Numerical example to show how to use opportunity costs to calculate the comparative advantage of the production of goods
- Showing how to find the comparative advantage between two countries which are producing two goods
- Explanation that one country cannot hold the comparative advantage in the production of all goods
- Graphical representation of the PPFs for the two countries before and after specialising
- Numerical example to show that if there is no opportunity cost differential, then there is no incentive to specialise and trade
- Graphical representation of when countries have a trade incentive (reciprocal AA, AA and CA) and when they do not (AA no CA)
- Outlining the theoretical limitations of these trade theories

8.1	Globalisation
8.2	Trade
8.3	Trade Protection
8.4	Exchange Rates
8.5	Currency Unions
8.6	Terms of Trade

Trade Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Develop awareness of global trade patterns, the factors influencing them, the costs and benefits of trade and how to analyse the impact of trade.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Inter-regional trade

Intra-regional trade

Comparative advantage

Consumer surplus

CONTENT:

- A graph to show the share of world exports in world GDP
- A graph to show world exports as a percentage of world GDP
- A graph to show export growth relative to GDP growth
- A figure to show product shares in world merchandise exports since 1900
- A graph to show the share of global merchandise trade in 2013 amongst countries
- A graph to show levels of intra-regional trade amongst the major parts of the world
- A pie chart to show the share of European merchandise trade in 2013 amongst countries (intra-regional trade)
- A graph to show the share of African merchandise trade in 2013 (intra-regional trade)
- A summary of the main trade patterns witnessed across the world
- Explanation of the main factors that influence trade
- Outlining the benefits and costs of international trade
- Graphical explanation that consumer surplus is higher under free trade compared with a closed economy

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Free trade	Argument for free trade	Multichoice
2	Trade flows	Match the descriptions to the correct letter	Matchdropdown
3	Free trade	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Absolute advantage	Using the numbers identify the correct answer	Multichoice
5	Comparative advantage	Using the numbers identify the correct answer	Multichoice
6	Absolute advantage	Using the numbers identify the correct answer	Multichoice
7	Comparative advantage	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
8	PPF	Using the graph calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Trade	Using the table identify the true statement	Multichoice
10	Trade flows	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice

Unit 3: Trade Protection

Trade Protection

Candidates should understand and be able to analyse the impact of trade, the motivation for and consequences of trade protection and to describe the main methods of trade protection.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Free trade
Trade protection
Tariffs
Quotas
Trade barriers
Embargos
Dumping
Consumer surplus
Producer surplus

CONTENT:

- Definition of free trade
- Graphical representation of a closed economy
- Graphical representation of an open economy
- Evaluating the welfare impact for consumers and producers of moving from a closed to an open economy
- Definition of trade protection
- Presenting the arguments for trade protection
- Definition of dumping
- Presenting the arguments against trade protection
- Outlining the different methods of protectionism – tariffs, quotas, subsidies, embargos and trade barriers

Analysing Trade Protection

Candidates should understand and analyse the impact of various trade protection measures.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Free trade
Trade protection
Tariffs
Quotas
Subsidies
Welfare
Deadweight loss

CONTENT:

- Definition of trade protection
- Outlining the different methods of protectionism – tariffs, quotas, subsidies, embargos and trade barriers
- Definition of a tariff
- Graphical representation of the economy before and after a tariff has been imposed
- Graphically evaluating the net welfare effects of the imposition of a tariff
- Identifying the segment of the graph which rewards the government with tax revenue
- Evaluating the position and meaning of the deadweight loss triangles created from the imposition of a tariff
- Definition of a subsidy
- Graphical representation of the economy before and after a subsidy has been imposed
- Graphically evaluating the net welfare effects of the imposition of a subsidy
- Evaluating the position and meaning of the deadweight loss triangle created from the imposition of a subsidy
- Definition of a quota
- Graphical representation of the economy before and after a quota has been imposed
- Graphically evaluating the net welfare effects of the imposition of a quota
- Evaluating the position and meaning of the deadweight loss triangles created from the imposition of a quota
- A comparison of the impacts of a tariff, subsidy and quota on the economy

8.1	Globalisation
8.2	Trade
8.3	Trade Protection
8.4	Exchange Rates
8.5	Currency Unions
8.6	Terms of Trade

Economic Integration

Candidates should understand the various levels of economic integration to be able to analyse trade creation and trade diversion.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Integration

Trade creation

Trade diversion

Free trade areas

Customs union

Currency union

CONTENT:

- Definition of economic integration
- A table to analyse the level of integration amongst different trade areas
- Comparison of the patterns of trade within a Free Trade Area and a Customs Union
- Explanation that trade creation can turn an economy from high cost producing (inefficient) to low cost producing (efficient)
- Graphical evaluation of the impact of a country deciding to join the European Union in terms of the perceived welfare changes
- Graphical evaluation of the diverted trade that can be created through joining the European Union on countries outside the EU
- Evaluating the overall trade impact of being a part of the European Union

The EU

Candidates should be able to understand the purpose of the EU and the arguments for and against the UK's membership.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

European Union

European Commission

European Council

European Parliament

CONTENT:

- Definition of the European Union
- Identifying the main roles of the EU
- Explanation of the geographical composition of the EU
- Defining the main European institutions which make up the European Union – European Commission, European Council and European Parliament
- A table to show some of the key acts put into place by the European Union in chronological order – Treaty of Rome, Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty
- Evaluating the main benefits of EU membership
- Evaluating the main arguments against EU membership
- Presenting the arguments for and against UK membership for the EU
- Explanation of why a country like the UK does not decide to adopt the euro despite being a part of the EU

Unit 3: Trade Protection

World Trade Organisation

Candidates should be able to understand the purpose of the WTO and the role it fulfils.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

WTO

GATT

Doha Round

CONTENT:

- Definition of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- Distinguishing between the WTO and the GATT
- Identifying the main roles of the WTO
- A table to show the summary of the trade rounds that have taken place since 1947

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Quotas	Identify the incorrect statement	Multiplechoice
2	Impact of the EU membership	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
3	EU benefits	Identify the statement which is not an EU benefit	Multiplechoice
4	EU institutions	Identify the correct institution	Multiplechoice
5	EU benefits	Identify the benefits of EU membership	Multiresponse
6	Economic integration	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
7	Imports	Using the graph identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
8	Welfare changes	Using the identify the correct welfare segments	Multiplechoice
9	Import diversion	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
10	Trade protection	Identify the invalid policy	Multiplechoice
11	Trade protection	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
12	Tariff	Match the following descriptions to the correct part of the diagram	Matchdropdown
13	Tariff welfare impact	Match the descriptions to the correct part of the diagram	Matchdropdown
14	Welfare changes	Identify the correct part of the diagram	Multiresponse
15	Trade diversion	Identify the correct definition	Multiplechoice

Unit 4: Exchange Rates

Exchange Rates

Understand and analyse the derivation of the supply and demand curve for foreign currency, how exchange rates are determined and to differentiate them from effective exchange rate indices.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Exchange rate

Exchange rate equilibrium

Demand for sterling

Supply for sterling

Effective exchange rate index

Appreciation

Depreciation

CONTENT:

- Definition of exchange rate, demand for sterling and supply for sterling
- Numerical example to explain why the demand for sterling curve is downward sloping
- Graphical representation of the demand for sterling curve
- Numerical example to explain why the supply for sterling curve is upward sloping
- Graphical representation of the supply for sterling curve
- Graphical representation of an exchange rate equilibrium
- Explanation of how an increase in demand for sterling affects the equilibrium and the exchange rate value
- Explanation of how an increase in supply for sterling affects the equilibrium and the exchange rate value
- Introducing the concept of an exchange rate appreciation and depreciation
- Distinguishing between an exchange rate and an effective exchange rate
- A series of graphs to show changes in the exchange rates for 12 months for the Yuan, Euro, Dollar and Yen
- Numerical example to illustrate how to calculate an effective exchange rate index
- A graph to show the change in the sterling effective exchange rate index from 1996 to 2011

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|-----|------------------|
| 8.1 | Globalisation |
| 8.2 | Trade |
| 8.3 | Trade Protection |
| 8.4 | Exchange Rates |
| 8.5 | Currency Unions |
| 8.6 | Terms of Trade |

Exchange Rate Systems

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Understand the difference between and advantages/disadvantages of fixed and free floating exchange rates and to identify and analyse the main aspects and risks of these systems.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Free floating exchange rates

Fixed exchange rates

Pegged exchange rates

Currency run

Reserves

Speculation

Speculative attack

CONTENT:

- Definition of a free floating exchange rate
- Outlining the immediate benefits to an economy of a free floating exchange rate
- Explanation of how a free floating exchange rate can support monetary policy to curb inflation
- Explanation of how a free floating exchange rate aims to protect an economy from external global shocks
- Outlining the danger of currency runs
- Definition of a fixed exchange rate
- Definition of a pegged exchange rate using some real world examples
- Graphical representation of how a government intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent the exchange rate moving above the free floating equilibrium
- Graphical representation of how a government intervenes in the foreign exchange market to prevent the exchange rate moving below the free floating equilibrium
- A graph to show countries levels of foreign currency reserves in 2014
- A graph to show the exponential growth in China's foreign currency reserves
- Identifying the danger of low levels of foreign reserves for a country
- Introducing the concept of speculation and an explanation of how speculative attacks can break a fixed exchange rate

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	ER Appreciation	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
2	ER Appreciation	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
3	Excess demand	Identify the correct statement regarding a floating ER	Multichoice
4	Fixed exchange rate	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	ER depreciation	Identify the correct policy response	Multichoice
6	Capital flight	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Demand for currency	Identify the correct demand curve for sterling	Multichoice
8	ER Appreciation	Identify the correct impact on exports	Multiresponse
9	Supply for currency	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
10	Pegged exchange rate	Identify the correct policy response	Multichoice

Unit 5: Currency Unions

Optimal Currency Area (OCA)

Candidates should understand the concept of an Optimal Currency Area and be able to use the OCA criteria to establish whether the Eurozone is an OCA.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Optimal currency area
Single currency
OCA criteria
Rose effect

CONTENT:

- Definition of an optimal currency area
- Outlining the OCA criteria which is used to assess whether a large geographical area would benefit from adopting a single currency
- Explanation of the importance of symmetrical shocks across countries for the stabilisation of the single currency
- Two graphical examples to highlight the importance of the symmetry of shocks
- Explanation of the importance of intra-union trade for an OCA
- Definition of the Rose Effect
- Graphical representation of the economic benefits the rose effect will create for countries joining an OCA
- Explanation of the importance of labour mobility to the success of a single currency
- Explanation of the importance of a fiscal transfers system to redistribute income to the success of a single currency
- Outlining the issues of using the OCA criterion for assessing the applicability of a single currency
- Example of using the OCA criterion to assess whether the Eurozone is an OCA by carrying out a comparison with the United States

The Euro

Candidates should be able to understand the key features of a currency union (Eurozone) and the costs and benefits of a country deciding to join a single currency.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Currency/
Monetary union
Fixed exchange rate
Trilemma
Rose effect

CONTENT:

- Definition of a currency/monetary union
- Outlining the main characteristics of a currency union – single currency, single central bank, fixed exchange rate and capital mobility
- Diagram to show the geographical composition of the Eurozone
- Describing the difference between a fixed exchange rate system and a currency union
- Identifying that the net benefits for a country to enter into a currency union must be higher than that when deciding to set a fixed exchange rate

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Currency union	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
2	Gordon Brown EU rules	Identify the correct rules	Multiresponse
3	Currency union	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Eurozone	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
5	Rose effect	Identify the correct graph	Multichoice
6	Optimal currency area	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
7	OCA criteria	Identify the factor which does not make up part of the OCA criteria	Multiresponse
8	Trilemma	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Single currency benefits	Identify the benefits of a county deciding to be part of the Euro	Multichoice
10	Monetary policy autonomy	Complete the table by matching the correct terms to the letters	Matchdropdown

8.1	Globalisation
8.2	Trade
8.3	Trade Protection
8.4	Exchange Rates
8.5	Currency Unions
8.6	Terms of Trade

Unit 6: Terms of Trade

Terms of Trade

Candidates should be able to understand what is meant by a country's terms of trade and therefore under what conditions a country finds it advantageous to engage in trade.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- Some examples of currency unions that have been unsuccessful from the past
- Introducing the concept of the trilemma
- Presenting a case study of Denmark and explanation of their decision to be a part of the EU but not the Eurozone
- Explanation of the main benefits of the euro – rose effect, lower transaction costs, price transparency and greater competition
- Evaluating whether the recent Eurozone crisis has affected the case for UK entry in both the short-term and long-term

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Terms of trade

Comparative advantage

Terms of Trade Index

CONTENT:

- Definition of terms of trade
- Showing the formula for calculating the terms of trade index
- Identifying that trade will only take place if the terms of trade for a country are beneficial
- A table to show the impact that changes in export and import prices have on a country's terms of trade
- Evaluating whether a terms of trade deterioration is necessarily bad for a country
- Numerical example of how to calculate a country's terms of trade based on the comparative advantage patterns
- Explanation that trade will only take place if the terms of trade lies between the two countries
- Graphical representation of where the terms of trade need to lie in respect to the country's PPFs for mutually advantageous trade to take place
- Numerical example of how to calculate the terms of trade index for a country
- Evaluating the wider impact an improvement in the terms of trade has on a country
- Evaluating the wider impact a deterioration in the terms of trade has on a country
- A graph to show the change in the UK's terms of trade since the 1970's
- Outlining some evaluation points regarding a terms of trade improvement
- A graph to show the link between the UK terms of trade and the effective exchange rate

Unit 6: Terms of Trade

Heckscher-Ohlin Model

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To be able to understand the trade theories put forward by the Heckscher-Ohlin Model.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Heckscher-Ohlin Model

Ricardian Model

Comparative advantage

CONTENT:

- Definition of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model
- Explanation of the main result of the model
- Comparison of the results of the Heckscher-Ohlin Model and other trade models
- Outlining the assumptions that are required for the results of this model to hold
- Explanation of how to derive the conclusion of the model
- Numerical example of how to derive the results of the HO Model
- Evaluating the impact of the results of the model on developed and developing countries
- Evaluating whether the assumptions are robust enough to hold in the real world

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Heckscher-Ohlin Model	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	HO Model assumptions	Fill in the blank to complete the statement	Multichoice
3	Capital-labour ratio	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
4	HO Model results	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Terms of trade	Identify the correct description of the terms of trade	Multichoice
6	Terms of trade improvement	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
7	Terms of trade calculation	Using the data identify the correct answer	Multichoice
8	Terms of trade calculation	Using the data calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
9	Heckscher-Ohlin Model	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
10	Current account impact	Identify the impact on the balance of payments	Multichoice

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| 8.1 | Globalisation |
| 8.2 | Trade |
| 8.3 | Trade Protection |
| 8.4 | Exchange Rates |
| 8.5 | Currency Unions |
| 8.6 | Terms of Trade |


LEARNING OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 8 surrounding Globalisation, Trade and Exchange Rates.


**MODULE 8
EMA**
QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Globalisation

- **UNIT 2:**
Trade

- **UNIT 3:**
Trade Protection

- **UNIT 4:**
Exchange Rates

- **UNIT 5:**
Currency Unions

- **UNIT 6:**
Terms of Trade

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Golden Brown EU rules	Identify the correct answers	Multiresponse
2	Optimal currency area	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
3	International trade	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Trade position	Identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
5	Exchange rate appreciation	Identify the correct factors	Multiresponse
6	Exchange rate depreciation	Identify the correct factors	Multichoice
7	Exchange rate appreciation	Identify the correct factors	Multiresponse
8	Exchange rate rise	Using the diagram identify the correct statements	Multiresponse
9	Recession	Identify the correct diagram	Multichoice
10	Exchange rate determination	Complete the logical chain of reasoning	Matchdropdown
11	Exchange rate	Identify the effect an interest rate rise has on the exchange rate	Multichoice
12	Globalisation	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
13	Outsourcing	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
14	FDI	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
15	Globalisation effects	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
16	WTO	Identify the main role of the WTO	Multichoice
17	MNC	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
18	Globalisation consequences	Identify the correct consequence of globalisation	Multichoice
19	Tariffs	Identify the correct impact of a tariff on a country	Multiresponse
20	Trade protectionism	Identify the argument for trade protectionism	Multiresponse
21	Dumping	Identify the trading prohibition outlined by the WTO	Multichoice
22	Absolute advantage	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
23	Opportunity costs	Using the table calculate the correct answer	Multichoice
24	Comparative advantage	Using the table identify the correct answer	Multichoice
25	Economic integration	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice

Unit 1: Growth, Development and the HDI Index

Growth, Development and the HDI Index

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand what the Human Development Index is and what its uses and limitations are.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

HDI
Economic
growth
Economic
development

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between economic growth and economic development
- Definition of the Human Development Index (HDI)
- Identifying the three factors that contribute to the HDI – life expectancy, mean years in school and level of gross national income per capita
- Using figures from four different countries to calculate the HDI and compare across countries
- Showing how to interpret the values of the HDI in terms of how economically developed a country is
- Identifying the main uses of the HDI
- Introducing the limitations of the HDI as a measure of economic development
- Outlining the evaluative points regarding the HDI
- Introducing alternative versions to the HDI such as United Nations Development Diamonds
- A summary of the main alternative measures which could be used either in place or alongside the HDI i.e. literacy rates, mortality rates and levels of environmental degradation

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	HDI factors	Identify the correct HDI factor	Multichoice
2	HDI factors	Identify the correct HDI factor	Multichoice
3	HDI factors	Identify the correct HDI factor	Multichoice
4	HDI factors	Identify the organisation that maintains the HDI	Multichoice
5	HDI values	Identify the meaning of the HDI value	Multichoice
6	HDI factors	Identify the correct HDI factor	Multiresponse
7	Economic growth/development	Match the terms to the correct descriptions	Matchdropdown
8	HDI score	Identify the correct country	Multichoice
9	HDI changes	Identify the accurate statement	Multiresponse
10	HDI	Identify the accurate statement	Multiresponse

9.1	Growth, Development and the HDI Index
9.2	Factors Influencing Growth and Development
9.3	Policy Approaches

Unit 2: Factors Influencing Growth and Development

Factors Influencing Growth and Development

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand the defining difference between growth and development and the factors that affect these, as well as the limitations of these factors.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Economic growth

Economic development

Nominal GDP

Real GDP

GDP per capita

AD curve

LRAS curve

Living standards

Corruption

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between economic growth and economic development
- Comparison between the main ways of measuring economic growth and economic development
- Explanation that there is a clear objective way of measuring economic growth
- Explanation that there is a subjective way of measuring economic development
- Introducing the main factors that affect a country's economic growth rate
- Establishing the link between economic growth and economic development i.e. higher economic growth leads to higher life expectancy and a more skilled and healthy workforce
- Graphically representing sustainable and unsustainable economic growth using an AD-AS framework
- Introducing some of the factors that can prevent economic growth and in the long-term development
- Explanation that economic growth does not always transcend into economic development i.e. higher living standards

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Economic growth/development	Complete the definitions list	Matchdropdown
2	UK life expectancy	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
3	Economic growth limitations	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
4	Sustainable economic growth	Identify the factor that does not contribute to growth	Multiplechoice
5	Living standards	Identify the correct answer	Multiplechoice
6	Economic growth	Identify the incorrect statement	Multiplechoice
7	Economic development	Identify the correct statement	Multiplechoice
8	Economic growth	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	UK Education	Identify the correct figure	Multiplechoice
10	Corruption	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

Unit 3: Policy Approaches

Policy Approaches

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to understand the various policies that are adopted to promote economic development and growth, as well as making the distinction between market-based and interventionist strategies.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Economic growth
Sustainable economic growth
Economic development
Free-Market policy
Interventionist policy
Harrod-Domar model
Capital output ratio
FDI
Deregulation
Privatisation
Free Trade
Protectionism
IMF
World Bank

CONTENT:

- Explanation that economic growth only leads to economic development if sustainable growth is achieved
- Definition of the Harrod-Domar Model
- Definition of the capital output ratio
- Identifying why developing countries may experience low levels of economic development with reference to the Harrod-Domar model
- Outlining the structural frictions and problems that prevent the Harrod-Domar Model from operating properly in developing countries such as lack of savings and poor infrastructure
- Outlining three solutions to remove these problems from the model – borrowing from abroad, overseas aid and FDI
- Evaluating the problems associated with each of these solutions which could lead to accompanying leakages
- Introducing the demand-side policies for creating economic growth for a country
- Graphically representing the economic impact of these policies in an AD-AS framework
- Outlining the limitations of demand-side policies
- Introducing the supply-side policies for creating economic growth for a country
- Graphically representing the economic impact of these policies in an AD-AS framework
- Outlining the limitations of supply-side policies
- Identifying policies that lead to sustained increases in real GDP i.e. deregulation and privatisation
- Identifying the role of the World Bank and the IMF and the policies that they introduce
- Definition of free-market policies
- Definition of interventionist policies
- Identifying the types of free-market policies that a country can implement i.e. FDI and deregulation
- Identifying the types of interventionist policies that a country can implement i.e. Protectionism and exchange rate intervention
- Outlining the advantages of interventionist policies
- Outlining the criticisms of interventionist policies

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Harrod-Domar Model	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
2	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct factor	Multichoice
3	Harrod-Domar Model	Match the associated leakages with policy injections	Matchdropdown
4	Economic growth	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Economic growth	Identify the policy that would match the curve shift	Multiresponse
6	Economic growth policies	Identify the correct policies	Multiresponse
7	Demand-side policies	Identify the limitation of these policies	Multichoice
8	Living standards	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Interventionist policy	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
10	IMF	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice

- 9.1 Growth, Development and the HDI Index
- 9.2 Factors Influencing Growth and Development
- 9.3 Policy Approaches

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 9 surrounding economic growth and development.

MODULE 9 EMA

QUESTIONS COVER:

- **UNIT 1:**
Growth, Development and the HDI Index
- **UNIT 2:**
Economic Growth and Development
- **UNIT 3:**
Policy Approaches

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Growth and development	Complete the definitions list	Matchdropdown
2	Economic growth	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
3	Sustainable economic growth	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
4	Sustainable economic growth	Identify the correct factor(s)	Multiresponse
5	HDI values	Evaluate the HDI value	Multichoice
6	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
7	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct factor	Multichoice
8	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
9	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
10	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
11	Harrod-Domar Model	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
12	World Bank	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
13	Free-market policy	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
14	Interventionist policy	Identify the problem with this type of policy	Multichoice
15	Interventionist policy	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
16	HDI	Complete the table of the HDI values	Matchdropdown
17	UK GNI per capita	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
18	HDI	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
19	HDI values	Complete the diagram to show the breakdown of the HDI values	Matchdropdown
20	HDI use	Identify the correct uses of the HDI	Multiresponse
21	Interventionist vs Free-market	Complete the table	Matchdropdown
22	Economic growth policies	Identify the correct policies	Multiresponse
23	Demand-side policies	Identify the limitation of these policies	Multichoice
24	Economic growth	Identify the incorrect statement	Multichoice
25	Economic development	Identify the incorrect factor	Multichoice

Unit 1: The Distribution of Income and Wealth

The Distribution of Income and Wealth

Candidates should be able to make the distinction between wealth and income and also be able to understand recent trends in income inequality for the UK.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Income

Wealth

Land

Capital

Labour

Entrepreneurship

Income inequality

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between income and wealth
- Examples of assets that make up a person's wealth (house, shares and bonds, a car and cash)
- An illustration of a measure of the change in wealth in the UK using the Household Wealth Survey
- Explaining the link between income and wealth (flow and stock)
- Explaining the theory that income is not equal to wealth using the factors of production as an example
- The main factors driving income inequality
- A graph to show the spread of incomes in the UK
- A pie chart to show the top fifth of income earners owning 40% of the income in the UK
- A graph to show the regional spread of income across the UK
- A pie chart to show the richest 10% owning 44% of the wealth in the UK
- A graph to compare the income inequality from the UK with other major countries

Income Inequality

Candidates should be able to understand how to use the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient to interpret a country's income distribution and the policies implemented to improve the distribution.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Lorenz curve

Gini coefficient

Income

Wealth

Income inequality

Progressive taxes

Welfare system

Demand-side policies

Minimum wage

Unemployment trap

Poverty trap

CONTENT:

- Reinforcing the causes of income inequality
- Definition of the Lorenz curve
- Numerically deriving the Lorenz curve and the accompanying line of equality
- Graphically representing shifts in the Lorenz curve and interpreting the economic impact of this
- Definition of the Gini coefficient
- Graphically showing how to calculate the Gini coefficient using the Lorenz curve
- Interpreting the meaning of the values of the Gini coefficient
- Presenting and explaining various policy solutions to reduce the problem of income inequality
- Graphical explanation of how the introduction of a minimum wage could remove income inequality
- Illustrating the effects that these successful policies could have on the Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient
- Outlining the limitations of the policy solutions

10.1 The Distribution of Income and Wealth

10.2 Poverty



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Lorenz curve	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
2	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
3	Gini coefficient changes	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Income distribution	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	Line of equality	Fill the blanks to complete the statement	Multichoice
6	Income inequality	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Poverty reducing policies	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
9	Income inequality	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
10	Income distribution	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice

Unit 2: Poverty

Poverty

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Candidates should be able to make the distinction between absolute and relative poverty and their respective causes, as well as the policies implemented to reduce poverty.

DEFINITIONS COVERED:

Absolute poverty

Relative poverty

Cycle of poverty

Poverty line

Economic
development

Progressive taxes

Means tested
benefits

FDI

Millennium
Development Goals
2015

CONTENT:

- Defining and distinguishing between absolute and relative poverty
- A figure to show the changes in the absolute poverty rate in the UK since 1996 according to the IFS
- Explanation of relative poverty using the poverty line
- Causes of both absolute and relative poverty
- Outlining the financial costs to the government of poverty existing in the UK economy
- Outlining and describing the possible poverty reduction policies for both developed and developing countries
- A detailed look at the MDG's of 2015 as evidence of whether successful poverty policies have been put in place
- Highlighting the characteristics of poverty stricken areas that still persists despite poverty being reduced worldwide

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Poverty trap	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
2	Cycle of poverty	Complete the cycle of poverty	Matchdropdown
3	Absolute poverty	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
4	Negative income tax	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
5	Poverty line	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
6	Negative income tax	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
7	UK poverty	Identify the correct figure	Multichoice
8	Poverty rates	Identify the country with the highest poverty rate	Multichoice
9	Poverty reduction policies	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
10	Regressive tax system	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false

10.1 The Distribution of Income and Wealth

10.2 Poverty

**LEARNING
OBJECTIVE**

A 25 question assessment to help reinforce and develop students' understanding and knowledge of the basic concepts covered in Module 10 surrounding the distribution of income and wealth.

**MODULE 10
EMA****QUESTIONS
COVER:**

- **UNIT 1:**
Distribution of
Income and Wealth
- **UNIT 2:**
Poverty

ASSESSMENT

Question	Learning Target	Task	Style
1	Income inequality	Identify the correct statement	Multiresponse
2	Lorenz curve	Identify the correct point on the Lorenz curve	Multichoice
3	Gini coefficient	Using the graphs identify the correct answer	Multichoice
4	Average income	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
5	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
6	Absolute poverty	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
7	Income tax	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
8	Poverty reducing policies	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
9	Relative poverty	Identify the correct definition	Multichoice
10	Poverty threshold	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
11	Relative poverty	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
12	Absolute poverty	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
13	Gini coefficient	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
14	Income/Wealth	Identify the difference between income and wealth	Multichoice
15	Lorenz curve	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
16	Distribution of income	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice
17	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct statement(s)	Multiresponse
18	Progressive tax	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
19	Government trade-off	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
20	Government redistribution	Assess whether the statement is true or false	True/false
21	Income inequality	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
22	Income distribution	Using the data in the table calculate the missing values	Matchdropdown
23	Gini coefficient	Identify the correct answer	Multichoice
24	Government policy	Identify the correct policy	Multichoice
25	Income inequality	Identify the correct statement	Multichoice