



ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

ECONOMICS SYLLABUS

FORMS 5 - 6

2015 - 2022

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
CONTENTS	ii
1.0 PREAMBLE	1
2.0 PRESENTATION OF SYLLABUS	1
3.0 AIMS	1
4.0 SYLLABUS OBJECTIVES	1
5.0 METHODOLOGY AND TIME ALLOCATION	2
6.0 TOPICS	2
7.0 SCOPE AND SEQUENCE	3
8.0 COMPETENCY MATRIX	7
FORM 5	7
FORM 6	19
9.0 ASSESSMENT	28
10.0 CHECKLIST OF ECONOMIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS	31

1.0 PREAMBLE

1.1 Introduction

This economics learning area is a two year syllabus covering Forms 5 and 6. It is designed to expose students to economic principles and theories as useful tools for rational decision –making relating to individuals, business, government and society; and to enhance their understanding and appreciation of economics both as an academic field of study and a practical course.

1.2 Rationale

The study of Economics enables learners to develop an imaginative, enterprising and creative behaviour. It inculcates in the learner the ability to manage available resources efficiently and sustainably. The learner is introduced to micro and macroeconomic issues in order to develop enterprising skills in self reliance, employment creation and resource management on a local and international level

1.3 Summary of Content

The syllabus seeks to equip the learner with the economic tools necessary for an understanding and interpretation of economic phenomena experienced by Zimbabwean people and the world over and for communicating intelligently and effectively on economic issues such as, inflation, employment, foreign trade, economic growth and development, indigenisation and resource management and efficient utilisation among others. In keeping with the Curriculum Blueprint, on completion of this learning area, the learner will learn to know, learn to do, learn to be, and learn to live together having been exposed to the values implicit within the human rights and democratic principles.

1.4 Assumptions

It is assumed learners:

- have studied Economics, Business Studies or Commerce from Form 1 - 4
- participate in decision making and interact with other economic agents.
- are aware of their economic environment
- desire to contribute meaningfully to the community and nation at large.
- have enterprising skills.

1.5 Cross - cutting themes

This learning area will address and emphasise the following cross-cutting themes in order to produce a learner who has an exit profile which is beneficial to society:

- Gender equality - Labour market
- Team work - Production
- Risk management - International trade, Finance and Banking
- Safet - Production
- Food security - Production, Resource Management and Government Intervention
- Technology - Demand and Supply Theory
- Sexuality, HIV and AIDS - National Income Statistics, Economic Development
- Environmental issues - Resource Management, Government Intervention
- Enterprising - International trade, Small to Medium Enterprises, Indigenisation

2.0 PRESENTATION OF SYLLABUS

The Economics syllabus is a two year learning area covering Forms 5 – 6. It includes a competency matrix and a suggested list of resources that can be used.

3.0 AIMS

The syllabus aims to enable learners to:

- develop a thorough awareness of economic terminology, concepts, principles and theories
- comprehend, analyse and evaluate economic issues peculiar to Zimbabwe and other economies
- develop enterprising skills through utilisation of locally available resources for socio-economic transformation
- acquire values of Unhu/Ubuntu/ Vumunhu which will form the basis of decision making in resource allocation through transparency and accountability

4.0 SYLLABUS OBJECTIVES

Learners should be able to:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of economic concepts, principles and theories
- apply theory to solve economic problems in devel-

- oping and developed economies
- apply enterprising skills to contribute towards socio-economic transformation of their economy.
- organise, present and communicate economic ideas and make informed judgements in a clear, logical and appropriate form.
- analyse economic information, arguments, proposals and policies taking into consideration relevant information, economic theory and societal values.
- evaluate the social and environmental implications of a particular course of economic action.

- 6.4 Supply Theory
- 6.5 Theory of the Firm
- 6.6 Theory of Distribution
- 6.7 Government Intervention in the Economy
- 6.8 International Trade
- 6.9 Measurement of Economic Performance
- 6.10 Money and the Price Level
- 6.11 Macroeconomic Problems and Policies

5.0 METHODOLOGY AND TIME ALLOCATION

5.1 Methodology

For the two year Economics learning area objectives to be achieved, a learner centred approach would be applied. Listed below are some of the methods a teacher can use:

- class discussions
- debate
- group work
- project work
- problem solving
- research
- seminars
- simulation
- role playing
- educational tours
- school on the shop floor

It is advisable that the learner be exposed to more than one method in a lesson.

5.2 Time Allocation

For the successful implementation of this syllabus, the following time allocation is recommended:

Form 5 - 6 should be allocated at least 8 periods of 35 minutes each per week.

6.0 TOPICS

- 6.1 Tools of Economic Analysis
- 6.2 Economic Resources
- 6.3 Demand Theory

7.0 SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

TOPIC	FORM 5	FORM 6
<p>Tools of Economic Analysis</p> <p>Economic Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research techniques in Economics • Measures of central tendency • Presentation and Analysis of economic data • Factors of Production • Renewable and non-renewable resources • Relationship between societal needs/wants and available economic resources • Scarcity • Choice • Opportunity cost • Economic systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - market economy - planned economy - mixed economy 	
<p>Enterprising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of successful entrepreneurs • Sources of capital • Business organisations • Business ethics 	
<p>Demand Theory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and market demand curves. • Factors influencing demand • Movements along and shifts of a demand curve • Price, income and cross elasticities of demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factors affecting elasticities of demand - Implications of elasticity concepts for revenue and other business decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility theories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marginal Utility Theory - Indifference curves Theory
<p>Supply Theory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual and market supply curves • Factors influencing market supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of firms • Survival of Small and Medium Enterprises

TOPIC	FORM 5	FORM 6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements along and shifts of supply curves • Equilibrium price and quantity • Consumer surplus and producer surplus • Elasticity of supply • Determinants of elasticity of supply • Short – run and long – run production function • Production costs • Long-run cost function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economies and diseconomies of scale, (internal and external). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support to SMEs • Benefits of SMEs to society
<p>Theory of the Firm:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of firms • Price and output determination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equilibrium conditions such as marginal cost = marginal revenue) - Application of demand and supply analysis • Market structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perfect competition - Monopoly - Monopolistic competition - Oligopoly - Contestable markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profits and losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normal profits - Abnormal profits - Cost minimisation - Profit maximisation • Economic efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocative efficiency - Productive efficiency - Technical efficiency • Price discrimination • Advantages and disadvantages of each market structure • Comparison of market structures • Evaluation of market structures • Application to an economy
<p>Theory of Distribution:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors of production. • Determinants of supply and demand of each factor of production • Determination of rewards to factors of production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rent - Wages - Interest - Profit - Economic rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal Revenue Productivity Theory. • Theory of demand and supply of factors of production. • Wage differentials • Loanable Funds Theory • Liquidity Preference Theory • Application and evaluation of theories of distribution in developing countries such as Zimbabwe.

TOPIC	FORM 5	FORM 6
<p>Government Intervention in the Economy:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer earnings - Quasi rent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of market failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public goods - Externalities - Merit and demerit goods - Market imperfections • Solutions to market failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxation - Price controls - Subsidies - Direct provision - Production quotas - Buffer stock - Commercialisation - privatisation - central planning - wages legislation/ Incomes Policy - Land reform programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengths and weaknesses of solutions to market failure • Application and evaluation of each government intervention measure in an economy such as Zimbabwe • Strengths and weaknesses of central planning • The decision-making process in Zimbabwe • Cost-benefit analysis
<p>International Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of absolute and comparative advantage. • Other determinants of trade flows such as political factors. • Arguments for and against free trade. • Types of protectionism. • Economic integration. • Commodity agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of Payments (BOP) • Balance of Payments disequilibrium • Terms of trade. • Exchange rates • Policies designed to correct BOP disequilibrium
<p>Measurement of Economic Performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The circular flow of income of a closed and open economy • National income statistics • GDP deflator • Comparison of living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National income determination • Main schools of thought. • Aggregate demand and supply analysis.

TOPIC	FORM 5	FORM 6
<p>Money and the Price Level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics and functions of money • Money market • Credit creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply and demand for money • Interest rate determination • Inflation
<p>Macro-economic Problems and Policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic problems • Characteristics of developing and developed countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting macroeconomic objectives • Objectives of macro-economic policy • Fiscal policy • Monetary policy • Exchange rate policy

8.0 COMPETENCY MATRIX

8.1 FORM 5

8.1.1 TOOLS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Research techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain methods of collecting data in economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Techniques of data collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interviews questionnaires surveys observations sampling experiments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the techniques of collecting data Collecting data using the techniques Drafting a questionnaire Comparing and contrasting the methods of data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT tools Central statistic manuals Charts with diagrams and graphs
Measures of central tendency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and contrast methods of data collection calculate the mean, mode and median 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengths and weaknesses of data collection techniques Measures of central tendency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Mode Median 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguishing the strengths and weaknesses of the methods Computing the mean, mode and median 	
Presentation and analysis of economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compile data analyse data in graphical, pictorial and numerical form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> graphs and diagrams pie charts bar charts frequency polygons pictorial data line graphs tables schedules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing graphs and diagrams Interpreting data Comparing data variables Compiling data from given schedule Analysing graphical, pictorial and numerical data 	

8.1. 2 ECONOMIC RESOURCES

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Factors of Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the factors of production analyse the relationship between wants and available resources (scarcity) use production possibility curves to demonstrate scarcity, choice and opportunity cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors of production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land - Labour - Capital - Enterprise Renewable resources Nonrenewable resources Scarcity Choice Opportunity cost Production possibility curve Efficiency Increasing, decreasing and constant opportunity cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing factors of production Explaining the economic problem of scarcity Illustrating efficiency, inefficiency and unattainable points using the Production Possibility Curve (PPC) Illustrating different shapes of the PPC Explaining different shapes of the (PPC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT tools Resources persons Charts showing a P.P.C
Economic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare resource allocation in different economic systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - market - planned - mixed The role of price <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signalling - rationing - rewarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing and contrasting resource allocation in different economic systems Analysing the Zimbabwean system Discussing the role of the price 	
Enterprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur assess the requirements for business formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk takers - opportunity utilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing characteristics of a successful entrepreneur Describing requirements for business formation Recognising business 	

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Sources of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing business opportunities • explain sources of capital • analyse procedures in acquiring capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idea generation • business proposal • licensing • registration • Sources of capital such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loans - shares - leasing - hire purchase - personal savings 	<p>opportunities and starting up a small scale entity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing sources of capital • Identifying procedures to be followed in acquiring capital 	
Business Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine and select the best type of businesses suitable to one's environment • explain business ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sole trader - partnership - cooperatives - private & public limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing and contrasting types of business organisations • Selecting the best business organisations suitable to one's environment • Discussing business ethics 	
Business ethics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unhu/Ubuntu/Vumunhu - accountability - social responsibility - environmental - consciousness 		

8.1. 3 DEMAND THEORY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Determinants of demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the causes of movements along the demand curve and shifts of the demand curve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand curve Determinants of demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing market demand curves Explaining the movements along and shifts of a demand curve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Print media Electronic media Resource person
Elasticity concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain concepts of elasticity of demand calculate various elasticities of demand evaluate the importance of elasticity of demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price, income and cross elasticity of demand Importance of elasticity concepts to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households Firms Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computing various elasticities of demand Interpreting numerical values Illustrating degrees of elasticities Assessing the importance of elasticity concepts Researching and analysing demand patterns in their immediate markets 	

8.1.4 SUPPLY THEORY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Determinants of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the determinants of supply • distinguish between movements along and shifts of the supply curve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply curve • Determinants of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing market supply curves • Explaining movements along and shifts of a supply curve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT tools • Charts/ diagrams on supply curves • Resource person
Equilibrium price and quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the establishment of equilibrium price and quantity • distinguish between consumer surplus and producer surplus • calculate price elasticity of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equilibrium price and quantity • Consumer surplus • Producer surplus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrating equilibrium • Explaining the difference between consumer surplus and producer surplus 	
Price elasticity of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse determinants of elasticity of supply • explain short run and long run periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price elasticity of supply • Importance of elasticity of supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining determinants of elasticity of supply • Evaluating the importance of price elasticity of supply 	
Production costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate production costs • distinguish between internal and external economies and diseconomies of scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short run costs - Long run costs • Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total cost - Marginal cost - Average costs • Economies of scale • Diseconomies of scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing short run and long run production costs • Computing production costs and economies and diseconomies of scale 	

8.1. 5 THEORY OF THE FIRM

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Objectives of firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the objectives of firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives of firms such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profit maximisation Survival Growth Sales maximisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the objectives of the firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
Price and output determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the equilibrium conditions of the firm analyse the factors that influence the pricing and output decisions of the firm; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firm's equilibrium conditions (e.g MC=MIR) Application of demand and supply analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating the equilibrium position Discussing factors that affect pricing and output decisions of the firm 	
Market structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the concept of market structure; assess the efficiency of firms in different market structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features of different market structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> perfect competition monopoly oligopoly monopolistic competition contestable markets Analysis of market structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocative and productive efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing characteristics of market structures Comparing and contrasting market structures Evaluating the efficiency of firms 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the type of market structures in their own setting 	

8.1. 6 THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Factors of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the rewards for the factors of production; • distinguish between economic rent and quasi rent or transfer earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewards for factors of production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rent interest, wages profit. • Economic rent • Quasi rent • Transfer earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing the rewards for factors of production • Explaining the difference between transfer earnings and economic rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Tools • Print media
Determination of rewards for factors of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply the Marginal Revenue Productivity Theory(MRPT) to the demand for land, capital and labour • explain determination of rewards using Demand and Supply Theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRPT - Demand and Supply - Liquidity Preference Theory - Loanable Funds Theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing the theories of distribution 	
Wage differentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the concept of wage differentials • justify the existence of wage differentials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage differentials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic theory - Non-economic theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the reasons for wage differentials in Zimbabwe • Analysing imperfections in the labour market 	

8.1.7 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE ECONOMY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Sources of market failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the reasons for government intervention in the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasons for government intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public goods externalities market imperfections merit and demerit good common properties Measures used by government to control market failure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> taxation subsidies direct provision regulation privatisation commercialisation nationalisation control trade unions quotas Buffer stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing reasons for government intervention (market failure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
Solutions to market failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain methods by which governments intervene in markets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the methods of government intervention to correct market failure Explaining the sources of externalities Identifying market failure exhibited in their environment Suggesting possible solutions to market failure in their communities 	

8.1. 8 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
International Trade theories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain absolute and comparative advantage theories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theories of trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - absolute and comparative advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing absolute and comparative advantage theories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended textbooks ICT tools Print media
Free trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain reasons for trade. justify free trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determinants of trade such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trade flows - political factors. Arguments for and against free trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Researching on Zimbabwe's position of trade in terms of comparative advantage Analysing reasons for trade 	
Protectionism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain types of protectionism evaluate types of protectionism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of Protectionism such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tariffs, quotas etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing free trade Assessing the effectiveness of methods of protectionism 	
Economic Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain economic integration assess the merits and demerits of each type of economic integration examine commodity agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic integration such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - free trade area - customs union - economic union Commodity agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GATT - bilateral agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguishing the types of integration Assessing the benefits of economic integration Assessing the usefulness of commodity agreements 	

8.1.9 MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Circular flow of national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the flow of national income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The circular flow of income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> closed economy open economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the flow of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools ZIMSTAT Publications
National income statistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate national income using different approaches compare national income statistics between countries and within the same country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National income statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output approach Income approach Expenditure approach GDP GNP NNP Per capita income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computing national income Gathering national income statistics Analysing national income statistics Assessing the usefulness of national income statistics Converting nominal income into real income 	
GDP deflator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the real income using GDP deflator distinguish between nominal and real income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP deflator Nominal and Real Comparison of living standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the difference between nominal and real income 	

8.1.10 MONEY AND THE PRICE LEVEL

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Characteristics and functions of money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain characteristics of money examine the functions of money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics Functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing characteristics and functions of money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools Resource persons
Money market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the functions and role of money market institutions in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money market institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central bank Commercial banks Building societies Merchant banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the functions of money market institutions Visiting money market institutions 	
Credit creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate the money multiplier illustrate how banks create money discuss the impact of credit creation in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Money multiplier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computing the money multiplier Demonstrating the use of money multiplier to determine money supply Discussing the effect of credit creation in an economy 	

8.1.11 MACRO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
<p>Macroeconomic problems</p> <p>Developing and Developed economies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse causes of macroeconomic problems • assess the effects of macroeconomic problems • distinguish between developing and developed economies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic problems such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment - Inflation - BOP and Exchange rates • Characteristics of developing and developed countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining causes of macroeconomic problems • Discussing the effects of macroeconomic problems • Identifying effects of unemployment and inflation in their society • Comparing developing and developed economies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT tools • Print media

8.2 FORM 6

8.2.1 DEMAND THEORY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Marginal utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain theories of demand examine the relevance of the theories of demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginal utility theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diminishing marginal utility Equi-marginal principle Limitations of marginal utility theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining theories of demand Assessing the relevance of theories of demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT tools Charts with diagrams illustrating utility and indifference curves Print media
Indifference curves theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish between normal and inferior goods using the substitution and income effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indifference curve analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitution and income effects Normal goods Inferior goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the differences between normal and inferior goods using the substitution and income effects 	

8.2.2 SUPPLY THEORY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Growth of firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the reasons for growth of firms analyse the methods of growth of firms assess the benefits of large firms to the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of firms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration - Mergers - Diversification Multinational firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing reasons for growth of firms Explaining methods of growth of firms Evaluating benefits and costs of large firms to society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Tools Resource Persons from SMEs Print media
Survival of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> justify survival of Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) analyse reasons for government involvement in the creation of SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small to Medium Enterprises Government involvement in the creation of SMEs Benefits of SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the government involvement in SMEs creation Discussing survival of small firms Evaluating benefits of SMEs in their immediate environment 	

8.2.3 THEORY OF THE FIRM

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED LEARNING RESOURCES
Profits and losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the types of profits earned by firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profits and losses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal profits Abnormal profits Cost minimisation Profit maximisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the types of profits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools Financial magazines Newspapers
Economic efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assess the efficiency of firms in different market structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic efficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocative efficiency Productive efficiency Technical efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating efficiency of different market structures 	
Price discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain price discrimination analyse conditions for price discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price discrimination Conditions for price discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the similarities and differences between market structures Analysing the effects of price discrimination in their community Evaluating conditions for price discrimination. 	

8.2.4 THEORY OF DISTRIBUTION

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Theories of distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply theories of distribution to the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginal Revenue Productivity Theory. Theory of Demand and Supply of factors of production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing the application of economic theories to the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
Interest rate determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the applicability of the Loanable Funds and Liquidity Preference Theories in determining interest rates in their economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loanable Funds Theory Liquidity Preference Theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing interest rate determination in the economy Evaluating theories of distribution 	

8.2.5 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE ECONOMY

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Solutions to market failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse the effectiveness of government intervention in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solutions to market failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengths - weaknesses • Government intervention in an economy such as Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the effectiveness of government intervention in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print media • ICT tools
Central planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the effectiveness of central planning in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengths - weaknesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing the effectiveness of central planning in an economy 	
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse the decision making process in Zimbabwe • analyse the applicability of CBA as a decision making tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decision-making process in Zimbabwe • Cost-Benefit Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating CBA as a decision making tool • Researching on the decision making process in Zimbabwe 	

8.2.6 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Balance of Payments (BOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examine the components of BOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance of payments(BOP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current account Capital account Balance of official financing Balance of payments disequilibrium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surplus Deficit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the components of BOP Calculating BOP Collecting and analysing data on Zimbabwe's composition and value of exports and imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
BOP Disequilibrium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assess the types of BOP disequilibrium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange rate Import substitution Protectionism Export promotion Look East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing possible opportunities in the export market 	
Trade Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate policy measures to correct BOP disequilibrium 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing BOP surplus and deficit Discussing policy measures to correct BOP disequilibrium 	
Terms of trade (TOT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate terms of trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import price index Export price index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing terms of trade 	
Exchange rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assess the operations of exchange rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange rate regimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Floating Managed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing operations of exchange rates 	

8.2.7 MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
National income determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain national income determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National income determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption - Investment - Government expenditure - Net exports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing national income determination Illustrating equilibrium national income Explaining inflationary and deflationary gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
Main schools of thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss the main schools of thought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main schools of thought. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keynesians - Monetarists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the main schools of thought. 	
Aggregate demand and supply analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the components of aggregate demand and supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate demand and supply analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the components of aggregate demand and supply. 	

8.2.8 MONEY AND THE PRICE LEVEL

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Demand and supply for money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the determinants of money demand and supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determinants of money demand Determinants of money supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the determinants of money demand and supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media Multimedia ICT tools
Interest rate determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examine the use of economic theories in explaining interest rate determination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest rate determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loanable Funds Theory Liquidity Preference Theory Non- economic determinants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing interest rate determination 	
Inflation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain how inflation is measured explain the relationship between money supply and price level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Price Index & Retail Price Index Inflation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity Theory of Money Causes of inflation Effects of inflation Controlling inflation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the relationship between money supply and the price level Discussing the effectiveness of measures used to control inflation 	

8.2.9 MACRO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

KEY CONCEPTS	OBJECTIVES Learners should be able to:	UNIT CONTENT (Skills, attitudes and knowledge)	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
Macroeconomic Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the macroeconomic objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroeconomic objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price stability Full employment Economic growth and development Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing the relevance of macroeconomic objectives in an economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media ICT tools
Conflicting macroeconomic objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> examine the relationship among macroeconomic objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicting macroeconomic objectives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price stability versus unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the trade off among objectives 	
Macroeconomic policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse macroeconomic policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroeconomic policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fiscal policy monetary policy exchange rate policy Conflicting policy objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating effectiveness of macroeconomic policies (with emphasis being on the Zimbabwean economy) 	

9.0 ASSESSMENT

a) ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

By the end of the learning area learners should be able to;

- Explain economic concepts, principles and theories,
- Illustrate knowledge and understanding of economic variables,
- Interpret and comment on economic phenomena presented in specific scenarios to ascertain cause and effect,
- Apply theory to solve economic problems in developing and developed economies,
- Organise, present and communicate economic ideas and make informed judgements in a clear, logical and appropriate form,
- Analyse economic information, arguments, proposals and policies taking into consideration relevant information, economic theory and social values,
- Evaluate the social and environmental implications of a particular course of economic action guided by the values of Unhu/ Ubuntu/ Vumunhu.

b) SCHEME OF ASSESSMENT

The syllabus scheme of assessment is grounded on the principle of inclusivity. Arrangements, accommodation and modifications must be visible in both continuous and summative assessments to enable candidates with special needs to access assessments and receive accurate performance measurement of their ability

FORM OF ASSESSMENT	WEIGHTING
CONTINUOUS	30%
SUMMATIVE	70%
TOTAL	100%

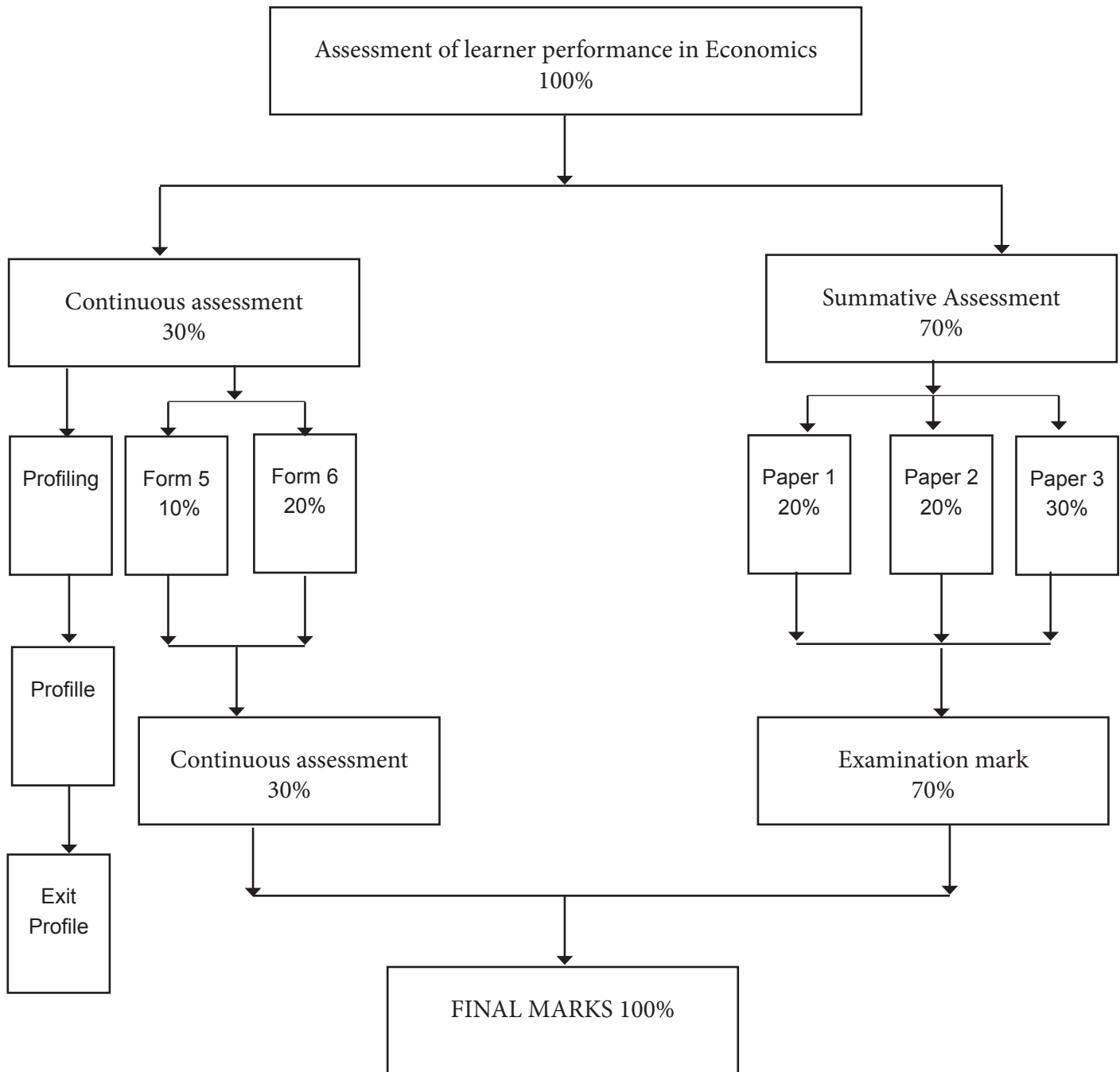
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

LEVEL	ASSESSMENT TASKS	WEIGHTING
FORM 5	1 ASSIGNMENT PER TERM 1 THEORY TEST PER TERM 1 PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT PER YEAR	10%
FORM 6	1 ASSIGNMENT PER TERM 1 THEORY TEST PER TERM 1 PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT PER YEAR	20%
TOTAL		30%

- N.B.** All assignments and tests should be marked out of 100
Soft skills should be assessed as learners do the continuous assessment tasks

PAPER	TYPE OF PAPER	DURATION	MARKS	WEIGHTING
1	Multiple choice	1hr 30mins	40	20%
2	Data response	1 hr 15mins	40	20%
3	Essays	3hrs	100	30%
TOTAL				70%

Assessment of learner performance in Economics



PAPER 1	PAPER 2	PAPER 3
1. Tools of economic analysis 2. Economic Resources 3. Demand theory 4. Supply Theory 5. Theory of the firm 6. Theory of distribution 7. Government intervention in the economy 8. International Trade 9. Measurement of Economic Performance 10. Money and the Price level 11. Macroeconomic Problems and Policies	1. Tools of economic analysis 2. Economic Resources 3. Demand theory 4. Supply Theory 5. Theory of the firm 6. Theory of distribution 7. Government intervention in the economy 8. International Trade 9. Measurement of Economic Performance 10. Money and the Price level 11. Macroeconomic Problems and Policies	1. Economic Resources 2. Demand theory 3. Supply Theory 4. Theory of the firm 5. Theory of distribution 6. Government intervention in the economy 7. International Trade 8. Measurement of Economic Performance 9. Money and the Price level 10. Macroeconomic Problems and Policies

SKILL DISTRIBUTION

SKILL	PAPER 1	PAPER 2	Paper 3
1. Knowledge and understanding	20-25%	20%	28%
2. Interpretation and application	50-55%	40%	16%
3. Analysis	20-25%	30%	20%
4. Evaluation	-----		36%
5. Organisation, Presentation and Communication	-----	10%	

DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

The paper consist of 40 items with 4 options per question A,B, C or D. Candidates are required to select the most appropriate option in a duration of 1 hr 30 minutes. The paper will carry 20% of the marks for the learning area.

Paper 2 Data Response

The paper will consist of two compulsory questions each carrying 20 marks testing particular knowledge, understanding and problem solving skills. The time duration of the paper is 1hr 15minutes. The paper will carry 20% of the marks for the learning area.

Paper 3 Theory Essays

This paper will consist of 12 questions and candidates will be required to attempt 4 questions. The time duration of the paper will be 3hrs. The paper will carry 30% of the marks.

Paper 4 Continuous Assessment

The continuous assessment will be based on assignments, tests and practical assignments. These will be spread over the 2 year period for the learning area. It will carry 30% of the marks.

10.0 CHECKLIST OF ECONOMIC TERMS AND CONCEPTS

NB A checklist such as this is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive: unless it is indicated as 'not required', the omission of an item from this list does not mean that examiners will not refer to it, while teachers may find it helpful or desirable in their learning areas to introduce terms and concepts even if they lie outside the scope of the examined syllabus.

abnormal profit	average propensity
absolute advantage	average revenue
accelerator	average variable cost
active balances	balance for official financing
ad valorem tax	balance of payments
aggregate demand	balance of trade
aggregate expenditure	balanced Budget
aggregate supply	balancing item
allocative efficiency	Bank Rate
appreciation (exchange rate)	barriers to entry
at constant prices	barriers to exit
at current prices	barter
at factor cost	base date
at market prices	bilateral trade
automatic stabilisers	birth rate
autonomous	broad money supply
average cost	budget line
average fixed cost	
average product	canons of taxation
	cross-elasticity of demand
capital	current account of Balance of Payments
capital account of Balance of Payments	customs unions
capital: output ratio	death rate
cartels	deficit
cash ratio	deficit financing
cash ratio	deposits deflation
central bank	deflationary gap
ceteris paribus	demand
change in demand	demand conditions
change in quantity demanded	demand curve
cheques	demand-deficiency unemployment
infrastructure	market
injections	market economy
integration	market failure
interest	market system
interest rate	marketing economies
intermediation, financial	Marshall-Lerner Condition
internal economies of scale	maximisation
investment	measure of value
invisible balance	medium of exchange
J-curve menu	costs of inflation
Keynesian	merit goods
Labour	microeconomics
laissez-faire	migration
land	Minimum Lending Rate
law (economic)	mixed economy

law of demand
law of supply
leakages
liquidity
liquidity preference
liquidity ratio
liquidity trap
loanable funds theory
Lome Convention
long run
Maastricht, Treaty of multiplier
Macroeconomic
managed floating
marginal cost
natural increase
natural rate of unemployment
natural monopoly
near-money
negative externalities
net advantage
net domestic product
net national
net property income from abroad
nominal
non-excludability
non-pecuniary advantages
non-price competition
non-rivalness
normal goods
normal profit
normative statement
occupational mobility
official financing
oligopoly
open economy
open market operations
opportunity cost
optimum output
optimum population
optimum resource allocation
other things being equal
paradox of thrift
paradox of value
Pareto optimality
Patents
paternalism
pecuniary advantages
pensions
perfect competition
perfectly elastic
Quantity Theory of Money
mobility of labour
Monetarism
monetary policy
money
money supply
monopolistic competition
monopoly
monopsony
multilateral trade
multinationals
narrow money supply
National Debt
nominal income
perfectly inelastic
Phillips Curve
planned economy
point elasticity
positive externalities
positive statement
product poverty trap
precautionary demand for money
price agreements
price competition
price discrimination
price elasticity of demand
price leadership
price mechanism
primary sector
principle of multiples in economies of scale
private benefits
private costs
private goods
private sector liquidity
privatisation
producers' surplus
production possibility curve
productive efficiency
productivity
profit
profit maximisation
progressive taxation
proportional taxation
protectionism
PSBR
PSDR
public goods
purchasing power parity
quality of life
specific tax

quasi-rent
quotas
rate of interest
rationing
real
rectangular hyperbola
reflation
regional policies
regressive taxation
rent
reserve currencies
resources
Restrictive Practices Court
retail banks
Retail Prices Index
Revaluation
risk-bearing economies of scale
sales maximization
sales revenue maximisation
satisficing profits
saving
scarcity
seasonal unemployment
second best theory
secondary sector
services
shares
shoe leather cost of inflation
short run transactions
Smith, Adam
social benefits
social costs
special deposits
Special Drawing Rights
Specialization
unstable equilibrium
urbanisation
variable costs
variable proportions
velocity of circulation
vertical integration
visible balance
voluntary unemployment
wage differentials
wage drift
wages
weights
withdrawals
working capital
yield
speculative demand for money
standard of deferred payments
standard of living
store of wealth
structural unemployment
subsidy
substitute goods
substitution effect
supernormal profit
supply
supply conditions
supply curve
supply-side economies
surplus
sustainability
tariffs
taxation
technical economies
technical unemployment
terms of trade
tertiary sector
total currency flow
total revenue
trade creation
trade cycle
trade diversion
trade unions
trading possibility curve
demand for money
transfer earnings
transfer payments
Treasury Bills
unemployment
unit of account
unitary elasticity