

AP Macroeconomics score calculator: the worksheet and the conversion table (May 2027 format)

How the exam is scored

Section	Questions	Time	Share	Points
I: multiple choice	60	1 hour 10 minutes	67%	60, one each, no penalty for wrong answers
II: Long question				10 points
II: Short question 1				5 points
II: Short question 2				5 points
II: free response total	3	1 hour, including a 10-minute reading period	33%	20
Total		2 hours 10 minutes	100%	composite as a percentage

The worksheet

1. Multiple choice correct (out of 60):

2. Line 1 / 60 x 67 = multiple-choice share (%):

3a. Long question (out of 10):

3b. Short question 1 (out of 5):

3c. Short question 2 (out of 5):

4. Free-response total (out of 20):

5. Line 4 / 20 x 33 = free-response share (%):

6. Composite = line 2 + line 5 (%):

The conversion table (estimates; the College Board sets the real cut points after each exam)

AP score	Composite	For example	Means
5	69% and up	41 of 60 multiple choice and 14 of 20 free response	Extremely well qualified
4	55% to 68%	33 of 60 multiple choice and 11 of 20 free response	Well qualified
3	42% to 54%	25 of 60 multiple choice and 8 of 20 free response	Qualified
2	30% to 41%	18 of 60 multiple choice and 6 of 20 free response	Possibly qualified
1	under 30%		No recommendation

Worked example: 44 of 60 multiple choice and free-response scores of 7, 4, 4 (15 of 20) give a composite of 73.9%, a 5 on the table. A composite within three points of a cut is on the line, not over it.

What the scores say, where the points are lost, and the plan

The May 2025 results (College Board)

Score	5	4	3	2	1	3 or higher	Mean
Share of 176,356 students	20.4%	22.9%	24.0%	21.4%	11.3%	67.3%	3.2

What the free-response questions ask

[] The long question runs across the course: draw a correctly labelled graph (AD-AS, the money market, the loanable funds market or the foreign exchange market), show the effect of a shock or a policy, and explain the change in output, the price level, interest rates or the exchange rate

[] The two short questions each take one model: a Phillips curve shift, a bank balance sheet and the money multiplier, a production possibilities or comparative advantage calculation, a real-against-nominal interest rate question

Where the points are lost: tick the ones that are yours

[] A graph without the labels the scoring guidelines require: the axes, the curves, the equilibrium point and the direction of the shift each carry a point

[] The right conclusion with no explanation: 'output falls' needs 'because the fall in investment reduces aggregate demand'

[] Real and nominal confused (interest rates, GDP, wages), and the Fisher relation applied the wrong way round

[] The money market and the loanable funds market mixed up, which puts the interest rate on the wrong graph

[] Multiple choice: the calculation questions (multipliers, growth rates, reserve ratios) done in the head instead of on paper

From a practice composite to the exam

Practice composite	Likely score now	What moves it most
under 42%	1 or 2	content first: the units with the most multiple-choice misses, then one free-response question a week marked to the scoring guidelines
42% to 54%	3	the free response: every lost point is a specific missing thing on the rubric; fix the pattern, not the question
55% to 68%	4	timing and the hardest question type; a full timed paper every two weeks
69% and up	5	keep it: a timed paper every two weeks and the questions that score under 70 percent

From

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