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## Economics Revision Map

### OCR AS Economics – Module 2883:

### The National and International Economy

This revision map is designed to help you plan your revision of the OCR AS Economics examination (Unit 2883) on the National and International Economy. It maps the OCR syllabus against a wide range of free revision resources that you can find on Tutor2u. Each resource is hyperlinked - so you open the resource direct from this revision map.

This Revision Map is best used in conjunction with Tutor2u's award-winning AS Economics Course Companion - the market leading revision guide for economics - and our range of Q&A Rapid Revision Guides for Economics. [You can order these products from our online store](#)

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Online Learning Resource of the Year 2003

## HOW TO USE THIS REVISION MAP

This revision map provides links to a selection of free resources on tutor2u for students taking the OCR AS Unit 2883 examination.

The map is not intended to provide a complete list of all the revision you should do before the exam. But hopefully it will provide some useful materials that will help supplement your teacher's resources and other materials you are using for revision.

We recommend highlighting or marking each resource once you have visited the site.

We also recommend trying the interactive quizzes fairly often during your revision – so that you can track your progress. There are over 1,000 AS standard questions for Economics students alone on tutor2u – plenty to keep you tested!




Please note, you will need a recent version of your favourite internet browser (we recommend Internet Explorer) to get full benefit from the interactive quizzes.




Please send feedback about this revision map to Jim Riley at [jimriley@tutor2u.net](mailto:jimriley@tutor2u.net) so that we can develop the resource for future students.




Best wishes and GOOD LUCK from everyone at Tutor2u




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Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
<b>1 GOVERNMENT MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICY OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE</b>			
<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define, in broad terms, employment and unemployment, inflation, the balance of payments account and economic growth</li> <li>• Understand the objectives of government economic policy in terms of the above and why it is necessary for governments to establish such objectives</li> <li>• Define GDP;</li> <li>• Outline its measurement through the output, income and expenditure approaches;</li> <li>• Explain the difference between real and nominal values of GDP</li> <li>• Define unemployment and explain how it is measured in the UK economy</li> <li>• Explain the difficulties of measuring unemployment</li> <li>• Define inflation and explain the main methods by which it is measured in the UK economy</li> <li>• Outline the broad structure of the balance of payments accounts of the UK economy</li> <li>• Define economic growth and explain how it is measured in the UK economy</li> <li>• Show an awareness of trends in these key policy indicators</li> <li>• Discuss the consequences of unemployment, inflation and balance of payments problems</li> <li>• Discuss the benefits and costs of economic growth</li> <li>• Explain the reasons for, and consequences of, possible conflicts in macro-economic policies</li> </ul> <p><b>Content of the Syllabus:</b></p> <p>A broad overview of government policy objectives for the macro-economy with respect to employment and unemployment, inflation, the balance of payments account and economic growth. The meaning of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Measurement through the output, income and expenditure methods. The meaning of 'real' and 'nominal' values: the use of price index numbers. The meaning of the following terms, and methods of measurement, including potential difficulties of those measurement approaches: employment/unemployment, inflation, balance of payments, growth. The use of data to measure economic performance, including international comparisons, in broad terms. Consequences of inflation, unemployment, instability of exchange rates and a balance of payments deficit. The costs, benefits and sustainability of economic growth. Possible conflicts between policy objectives.</p>			
<b>1.1 Government Policy Objectives for the Macro-economy</b>			
	<a href="#">Objectives of Macroeconomic Policy</a>	<a href="#">UK Economy – Basic Facts</a>	<a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>
<b>1.2 Measuring National Economic Performance</b>			
	<a href="#">Understanding the Economic Cycle</a>	<a href="#">Measuring National Income GNP &amp; GDP</a>	<a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>




Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
	<a href="#">Structure of Output in the Economy</a> <a href="#">Economics of a Recession</a> <a href="#">What is Macroeconomics?</a>	<a href="#">UK Economy – Basic Facts</a>	<a href="#">National Income</a>
<b>1.3 Employment and Unemployment</b>			
	<a href="#">Measuring Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Costs of Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Long-term Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Natural Rate of Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Policies to Reduce Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Philips Curve</a> <a href="#">Inflationary Gaps</a>	<a href="#">Unemployment and Employment</a>	<a href="#">Unemployment</a> <a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>
<b>1.4 Inflation</b>			
	<a href="#">What is Inflation?</a> <a href="#">Retail Price Index</a> <a href="#">Economic Costs of Inflation</a> <a href="#">Demand Pull Inflation</a> <a href="#">Cost Push Inflation</a> <a href="#">Deflation</a> <a href="#">Inflationary Gaps</a> <a href="#">Quantity Theory of Inflation</a> <a href="#">Philips Curve</a>	<a href="#">Inflation</a> <a href="#">Inflation Targets for the UK Economy</a>	<a href="#">Inflation</a> <a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>
<b>1.5 Balance of Payments</b>			
	<a href="#">What is the Balance of Payments?</a> <a href="#">Balance of Payments Accounts</a> <a href="#">Current Account of the Balance of Payments</a> <a href="#">Government Policy &amp; Balance of Payments</a>	<a href="#">Balance of Payments</a>	<a href="#">Balance of Payments</a> <a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>
<b>1.6 Economic Growth</b>			
	<a href="#">Introduction to Economic Growth</a> <a href="#">Benefits of Economic Growth</a>	<a href="#">Economic Growth and the Business Cycle</a> <a href="#">Deflation</a>	<a href="#">Economic Growth</a> <a href="#">Interpreting UK Macroeconomic Data</a>

Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
	<a href="#">Costs of Economic Growth</a> <a href="#">Long Run Economic Growth</a> <a href="#">Understanding the Economic Cycle</a> <a href="#">Structure of Output in the Economy</a> <a href="#">Economic Growth Trends – UK &amp; Global</a>		<a href="#">Economic Cycle Crossword</a>
<b>2 AGGREGATE DEMAND AND AGGREGATE SUPPLY: THE DETERMINANTS OF OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRICES</b>			
<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define aggregate demand</li> <li>• Explain why the AD curve slopes down from left to right</li> <li>• Describe the main components of AD and explain what determines each of them</li> <li>• Account for why the AD curve in an economy shifts outwards or inwards</li> <li>• Define aggregate supply</li> <li>• Distinguish between short run and long run aggregate supply curves</li> <li>• Explain why AS curves may shift</li> <li>• Explain what is meant by equilibrium in the macro-economy and how the equilibrium output and price level is determined</li> <li>• Analyse how the equilibrium is affected by changes in aggregate demand and aggregate supply</li> <li>• Explain how changes in AD and AS may affect output, unemployment and inflation</li> <li>• Show a broad awareness of the multiplier effect and the concepts of leakages and injections</li> <li>• Use AD and AS analysis to illustrate the macro-economic problems in an economy</li> </ul> <p><b>Content of the Syllabus</b></p> <p>The constituents of, and influences upon, aggregate demand - consumer expenditure, investment, government spending, exports minus imports.</p> <p>The factors which influence aggregate supply - land, labour, capital and changes in technology. How aggregate demand and supply analysis can be used to illustrate macro-economic problems and issues. [Note: knowledge of the Keynesian 45° Line Diagram and the mathematical derivation of the multiplier is not required.]</p>			
<b>2.1 Aggregate Demand</b>			
	<a href="#">Macroeconomic Equilibrium</a> <a href="#">Aggregate Demand</a>	<a href="#">Aggregate Demand and Supply</a>	<a href="#">Aggregate Demand and Supply</a>

Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
	<a href="#">Aggregate Supply</a>		
<b>2.2 Aggregate Supply</b>			
	<a href="#">Long-Run Aggregate Supply</a> <a href="#">Aggregate Supply</a> <a href="#">Macroeconomic Equilibrium</a>	<a href="#">Aggregate Demand and Supply</a> <a href="#">Foreign Investment in the UK</a>	<a href="#">Aggregate Demand and Supply</a>
<b>3 THE APPLICATION OF MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS</b>			
<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe what is meant by fiscal policy;</li> <li>• Define monetary policy and understand the basic relationship between money supply and interest rates;</li> <li>• Outline how exchange rate changes are determined by supply and demand for currencies;</li> <li>• Explain how interest rates are determined by supply and demand for money;</li> <li>• Discuss how the AD/AS model may be used to analyse the way fiscal, monetary and supply-side policies, and exchange rate changes, can affect the levels of employment, rate of inflation, economic growth and the balance of payments position.</li> </ul> <p><b>Content of the Syllabus:</b></p> <p>The nature and impact of fiscal, monetary, exchange rate and supply-side policies. Demand management through fiscal and monetary policies. Exchange rate policy and its effects on aggregate demand. The nature of supply-side economics and the scope of supply-side policies.</p> <p>The use and effects of these policies on the level of employment and unemployment, rate of inflation, economic growth and the balance of payments position. The theories of interest rate and exchange rate determination from a supply and demand perspective only</p>			
<b>3.1 Fiscal Policy</b>			
	<a href="#">Basic Economics of Taxation</a> <a href="#">Principles of a Good Tax System</a> <a href="#">Government Borrowing</a> <a href="#">Direct Taxation</a> <a href="#">Indirect Taxation</a> <a href="#">Government Spending</a> <a href="#">Economics of a Budget Surplus</a> <a href="#">Direct v Indirect Taxation</a> <a href="#">National Debt</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Policy and the Macroeconomy</a> <a href="#">Government Spending</a> <a href="#">Budget Deficit and Budget Surplus</a>	<a href="#">Fiscal Policy</a>

Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
	<a href="#">Tax Changes and the Economy</a>		
<b>3.2 Monetary Policy</b>			
	<a href="#">Demand for Money</a> <a href="#">Money and its Functions</a> <a href="#">Measuring the Money Supply</a> <a href="#">Functions of the Bank of England</a> <a href="#">Interest Rates and Economic Activity</a> <a href="#">Bank of England Independence</a>	<a href="#">Monetary Policy</a>	
<b>3.3 Exchange Rates</b>			
	<a href="#">Introduction to Currency Valuation</a> <a href="#">Fixed and Floating Exchange Rates</a> <a href="#">Economic Effects of a Depreciating Currency</a> <a href="#">Economic Effects of a Strong Currency</a> <a href="#">Global Foreign Exchange Markets</a>	<a href="#">Economics of Exchange Rates</a>	<a href="#">Exchange Rates</a>
<b>3.4 Supply-Side Policies</b>			
	<a href="#">Supply-Side Policies for the Product Market</a> <a href="#">Economic Gains from Higher Productivity</a> <a href="#">Supply-side Policies for the Labour Market</a> <a href="#">Has the UK Supply-Side Improved?</a>	<a href="#">Supply-Side Economics</a>	



Tick When Covered	 Revision Notes	 Presentations	 Interactive Quizzes
<b>4 STRUCTURE AND ESSENTIAL DETERMINANTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise the similarities and differences between internal and external trade</li> <li>• Understand the main types of goods and services traded internationally, the main destinations of UK exports and the main sources of UK imports</li> <li>• Describe the broad impact of EU membership on the pattern of UK international trade</li> <li>• Explain the gains from international trade in general terms</li> <li>• Understand the meaning and advantages of free trade</li> <li>• Explain tariff and non-tariff methods of protection, using relevant diagrams</li> <li>• Discuss the arguments for and against protection</li> </ul> <p><b>Content of the Syllabus:</b></p> <p>The general pattern of trade between the UK and the rest of the world, including developing countries. The nature of the benefits from trade. Free trade and protection. Reasons for, and methods and consequences of, protection. [Note: knowledge of absolute and comparative advantage is not required.]</p>			
<b>4.1 International Trade</b>			
	<a href="#">Potential Gains from Trade</a> <a href="#">Terms of Trade</a> <a href="#">International Competitiveness</a>	<a href="#">International Trade and Protectionism</a> <a href="#">Globalisation and Competitiveness</a>	<a href="#">International Trade</a>
<b>4.2 Free Trade and Protection</b>			
	<a href="#">Globalisation and the WTO</a> <a href="#">Import Controls – the Economic Arguments</a> <a href="#">Protectionism – Barriers to Trade</a>	<a href="#">International Trade and Protectionism</a>	<a href="#">International Trade</a>
<b>5 GENERAL REVISION</b>			
			<a href="#">Introduction to AS Economics 1</a> <a href="#">Introduction to AS Economics 2</a> <a href="#">AS Macroeconomics Test (1)</a> <a href="#">AS Macroeconomics Test (2)</a> <a href="#">A-Z of Economics</a>