2.1 Budgeting and saving

Name: ____________ Class: ________ Date: __________ **Total: 11 marks**

KEY WORDS budget 预算 • income 收入 • expenditure 支出 • savings goal 储蓄目标 • fixed cost 固定成本

Objective

Use a personal **budget 预算** to plan income, spending, saving, and a response to surplus or deficit.

You must be able to:

- calculate a surplus or deficit
- distinguish fixed and variable costs
- write a measurable savings goal

1 Worked examples

Calculate first

Income is 3,000 yuan. Planned expenditure is 2,000 yuan.

$$\text{surplus} = 3000 - 2000 = 1000 \text{ yuan}$$

The 1,000 yuan can be allocated to saving, flexible spending, or repayment.

A useful savings goal

"Save more" is vague. "Save 400 yuan for an emergency fund by July" gives an amount, purpose, and date.

2 Practice

2.1 Income is 2,500 yuan and expenditure is 2,100 yuan. Calculate the surplus. [1]

2.2 State whether a monthly phone subscription is usually a fixed or variable cost. [1]

2.3 Explain why recording actual spending can improve a budget. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A student receives 3,000 yuan. Food and transport cost 1,200 yuan, subscriptions cost 300 yuan, study materials cost 500 yuan, and emergency saving is 400 yuan. Calculate the money remaining for flexible spending. [3]

3.2 Recommend one action for a student whose expenditure is greater than income. Justify your recommendation. [4]

Solutions

2.1

$$2500 - 2100 = \mathbf{400} \text{ yuan}$$

2.2

- **Fixed cost**

2.3

- Actual spending can be compared with the planned category.
- It shows where the budget was unrealistic or where a change is needed.

3.1

- Planned costs: $1200 + 300 + 500 + 400 = 2400$ yuan.
- $3000 - 2400 = \mathbf{600}$ yuan remaining.

3.2

- Any justified action, e.g. reduce a flexible cost, increase income, or use planned savings temporarily.
- It lowers expenditure or raises income so the deficit is reduced.
- A recommendation should identify a specific category or realistic action. (E1, A1)