










Key Stage 4 Curriculum Map 2021 - 2022




Term 2


Economics	Year: 10		
Focus/Topic	UAE Links	HPL links	Home Learning / guided reading
<p>Week 1</p> <p>Price elasticity of demand (PED)</p> <p>a. Definition of PED.</p> <p>b. Formula of PED.</p> <p>c. Calculate the PED using given percentage changes in quantity demanded and percentage changes in price.</p> <p>d. The use of diagrams to show price elastic and price inelastic demand</p> <p>e. Interpret numerical values of PED</p> <p>f. The factors influencing PED</p> <p>g. Use of total revenue calculations to show the relationship between a change in price and the change in total revenue, to determine whether demand is price elastic or price inelastic.</p>	<p>Using various economic concepts and economic data (UAE) to synthesise the information to make judgements. Using real world data on changes in quantity demanded or supplied and changes in income, price or price of other goods to determine and interpret elasticities of demand and supply.</p>		<p>SAM paper 1 question 2cii) synthesising data and knowledge of elasticity to calculate PED. This also assesses Critical thinking- problem solving to use mathematical formulas to solve problems related to economics as they calculate PED.</p> <p>Also critical thinking is assessed in SAM paper 1 question 3b) synthesising data in income and price elasticity of demand and interpreting of elasticities assesses interpretation.</p>



<p>Week 2</p> <p>Price elasticity of supply (PES)</p> <p>a. Definition of PES.</p> <p>b. Formula of PES.</p> <p>c. Calculate the PES using given percentage changes in quantity supplied and percentage changes in price.</p> <p>d. The use of diagrams to show price elastic and price inelastic supply.</p> <p>e. Interpret numerical values of PES</p> <p>f. The factors influencing PES</p>	<p>Students will Use UAE companies as hypothetical cases or scenarios to understand the operation of PES in real world situations.</p>	 	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 56-62.</p> <p>Home learning links and resources provided on lesson ppt.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AAWsuFXoigo</p>
<p>Week 3</p> <p>Income elasticity (YED)</p> <p>a. Definition of income elasticity of demand.</p> <p>b. Formula of income elasticity of demand.</p> <p>c. Calculate the income elasticity of demand using given percentage changes in quantity demanded and percentage changes in income.</p> <p>. Interpret numerical values of income elasticity of demand</p>	<p>Changing incomes of UAE residents will be used here in order to make a practical fit of the YED concept in UAE terms.</p>	 	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 63-69.</p> <p>Home learning links and resources provided on lesson ppt.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDcf5L6o0ml</p>



<p>b. The significance of price and income elasticities of demand to businesses and the government in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the imposition of indirect taxes and subsidies changes in income 			
<p>Week 4</p> <p>The Mixed economy</p> <p>a. Definition of mixed economy.</p> <p>b. Definition of public and private sector.</p> <p>c. Difference between public and private sectors in terms of ownership, control and aims.</p> <p>d. How the problems of what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce are solved in the mixed economy.</p> <p>e. Concept of market failure – linked to inefficient allocation of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumers • workers • businesses • government. 	<p>Analysing from an economical perspective how and why the UAE government has structured the economy allowing the private sector to own part of the construction, retail and other services market while it controls the telecommunications and basic sanitation services e.g. DEWA and Etisalat.</p>	 <p>META-THINKING</p>  <p>EMPATHETIC</p>	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 70-89</p> <p>Home learning activities provided on lesson ppt https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ybh8AeFO2o</p>
<p>Week 5</p> <p>f. Why governments might need to intervene because of market failure.</p>			

<p>g. Definition of public goods, non-excludability, non-rivalry and how this causes the free rider problem.</p> <p>h. The role of the public sector and private sectors in the production of goods and services.</p> <p>i. The relative importance of public sector and private sector in different economies.</p> <p>j. Definition of privatisation.</p> <p>k. Effects of privatisation on:</p>			
<p>Week 6</p> <p>Externalities</p> <p>External costs of production</p> <p>a. Definition of external costs.</p> <p>b. Examples of external costs, including pollution, congestion and environmental damage. External benefits of consumption</p> <p>c. Definition of external benefits.</p> <p>d. Examples of external benefits, including education, healthcare and vaccinations.</p> <p>e. Definition and formula for: • social costs = private costs + external costs •</p>	<p>Students will consider the impact of manufacturing industries in the UAE and the DXB airport for e.g. its benefit and social costs on those living in Mirdif and Deira plus other nearby communities</p>	 	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 89-96</p> <p>Home learning activities provided on lesson ppt.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GDzLhYpvnA</p>

<p>social benefits = private benefits + external benefits.</p>			
<p>Half term</p>			
<p>Week 1</p> <p>Productivity and division of labour</p> <p>a. The factors of production: • land • labour • capital • enterprise. (review)</p> <p>b. Sectors of the economy: • primary • secondary • tertiary.</p> <p>c. Changes in the importance of these sectors in terms of employment and output over time in developing and developed economies.</p>	<p>How the UAE has used land (oil endowment and physical desert land) in producing national output.</p>	 	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 100-116</p> <p>Review supplementary lesson 1 and 2 FOP in term 1.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V_Inl4S3fZ4</p>
<p>Week 2</p> <p>Business costs, revenues and profits</p> <p>a. Definition and use of formulae to calculate: • total revenue • total costs • total fixed costs • total variable costs • average (total) costs • profit.</p>	<p>Students will use hypothetical business data of firms in the UAE to calculate business revenues and costs. Consider businesses in the Dubai Emirate and the infrastructure of the area.</p>		<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 117-131</p> <p>Home learning activities provided on lesson ppt.</p> <p>use mathematical formulas to solve</p>

<p>b. Economies of scale: • definition of economies of scale • definition of internal economies of scale • types of internal economies of scale: - purchasing (bulk buying) -marketing - technical -financial -managerial - risk bearing. • definition of external economies of scale • types of external economies of scale: - skilled labour – infrastructure, access to suppliers - similar businesses in area.</p>			<p>problems related to economics. SAM paper 1 question 1b) calculate total revenue and SAM paper 1 question 1f) calculate profit.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rCNybo7FT2I</p>
<p>Week 3</p> <p>c. Diseconomies of scale: • definition of diseconomies of scale • types of diseconomies of scale: bureaucracy, communication problems, lack of control distance between top management and workers at bottom of the organisation • the use of long run average cost (LRAC) curve diagram, annotated to show internal economies of scale and diseconomies of scale and where the business will be most efficient.</p>			

<p>Week 4</p> <p>Business competition</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of competition to firms, consumers and the economy, including: • efficiency • choice • quality • innovation • price.</p> <p>b. Advantages and disadvantages of large firms and small firms.</p> <p>c. Factors influencing the growth of firms: • government regulation • access to finance • economies of scale • the desire to spread risk • the desire to take over competitors.</p> <p>d. Reasons firms stay small: • size of market • nature of market – niche • lack of finance • aims of the entrepreneur. Monopoly</p>	<p>Students will consider the market structure of the UAE as an immediate point of reference and learning. Examining DAMAC in terms of size, market and competitors e.g. Nakheel. Advantages of DEWA as a monopoly etc...</p>	 	<p>Guided reading on Pearson EDEXCEL economics student book page 133-162</p> <p>Home learning activities provided on lesson ppt.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PzDthFTzEa0</p>
<p>Week 5</p> <p>e. Definition of monopoly.</p> <p>f. Main features of monopoly: • one business dominates the market • unique product • price-maker • barriers to entry: - legal barriers -patents -</p>			

<p>marketing budgets - technology - high start-up costs.</p> <p>g. Advantages and disadvantages of monopoly: • efficiency • choice • quality • innovation • price • economies of scale. Oligopoly</p> <p>h. Definition of oligopoly.</p> <p>i. Main features of oligopoly: • few firms • large firms dominate • different products • barriers to entry • collusion • non-price competition • price competition.</p> <p>j. Advantages and disadvantages of oligopoly: • choice • quality • innovation • collusion and cartels fixing high prices • price wars between oligopolies.</p>			
<p>Week 5</p> <p>Revision week</p>		 	<p>Past exam papers and lessons</p> <p>Class materials for reviewed lessons on teams.</p>

Easter Break			