

ECONOMICS

Paper 2281/12
Multiple Choice

<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>	<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>
1	C	21	C
2	D	22	D
3	B	23	B
4	B	24	A
5	C	25	A
6	B	26	D
7	D	27	D
8	B	28	D
9	D	29	A
10	B	30	B
11	B	31	A
12	A	32	A
13	D	33	A
14	D	34	C
15	C	35	A
16	B	36	A
17	D	37	A
18	B	38	D
19	C	39	C
20	C	40	C

This 40-question multiple choice examination was taken by 11 130 candidates and the mean score was 22.8.

The questions to which most candidates gave the correct answers were **1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 21** and **38**. Over 80% of the candidates gave correct answers to these questions, which covered a range of topics from the syllabus and also the skills of knowledge and analysis and interpretation.

The questions that were answered correctly by fewer candidates were **16, 31** and **37**, with fewer than 30% of the candidates choosing the correct option.

For **Question 16**, the correct option, B, was chosen by 27% of the candidates, while 26% chose option C and 34% chose option D. It is unsure why candidates thought that governments rather than private companies were primarily motivated by risk-taking (option C), nor why it was thought that workers were likely to gain productivity bonuses, especially as the control of public sector wages is a tool of government policy used to reduce expenditure (option D). It may have been that the question was misread and that the candidates thought they had to identify a reason for workers choosing a private sector company rather than government employment.

For **Question 31**, 26% chose the correct option, A, while 20% chose option B and 48% chose option D. The question stated that unemployment had fallen but that the numbers in employment had not increased by the same amount as the fall in unemployment. The candidates had to decide, therefore, where those went who did not take up employment. The option that they went into full-time education was the correct answer. The total size of the labour force (option D) would not explain the difference; neither would option B, that there was a loss of skills.

Question 37 asked about the migration of skilled workers. The correct option, A, was chosen by 22%, while 40% chose option B and 29% chose option C. It is most likely that newly trained, skilled workers would be, on average, younger workers. As a result, if they left the country, the average age of the remaining workforce would increase (option A).

ECONOMICS

Paper 2281/13
Multiple Choice

<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>	<i>Question Number</i>	<i>Key</i>
1	C	21	C
2	C	22	C
3	D	23	D
4	B	24	A
5	B	25	A
6	B	26	A
7	B	27	D
8	D	28	D
9	B	29	D
10	D	30	A
11	B	31	B
12	D	32	A
13	A	33	A
14	D	34	A
15	D	35	C
16	C	36	A
17	B	37	A
18	B	38	C
19	B	39	C
20	C	40	D

This 40-question multiple choice examination was taken by 281 candidates and the mean score was 22.5.

The questions to which most candidates gave the correct answers were **1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 30** and **40**. Over 80% of the candidates gave correct answers to these questions, which covered a range of topics from the syllabus and also the skills of knowledge and analysis and interpretation.

The questions that were answered correctly by fewer candidates were **17, 34** and **38**, with 30% or fewer choosing the correct option.

For **Question 17**, the correct option, B, was chosen by 25% of the candidates, while 20% chose option C and 47% chose option D. It is unsure why candidates thought that governments rather than private companies were primarily motivated by risk-taking (option C), nor why it was thought that workers were likely to gain productivity bonuses, especially as the control of public sector wages is a tool of government policy used to reduce expenditure (option D). It may have been that the question was misread and that the candidates thought they had to identify a reason for workers choosing a private sector company rather than government employment.

Question 34 asked about the migration of skilled workers. The correct option, A, was chosen by 25%, while 45% chose option B and 23% chose option C. It is most likely that newly trained, skilled workers would be, on average, younger workers. As a result, if they left the country, the average age of the remaining workforce would increase (option A).

For **Question 38**, 30% chose the correct option, C, while 26% chose option A and 31% chose option D. Specialisation involves concentration on a particular part of the production of a good or service. It does not cause workers to have 'varied tasks' (option A). Having decided to specialise in a particular product or service, the firm is also less likely to be able to adapt to an alternative product or service if demand falls (option D).

