

# Tarporley Sixth Form College



## Economics A Level Programme of Study

**Exam Board: AQA**  
**100% Examination**  
**(33.3% per exam)**

NAME:	
TARGET GRADE	
ASPIRATIONAL GRADE	

### The 'Helicopter overview' of Economics A Level

All papers are 80 marks and 2 hours long

Paper 1  
Markets and  
Market Failure

Paper 2  
National and  
International  
Economy

Paper 3  
Economic  
Principles and  
Issues

**Weightings of Assessment:**

AO1 – 5-8%  
AO2 – 7-10%  
AO3 – 9-11%  
AO4 – 7-10%

**Weightings of Assessment:**

AO1 – 5-8%  
AO2 – 7-10%  
AO3 – 9-11%  
AO4 – 7-10%

**Weightings of Assessment:**

AO1 – 7-10%  
AO2 – 9-12%  
AO3 – 6-9%  
AO4 – 5-8%

# Your Assessment Objectives:



<b>AO1 Knowledge</b>	Demonstrate knowledge of terms/concepts and theories/models to show an understanding of the behaviour of economic agents and how they are affected by and respond to economic issues.
<b>AO2 Application</b>	Apply knowledge and understanding to various economic contexts to show how economic agents are affected by and respond to economic issues.
<b>AO3 Analysis</b>	Analyse issues within economics, showing an understanding of their impact on economic agents
<b>AO4 Evaluation</b>	Evaluate economic arguments and use qualitative and quantitative evidence to support informed judgements relating to economic issues.

# Your Key Topics over the Course:

<b>Topic Area</b>	<b>Content</b>
<b>Economics methodology and the economic problem</b>	Economic methodology, the nature and purpose of economic activity, economics resources, scarcity and allocation of resources, PPB, consumer behaviour, imperfect information, behavioural economics
<b>Price determination</b>	Determinants of demand, Price, income, cross price elasticity of demand, determinants of supply, price elasticity of supply determination of equilibrium price
<b>Production, costs and revenue</b>	Production and productivity, specialisation, division of labour, costs of production, economies and diseconomies of scale, revenue and profit, technological change
<b>Competitive and concentrated markets</b>	Market structures, objectives of firms, perfect competition, competitive markets, monopolies, price discrimination
<b>The labour market</b>	Demand for labour, marginal productivity theory, supply of labour, wages, trade unions, discrimination
<b>Distribution of income and wealth</b>	Poverty, government policies
<b>Market mechanism, market failure and government intervention</b>	Markets, price and the allocation of resources, market failure, public goods, private goods and quasi-public goods, externalities, merit and demerit goods, market imperfection, government intervention, government failure
<b>Macroeconomic performance</b>	Objectives of government economic policy, macroeconomic indicators, index numbers,
<b>How the macroeconomy works</b>	Circular flow of income, aggregate demand and aggregate supply
<b>Economic performance</b>	Economic growth and the economic cycle, employment and unemployment, inflation and deflation, balance of payments, policy objectives conflict
<b>Macroeconomic policy</b>	Monetary policy, fiscal policy, supply-side policies, financial markets

<b>Year 12: Mrs Rowlands</b>	<b>Year 12: Mrs Berry</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Price determination in a competitive market</li> <li>• The market mechanism, market failure and government intervention in markets</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam on Price determination topic</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam on Market mechanism, market failure and government intervention topic</b>  <b>Assessment 3: AS past paper 1 Micro paper</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economics methodology and the economic problem</li> <li>• Production costs and revenue</li> <li>• Market structures</li> <li>• Competitive and concentrated markets</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam half-term on all topics</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q costs</b></p>
<b>Christmas</b>	<b>Holidays</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the macroeconomy works: the circular flow of income, aggregate demand/supply</li> <li>• Economic growth &amp; performance</li> <li>• Balance of payments</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam on how macroeconomy</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q on economic growth</b>  <b>Assessment 3: Timed exam q on balance of payments</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macroeconomic objectives, indicators and index numbers</li> <li>• Employment and unemployment</li> <li>• Inflation and deflation</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam q unemployment</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q inflation</b></p>
<b>Easter</b>	<b>Holidays</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal policy</li> <li>• Supply-side policies</li> <li>• Macroeconomic objective conflicts</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam on fiscal policy</b>  <b>Assessment 2: AS past paper 1 Macro paper</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monetary policy</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam q monetary policy</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Year 12 exam</b></p>
<b>Summer</b>	<b>Holidays</b>

<b>Year 13: Mrs Rowlands</b>	<b>Year 13: Mrs Berry</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perfect competition, imperfectly competitive markets and monopoly – Y13 content</li> <li>• The market mechanism, market failure and government intervention – Y13 content</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam q on behavioural economics</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q on marginal revenue</b>  <b>Assessment 3: Timed exam q on poverty</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual decision making &amp; Behavioural Economics</li> <li>• Production, costs and revenue - Y13 content</li> <li>• Labour market</li> <li>• The distribution of income &amp; wealth: Poverty &amp; inequality</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Labour Market Essays</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Market Structure Essays</b>  <b>Assessment 3: Summative Topic Tests</b></p>
<b>Christmas</b>	<b>Holidays</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade</li> <li>• Economic growth and development</li> <li>• Globalisation</li> <li>• The balance of payments</li> <li>• Exchange rates</li> <li>• Financial markets topics except monetary policy</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam q on unemployment</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q on objective conflicts</b>  <b>Assessment 3: Timed exam q on monetary policy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measure of macroeconomic performance – recap and use of income data</li> <li>• Economic growth recap &amp; Y13 content – sustainability &amp; quality</li> <li>• Unemployment recap &amp; Y13 content</li> <li>• Inflation &amp; deflation &amp; Y13 content</li> <li>• Monetary policy recap &amp; Y13 content</li> </ul> <p><b>Assessment 1: Timed exam q on trade</b>  <b>Assessment 2: Timed exam q on currency regimes</b>  <b>Assessment 3: Timed exam q on financial markets</b></p>
<b>Easter</b>	<b>Holidays</b>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision</li> <li>• Timed exam practice</li> </ul> <b>External exams</b> <b>Ongoing – timed weekly exam practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision</li> <li>• Timed exam practice</li> </ul> <b>External exams</b> <b>Ongoing – timed weekly exam practice</b>
<b>Summer</b>	<b>Holidays</b>

# How your course is structured:

## Key words to learn:

Keyword	Definition
Economics	Economics is a social science concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. It studies how individuals, businesses, governments and nations make choices on allocating resources to satisfy their wants and needs, and tries to determine how these groups should organize and coordinate efforts to achieve maximum output.
Microeconomics	Microeconomics is the social science that studies the implications of individual human action, specifically about how those decisions affect the utilisation and distribution of scarce resources. Microeconomics shows how and why different goods have different values, how individuals make more efficient or more productive decisions, and how individual's best coordinate and cooperate with one another.
Scarcity	Scarce means limited. There is only a limited amount of resources available to produce the unlimited amount of goods and services we desire.
Macroeconomics	Macroeconomics is a branch of the economics field that studies how the aggregate economy behaves. In macroeconomics, a variety of economy-wide phenomena is thoroughly examined such as, inflation, price levels, rate of growth, national income, gross domestic product and changes in unemployment. It focuses on trends in the economy and how the economy moves as a whole.
Economic growth	An increase in the real value of goods and services produced in a country or area as measured by the annual % change in real national output. Also a long-run increase in a country's productive capacity.

## Top Study Tips:

Follow us: @TarpoleyEcon



A one-stop shop for all things Economics! Invaluable help with your Economics A Level with current articles, exam tips and research gems.

### Have two Lever Arch Folders – one for each teacher

Use file dividers to organise each topic. File your notes carefully each week – remember to date classwork so you remember the sequence of each lesson. This will make revision easier.

### Use your Booklets to make cue cards

For each unit you will get a booklet with key terms. Use the glossaries to make cue cards.

**Type up class notes and add to them.**

This is a great way to consolidate your knowledge, commit things to memory and make your knowledge deeper.

**Use your course companion to revise and consolidate knowledge and learning.**

The course companion included all theory, notes and information required on the course.

**Keep revisiting work and topics**

Don't simply file away and forget. Routinely to go over last term / year's work.