

Revision checklists

In the next part of this guide we have provided some revision checklists. These include information from the syllabus that you should revise. They don't contain all the detailed knowledge you need to know, just an overview. For more detail see the syllabus and talk to your teacher.

The table headings are explained below:

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
<p>These are the topics in the syllabus</p>	<p>This is what you should be able to do or know for each part of the syllabus</p> <p>Detailed points about the content of the syllabus</p>	<p>You can use the tick boxes to show when you have revised an item and how confident you feel about it.</p>	<p>R = RED means you are really unsure and lack confidence; you might want to focus your revision here and possibly talk to your teacher for help</p> <p>A = AMBER means you are reasonably confident but need some extra practice</p> <p>G = GREEN means you are very confident.</p>	<p>As your revision progresses, you can concentrate on the RED and AMBER items in order to turn them into GREEN items. You might find it helpful to highlight each topic in red, orange or green to help you prioritise.</p>	<p>Here is some extra advice to help you with your revision.</p>

Note: the tables below cannot contain absolutely everything you need to know, but it does use examples wherever it can.

Topic 1: The basic economic problem

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
1.1 The nature of the economic problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define the economic problem analyse examples of the economic problem explain the difference between economic and free goods 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Find examples of the economic problem in the context of consumers, workers, producers and the government. It is useful to apply the concept of opportunity cost to distinguish between economic and free goods.
1.2 The factors of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define land, labour, capital and enterprise explain the characteristics of the factors of production evaluate the influences on the mobility of the factors of production evaluate the causes of changes in the quantity and quality of factors of production 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land is the factor of production candidates often get confused about. Remember it includes all natural resources. Consider both occupational and geographical mobility.
1.3 Opportunity cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define opportunity cost give examples of opportunity cost in different contexts evaluate the role of opportunity cost in decisions made by consumers, workers, producers and governments when allocating their resources 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When defining opportunity cost, it is useful to give an example. Opportunity cost is an important economic concept and can be applied to a wide range of decisions.
1.4 Production possibility curve diagrams (PPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define a PPC draw and interpret a PPC explain the significance of different points on a PPC analyse the causes and consequences of movements along and shifts in PPCs 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Make sure you draw a PPC to the axes. PPC diagrams can be used to illustrate opportunity cost, scarcity, choice, efficiency and economic growth.

Topic 2: The allocation of resources

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
2.1 Microeconomics and macroeconomics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics and the decision makers involved in each case 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Section 1 is largely microeconomics, Sections 2 and 3 are microeconomics and Sections 4, 5 and 6 are macroeconomics.
2.2 The role of markets in allocating resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse how resources are allocated in a market economy distinguish between market equilibrium and market disequilibrium explain the three economic questions analyse the role of the price mechanism in a market system 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demand and supply diagrams can be useful to explain how a market can move from disequilibrium to equilibrium.
2.3 Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define demand draw a demand curve and explain movements along a demand curve. explain how individual demand is totalled to give market demand analyse the causes of shifts in demand curves and draw diagrams to illustrate the shifts 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Use the terms extensions and contractions to describe movements along a demand curve and increases and decreases in demand to describe shifts in demand. Remember that increases and decreases in demand can be caused by any influence on demand other than a change in the price of the product.
2.4 Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define supply draw a supply curve and explain movements along a supply curve explain how individual supply is totalled to give market supply analyse the causes of shifts in supply curves and draw diagrams to illustrate the shifts 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember that while a demand curve slopes down from left to right, a supply curve slopes up from left to right.
2.5 Price determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse how the interaction of demand and supply determine equilibrium price draw demand and supply diagrams to illustrate equilibrium and disequilibrium prices interpret demand and supply schedules and curves to identify shortages and surpluses 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember that shortages arise when price is below equilibrium whereas surpluses arise when price is above equilibrium.

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2.6 Price changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the causes of price changes evaluate the effects of changes in demand and supply on equilibrium price and the quantity bought and sold use demand and supply diagrams to illustrate the causes and effects of price changes 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Be careful with the order of changes in market conditions. For instance, an increase in demand will cause a rise in price. The higher price will cause supply to extend.
2.7 Price elasticity of demand (PED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> calculate PED using the formula % change in quantity demanded divided by the % change in price interpret PED figures, recognising the difference between perfectly elastic demand, elastic demand, unit demand elasticity, inelastic demand and perfectly inelastic demand draw and interpret demand curve diagrams to show different PED evaluate the key influences on whether demand is elastic or inelastic analyse the relationship between PED and total spending on a product/revenue both in a diagram and as a calculation evaluate the implications of PED for decision making by consumers, producers and government 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember the importance of % changes in calculating and interpreting PED. For instance, a price change may cause a small change in demand but if the change in price is smaller in % terms, demand is elastic.
2.8 Price elasticity of supply (PES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define PES calculate PES using the formula % change in quantity supplied divided by percentage change in price interpret PES figures, recognising the difference between perfectly elastic supply, elastic supply, unit supply elasticity, inelastic supply and perfectly inelastic supply draw and interpret supply curve diagrams to show different PES analyse the key influences on whether supply is elastic or inelastic 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Be careful not to confuse PED and PES.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the implications of PES for decision making by consumers, producers and government 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.9 Market economic system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define market economic system evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the market economic system 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember the key role of the price mechanism in a market economy.
2.10 Market failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define market failure define a public good, a merit good, a demerit good, social benefits, external benefits, private benefits, social costs, external costs and private costs analyse the causes of market failure with respect to public goods, merit and demerit goods, external costs and benefits, abuse of monopoly power and factor immobility evaluate the consequences of market failure 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Market failure results in the overconsumption of demerit goods and goods with external costs and the underconsumption of merit goods and goods with external benefits. If left to market forces, public goods would not be produced. Monopoly power can result in high prices and restricted supply. Factor immobility can cause shortages and surpluses.
2.11 Mixed economic system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define a mixed economic system define regulation, privatisation, nationalisation and direct provision of goods evaluate maximum and minimum prices in product, labour and foreign exchange markets evaluate the effects of indirect taxes evaluate the effects of subsidies 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is useful to compare market and mixed economic systems. Use demand and supply diagrams to analyse and evaluate maximum prices, minimum prices, indirect taxes and subsidies.

Topic 3: Microeconomic decision makers

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
3.1 Money and banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the forms, functions and characteristics of money evaluate the role and importance of central banks and commercial banks for government, producers and consumers 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Be careful not to confuse the functions and characteristics of money.
3.2 Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the influences of spending, saving and borrowing including income, the rate of interest and confidence between different households and over time 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember that while the poor spend less than the rich, they are likely to spend a higher proportion of their income.
3.3 Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the factors affecting an individual's choice of occupation analyse how wages are determined including the influences of demand and supply, relative bargaining power and government policy evaluate the reasons for differences in earnings including differences in demand and supply, relative bargaining strength, discrimination and government policy evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of division of labour for workers, firms and the economy 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compare the differences in earnings of a range of workers e.g. skilled/unskilled, primary/secondary/tertiary, male/female, private sector/public sector. It is important to apply demand and supply analysis. This can include the PED and PES of labour.
3.4 Trade unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define a trade union analyse the role of trade unions in the economy including engaging in collective bargaining on wages, working hours and working conditions, protecting employment and influencing government policy analyse the factors influencing the strength of trade unions evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of trade union activity from the viewpoint of workers, firms and the government 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It would be useful to research the role of a trade union in your country or a nearby country.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
3.5 Firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> classify firms in terms of primary/secondary/tertiary sectors, private/public sector and the relative size evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of small firms and reasons for their existence analyse the causes and forms of the growth of firms evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different types of mergers: horizontal, vertical and conglomerate evaluate how internal and external economies and diseconomies of scale can affect a firm/industry as the scale of production changes 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Compare the advantages and disadvantages of small and large firms.</p> <p>Find examples of small firms, large firms and mergers from your own country.</p> <p>Relate internal and external economies and diseconomies of scale to particular firms and industries.</p>
3.6 Firms and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the influences on demand for factors of production including demand for the product, the price of different factors of production, their availability and their productivity evaluate the reasons for adopting labour-intensive and capital-intensive production and their advantages and disadvantages explain the difference between and influences on production and productivity 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Candidates regularly confuse production and productivity. Be sure that you are clear on the difference and remember that production can rise while productivity falls.</p>
3.7 Firms' costs, revenue and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define total cost, average total cost, fixed cost, variable cost, average fixed cost and average variable cost calculate total cost, average total cost, fixed cost, variable cost, average fixed cost and average variable cost draw and interpret diagrams that show how changes in output affect costs of production define total revenue and average revenue calculate total revenue and average revenue 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Compare how different costs are affected by changes in output.</p> <p>Think about how changes in revenue and costs affect profit.</p> <p>Consider why firms may follow different objectives and whether these objectives will conflict.</p>

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the influence of sales on revenue evaluate the objectives of firms including survival, social welfare, profit maximisation and growth 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.8 Market structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the effect of a high number of firms on price, quality, choice and profit analyse the characteristics of monopoly evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of monopoly 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compare the advantages and disadvantages of competitive markets and monopoly markets for consumers, producers and the economy.

Topic 4: Government and the macroeconomy

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
4.1 The role of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the role of government locally, nationally and internationally 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Find out information about the role of government in your local area.
4.2 The macroeconomic aims of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the macroeconomic aims of government in terms of economic growth, full employment/low inflation, stable prices/low inflation, balance of payments stability and redistribution of income evaluate the reasons behind the choice of aims and the criteria that governments set for each aim evaluate possible conflicts between macroeconomic aims 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Find out what are the aims of your government and assess how successful it is in achieving these aims.
4.3 Fiscal policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define the budget analyse the main areas of government spending and the reasons for and effects of spending in these areas analyse the reasons for levying taxation 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember it is the percentage of income paid and not the total amount paid that determines whether a tax is progressive, proportional or regressive. Find out if your government has a budget deficit or a budget surplus.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the different classifications of tax: progressive, regressive, proportional and direct and indirect explain the qualities of a good tax evaluate the impact of taxation on consumers, producers, government and the economy as a whole define fiscal policy analyse fiscal policy measures evaluate the effects of fiscal policy measures on government macroeconomic aims 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Monetary policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define the money supply define monetary policy analyse the effects of changes in interest rates, the money supply and foreign exchange rates evaluate the effects of monetary policy measures on government macroeconomic aims 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Remember that while a rise in the rate of interest is likely to increase saving, it is likely to reduce investment.
4.5 Supply-side policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define supply-side policy analyse supply-side policy measures including education and training, labour market reforms, lower direct taxes, deregulation, improving incentives to work and invest and privatisation evaluate the effects of supply-side policy measures on government macroeconomic aims 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	While fiscal and monetary policy may be used to increase or reduce total demand, supply-side policy is only used to increase total supply. There are some policy measures which may be a fiscal policy or a supply-side measure e.g. education. In deciding which it is in the particular case, decide whether the government is using with the intention of increasing total demand or total supply.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
4.6 Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define economic growth explain how economic growth can be measured distinguish between GDP and GDP per head evaluate the causes and consequences of a recession evaluate the causes of economic growth including increases in total demand and changes in investment, technology and the quantity and quality of the factors of production evaluate the consequences of economic growth analyse the range of policies available to promote economic growth evaluate the effectiveness of different policy measures to promote economic growth 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>PPC diagrams can be used to analyse economic growth caused by increases in total demand and caused by increases in an economy's ability to produce more goods and services.</p> <p>In considering the consequences of economic growth, policy conflicts, the type of products produced, how they are made and who receives them can be taken into account.</p>
4.7 Employment and unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define employment, unemployment and full employment evaluate the nature and causes of changes in the pattern of employment evaluate the claimant count and labour force survey measures of unemployment use the formula for the unemployment rate evaluate the causes/types of unemployment – frictional, structural and cyclical unemployment evaluate the consequences of unemployment for the individual, firms and the economy as a whole analyse the range of policies available to reduce unemployment evaluate the effectiveness of different policy measures to reduce unemployment 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Remember it is possible for both employment and unemployment to rise, if more people enter the labour force.</p> <p>In evaluating the consequences of unemployment, it is useful to apply the concept of opportunity concept.</p> <p>Consider how the pattern of employment has changed in your country in recent years.</p>

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
4.8 Inflation and deflation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define inflation define deflation analyse the measurement of inflation and deflation using the Consumer Prices Index evaluate the causes of inflation and deflation for consumers, workers, savers, lenders, firms and the economy as a whole analyse the range of policies available to control inflation and deflation evaluate the effectiveness of different policy measures to control inflation and deflation 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remember that a reduction in the inflation rate from e.g. 6% to 4% means that prices are still rising but rising more slowly.

Topic 5: Economic development

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
5.1 Living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain real GDP and real GDP per head calculate real GDP per head analyse the components of the Human Development Index evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of real GDP per head and HDI as indicators of living standards evaluate the reasons for differences in living standards and income distribution within and between countries 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compare your country's real GDP per head and HDI with three other countries and try to find out the reasons for the differences.
5.2 Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define absolute and relative poverty distinguish between absolute and relative poverty evaluate the causes of poverty including unemployment, low wages, illness and age evaluate policies to alleviate poverty and redistribute income 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explore how the level of poverty has changed in your country in recent years.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
5.3 Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define birth rate, death rate, net migration, immigration and emigration analyse the factors that affect population growth evaluate the reasons for different rates of population growth in different countries interpret population pyramids explain the concept of optimum population evaluate the effects of changes in the size and structure of population in different countries 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In considering the effects of a change in population size, it is important to consider the cause of the change.
5.4 Differences in economic development between countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the causes and impacts of differences in economic development between countries 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Topic 6: International trade and globalisation

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
6.1 International specialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyse the basis of specialisation at national level in broad terms of superior resource allocation and/or cheaper production methods evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of specialisation at a national level for consumers, firms and the economy 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Be careful to distinguish between specialisation at a national level and workers in an individual firm specialising.
6.2 Globalisation, free trade and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define globalisation evaluate the costs and benefits of MNCs to their host and home countries evaluate the benefits of free trade for consumers, producers and the economy analyse the effects of tariffs, import quotas, subsidies and embargoes 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Find examples of MNCs from your country producing in other countries and foreign MNCs producing in your country. The benefits of free trade are also arguments against protection.

Topic	You should be able to	R	A	G	Advice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the reasons for protection including infant industry, declining industry, strategic industry and avoidance of dumping evaluate the effectiveness of protection and its impact on the home country and its trading partners 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3 Foreign exchange rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define floating and fixed exchange rate systems analyse how the foreign exchange rate is determined in the foreign exchange market analyse the causes of changes in foreign exchange rates including changes in demand for exports and imports, changes in the rate of interest, speculation and the entry and departure of MNCs evaluate the consequences of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on export and import prices and spending on exports and imports making use of PED evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a floating foreign exchange rate and a fixed exchange rate system 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Use demand and supply diagrams to illustrate the determination of a floating exchange rate.</p> <p>Remember changes in the exchange rate is a monetary policy measure.</p>
6.4 Current account balance of payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 balance of payments and its component sections analyse the causes of current account deficits and surpluses evaluate the consequences of current account deficits and surpluses including the impact they have on GDP, employment, inflation and the foreign exchange market evaluate the effectiveness of policy measures available to achieve balance of payments stability 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Be careful to avoid confusing a budget and a current account deficit.</p> <p>Find out the current account position of your own country.</p>

Section 7: Useful websites

The websites listed below are useful resources to help you study for your Cambridge IGCSE Economics course.

URL	Description of the site and what it's useful for
www.bankofengland.co.uk	This site is useful for information concerning monetary policy, such as decisions about interest rates. The Bank of England will focus on UK, but each central bank in the world is likely to have its own site. You will need to find out what is the website for the central bank of your country. The website of the Reserve bank of India is: https://www.rbi.org.in/
www.bbc.co.uk	This is the website of the BBC. It has a wide range of economics news stories on countries throughout the world.
www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/	Entering the name of a country after the general address leads you to a considerable amount of information about the particular country. This includes, for instance, information on macroeconomic performance, birth rate, size of the labour force and population below the poverty line.
www.focus-economics.com/countries	This website gives economic data on more than 80 countries.
www.imf.org	This is the website of the International Monetary Fund. It provides economic information on almost every country.
www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/economics	Designed for A Level students but it is accessible to IGCSE learners. It contains some useful revision information.
www.tutor2u.net	This website is designed for economics students and provides information on a range of economics topics and revision advice.
www.twinside.org.sg	This is the Third World Network's website and includes links to articles and information on development.
www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html	This website provides information on the 17 development goals adopted by the United Nations.
www.worldbank.org	This is a useful source of information about economic developments in various parts of the world.
www.wto.org/	This provides up to date information on trade negotiations and trade disputes.