

## 2020\_DSE\_ECONOMICS\_Mock Paper I(ANS)

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. <b>Cancel</b>	10. A
11. B	12. C	13. <b>Cancel</b>	14. A	15. A
16. C	17. C	18. A	19. D	20. B
21. C	22. B	23. B	24. D	25. B
26. D	27. B	28. C	29. C	30. D
31. D	32. A	33. B	34. D	35. D
36. B	37. D	38. C	39. D	40. B
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. C	45. C

1. Resource Ownership:  
 Most resources are owned by private individual in market economy. (1 mark)  
 Most resources are owned by the government in command economy. (1 mark)

Resource Allocation/Distribution:

- Most resources are guided by price signal/market mechanism in market economy. (1 mark)  
 Most resources are allocated by the government in command economy. (1 mark)

2. Yes. (1 mark)

Quantity of labour on leave (units)	Labour (units)	Marginal product (units)
5	3	/
4	4	600
3	5	500
2	6	400
1	7	300

(1 mark)

The marginal product eventually decrease (1 mark)

3. Training allows the low-skilled workers to learn new skills. (1 mark)  
 It provides the same chance for the low skilled workers to use their own abilities to earn higher income, which helps to equalize opportunities. (1 mark)  
 It can reduce the income inequality. (1 mark)

4. (a) Yes. (1 mark)  
 It involves current production. (1 mark)  
 It represents the value of services provided by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority which are resident producing units of Hong Kong. (1 mark)

- (b) Geographical mobility of labour in Hong Kong increases. (1 mark)  
 Under the scheme, it lowers the travelling cost between home and workplace (1 mark)  
 Workers are more willing to work in other places. (1 mark)

5. (a) Private Cost (Buskers): the cost of buying loudspeakers and microphone / time cost involved in the street performance. (1 mark)  
 External Cost: produce big noises which disturbs the lives and cause hearing problem of residents living nearby, while the buskers have not compensated for the action.(1 mark)  
 There may be divergence between private cost and social cost, which involve negative externality. (1 mark)

- (b) Yes. (1 mark)  
 Free songs is non-rival in consumption. A person's consumption will not reduce the quantity available to others.

Free songs is non-excludable in consumption. It is too costly to exclude others from consuming that. (1 mark)

6.

(a) The amount of reserves the banking system falls short of:  
 $(900m \times 0.25) - 200m = \$25m$  (2 marks)

(b) (i)

Change in money supply: Change in cash held by public + Change in deposits (1 mark)

Change in cash held by the public:  $100m - 0m = \$100m$

Change in deposits :  $(200m \times 1/0.25) - 1000m = -\$200m$  (1 mark)

Change in money supply:  $\$100m + (-\$200m) = -\$100m$  (1 mark)

(ii)

- There is no cash leakage. (1 mark)

- There is sufficient demand for bank loans. (1 mark)

[Mark the FIRST point only.]

(c) When the central bank decreases the minimum reserve ratio, money supply will decrease.

QTM:  $g_p + g_y = g_m + g_v$ , where  $g$  = growth rate,  $p$  = general price level and  $y$  = real output

$m$  = money supply,  $v$  = velocity of circulation of money (1 mark)

The classical quantity theory of money assumed  $v$  and  $y$  are constant in the long run.

(1 mark)

A decrease in money supply will result in a drop in general price level by the same

percentage, in which the general price level decrease in the long run. (1 mark)

7.

(a) Horizontal integration, because (1 mark)

Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing and London Stock Exchange Group are in the same production stage. (1 mark)

Possible motives:

- To enlarge market share and influence

- To reduce the number of competitors.

- To reduce duplication of facilities:

- To make use of its brand name of one product in other products

- To use resources more efficiently as two companies can share some of their resources

- To enjoy economies of scale (e.g. Lower average cost of advertising as the total cost can be spread over a larger quantity of output.)

**(Mark the FIRST TWO points only, 1 mark each)**

(b) Public limited company / listed company. (1 mark)

(i)

Alibaba Group has an independent legal status (1 mark)

The owners of Alibaba Group are not personally liable for all offence incurred by the firm while sole proprietorship does not. (1 mark)

(ii)

Alibaba Group enjoy limited liability (1 mark)

The liability of the owner is confined to the amount of his or her initial investment while sole proprietorship is subjected to unlimited liability. (1 mark)

8.

(a) The subsidy lowers the cost of production of the sellers in travel industry and thus increases the supply of sellers. (2 marks)

The condition is the elasticity of demand is greater than the elasticity of supply. (1 mark)

(b)

Advantage:

- The cost of measuring the tour guides' service is lower.
- The cost of monitoring the performance of tour guides is lower.
- Any reasonable answer

**(Mark the FIRST point only, 1 mark)**

Disadvantage:

- The cost of calculating wages of the tour guides is higher.
- Any reasonable answer

**(Mark the FIRST point only, 1 mark)**

9.

(ai)

The nominal rate of return of holding cash = 0% (1 mark)

The expected cost of holding cash = 6% (1 mark)

(aii)

No. (1 mark)

According to Fisher equation: Nominal interest rate = real interest rate + expected inflation rate. Since expected rate of inflation is still positive during disinflation, real interest rate must be lower than nominal interest rate. (1 mark)

(b)  
The consumer price index measures a specific basket of consumer goods and services while the GDP deflator measures all final goods and services included in the calculation of GDP. (1 mark)

The inflation rates calculated from the two indicators are different because the two indicators cover different goods and services. (1 mark)

(c)  
The property owner gains (1 mark)  
During unexpected deflation, because he receives more rental income in real terms (actual real rental income is larger than expected real rental income). (1 mark)  
The property owner receives more purchasing power in real terms. (1 mark)

(d)  
- Medium of exchange: the real value of money decreases/ the general acceptability of money is adversely affected (in times of a hyperinflation).  
- Store of value: less purchasing power with the same amount of money  
- Standard of deferred payment: the real value of money decreases/ creditors prefer immediate cash to post-dated cheques.  
**(Mark the FIRST point only, 2 marks)**

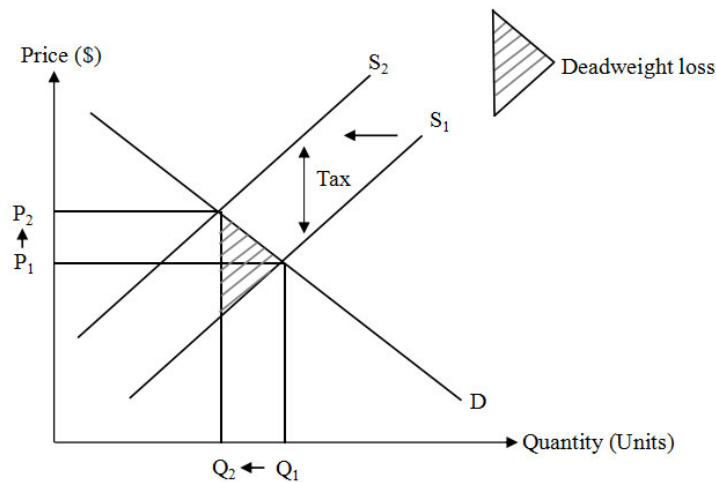
10.

(a)  
Carbon tax is levied on goods and service (i.e. energy). (1 mark)  
All buyers pay the same amount of tax for consuming the same amount of carbon (1 mark)  
Higher-income earners pay a less proportion amount of tax than lower-income earner / the tax rate decreases as the income increases. (1 mark)

(b)  
Verbal elaboration:  
- As carbon tax is paid by businesses and industries that produce carbon dioxide through their operations, the cost of production of producers rises, supply falls. (1 mark)  
- If the carbon tax is imposed after the equilibrium is reached, (1 mark)  
- at  $Q_2$ , the marginal benefit (MB) is larger than the marginal cost (MC). Total social surplus is not maximized, deadweight loss occurred. It may cause inefficiency. (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Supply falls. (1 mark)  
- Price increase, quantity transacted decrease (1 mark)  
- Area of deadweight loss (1 mark)



(c) The high-income earners need to pay proportionally less tax than low-income earners. (1 mark)

The income distribution will become more uneven. (1 mark)

(d) Certainty: the details of the tax collection and payment should be clearly defined and made clear to the taxpayers.

Convenience: The method of collecting taxes should be convenient to both the government and the taxpayers.

Economy: the administrative costs of tax collection should be as low as possible

**(Mark the FIRST point only, 2 marks)**

11.

(a)

Difference between the total export value and total import value. (2 marks)

(bi)

- Better capital in Taiwan.
- Better education and training in Taiwan.
- Better working environment in Taiwan.
- Better management in Taiwan.
- Higher degree of technological advancement in Taiwan.

**(Mark the FIRST TWO points only, 1 mark each)**

(bii)

The opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of mango in Hong Kong is 2 units of clothing. (1 mark)

The opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of mango in Taiwan is 1 unit of clothing. (1 mark)

Therefore, Taiwan has comparative advantage in producing mango as its opportunity cost in producing mango is lower in Taiwan. (1 mark)

(biii)

Original mutually beneficial range of terms of trade:

1 unit of clothing < 1 unit of mango < 2 units of clothing (1 mark)

If exporting economy (Taiwan) needs to pay 0.5 units of clothing,

new mutually beneficial range of terms of trade:

1.5 units of clothing < 1 unit of mango < 2 units of clothing (1 mark)

(c)

Verbal elaboration:

- Under the linked exchange rate system, Hong Kong dollars (HKD) also appreciates against the New Taiwan dollar (TWD) (1 mark)

- The import price (in terms of HKD) of the goods is decrease, according to Law of demand, the Hong Kong consumers' quantity demanded of imports decreases. The import volume decreases. (1 mark)

- The change in total expenditure (TE) is uncertain, depending on Hong Kong consumers' price elasticity of demand for imported goods. (1 mark)

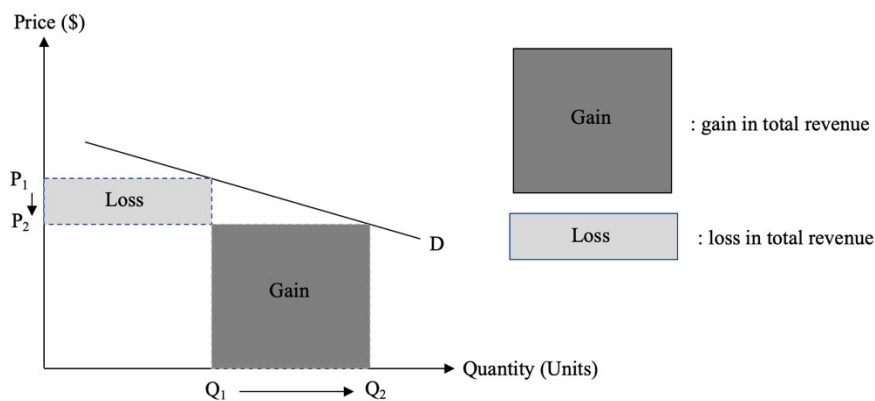
- If the demand for import is elastic, the total expenditure decrease. (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Price decrease, quantity transacted increase (1 mark)

- If demand is elastic (1 mark)

- The percentage drop in quantity is larger than the percentage rise in price. (1 mark)



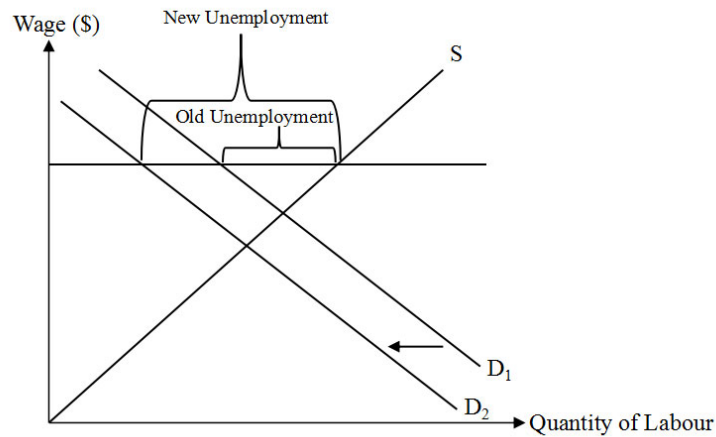
12.

(a)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Labour demand drop (1 mark)

- Larger unemployment (1 mark)



(b)

- Loss in real output (1 mark)
- Social and political unrest (1 mark)
- Loss of human capital (1 mark)

(c)

Budget deficit means the actual tax revenue is greater than the actual government expenditure. (2 marks)

(d)

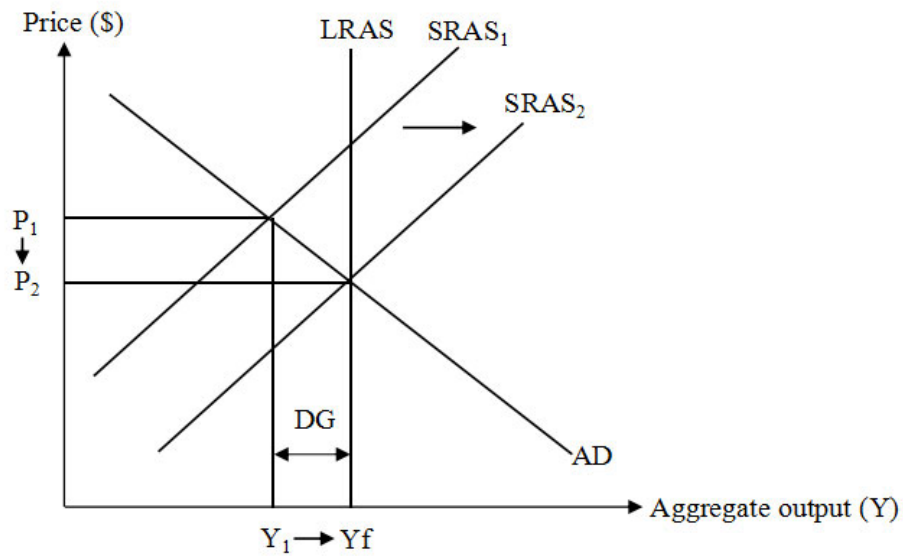
Verbal elaboration:

- Hong Kong is facing deflationary gap, there is an excess supply in the factor market, resulting a downward pressure for factor prices (i.e. wage) (1 mark)
- costs of production would decrease over time (1 mark)
- short run aggregate supply (SRAS) would rise over time, (1 mark)
- restoring output to  $Y_f$  in the long run. (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- SRAS shifts to the right (1 mark)
- Output increases back to  $Y_f$  (the long run equilibrium) (1 mark)





(e) Marks award for effective communication (EC: max 2 marks)

Marks	Performance
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports arguments with the source/data and appropriate economic theories.</li> <li>● Presents relevant material.</li> <li>● Presents well-organised and coherent answers without repetition of ideas.</li> <li>● Uses language that expresses ideas clearly and fluently with appropriate use of words/terms/symbols.</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presents arguments with some support of the source/data and economic theories.</li> <li>● Present some irrelevant material.</li> <li>● Presents answers in a less organised way with some repetition.</li> <li>● Uses language that conveys a clear message with some inappropriate use of words/terms/symbols</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presents arguments with no support of the source/data and economic theories.</li> <li>● Present material unrelated to the gist of the question.</li> <li>● Presents inconsistent arguments.</li> <li>● Express limited ideas with inappropriate use of words/terms/symbols</li> </ul>

The maximum marks for content is 8 marks. Answers may include the following:

Unemployment rate:

- the effect of unemployment rate will increase. As unemployment benefit will provide disincentive effects, which may discourage the unemployed to resume to work. Their working incentives will be lower and more people are not willing to work. Thus, the employment situation will be worsen.

Government financial burden:

- The financial burden of government will be heavier as the government **public** expenditure increase. Unemployment benefit is one of the transfer payment to relieve the cost of unemployment to unemployed. However, the government consumption expenditure (G) won't be affected.

Effect on other variables:

- Aggregate output will rise. After the provision of unemployment assistance, unemployed have more disposable income, purchasing power increase and buys more goods and service, then private consumption expenditure (C) rise.

- Income distribution will become more even. As the unemployment assistance can raise the disposable income of low-income group while the high income group is not probably enjoy. The income gap between the rich and the poor will be narrowed.

13.

(a)

- No. (1 mark)
- All customers face the same pricing arrangement. (1 mark)
- There is no market segmentation. (1 mark)

(bi)

- The studio may be involved in tie-in sale. (1 mark)
- The behaviour is a vertical agreement. (1 mark)

(bii)

- FHK Studio has violated the first conduct rule. (1 mark)
- Because it is a case of an anti-competitive agreement (1 mark)

(ci)

Verbal elaboration:

- The monopolist has a constant marginal cost of production. He will produce at the output level where marginal revenue equals marginal cost in order to maximize profit. (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Correct position of marginal revenue (1 mark)
- Constant marginal cost (1 mark)
- Correct position of  $P_m$  and  $Q_m$  (1 mark)

(cii)

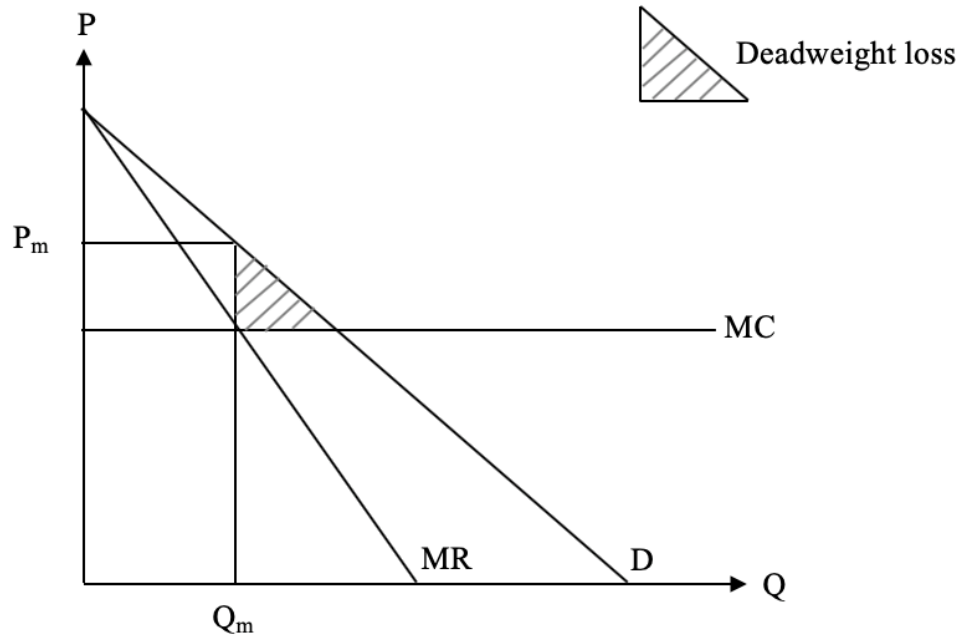
Verbal elaboration:

- At  $Q_m$ , marginal benefits is greater than marginal cost and the total social surplus is not maximized. (1 mark)
- Thus, there is a deadweight loss which cause economic inefficiency (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Area of deadweight loss

(1 mark)



(ciii)

- No

(1 mark)

- as the lump sum subsidy lowers the fixed cost of production, which does not vary as output change. It will not affect marginal cost.

(1 mark)

14.

(a)

- The marginal (and average) costs of production for Good X and Good Y are constant (and do not increase with the quantities of X or Y). (1 mark)

- Thus, the opportunity cost of X in terms of Y, which is the slope of PPF, is constant. (1 mark)

(bi)

- As we do not have any information about the amount of resources held by the two countries. (1 mark)

- Therefore, we can not determine which country has an absolute advantage in producing good X. (1 mark)

(bii)

- In Country A, the opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of good X is 0.75 (= 60/80) units of good Y while in Country B, the opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of good X is 1.5 (= 90/60) units of good Y. (1 mark)

As Country A has a lower opportunity cost in producing good X, Country A has a comparative advantage in producing good X. (1 mark)

(ci)

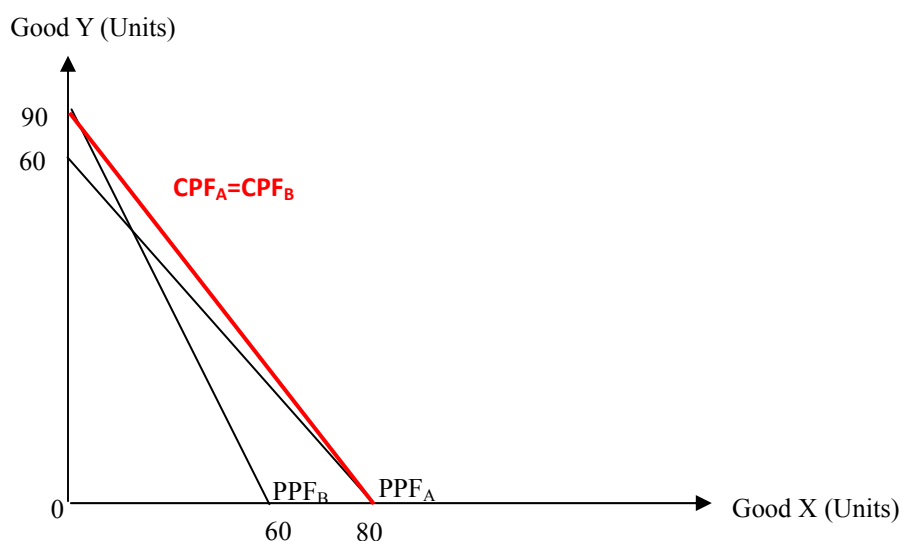
- Total output of good X after specialisation and trade is 80 units (1 mark)

- Total output of good Y after specialisation and trade is 90 units (1 mark)

(cii)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Correct position of the consumption possibility frontier of Country A & Country B after trade (CPF<sub>A</sub> & CPF<sub>B</sub>) (1 mark)



(di)

- The problem of pollution may worsen after opening up for trade. The life expectancy at birth may be shortened. (1 mark)

- There may be more people leaving school earlier to join the trading industry. The mean year of schooling may be shortened. (1 mark)

(dii)

-No. As a measure of the general living standard, per capita real GDP has its own limitations.

(1 mark)

- It cannot reflect the number of working hours. The longer working hours will overestimate the general living standard.

- It cannot reflect the income distribution. More uneven income distribution will overestimate the general living standard.

- It cannot reflect the effect of the composition of GDP. The larger proportion of producer goods contributed to GDP will overestimate the general living standard.

- It does not consider undesirable effects of production which lower living standards.

**(Mark the FIRST TWO point only)**

1. 資源擁有方面：

在市場經濟中，大部分資源是由私人所擁有。 (1 分)

在指令經濟中，大部分資源是由政府/國家所擁有。 (1 分)

資源分配方面：

在市場經濟中，大多數資源由價格信號/市場機制所指導。 (1 分)

在指令經濟中，大多數資源由政府所分配。 (1 分)

2. 能夠。 (1 分)

休假的勞力數量(單位)	機器(單位)	總產量的下降(單位)
5	3	/
4	4	600
3	5	500
2	6	400
1	7	300

(1 分)

邊際產量最後下降。

(1 分)

3. 培訓可以使低技術勞工學習新技術。 (1 分)

為低技術勞工透過利用自己能力來賺取更高收入的機會，這促使機會均等化。

(1 分)

最終能減少收入不均。

(1 分)

4. (a) 應該。 (1 分)

它涉及當前的生產。

(1 分)

這代表香港考試和及評核局所提供服務的價值，是香港的本地生產單位。 (1 分)

(b) 在香港，勞工的地域流動性上升。 (1 分)

這計劃能夠減少家庭和工作場所之間的交通費用。

(1 分)

勞工更願意在其他地方工作。 (1 分)

5. (a) 私人成本 (街頭表演者): 購買揚聲器和麥克風的成本/街頭表演涉及的時間成本。 (1 分)

(1 分)

界外成本: 對附近居民產生很大的噪音，打擾他們的生活，並導致聽力問題，而街頭藝人卻沒有為此作出任何補償。

(1 分)

因此，私人成本和社會成本之間出現分歧，這涉及負面界外效應。 (1 分)

(1 分)

(b) 是。

免費歌曲在消費上屬非競爭性。一個人對歌曲的消費不會減少可供於其他人使用的數量。

(1 分)

免費歌曲在消費上屬非排他性。排除其他人的消費的成本很昂貴。 (1 分)

(1 分)

- 6.
- (a) 銀行系統的儲備不足：  
 $(900 \text{ 百萬元} \times 0.25) - 200 \text{ 百萬元} = \$25 \text{ 百萬元}$  (2 分)
- (b) (i)  
 貨幣供應量的改變: 公眾持有的現金改變 + 存款的改變 (1 分)  
 公眾持有的現金改變:  $100 \text{ 百萬元} - 0 \text{ 百萬元} = \$100 \text{ 百萬元}$   
 存款的改變:  $(200 \text{ m} \times 1/0.25) - 1000 \text{ 百萬元} = -\$200 \text{ 百萬元}$  (1 分)  
 貨幣供應量的改變:  $\$100 \text{ 百萬元} + (-\$200 \text{ 百萬元}) = -\$100 \text{ 百萬元}$  (1 分)
- (ii)  
 - 沒有現金溢出。 (1 分)  
 - 有足夠的銀行貸款需求。 (1 分)  
 [只計算第一個論點]
- (c) 當中央銀行降低最低儲備比率時，貨幣供應量將減少。  
 貨幣數量論：  
 QTM:  $g_p + g_y = g_m + g_v$ , 當  $g$  = 增長率,  $p$  = 一般物價水平和  $y$  = 實質產出  
 $m$  = 貨幣供應量,  $v$  = 貨幣流通速度 (1 分)  
 在長期中，假設  $v$  和  $y$  不變的貨幣數量論 (1 分)  
 貨幣供應量的減少將導致一般物價水平下降相同的百分比，在長期，一般物價水平下降。 (1 分)
7. (a) 橫向結合，因為 (1 分)  
 香港交易及結算所與倫敦證券交易所集團處於同一生產階段 (1 分)  
可能的動機:  
 - 擴大市場份額和影響力  
 - 減少競爭對手的數量  
 - 減少資源的重複  
 - 有利品牌效應  
 - 可以更有效地利用資源，因為兩家公司可以共享資源  
 - 享受規模經濟(例如，較低的平均廣告費用，因為總費用可以分配到更多的產出中。)  
 (只計算第一和第二個論點，每個 1 分)
- (b) 公眾有限公司 / 上市公司 (1 分)
- (i)  
 阿里巴巴集團具有獨立的法律地位。 (1 分)  
 阿里巴巴集團的所有人對公司所犯的所有罪行不需承擔個人責任，而獨資經營不是。 (1 分)

- (ii)  
阿里巴巴集團享有有限債務責任 (1 分)  
東主的債務責任僅限於其最初的投資額，而獨資企業則承擔無限責任。 (1 分)

8.  
(a) 補貼降低了旅遊業賣方的生產成本，從而增加了賣方的供應。 (2 分)  
條件是需求的彈性大於供應的彈性。 (1 分)

- (b)  
優點：  
- 量度導遊服務的成本較低  
- 監控導遊表現的成本較低  
- 任何合理的答案  
**(只計算第一個論點，1 分)**  
缺點：  
- 計算導遊工資的成本較高  
- 任何合理的答案  
**(只計算第一個論點，1 分)**

9.  
(ai)  
持有現金的名義回報率= 0% (1 分)  
持有現金的預期成本= 6% (1 分)  
(aii)  
不會。 (1 分)  
根據費沙方程式：名義利率 = 實質利率 + 預期通脹率。由於通脹期間的預期通脹率為正數，因此實質利率必低於名義利率。 (1 分)  
(b)  
消費物價指數衡量的是一籃子特定的消費品和服務，而本地生產總值平減物價指數是計算包括在本地生產總值內的所有最終商品和服務。 (1 分)  
從這兩個指標計算出的通脹率是不同的，因為這兩個指標涵蓋了不同的商品和服務。 (1 分)  
(c)  
業主會獲益 (1 分)  
在非預期通縮，業主會獲得更多的實際租金收入(實際租金收入大於預期的實際租金收入)。 (1 分)  
業主獲得了更多的實質購買力。 (1 分)  
(d)  
交易媒介：貨幣的實質價值下降/貨幣的整體接受性受到不利影響（惡性通脹時期）  
價值儲藏：相同的金額減少購買力



延期付款的標準：貨幣的實質價值減少/債權人更喜歡即時現金而不是後期支票  
(只計算第一個論點，2分)

10.

(a)

對商品和服務(例如能源)徵收碳稅。(1分)

所有買家購買相同數量的碳而支付相同數量的稅。(1分)

高收入者比低收入者繳納的稅款少 / 稅率隨收入增加而降低。(1分)

(b)

文字解釋:

- 由於碳稅是由通過運營產生二氧化碳的企業和行業支付的，因此生產者的生產成本上升，供應下降。(1分)

- 如果碳稅是在達至均衡狀態後徵收，(1分)

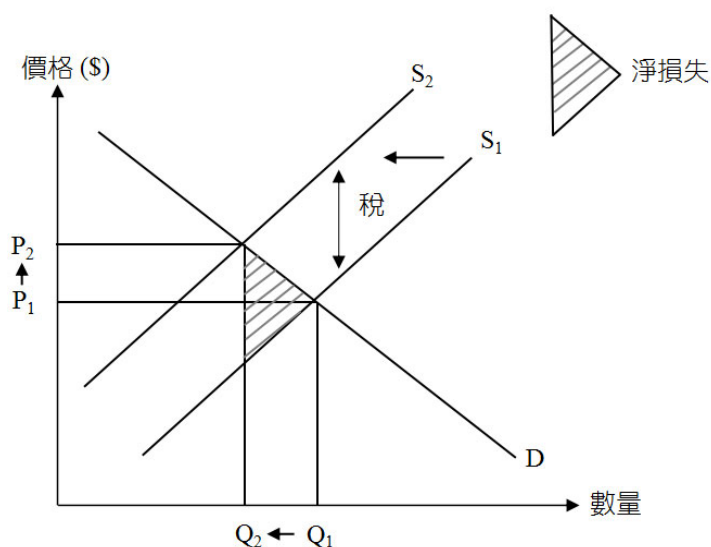
- 在  $Q_2$ ，邊際利益(MB)大於邊際成本(MC)。總社會盈餘未最大化，出現了淨損失。這可能會導致無效率。(1分)

在圖上顯示:

- 供應下降。(1分)

- 價格上升，成交量下降(1分)

- 淨損失位置(1分)



(c)

高收入者按比例需繳納的稅款應比低收入者少。(1分)

收入分配將變得更加不均。(1分)

(d)

明確：應明確定義稅收的收繳細節，並向納稅人明確說明。

方便：收稅方法對政府和納稅人均應方便。

經濟：徵稅的行政成本應盡可能調低。

(只計算第一個論點，2分)

11.

(a)

出口總值與進口總值之差。

(2分)

(bi)

- 台灣有更多的資本
- 台灣有更佳的教育和培訓
- 台灣有更佳的工作環境
- 台灣有更佳的管理
- 台灣有更高的技術水平

(只計算第一和第二個論點，每個1分)

(bii)

在香港生產1個單位芒果的機會成本是2單位衣服。

(1分)

在台灣生產1個單位芒果的機會成本是1單位衣服。

(1分)

因此，台灣在生產芒果方面具有比較優勢，因為台灣生產芒果的機會成本較低。

(1分)

(biii)

原本互惠互利的貿易條件範圍：

1單位衣服 < 1單位芒果 < 2單位衣服

(1分)

如果出口經濟(台灣)需要支付0.5單位的衣服，

新互惠互利的貿易條件範圍：

1.5單位衣服 < 1單位芒果 < 2單位衣服

(1分)

(c)

文字解釋:

- 在聯繫匯率制度下，港元(HKD)兌台幣(TWD)升值。

(1分)

- 商品的進口價格(以港元計算)下降，根據需求定律，香港消費者的進口需求量下降，進口量減少。

(1分)

- 總支出(TE)的變化不確定，需取決於香港消費者對進口商品的價格需求彈性。

(1分)

- 若進口需求屬彈性，總支出則會減少。

(1分)

在圖上顯示:

- 價格下降，交易量增加

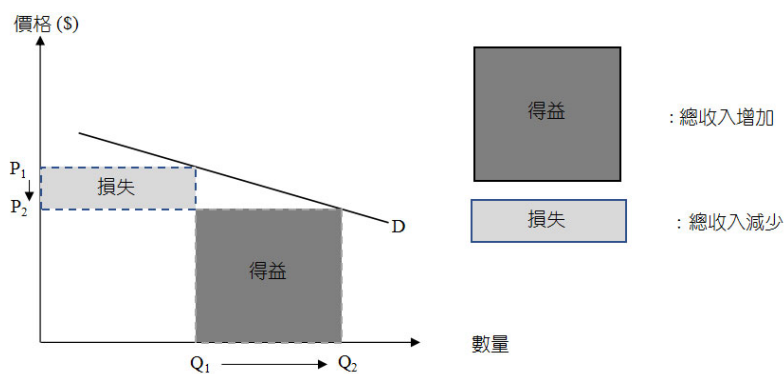
(1分)

- 進口需求屬彈性

(1分)

- 交易量下降的百分比大於價格上升的百分比。

(1分)



12

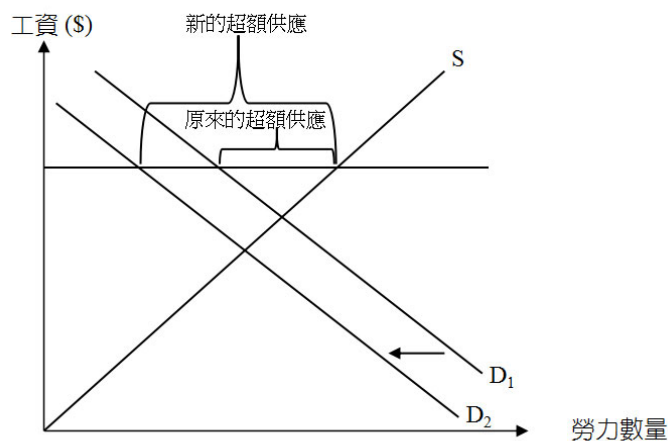
(a)

在圖上顯示:

- 勞力需求下降
- 超額供應更大

(1 分)

(1 分)



(b)

- 總產出的損失
- 社會動盪/政治不穩
- 人力資本的損失

(1 分)

(1 分)

(1 分)

(c)

財政赤字/預算赤字是指政府的實際支出多於實際收入。

(2 分)

(d)

文字解釋:

- 香港正經歷通縮缺口，令生產要素市場出現超額供應 最終會令投入價格下降

(1 分)

- 生產成本下降。

(1 分)

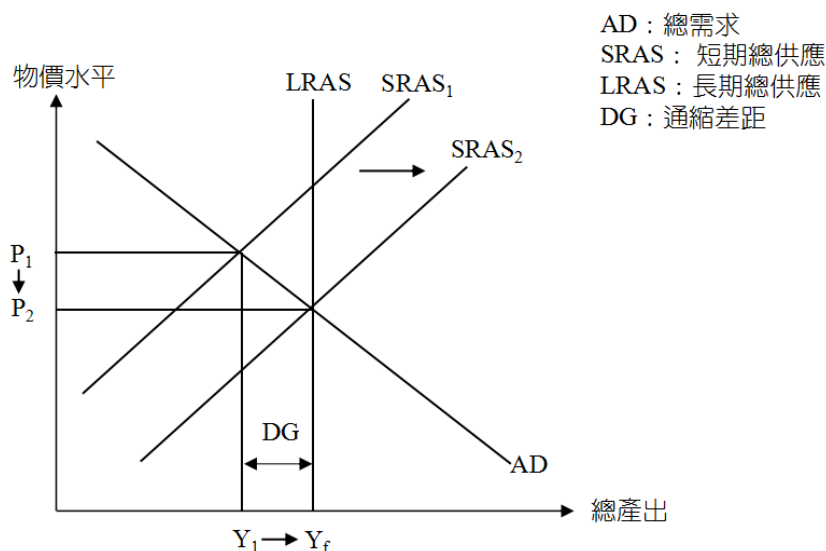
- 短期總供應上升。

(1 分)

- 產出回復至長期均衡 (1 分)

在圖上顯示:

- 短期總供應向右移 (1 分)
- 產出水平上升至充分就業產出水平 (長期均衡) (1 分)



(e) 有效傳意評分 (EC: 最高 2 分)

分數	表現
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 運用資料/數據及適當的經濟理論支持論點。</li> <li>● 答案切合題旨。</li> <li>● 能以清晰流暢的語文表達意思，並恰當地使用術語或符號。</li> <li>● 答案組織良好，並且前後連貫一致，概念沒有重複。</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 從一些資料/數據和經濟理論支持論點。</li> <li>● 部分答案並不切題。</li> <li>● 能運用語文清晰地傳遞訊息，但間中用詞不當/誤用術語或符號。</li> <li>● 答案組織一般，有些概念重複。</li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 沒有以資料/數據和經濟理論支持論點。</li> <li>● 答案無關題旨。</li> <li>● 表達有限的意思，有用詞不當/誤用術語或符號的情況。</li> <li>● 答案組織鬆散欠連貫。</li> </ul>

內容最高 8 分。答案可以包括下列各點：

失業率:

- 失業率會增加。由於失業救濟金產生抑制作用，可能使失業人工不願意繼續工作。他們的工作誘因會降低，然後更多就業人士不願意工作。因此，就業情況會惡化。

政府財政負擔:

- 隨著政府公共支出增加，政府的財政負擔會越來越重。失業救濟金是減輕失業人士失業代價的轉移支付之一，這可能會令財政赤字更加嚴重。然而，政府的消費支出（G）不會受到影響。

其他因素:

- 總產出會上升。提供失業援助後，失業人士的可支配收入增加，購買力相對亦會增加，他們可購買更多商品和服務，私人消費支出（C）上升。

- 收入分配會更加平均。由於失業援助可以增加低收入人士的可支配收入，而高收入人士則不太可能享受這援助。可促使收入均等化，令貧富之間的收入差距縮小。

13.

(a)

- 否。 (1 分)
- 所有買家面對同樣的價格安排。 (1 分)
- 上述安排沒有任何的市場分割。 (1 分)

(bi)

- FHK 工作室涉及綑綁式銷售。 (1 分)
- 該行為是屬於縱向協議。 (1 分)

(bii)

- 工作室違反了《競爭條例》中第一行為守則。 (1 分)
- 因為這個案屬反競爭的協議。 (1 分)

(ci)

文字解釋:

- 壟斷者的邊際成本是固定的。它會生產至邊際收益等於邊際成本以達至最高利潤 (1 分)

在圖上顯示:

- 邊際收益 (MR) 的正確位置 (1 分)
- 固定的邊際成本 (MC) (1 分)
- $P_m$  及  $Q_m$  的正確位置 (1 分)

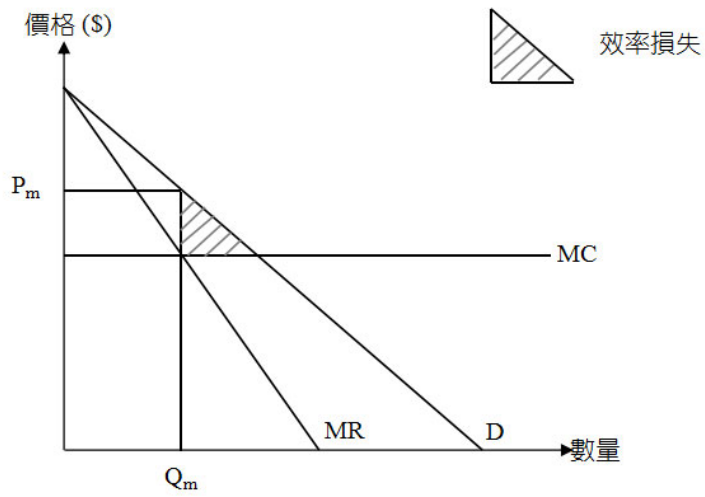
(cii)

文字解釋:

- 在  $Q_m$ ，邊際得益大於邊際成本，總社會盈餘未極大化。 (1 分)
- 因此，效率損失出現導致無效率。 (1 分)

在圖上顯示:

- 效率損失 (DWL) 的面積 (1 分)



(ciii)

- 否。

(1 分)

- 由於該一次性定額津貼只減少固定成本，即成本不會隨著產量改變而改變，最終不會影響邊際成本。

(1 分)

14.

(a)

物品 X 和物品 Y 的邊際（和平均）生產成本是不變的（並且不會隨着 X 或 Y 的數量增加而增加）。

(1 分)

因此，以 Y 作單位，X 的機會成本是生產可能曲線的斜率，是不變的。

(1 分)

(bi)

- 由於我們沒有任何關於兩國持有資源的數據，

(1 分)

- 因此，我們無法確定哪個國家在生產物品 X 有絕對優勢。

(1 分)

(bii)

- 在國家甲中，生產 1 單位物品 X 的機會成本為 0.75 (= 60/80) 單位物品 Y；在國家乙中，生產 1 單位物品 X 的機會成本為 1.5 (= 90/60) 單位物品 Y。

(1 分)

- 由於國家甲生產物品 X 的機會成本較低，因此國家甲在生產物品 X 有比較優勢。

(1 分)

(ci)

- 經過專門化和貿易後，物品 X 的總產出是 80 個單位。

(1 分)

- 經過專門化和貿易後，物品 Y 的總產出是 90 個單位。

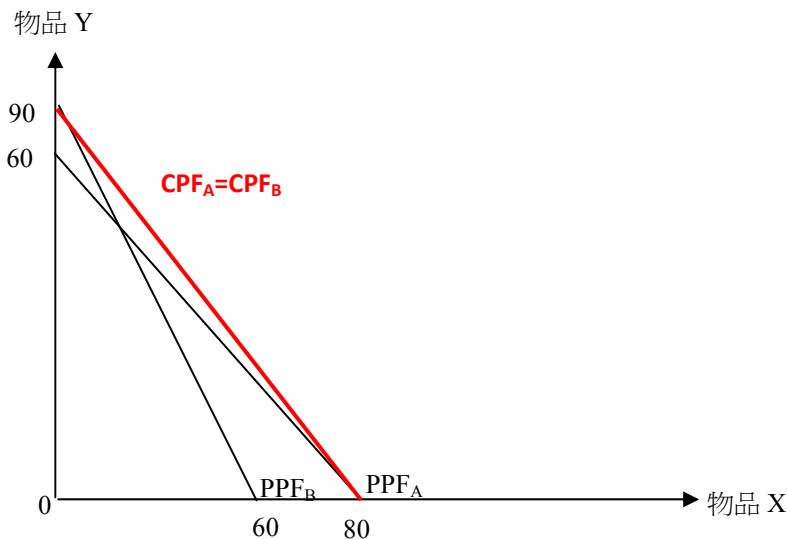
(1 分)

(cii)

在圖上顯示:

- 貿易後國家甲和國家乙消費可能曲線的正确位置 (CPF<sub>A</sub> 和 CPF<sub>B</sub>)

(1 分)



(di)

- 貿易開放後，污染問題可能會惡化。人的預期壽命可能會縮短。

(1 分)

- 可能會有更多人提早離開學校加入貿易行業，平均學年可能會縮短。

(1 分)

(dii)

- 否，因為量度整體生活水平，實質人均本地生產總值有其限制。

(1 分)

- 它不能反映工作時間，較長的工作時間將會高估整體生活水平。

- 它不能反映收入分配，加劇的收入分配不均將高估整體生活水平。
- 它不能反映本地生產總值構成的影響，佔國內生產總值比重較大的生產者物品將高估整體生活水平。
- 它沒有考慮生產的不良影響會降低生活水平。

**(只計算第一和第二個論點，每個 2 分)**