

Almost every lost mark here is a definition that stopped halfway, or an answer that named a thing where the question asked what causes it. Everything below is from Cambridge's own examiner reports. 失分多在定义不完整, 或问原因却只写名称。× 是常见写法, ✓ 是能得分的写法。

Across every paper

- ✗ Defining a term by rewording it – ‘external costs are costs that are external’.
- ✓ Say what it actually means, in different words, and give an example.

Examiners record rewording as a common error across several definition questions; it shows nothing.
定义不能重复原词 ER 3 sessions P2
- ✗ Naming the thing when the question asked what AFFECTS it.
- ✓ Read the question again: ‘factors affecting occupational mobility’ means causes, not the two types of mobility.

Examiners record candidates giving occupational and geographical mobility where the factors behind them were wanted.
问因素就写影响因素 ER 2 sessions P2
- ✗ Skipping over a word in bold.
- ✓ Read the whole item, and pay close attention to anything in bold, before choosing.

Examiners raise careful reading of each item, and bold text specifically, in three separate reports.
注意加粗的词 ER 3 sessions P1
- ✗ Answering a two-mark definition with a single word.
- ✓ Two marks usually means a definition plus an example, or two elements of the definition.

Examiners describe partial answers scoring 1 or 0 where the second element was missing.
两分题写两个要点 ER 2 sessions P2
- The whole syllabus is examinable, and the multiple-choice paper reaches across all of it. Examiners state this in five separate reports.

整个大纲都会考 ER 5 sessions P1

1 · The basic economic problem 基本经济问题

- ✗ Giving an everyday ‘free’ item – a free gift, a free sample – as a free good.
- ✓ A free good has no opportunity cost because it is not scarce: sunlight, air.

Examiners record confusion between the economic definition and the everyday meaning.
自由物品没有机会成本 ER Jun24 P12
- ✗ Confusing enterprise with capital.
- ✓ Enterprise is the factor that takes the risk and makes the decisions; capital is the equipment

used.

Named directly: a number of candidates gave capital where enterprise was described.

企业家才能 ≠ 资本 ER 2 sessions P2

- ✗ Defining division of labour as ‘workers dividing the work’.
- ✓ Production is broken into separate tasks and each worker specialises in one of them.

Examiners state few candidates gave a clear definition, and quote the good response as one that names the tasks.
分工是各专做一道工序 ER Nov24 P22

2 · The allocation of resources 资源的配置

- ✗ Answering ‘what makes up social costs’ with something other than the two parts.
- ✓ Social cost = private (internal) cost + external cost.

Examiners note that a few candidates did not know the term and gave unrelated answers.
社会成本 = 私人成本 + 外部成本 ER 2 sessions P2
- ✗ Naming an economic system incorrectly – ‘capitalist’ or ‘communist’ as the system itself.
- ✓ Use the syllabus terms: market, mixed, and planned or command.

Examiners record incorrect terms appearing in a question most candidates could otherwise answer.
用大纲的经济体制名称 ER 2 sessions P2

3 · Microeconomic decision-makers 微观经济决策者

- ✗ Defining average cost as ‘the average of the costs’.
- ✓ Average cost = total cost ÷ output.

Examiners state only the strongest responses gave the formula, with a variety of incorrect definitions elsewhere.
平均成本 = 总成本 ÷ 产量 ER Jun24 P22
- ✗ Defining profit when the question asked about something else, or listing what profit is used for.
- ✓ Answer the term that was asked about, and define it before using it.

Examiners record candidates defining profit, or naming its uses, in a question about a different concept.
先看清要定义哪个词 ER 2 sessions P2
- ✗ Giving ‘provide jobs’ and ‘profits’ as the aims of a firm in a question that wanted something else.
- ✓ Read which agent the question is about – a firm, a worker, a consumer or the government – and give its aims.

Examiners describe this as the most challenging two-mark question, with most candidates scoring 1 or 0.
看清问的是谁的目标 ER Nov23 P22
- ✗ Naming money’s characteristics without checking they are characteristics.
- ✓ Durable, portable, divisible, recognisable, limited in supply, acceptable.

Examiners describe the typical correct answer as ‘durable and easy to recognise’ – the list is short and worth learning.
货币特征要背这几条 ER 2 sessions P2

2 · The allocation of resources 资源的配置

✗ Confusing an EXTENSION in demand with an INCREASE in demand.

✓ **An extension is a movement ALONG the curve caused by price; an increase is a SHIFT of the whole curve.**

Examiners record this confusion in a question most candidates could otherwise define accurately.

沿曲线移动 ≠ 曲线移动 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Describing a minimum price as the lowest price a firm may charge, or confusing it with a maximum price.

✓ **A minimum price is set ABOVE the equilibrium and creates a surplus.**

Examiners record both confusions in the same question.

最低限价高于均衡价 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Giving ‘capital goods and consumer goods’ as the axes of any production possibility curve.

✓ **The axes measure the output of the two goods or services THAT CURVE is about.**

Examiners note the general statement was right but many candidates supplied a specific pair that the question had not set.

坐标轴是题目里的两种产品 ER 2 sessions P2

4 · Government and the macroeconomy 政府与宏观经济

✗ Describing the features of a DIRECT tax when the question asked about an indirect one.

✓ **An indirect tax is on goods and services – sales tax, VAT, excise duty.**

Examiners record a few candidates describing the wrong type; the example is what makes the answer safe.

间接税针对商品和服务 ER Jun24 P22

✗ Naming a way of measuring unemployment that is not one of the two.

✓ **The claimant count and the Labour Force Survey.**

Examiners describe this as straightforward for most, with a sizeable minority giving something else.

失业统计只有两种方法 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Listing the government’s macroeconomic aims and not saying which two CONFLICT.

✓ **Name the pair and the tension: growth against price stability, or full employment against a balanced current account.**

Examiners note candidates who failed either did not know what macroeconomic aims were, or did not identify a conflict.

要指出哪两个目标冲突 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Naming a central bank policy that is not one it controls.

✓ **Interest rates and the money supply are the two the syllabus names.**

Examiners describe these as the most common correct answers, and the question as one candidates handled well when they knew them.

央行工具: 利率与货币供给 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Defining the unemployment rate as ‘people who do not work’.

✓ **The percentage of the LABOUR FORCE who are without work but willing and able to work and seeking it.**

Examiners state such answers did not distinguish the unemployed from those not in the labour force at all.

失业率的分母是劳动力 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Calculating an unemployment RATE as a number of people, or a number as a rate.

✓ **A rate is a percentage; a count is a number of workers. Check which the question wants.**

Examiners record confusion about the unemployment rate in a calculation most candidates otherwise did correctly.

分清人数与比率 ER Jun24 P22

5 · Economic development 经济发展

✗ Describing emigration vaguely, or the wrong way round.

✓ **Emigration is leaving a country; immigration is entering one.**

Examiners describe a clear split between candidates who understood the term and those with only a vague awareness.

移出 vs 移入 ER Nov24 P22

✗ Giving GDP alone as an indicator of living standards.

✓ **GDP PER HEAD, and a second indicator such as the HDI.**

Examiners state plainly that GDP alone is too vague to be credited.

要写人均 GDP ER 2 sessions P2

6 · International trade and globalisation 国际贸易与全球化

✗ Defining free trade as ‘trade without restrictions’ and stopping.

✓ **Add what the restrictions are: no tariffs, no quotas, no other barriers between the countries.**

Examiners state candidates merely defined it and did not go on to what the question needed.

要写出没有关税和配额 ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Treating primary income as any income earned first.

✓ **It is a current-account item: profit, interest and dividends flowing between countries.**

Examiners state most candidates did not know the term, which only applies to the balance of payments.

初次收入属于经常账户 ER Nov24 P22

✗ Leaving the first part of a trade question unanswered.

✓ **Attempt it – the definition is usually the easiest mark on the whole question.**

Examiners note that many candidates choosing that question did not attempt part (a), suggesting a gap in international trade.

第一小问不要空着 ER Nov23 P22

Calculations and diagrams

✗ Multiplying two figures because both are in the question.

✓ **Decide what the calculation means first – 6,400 naira at 400 naira each is a division, not a product.**

Examiners record this exact multiplication as the error a small proportion made.

先想清楚该乘还是该除

ER Jun24 P22

✗ Losing track of the zeros – writing \$84 or \$84 m where the answer is \$84 000.

✓ **Write the units out and check the magnitude against the figures you started from.**

Examiners record confusion over the size of the figure, and over how many zeros an answer in billions carries.

注意单位与位数

ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Adding where the balance requires a subtraction.

✓ **Read what the balance means: exports minus imports, then check the sign.**

Examiners record a very high proportion making the wrong calculation from correctly selected data.

先想清楚是加还是减

ER Jun24 P22

✗ Drawing a demand and supply diagram with no labels.

✓ **Label price and quantity, both curves, and the equilibrium before and after.**

Examiners state economic analysis applied to diagrams is where a thorough understanding shows.

图要标齐所有元素

ER 2 sessions P2

✗ Analysing an effect and never reaching a consequence.

✓ **Follow the chain: more exports, so firms increase output, so they employ more workers, so unemployment falls.**

That chain is quoted by the examiners as the Level 2 answer – each link is what earns the next mark.

要一步步推到结果

ER Jun24 P22

■ Where a question gives numerical data, use the numbers in your answer. Examiners describe this as where analytical and numeracy skills combine.

有数据就要引用

ER 2 sessions P1