

Year 10 Economics STUDENT COURSE OUTLINE Semester 1 2022

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TERM 3	KEY QUESTIONS / CONTENT	ASSESSMENT &
WK		REPORTING
1 (A)	Introduction to Economics / Definition of Economics What is economics and why you should study it Importance of economics in understanding everyday activity, personally and for society Start with the basic economic problem Scarcity / choice / opportunity cost Opportunity cost is key – examples (personal / aggregate) Three key questions: What to produce (opportunity cost) How to produce How much to produce For whom to produce Factors of production Land Labour Capital Enterprise Interdependence of factors of production	
2 (B)	Introduce the history of economic thought Thinkers reflected on historical events and how it affected the individual and society as a whole in economic terms Activity: Create a timeline of economic thinkers (we give them the key thinkers) Their key ideas Note: most recent economic thinkers are welfare economists Economic Theories / Ideas Add these to their timeline (see above) and see how they relate to the thinkers Mercantilism Classical (Adam Smith) Free Trade — 1st steps to globalisation — comparative advantage (David Riccardo) Marxism Keynesian Supply Side Monetarism	

	Activity: Research Adam Smith – how does his thinking reflect his personal life and society.	
	his personal life and societyIdeas are a product of the times	
	 Societies were organised according to the ideas of the thinkers Market 	
3 (A) /	MarketMixed	
4 (B)	o Planned	
	 Introduce micro / macro You have the economic problem (personal) 	
	 Society has the economic problem 	
	0	
	Ethics of Economics	
	Types of Economic Systems	
	• Market	
	MixedPlanned	
	Consider what Socialism , Communism and Capitalism mean and how they relate to the types of economic systems.	
	Why is socialism an issue in the U.S. at the moment and how are	
	people interpreting the concept of socialism.	
5 (A)	How is the Australian economy performing?	Assessment 1 (Week
	Present Economic Objectives (recap from Year 9)	5): Short Answer / Data Interpretation
	- Relate objectives to the BTC	20% - focus on PPF /
	Sustainable Economic Growth Little data CDP, however and how this is used to	Opportunity Cost / comparison of theory
	o Introduce GDP – how to measure and how this is used to compare nations (e.g. how we get the top 20 nations)	and thinkers.
	O How do we measure Economic Growth?	
	The theory of GDP.What is it?	
	 How is it measured? (Include some calculations) 	
	Refinements of GDP ('real', per capita)	
	Limitations of GDPPrice Stability	
	 Causes of inflation 	
	Full Employment Types of unemployment Foreign Language Distribution	
	 Equitable Income Distribution Efficient allocation of resources	
	The arm (Madala Davisson Trade Carda (DTC))	
	 Theory / Model: Business Trade Cycle (BTC) Look at these and other Key Economic Indicators (consider leading, 	
	lagging and coincidental). Link to the BTC and analyse where the	
	Australian economy is presently operating.	
	 Note leading, coincident and lagging indicators from RBA Cart Pack 	
	How can a Covernment halp the economy achieve its chicatives?	
6 (B)	 How can a Government help the economy achieve its objectives? Use the BTC to explain the impact of Government policy 	
	Concept of Aggregate Demand (AD) and Aggregate Supply (AS)	

7 (A)	What policy measures does the Australian government use to achieve the economic objectives?	
	Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy	
	Fiscal Policy explored Concept of the budget Surplus and deficit Budget surplus / deficit Consequences of Government debt Compare Australia's government debt to government debt around the world (U.S., Japan, Etc.) – compare debt to GDP ratio Explore the most recent Australian Government Budget Discretionary and Non-discretionary (automatic stabilisers) Use the BTC and CFY to explain the impact of Government policy	
	 Taxation Policy Types of taxes (income, company etc.) Proportional, progressive, regressive Compare tax systems in different nations 	
	Impact of Fiscal Policy – Case Studies Tax Cuts and continued government spending (budget deficits) in the United States	
	 Focus for case study is the concept of Debt and Economic Growth Within this, look at progressive and proportional income taxation systems Case Study: Government Debts around the globe Look at US, Australia, Japan, UK and others What are debt to GDP ratios? Is this problem? Similarities / differences. 	
8 (B)	Debt and MMT (Modern Monetary Theory)	
	NOTE: Stock Market Game – dependent on timing of game	
	Company research. In relation to the Stock Market Game, groups / individual to undertake research on companies on the ASX to determine which stocks to buy.	
	Concepts such as EPS, Dividends etc.	
9 (A)	 Monetary Policy explored? Explain the role of the RBA State the objectives of the RBA Explain how a change in the cash rate impacts the whole economy Transmission Mechanism – Asset prices,	
10 (B)		Assessment 2 (Week 10) Short Answer / Data Interpretation

	Fiscal and Monetary Policy 20%

TERM 4	KEY QUESTIONS / CONTENT	ASSESSMENT & REPORTING
1 (A)	Will you be better off than your parents?	Pod Cast and research
2 (B)	Explore what is meant by living standards. Consider material and general	Consolidation
3 (A)	concepts. Are you better off than your parents? Consider wage rates; house prices; G services; G debt. Consider other measures of 'Living Standards''. HDI (Human Development Index); Quality of Life Index; SPI (Social Progress Index), OECD Better Life Index Introduce Gini Co-efficient / Lorenz curve	Extended response
	Does a Greater GDP make me better off? • Poverty in the USA ○ What does it look like? ○ Has the increased economic growth in the USA in recent years alleviated poverty.	
	Do Developed Countries have a Better Standard of Living? Independent Research • Students to look at two different economies and make a comparison study of a standard of living. Why do variations in economic performance in economies exist?	
4 (B)	Free Trade and the rise of Protectionism	
5 (A)	Theory of Comparative and Absolute advantage (recap from Year 9)	
	 What is free trade? Theory of trade – trade surplus / deficit – why does Trump want a Trade surplus? What does that mean Tariffs / subsidies as protectionist measure Tariffs explained (model) retaliation 	

	 Subsidies explained (model) Current US policy regarding implementation of tariffs (washing machines and solar panels) Role of WTO 		
	Recent developments Brexit / Trump and the rise of protectionism Trade blocs and the future of the European Union Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) — what would it have achieved Review the revised CPTPP Students to find data and use Excel to graph—learning to use Excel (incorporating ICT)		
6 (B)	Yr 10 Exams all of Week 6 and 7		Exam 40%
7 (A)			1 0/0
8 (B) 9 (A) 10 (B)	 Economics of Money Short history of money History of the banking system and the development of bank notes – gold standard (Bretton woods) Opportunity cost is more important than money (central concept to economics) 4 Functions of money Implicit and explicit costs of any human activity All activity is economic activity Every time you make a choice you are solving the economic problem Crypto Currencies: are they money / currency; implications for centralised currencies 	Activity: research the history (origins) of money • History of banking system – Modern banking system	
	END OF SEMESTER TWO		