****

**Department of: *Economic***

**College of *Administration and Economic***

**University of *Salahaddin***

**Subject: *Economic Readings in English***

**Course Book – (Year 2,)**

**Lecturer's name: *Rebaz Dhahir Ismael, MSc,***

**Academic Year *2018/2019***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Course name** | **Economic Readings in English** |
| **2. Lecturer in charge** | **Rebaz Dhahir Ismael, Shaikhan** |
| **3. Department/ College** | **Economics/ Administration and Economics** |
| **4. Contact** | **e-mail:rebaz.ismael@su.edu.krd** **Tel: (optional) 07504912697** |
| **5. Time (in hours) per week**  | **Theory: 2**  |
| **6. Office hours** | **5-10** |
| **7. Course code** |  |
| **8. Teacher's academic profile**  | **I have got my master in economics in 2013, I am specialized in international economics specifically Foreign Direct investment in agricultural sector. I am working as an assistant lecturer since tree years ago. From previous academic years I have tough Mathematical Economics, Principles of Economics, Ms Excel 2010 and Windows 7 and Ms Word 2010. I do experienced useful way in teaching at university. This is for the first year I am teaching Economic Readings in English. I hope to be success in this new year and I am pretty sure I can make new scientific treasure.**  |
| **9. Keywords** | **Economic Readings in English, Introduction to Economics, The demand Curve, The Supply curve, Price discrimination, Subsidy, …etc.** |
| 10. Course overview: Nowadays in our region learning English has become one of the most important CV. Indicators. Finding a job especially for new graduates is not always easy English language is really helpful. Economic Reading in English is important for the students it is really important to accumulate a very because it helps them to learn new economic vocabulary. This subject also can help students to understand the economic writing in English. Finally this topic also to learn economic concepts that students learnt at first class in English.The fundamental concepts of the subject can be summarizes in some points, students always get the texts before the lecture starts. At the class we watch videos for the subject actually they listen to a native English speaker at least three times. We go through the message of the topics then I start explaining the topics. We go through reading. Finally we come to end by discussing the texts meanings. The topics are depend on a very nice way of explaining the topics which all topics are explained in a very nice way by using graphs curves photos to help student to understand the topic.Using video in teaching has become a wide used way of around the world. I believe that any lecturer should adapt himself with this new way and I will follow the concept. The subject area is 100% about principles of Economics in English. AS mentioned before the main target of this topic is make students be able to understand Economic texts in English. The way of giving lecture is also helps students to get as much as possible amount of economics in English. Another important point with this course is the way of giving the lectures and explaining the topics. Through the video lectures economic theoretical concepts get explain then by reality examples students get help to understand the topic. This subject is really helps students to understand and learn English but of course it is not enough. But, with more efforts it may help students to find a job after graduation. |
| **11. Course objective:**Economic Readings in English courses deal with a developmental sequence, in Both English language and Economic Science. First with this course we try to help student to understand and deal with English language skills in economic field. During the course period we try to discuss the whole topics texts one by one by involving students also. Also the course depends on the very new and effective way of Teaching which we depend on video lectures to enhance students English as much as possible. We try to make lerning English as the necessity of nowadays and make it fun.The course depends on simple and familiar economic English topics because of some aims. First to make students familiar with these topics in English. To help students understand economic topic in new forms and way of explaining. Finally to help students understand economics with very attracting ways. |
| **12. Student's obligation**In this section the lecturer shall write the role of students and their obligations throughout the academic year, for example the attendance and completion of all tests, exams, assignments, reports , essays…etc Through teaching this subject students are obliged to do many activities the most important ones are: First they have to read texts at home then at the class they have to participate. Second At the end of the course they have to present at least one report about a topic in economics. Finally they have to attend the lectures. |
| **13. Forms of teaching**لێره‌ مامۆستا ڕێگه‌ی وانه‌‌ ووتنه‌وه‌ ده‌نووسێت، بۆ نموونه‌:‌ داتاشۆ و پاوه‌رپۆینت، ‌سه‌ر ته‌خته‌ڕه‌ش، ته‌خته‌ی سپی، سمارتبۆرد یان‌ مه‌لزه‌مه‌... هتدThe main ways of teaching this subject are presenting lectures in a videos of course by using data show. Students get English papers of topics before classes start. We use white board if it is necessary. We try to get and bring new topics related to the topic to help students.  |
| **14. Assessment scheme**Breakdown of overall assessment and examinationStudents has two exams 20 each, the attending classes, Scientific participations, presenting the reports affect on the exam results as well. |
| **15. Student learning outcome:**At the end of the course students should be able to earn many skills. Regarding economic English texts students should be able to improve their four English language cores, writing, listening, spiking, and reading. They have to be able express their economic knowledge in English. They also have to be able understand economic texts in English. This course may help students to understand some market needs in a new way.   |
| **16. Course Reading List and References‌:**1- Tayler Cown and Alex Tabarrok, Priciples of Economics, 2012, [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)2- any other English references about principles of economics can be used as a secondary reference.  |
| **17. The Topics:** | **Lecturer's name** |
| **This part can be found at the end of this course book.** | Lecturer's nameex: (2 hrs)ex: 14/10/2015 |
| **18. Practical Topics (If there is any)** |  |
|  | Lecturer's nameex: (3-4 hrs)ex: 14/10/2015 |
| **19. Examinations:*****1. Compositional:*** In this type of exam the questions usually starts with Explain how, What are the reasons for…?, Why…?, How….?With their typical answersExamples should be provided***2.******True or false type of exams:***In this type of exam a short sentence about a specific subject will be provided, and then students will comment on the trueness or falseness of this particular sentence. Examples should be provided***3. Multiple choices:***In this type of exam there will be a number of phrases next or below a statement, students will match the correct phrase. Examples should be provided. ***Note: Please, Answer only four questions*****Q1: Read the following sentences and tick the correct answers (15 Marks)**1. The demand curve is said to be inelastic or less elastic when the same decrease in price increases the quantity demanded just a little.
2. In the short run, the elasticity of supply tends to be more inelastic because it's (harder) easier to expand output at the same cost.
3. A Price Ceilings is a maximum price allowed by law. That is, it is a price above which it is illegal to buy or sell.
4. Workers with very high productivity who already earning more than the minimum wage - they are not going to be affected by the minimum wage.
5. The narrower the classification, the more substitutes, the less elastic the demand.
6. Depending upon how consumers regard the good therefore as a necessity, more elastic demand. As a luxury, more inelastic demand.

**Q2: If you have two goods such as Picasso painting and toothpicks, which one has more elastic supply? Why? ( 15 Marks)****Q3: Please answer the following questions;****A-What effect do price floors have on the market? Explain it on the demand and supply graph? (8 Marks)****B- What is the difference between change in quantity demanded and change in demand? Use the graph to enhance your answer. (7 Marks)** **Q4: Choose the correct answer (rewrite the full answer). ( 15 Marks)**1. When will people search harder for substitutes for oil?
2. when the price of oil is low
3. when the price of oil is high
4. people are not incentivized to search for substitutes for oil
5. Along a supply curve, if the price of oil falls, what will happen to the quantity of oil supplied?

 a. it will increase b. it will not changec. it will decrease1. When the price of petroleum goes up, what probably happens to the demand for natural gas?

 a. The demand for natural gas increases b. The demand for natural gas decreases c. A change in the price of petroleum has no effect on the demand for natural gas1. When the price of olive oil goes up, what probably happens to the demand for corn oil?

 a. The demand for corn oil increases b. The demand for corn oil decreases c. A change in the price of olive oil has no effect on the demand for corn oil1. If everyone thinks that the price of tomatoes will go up next week, what is likely to happen to demand for tomatoes today?

 a. The demand for tomatoes decreases  b. Expectations about the price of tomatoes has no effect on the demand for tomatoes today c. The demand for tomatoes increases**Q5: Translate the following paragraph into Kurdish or Arabic: (15 Marks)** The supply curve slopes upward because the only way the quantity of oil can be increased is to exploit higher and higher cost sources of oil. As the price of oil goes up, the depth of the oil wells goes down. With this simple line the supply curve summarizes the way suppliers respond to a change in price including how suppliers will enter and exit the market depending on the price. **Wish you all the success**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Lecturers** **L.A Rebaz Dhahir**  |  | **Head of department**  **Dr. Yassen Othman** |

 |
| **20. Extra notes:**Here the lecturer shall write any note or comment that is not covered in this template and he/she wishes to enrich the course book with his/her valuable remarks. |
| **21. Peer review پێداچوونه‌وه‌ی هاوه‌ڵ** This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section.*(A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching, he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer or an expert in the field of your subject).*ئه‌م کۆرسبووکه‌ ده‌بێت له‌لایه‌ن هاوه‌ڵێکی ئه‌کادیمیه‌وه‌ سه‌یر بکرێت و ناوه‌ڕۆکی بابه‌ته‌کانی کۆرسه‌که‌ په‌سه‌ند بکات و جه‌ند ووشه‌یه‌ک بنووسێت له‌سه‌ر شیاوی ناوه‌ڕۆکی کۆرسه‌که و واژووی له‌سه‌ر بکات.هاوه‌ڵ ئه‌و که‌سه‌یه‌ که‌ زانیاری هه‌بێت له‌سه‌ر کۆرسه‌که‌ و ده‌بیت پله‌ی زانستی له‌ مامۆستا که‌متر نه‌بێت.‌‌  |

**Course Book**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sub Topic** | **Main topic** | **Week** |
| **Introduction to Economics** | **Introduction** | **1st** |
| **The Demand Curve** | **SUPPLY, DEMAND, AND EQUILIBRIUM** | **2nd** |
| **The Supply Curve** | **3rd** |
| **The Equilibrium Price** | **4th** |
| **The Demand Curve Shifts** | **5th** |
| **6th** |
| **The Supply Curve Shifts** | **7th** |
| **8th** |
| **Elasticity of Demand** | **ELASTICITY AND ITS APPLICATIONS** | **9th** |
| **10th** |
| **Elasticity of Supply** | **11th** |
| **First Semester Exam** | **12th** |
| **I, Rose** | **THE PRICE SYSTEM** | **13th** |
| **Price Ceilings: The US Economy Flounders in the 1970s** | **PRICE CEILINGS AND PRICE FLOORS** | **14th** |
| **15th** |
| **Price Floors: Airline Fares** | **16th** |
| **The Big Ideas of Trade** | **TRADE** | **17th** |
| **Comparative Advantage** | **18th** |
| **19th** |
| **An Introduction to Externalities** | **EXTERNALITIES** | **20th** |
| **Introduction to the Competitive Firm** | **COSTS AND PROFIT MAXIMIZATION UNDER COMPETITION** | **21st** |
| **22nd** |
| **Minimization of Total Industry Costs of Production** | **COMPETITION AND THE INVISIBLE HAND** | **23rd** |
| **24th** |
| **Maximizing Profit under Monopoly** | **MONOPOLY** | **25th** |
| **26th** |
| **The Second Semester Exam** | **27th** |
| **Students Presentations** | **28th** |
| **29th** |
| **30th** |
| **31st** |