

PEARSON EDEXCEL INTERNATIONAL GCSE (9-1) Economics

Welcome to Pearson
Module 1

Event code: 4EC1-20101

First teaching in 2017, first assessment in 2019.



Agenda

In this training, delegates will:

- identify how the qualifications are devised
- review the content of the qualification
- explore how to plan the course and/or lessons
- understand the assessment of the qualification and how to prepare students
- identify the support available from Pearson.



Welcome to Pearson Edexcel

Welcome to Pearson Edexcel,
the world's leading learning company
and the UK's largest awarding body.

We set the standard for worldwide
recognised qualifications, built on the
UK educational system and accepted
by universities worldwide.

We have a simple mission:
**to help make a measurable impact on
improving people's lives through
learning.**



**‘We judge ourselves
– and invite others
to judge us – not by
the products that we
make but by the
impact on learners.’**

John Fallon,
Chief Executive
Officer, Pearson

About Pearson Edexcel

As the UK's largest awarding organisation, we are best placed to provide qualifications that are most closely aligned to the British educational system.

We are the most reliable awarding organisation in the UK, recognised and trusted by educators, learners and employers to provide high quality qualifications.

By helping you to realise student potential, you can prepare and empower all your students to progress to further education, university and employment.

- Our technology capability allows us to provide you with more advanced support services, tools and resources to make life easier for school leaders, teachers and students.
- Pearson Edexcel are leading the way, challenging thinking and creating new ideas so you can be confident our qualifications will always be world-class.



Key features of the International GCSE Economics

- Two exam papers, equal weighting.
- Four questions per paper, each worth 20 marks.
- 10% of marks are for quantitative skills.
- 120 Guided Learning Hours.
- Content has been revised and updated to ensure standards maintained with GCSEs in England.
- Progression to further study at A Level and beyond.
- Range of questions, including 9-mark 'assess' and 12-mark 'evaluate' questions.



Grading

The same scale as Pearson Edexcel GCSE:

- 9 grades rather than 8.
- New grade 9 rewards truly outstanding performance.
- Greater differentiation.

The new grade 9 represents a new level of attainment and has been introduced to differentiate your top performing students.	9	A*
The bottom of the grade 7 broadly aligns with the bottom of the grade A.	8	A
	7	
There's greater differentiation in the middle of the scale, with three new grades 6, 5 and 4 rather than two grades (B and C).	6	B
The bottom of the grade 4 broadly aligns with the bottom of the grade C.	5	C
	4	
	3	D
	2	E
	1	F
		G
	U	U



What are specifications and SAMs?

The specification:

- Outlines the aims of the course.
- Outlines the content you must cover.
- Provides assessing information.

SAMs – Sample Assessment Materials:

- Examples of the question papers and mark schemes.
- Show the question types and how they are marked.
- Base all future papers and assessments on these SAMs.



Unit 1

The market system

- The economic problem
- Economic assumptions
- Demand, supply and market equilibrium
- Elasticity
- The mixed economy
- Externalities



The economic problem

- Scarcity.
- Opportunity costs.
- Production possibility curves to illustrate opportunity costs.
- PPC to show fully employed/unemployment, obtainable and unobtainable.
- Shifting PPC to show positive or negative economic growth.
- Need to explain what might cause positive or negative economic growth.



Economic assumptions

- Economic models need underlying assumptions.
- Consumers aim to maximise their benefit.
- Businesses maximise profit.
- Examples of where consumers do not behave in this way.
- Consumers are not always good at calculating benefits.
- Consumers act habitually.
- Consumers may copy others.
- Managers sometimes maximise revenue or sales and not profit.
- Some businesses focus on quality and care and not profit.
- Charities maximise surplus not profit.



Demand, supply and market equilibrium

- Define demand and supply.
- Changes in price cause a movement along the supply or demand curve.
- Changes in other factors cause shift.
- The factors affecting demand.
- Factors affecting supply – natural disasters added.
- Diagram to show excess demand and excess supply – define and calculate each.
- How market forces remove excess demand or excess supply.



Elasticity

Price and income elasticity:

- Define and offer formulas for price elasticity of demand, price elasticity of supply and income elasticity of demand.
- Diagrams to show price elastic and price inelastic demand, price elastic and price inelastic supply.
- For both PED and PES students need to be able to identify numerical values for:
 - perfect price inelasticity, price inelasticity, unitary price elasticity, price elasticity, perfect price elasticity.
- Income elasticity – luxury, normal and inferior goods.
- Factors influencing the elasticity need exploring.
- Total revenue calculations to show whether demand is price elastic or price inelastic.
- The significance of price and income elasticities of demand.



Mixed economy

- Define the mixed economy.
- Define public and private sector.
- Market failure to explain why governments intervene.
- Public goods linked to the free rider effect.
- Role of the public sector and private sectors in the production of goods and services.
- The problems of what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce are solved in the mixed economy.
- Privatisation.
- Effects of privatisation on consumers, workers, businesses and government.



Externalities

- External costs of production.
- External benefits of consumption.
- Define both external costs and benefits.
- Focus on the negative or positive impacts on third parties.
- External costs examples include pollution congestion and environmental damage.
- External benefits examples related to education and healthcare and vaccinations.
- Define and provide the formula for both social costs and social benefits.
- Diagrams are not required for externalities.



Unit 2

Business economics

- Production
- Productivity and division of labour
- Business costs, revenues and profit
- Business competition
- The labour market
- Government intervention



Production

- Factors of production: define and identify examples of each.
- Sectors of the economy: define and provide examples.
- How these sectors have changed in importance.



Productivity and division of labour

- Define productivity.
- Factors affecting productivity.
- Land.
- Labour.
- Capital.
- Define the division of labour.
- Advantages and disadvantages to workers and businesses.



Business costs, revenues and profit

Define and use formula FOR

- Total revenue.
 - Total costs.
 - Total fixed costs.
 - Total variable costs.
 - Average total costs.
 - Profit.
-
- Economies of scale, diseconomies of scale, internal and external economies of scale.
 - External economies.
 - Long run average cost (LRAC) curve diagram.



Business competition

- Competitive markets.
- Monopoly.
- Oligopoly.
- Advantages and disadvantages of competition/ small and large firms/monopoly/oligopolies.
- Factors influencing the growth of firms.
- Reasons firms stay small.
- Features of monopoly.
- Barriers of entry.



The labour market

- Factors affecting the demand for labour.
- Factors affecting the supply of labour.
- Factors that can affect quality of the supply.
- The importance of the quantity and quality of labour to business.
- The impact of education and training on human capital and quality of labour.
- Produce labour market diagrams.
- Impact of Trade Unions – improve working conditions and increase wages.



Government intervention

- Government policy to deal with externalities – taxation, subsidies, fines, government regulation and pollution permits.
- Advantages and disadvantages of each government policy.
- Government regulation of competition to promote competition, limit monopoly power, protect consumer interests and control mergers and takeovers.
- Minimum wages.
- Advantages and disadvantages of the minimum wage.
- Draw diagrams to show the impact of the introduction or increase in minimum wage.



Unit 3

Government and the economy

- Macroeconomic objectives
- Government policies
- Relationship between objectives and policies



Macroeconomic objectives

- Economic growth.
- Low and stable inflation.
- Low unemployment.
- Surplus or balance on the current account of the balance of payments.
- Protection of the environment.
- Redistribution of income.



Government policies – fiscal and monetary policy

- Fiscal policy – government revenue and government expenditure.
- Direct and indirect taxes.
- Main areas of focus of government expenditure.
- Fiscal deficits and fiscal surpluses and the impact.
- Impact of fiscal policy on macroeconomic objectives.



Government policies – fiscal and monetary policy

- Monetary policy.
- Central bank's role in setting interest rates.
- Impact of interest rates on consumers and firms.
- Mechanism by which a change in interest rates affects consumers and businesses.
- Impact of interest rates on macroeconomic objectives.
- Asset purchasing (quantitative easing).



Government policies – supply-side policies

- Supply-side policies – help with productivity and total output.
- Impact of supply-side policies on macroeconomic objectives.
- Privatisation, deregulation, education and training.
- Policies to boost regions with high unemployment.
- Infrastructure spending, lower business taxes to stimulate investment, lower income tax rates to encourage working.
- Government controls.
- Advantages and disadvantages of regulation, legislation, fines and pollution permits.



Relationship between objectives and policies

- Unemployment and inflation.
- Economic growth and inflation.
- Economic growth and environmental protection.
- Inflation and the current account on balance of payments.



Unit 4

The global economy

- Globalisation
- International trade
- Exchange rates



Globalisation

- Define globalisation.
- Reasons for globalisation.
- Impacts of globalisation and global companies.
- Define multinational corporations (MNCs) and foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Reasons for the emergence of MNCs/FDI.
- Advantages and disadvantages of MNCs/FDI.



International trade

- Advantages and disadvantages of free trade.
- Reasons for protection.
- Methods of protection.
- Advantages and disadvantages of protection.
- Basic supply and demand diagrams.
- Impact of trading blocs on member and non-member countries.
- Examples of trading blocs.
- World Trade Organization (WTO).



Exchange rates

- Define exchange rates.
- Factors affecting supply and demand of currencies.
- Use supply and demand diagrams to show the determination of exchange rates.
- Define depreciation and devaluation.
- Define appreciation and revaluation.
- Impact of depreciation and appreciation of exchange rate.



Planning the course

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-international-gcses-and-edexcel-certificates/international-gcse-economics-2017.coursematerials.html#filterQuery=Pearson-UK:Category%2FTeaching-and-learning-materials>

- Scheme of Work – provided by Edexcel.
- Plan is for 140 hours of work (120 GLH with 20 extra hours).
- Each lesson 1 hour.
- Clearly links to the content coverage.
- Exemplar activities and resources.
- Skills developed through exam and teaching.
- Document is editable to personalise.

International GCSE (9–1) Economics Scheme of Work

The following scheme of work is for a 140 hour course. If the course is run on 120 hours then either revision is reduced to 20 or the 100 hours course content needs working through more rapidly.

The assumption is made that each lesson is 1 hour so if it refers to lesson 1 it is referring to a 1 hour lesson and 2-3 is a 2 hour lesson. The scheme of work clearly refers to the content coverage and follows the order of the specification which was written in such a way as to develop learning step by step. Explicit reference is made to what course content needs covering in each lesson. The exemplar activities and resources give advice and tips on what to do with students to cover each section.

The final two columns look at the skills that are assessed through the examination and include specific examples of questions that do this in the exam. Also indicated are places where skills can be acquired through teaching and learning within lessons.

Why transferable skills?

In recent years, higher education institutions and global employers have consistently flagged the need for students to develop a range of transferable skills to enable them to respond with confidence to the demands of undergraduate study and the world of work. To support the design of our qualifications, we have mapped them to a transferable skills framework. The framework includes cognitive, intrapersonal skills and interpersonal skills and each skill has been interpreted for each specification to ensure they are appropriate for the subject. Further information on transferable skills is available on the website. Pearson materials, including this scheme of work, will support you in identifying and developing these skills in students.

The final two columns of this scheme of work indicate which transferable skills are explicitly assessed, and where there are opportunities for them to be developed through teaching. Our intention is that teachers can use these columns to increase the opportunities for skill development through teaching.

Lesson(s)	Content coverage	Course content	Exemplar activities and resources	Which skills acquired in this lesson are explicitly assessed through examination	Which skills could be acquired through teaching and delivery in this lesson
1	1.1.1 The economic problem	a) The problem of scarcity – where there are unlimited	a) Show images or list a range of scarce and more abundant goods- get them to consider how rare or not they are. Relate these products to being scarce or abundant. Some		



Summary of the International GCSE Economics

	Content overview	Assessment overview
Paper 1: Microeconomics and Business Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper will draw on Topics 1 & 2 Topic 1 – The Market System Topic 2 – Business Economics 4 compulsory questions – 20 marks each 	<p>Written examination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 minutes 80 marks 50% of the qualification
Paper 2: Macroeconomics and the Global Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This paper will draw on Topics 3 & 4 Topic 3 – Government and the Economy Topic 4 – The Global Economy 4 compulsory questions –20 marks each 	<p>Written examination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 minutes 80 marks 50% of the qualification



Assessment objectives

Assessment objectives and weightings

		% in International GCSE
A01	Recall, select and communicate knowledge of economic terms, concepts and issues	14–15
A02	Demonstrate understanding and apply economic knowledge using appropriate terms, concepts, theories and calculations effectively in specific contexts	48–49
A03	Select, organise and interpret information from sources to investigate and analyse economic issues	23–24
A04	Evaluate economic information to make reasoned judgements and draw conclusions	12–13

Relationship of assessment objectives to units

Unit number	Assessment objective			
	A01	A02	A03	A04
Paper 1	7.5%	24.4%	11.8%	6.3%
Paper 2	7.5%	24.4%	11.8%	6.3%
Total for International GCSE	14–15%	48–49%	23–24%	12–13%



Paper structure

- Two papers: each 4 questions, 20 marks per question, 80 marks total, 90 minutes.
- Identical and consistent paper structure on Paper 1 and Paper 2.
- Reduced number of command words and each clearly defined.
- Ramped questions.



Command words

Each clearly defined.

Command Word	Mark Tariff	Assessment Objective	This type of question will require students to:
(Multiple-choice question – MCQ)	1	AO1	Candidates are required to select the correct answer(s) from a list of possible answers. These questions test recall of knowledge from the specification content and may require a calculation to reach the correct answer.
Define	1	AO1	Candidates are required to define a term from the specification content.
State	1	AO2	Candidates should give an answer, no longer a sentence, referring to a piece of information from the specification content.
What is meant by	2	AO1	Candidates are required to define the term x where x is a term from the specification content. There must be two separate parts to the definition.
Describe	2	AO1	Requires candidates to identify and briefly develop a consequence of an economic event.
Calculate	2	AO2	Candidates are required to use mathematical skills to reach an answer, based on given data. Calculators can be used and workings should be given.
Draw	3	AO2	Candidates are required to draw a diagram containing two/three separate awardable points.
Explain	3	AO2	Candidates should provide a statement of fact, with two further expansion points. These may expand on each other, or both from the same fact. The answer will be placed in context by the question.
Analyse	6	AO2 – 3 marks AO3 – 3 marks	Candidates are required to write an extended answer, requiring the expansion and exploration of an economic concept or issue. The answer will be placed in context by the question.
Assess	9	AO2 – 3 marks AO3 – 3 marks AO4 – 3 marks	Candidates should write an extended answer, using given information to weigh up factors and compare them in an economics context.
Evaluate	12	AO2 – 4 marks AO3 – 4 marks AO4 – 4 marks	Candidates are required to write an extended answer, applying knowledge of specification content, to reach a supported conclusion about an economic situation.



Points-based marking

- Multiple choice (1 mark)
- Define (1)
- State (1)
- What is meant by... (2)
- Calculate (2)
- Draw (3)
- Explain (3)



Levels-based marking

- Analyse (6 marks)
- Assess (9)
- Evaluate (12)



Quantitative skills

+ - ÷ × € ¥ £ = %

Calculations

- Calculation of percentages and percentage changes, interest on savings.
- Calculation of averages, including costs.
- Calculation of total revenue, costs and profit.
- Construction of graphs and diagrams.
- Construction of graphs from data.
- Diagrams including supply and demand.
- Interpretation and use of quantitative data to support and justify economic decisions.
- Interpretation and use of information from graphs and charts.
- Interpretation and use of economic data.



Support overview



Pearson International Schools Community

Connect with international teachers around the world.

- Connect with other teachers working in international schools and join groups who have shared interests, subjects or locations.
- Read topical news and articles and share yours.
- Advertise jobs at your school or find job opportunities.
- Download free resources.
- Sign up for events.

Sign up today at:

pearson.com/internationalschools/blog.



Contact your dedicated Subject Advisor

Your Subject Advisor is Colin Leith

Phone: +44 (0)20 7010 2182

Twitter: @PearsonEconBus

Email: TeachingBusiness@pearson.com



Sign up for monthly newsletters from Colin Leith to stay on top of qualification updates, training, course materials and industry news.

International GCSE Economics subject page:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/edexcel-international-gcses-and-edexcel-certificates/international-gcse-economics-2017.html>



ResultsPlus is the free online results analysis tool for teachers – it provides analysis features that other similar solutions don't.

- Provides a detailed breakdown of student performance in Edexcel exams.
- Helps identify topics where the student can benefit from further learning and allows this knowledge to inform teaching strategies and approaches.
- Provides a comparison of student performance at regional level.
- Allows you to view your school's performance against other Pearson Edexcel schools in your country. You can also find student results analysis from their previous Pearson Edexcel school.
- Mock exams results can also be fed into the system to produce an analysis. So not just post results!
- ResultsPlus Direct gives your students access to their final grades and performance breakdown, wherever they are.
- Schools can sign up for a free ResultsPlus account in just a few quick and easy steps:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/Services/ResultsPlus.html>





- Free tool for teachers containing a bank of past paper questions to help create their own bespoke mock exams and tests to focus on particular topic areas as needed.
- Use existing mark schemes for accurate marking.
- Use existing examiner reports for insight.
- Use the results to understand where students need more support, informing teaching strategies.



Access to Scripts (ATS) online portal

Access to Scripts (ATS) is a free online portal which allows teachers to immediately access electronically marked exam papers.

Provides enhanced transparency and:

- Offers a transparent approach to the marking process.
- Provides a better understanding of marking before requests for enquiries about results are made.
- Provides excellent aid for teaching and preparing other cohorts.

Available instantly from results day for all our examination series, for a defined window, you can view and download scripts which have been marked online free of charge from our Self-Service Portal.

For more information on ATS, visit:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/Services/access-to-scripts.html>



Other useful links

1 [Grade Boundaries](#)

This page shows the minimum marks needed to achieve a certain grade for all UK and international examinations. Also refer to the examiners' report which is available for download with other documents.

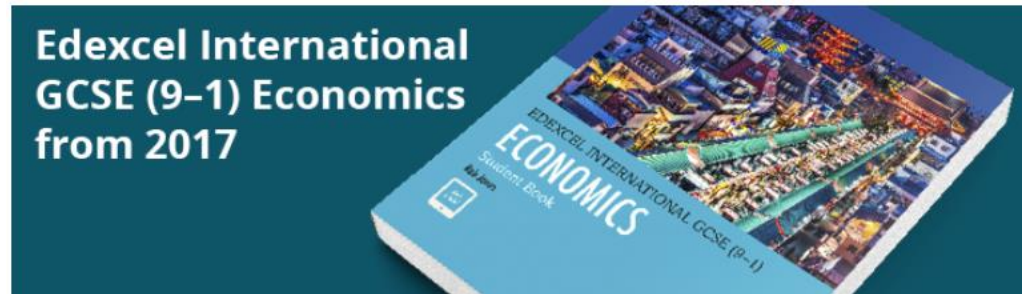
2 [Examination Results Statistics](#)

Results statistics summarise the overall grade outcomes of candidates sitting Pearson Edexcel examinations.



Edexcel International GCSE (9-1) Economics Student Book

- Written by a highly experienced Economics author.
- Content mapped to the specification.
- Differentiated exercises and exam practice throughout.
- Signposted transferable skills.
- Reviewed by a language specialist to ensure the book is clear and accessible.
- Glossary of key Economics terminology.
- eBook included, with access for three years.
- Online Teacher Resource Pack also available.
- ISBN: 9780435188641.



Please fill in your evaluation forms

We value your feedback!



Thank you for
your time.

Find out more about us at:
<http://qualifications.pearson.com>



ALWAYS LEARNING