

Term	Week	Focus	Summary	Learning Outcomes	Learning skills
Term 2.1	1-4	Revision & Mock Exams	The students will be engaged in retrieval practice for the early entry and mocks	Students will be able to answer the exam-style questions and assess them to analyse their strengths and the points to improve on.	<b>Thinking critically</b> about Economic ideas and issues. Using various economic concepts and data to <b>synthesise</b> the information to make judgements. <b>Analysing</b> business scenarios, problems, issues, etc. to identify what is most relevant. Giving considered views, <b>judgements, opinions</b> etc. on business scenarios, problems issues etc.
	5	Economic growth	a) The rate of change of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of economic growth and living standards. b) Gross National Income (GNI) as an alternative measure of national income. c) The distinction between the following measures of GDP/GNI d) Comparison of GDP/GNI rates of growth between countries and over time. e) The concept of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) in making international comparisons of real GDP/GNI. f) The distinction between positive economic growth rates and negative economic growth rates. g) The concept of 'recession' as two consecutive quarters of negative economic growth. h) The limitations of using GDP/GNI to compare living	Students will be able to analyse the Economics Growth and evaluate how changes in elements Aggregate Demand  Students will analyze different methods of production and form a judgement on the most suitable method of production for a given business.	<b>Thinking critically</b> about Economic ideas and issues. Using various Economic concepts and data to <b>synthesise</b> the information to make judgements in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement

			standards between countries and over time.		
<b>Term 2.2</b>	<b>1</b>	Inflation	<p>The concepts of inflation, deflation and disinflation. b) Calculating inflation using a consumer price index (CPI), including role of weighted basket of goods and services. c) Limitations of the CPI as a measure of the rate of inflation. d) The producer (wholesale) price index as an indicator of future trends in the rate of inflation. e) Causes of inflation: • demand-pull • cost-push • excessive growth of money supply. f) Causes of deflation: a) Capacity utilisation: current output (divided by) maximum possible output (<math>\times 100</math>). b) Implications of under- and over-utilisation of capacity. c) Ways of improving capacity utilisation (under and over utilization)</p>	Students will be able to analyse different types of Inflation. And evaluate how Inflation impacts companies use branding to gain market share and maintain customer loyalty.	<b>Thinking critically</b> about Economic ideas and issues. Using various Economic concepts and data to <b>synthesise</b> the information to make judgements in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement
	<b>2-3</b>	Employment and unemployment	<p>a) How unemployment is measured, using the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition. b) The causes of unemployment: • frictional • seasonal • structural • demand deficiency • real wage inflexibility. c) The effects of unemployment on: • consumers • firms • workers • public finances • resource utilisation and production possibility frontier • society. d) The</p>	Students will answer the case study questions on Unemployment and decide on an appropriate strategy to deal with each.	<b>Analysing</b> Economic strategies to identify what is most relevant. Giving considered views, <b>judgements, opinions</b> etc. on business scenarios, problems issues etc.

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			distinction between unemployment and underemployment. e) The significance of changes in rates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.		
	5	Balance of payments	a) Components of the balance of payments, with particular reference to the current account. b) The distinction between deficits and surpluses in the trade in goods and services balance. c) The distinction between balance of payments deficits and surpluses on the current account.	Students will analyse and evaluate how BOP of UAE have changed over the years and how it effects it economic Growth.	<b>Thinking critically</b> about Economics ideas and issues. Using various Economic concepts and data to <b>synthesise</b> the information to make judgements in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement
	6	The characteristics of AD  Consumption	a) The concept of AD. b) Components of aggregate demand: • $C + I + G + (X - M)$ = • the AD curve. c) The distinction between a movement along, and a shift of, the AD curve.  a) Influences on consumption: • disposable income • interest rates • consumer confidence • level of welfare payments • wealth effects • availability of credit. b) The relationship between savings and consumption. c) The definition of the 'savings ratio'. d) Causes and effects of changes in the savings ratio.	Students form a judgement on components of AD how any change may affect the overall GDP of a country.	<b>thinking critically</b> about Economics ideas and issues. Using various Economic concepts and data to <b>synthesise</b> the information to make judgements in order to evaluate the scenario and make a realistic judgement