

YEAR 11

ECONOMICS



SRI KDU
International
School
SUBANG JAYA

PROGRAMME OF STUDY - TERM 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Describe the components of real GDP per head and HDI.
- Analyse the reasons of difference in living standards and income distribution within and between countries.
- Explain the difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty.
- Analyse the policies to alleviate poverty and redistribute income.
- Describe the factors that affect population growth, including birth rates, death rates, net migration, immigration and emigration.
- Explain the concept of optimum population.
- Analyse the effects of increases and decreases in population size and changes in the age and gender.
- Describe a country's age and gender distribution from its population pyramid.
- Explain the characteristics of developed and developing countries.
- Analyse the impact of these differences on the economic performance of developed and developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND GLOBALISATION

- Understand why specialisation at a national level is important.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of specialisation at a national level.
- Define globalisation and multinational company (MNC).
- Describe the costs and benefits of MNC's to their host countries and home countries.
- Describe methods of protection, including tariffs, import quotas, subsidies, and embargoes.
- Analyse the consequences and effectiveness of protection for the home country and its trading partners.
- Distinguish between floating and fixed exchange rate systems.
- Describe the advantages and disadvantages of a floating and a fixed exchange rate system.
- Identify and describe the components of the current account of the balance of payments – trade in goods, trade in services, primary income and secondary income.
- Calculate deficits and surpluses on the current account of the balance of payments and its component sections.
- Analyse the range of policies available to achieve balance of payments stability.
- Discuss the effectiveness of policies to achieve balance of payments stability.