



Curriculum Map

Subject: GCSE Economics

Year group: Year 11

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Summer 1
<p>Content</p> <p><i>Declarative Knowledge – 'Know What'</i></p>	<p>Production What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of producers - Productivity - Total costs and total revenue - Average costs and average revenue - Profit and loss - Different economies of scale <p>The labour market What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role and operation of the labour market, - Interactions between workers and employers - The determinants of wages - Demand and supply for the labour market - Calculate net pay <p>Financial markets What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The roles of money - The role of a central bank - The role of financial institutions such as banks, building societies and insurance companies - The importance of the financial sector - Interest rates work and how they affect producers and consumers - Calculate the effect on savings and borrowings of changes in the rate of interest. 	<p>Importance of international trade What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International trade - Imports and exports - Benefits of trading internationally - European Union - Free trade agreement <p>Balance of payments What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - balance of payments - current account - Trade in goods - Trade in services - Income flows - Transfers - balanced current account, current account surplus, current account deficit - importance of balance of payments to the UK economy - Causes of current account surplus/deficit <p>Globalisation What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Definition and causes - How development is measured, including GDP per capita, life expectancy, access to health care, technology and education - Developed vs developing/less developed countries - Costs and benefits of globalisation to producers, workers and consumers in developed countries AND developing countries - Impact of globalisation on economic, social and environmental sustainability for 	<p>Revision for exams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exam technique - Theme 1 content (Micro) - Theme 2 content (Macro) 	<p>Revision for exams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exam technique - Theme 1 content (Micro) - Theme 2 content (Macro)



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		<p>developed and developing countries</p> <p>Exchange rates What is meant by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How determined through forces of supply and demand - Currency conversion - Exchange rate data - Effect of changes in exchange rates on consumers and producers 		
<p>Skills</p> <p><i>Procedural Knowledge – 'Know How'</i></p>	<p>Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain the role of producers, including individuals, firms and the government - evaluate the importance of production and productivity for the economy - calculate and explain total cost, average cost, total revenue, average revenue, profit and loss - evaluate the importance of cost, revenue, profit and loss for producers, including how costs and revenues affect profit and supply - explain what is meant by economies of scale <p>The labour market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain the role and operation of the labour market, including the interaction between workers and employers - analyse the determination of wages through supply and demand, including factors affecting the supply and demand of labour 	<p>Importance of international trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain why countries import and export goods and services and the benefits of this for consumers and producers - Explain Free Trade Agreements, including European Union <p>Balance of payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the balance of payments on current account - Explain the meaning of a balanced current account, a current account surplus and deficit - Calculate deficits and surpluses - Analyse recent and historical data on exports and imports - Evaluate the importance of the balance of payments on current account to the UK economy - Evaluate the causes of surpluses and deficits of the balance of payments on current account <p>Globalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain globalisation, including its driving factors - Explain how development is measured, including GDP per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret statistical data to generate assumptions of economic conditions. - Identify relevant points of information from case studies that inform economic decisions. - To link economic theory into context. - Use economic diagrams to explain and analyse economic situations. - To structure a 6 mark analysis question - To structure a 6 mark evaluation question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret statistical data to generate assumptions of economic conditions. - Identify relevant points of information from case studies that inform economic decisions. - To link economic theory into context. - Use economic diagrams to explain and analyse economic situations. - To structure a 6 mark analysis question - To structure a 6 mark evaluation question



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain and calculate gross and net pay, including deductions through income tax, national insurance and pension contributions <p>Financial markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - explain the role of money as a medium of exchange - explain the role of the financial sector for the economy, including financial institutions such as banks, building societies and insurance companies - evaluate the importance of the financial sector for consumers, producers and government - analyse how different interest rates affect the levels of saving, borrowing and investment - Calculate the effect on savings and borrowings of changes in the rate of interest. 	<p>capita, life expectancy, access to health care, technology and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the costs and benefits of globalisation to producers, workers and consumers in developed countries, including the impact on economic, social and environmental sustainability. - Evaluate the costs and benefits of globalisation to producers, workers and consumers in less developed countries, including the impact on economic, social and environmental sustainability. <p>Exchange rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw and analyse how exchange rates are determined through interaction of supply and demand - Calculate currency conversion - Analyse recent and historical exchange rate data - Evaluate the effects of changes in exchange rate on consumers and producers 		
<p>Key Questions</p>	<p>Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it more important to increase production or improve productivity? - How do you calculate average costs? - How can a firm achieve economies of scale? <p>The labour market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What factors determine wages in a market? - What factors determine the demand and supply for labour? - How do you calculate net pay? 	<p>Importance of international trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is International Trade? - Why do countries trade? - What do countries trade? - What are the main costs and benefits of trading for producers and consumers? - What is a Free Trade Agreement? <p>Balance of payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the balance of payments? - What information is shown on the current account? - Explain how the balance on the current account is calculated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What information can you decipher from the case study and/or data? - What is required for a 6 mark Analyse Question? - What is required for a 6 mark Evaluate question? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What information can you decipher from the case study and/or data? - What is required for a 6 mark Analyse Question? - What is required for a 6 mark Evaluate question?



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	<p>Financial markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the role of money? - What is the role of the central bank? - What is the difference between banks and building societies? - What does an insurance company do? - How does financial markets affect consumers, producers and the government? - How does interest rates affect savings, borrowing and investment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is a current account deficit/surplus? - What causes a current account deficit/surplus? <p>Exchange Rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give examples of different currencies - Define exchange rate - What is meant by a currency appreciating in value? - How are exchange rates determined? - How does a weaker or stronger currency affect imports and exports? <p>Globalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is meant by globalisation? - Explain Economic Development? - List characteristics of a developed country - List characteristics of a developing country - What are the main benefits of globalisation? - What are the main costs of globalisation? - Who benefits most from globalisation? - Explain how globalisation impacts sustainability 		
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>2.6 Production assessment 2.7 Labour markets assessment 2.8 Financial markets assessment</p>	<p>4.1 and 4.2 International trade and balance of payments assessment 4.3 Exchange rates assessment 4.4 Globalisation assessment Year 11 Trial exams (1)</p>	<p>Past exam Questions Exam questions and case studies Year 11 Trial exams (2)</p>	<p>Past exam Questions Exam questions and case studies</p>



Curriculum Map

<p>Literacy/Numeracy/SMSC/Character</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numeracy: Interpreting numerical data and graphs in economics decision making - Literacy: building arguments using economic terminology, developing analytical and evaluative paragraphs using data and contextual evidence from case studies. - SMSC: students explore the rationale behind decisions made by consumers, firms and the government. Through this, students are given the chance to reflect on how the actions of these agents affect society socially, morally, and culturally. - Character: students build character through being put through realistic economic scenarios that test their ability to take the initiative and be confident in displaying their creativity and aspirations. Business scenarios will also help them consider differing views which will help them develop tolerance, integrity and resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numeracy: Interpreting numerical data and graphs in economics decision making - Literacy: building arguments using economic terminology, developing analytical and evaluative paragraphs using data and contextual evidence from case studies. - SMSC: students explore the rationale behind decisions made by consumers, firms and the government. Through this, students are given the chance to reflect on how the actions of these agents affect society socially, morally, and culturally. - Character: students build character through being put through realistic economic scenarios that test their ability to take the initiative and be confident in displaying their creativity and aspirations. Business scenarios will also help them consider differing views which will help them develop tolerance, integrity and resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numeracy: Interpreting numerical data and graphs in economics decision making - Literacy: building arguments using economic terminology, developing analytical and evaluative paragraphs using data and contextual evidence from case studies. - SMSC: students explore the rationale behind decisions made by consumers, firms and the government. Through this, students are given the chance to reflect on how the actions of these agents affect society socially, morally, and culturally. - Character: students build character through being put through realistic economic scenarios that test their ability to take the initiative and be confident in displaying their creativity and aspirations. Business scenarios will also help them consider differing views which will help them develop tolerance, integrity and resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numeracy: Interpreting numerical data and graphs in economics decision making - Literacy: building arguments using economic terminology, developing analytical and evaluative paragraphs using data and contextual evidence from case studies. - SMSC: students explore the rationale behind decisions made by consumers, firms and the government. Through this, students are given the chance to reflect on how the actions of these agents affect society socially, morally, and culturally. - Character: students build character through being put through realistic economic scenarios that test their ability to take the initiative and be confident in displaying their creativity and aspirations. Business scenarios will also help them consider differing views which will help them develop tolerance, integrity and resilience.
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