

2025_DSE_ECONOMICS_Mock Paper I (ANS)

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

1. (a) No (1Marks)

The opportunity cost of taking to hotel is its Money cost + Time cost, and the opportunity cost of taking taxi to hotel is its Money cost + Time cost. Although the Money cost of taking taxi is higher than taking bus, however the time cost of taking taxi might lower than taking bus.

(2 Marks)

(b)(i) The opportunity cost of taking bus to Japan is the value of taking taxi. bus is crowded, doesn't affect the value of taking taxi. (2 Marks)

(ii) taxi fare increase, will decrease the value of taking taxi. (2 Marks)

2. 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)

3. The law states that when more units of a variable factor are added successively to a given quantity of fixed factors, holding technology constant, the marginal product of this factor will eventually diminish. (3 marks)

Yes.(1 mark)

*corect table one mark(1 mark)

When the 6 th unit of labour (2 nd unit of labour is on leave) is added to the machinery, the marginal product eventually decrease from 50 units to 40 units (1 mark)

4. -input prices are flexible in long run, can change the output level to potential production level. (2 marks)

-In different price level, the potential output level remained unchanged. (2 marks)

- 5.(a) Positive externality / divergence between private and social benefits (1 mark)
 The expansion of the Three Runway can lower the aircraft emission which beneficial to the environment/ residents nearby (external benefit exist), and the Hong Kong Airport Authority does not receive any compensation (1 mark)
 So marginal social benefit is greater than marginal social cost, the numbers of aircraft using the system is lower than the efficiency level. (1 mark)
- (b) The Hong Kong Airport Authority may ask for compensation. (1 mark)
 The marginal private benefit increase, thus the divergence between marginal social benefit and marginal social cost is narrowed. Inefficiency may be relieved by the market. (1 mark)
- (c) the way of asking for the compensation, may produce another cost, such as hiring a staff to receive the compensation, if the cost is hiring than the external cost, there might be more inefficiency.
6. (a)
- (i)
- Improves the work incentive of the the delivery driver. (1 mark)
 - Possibility of getting higher income with more effort/better service (1 mark)
- [Mark the FIRST point only]**
- (ii)
- Cost of calculating wages is higher. (1 mark)
 - Cost of monitoring the service quality of deliver driver is higher. (1 mark)
- [Mark the FIRST point only]**
- (b) No (1 mark)
 Law of demand: When the price of a good rises, its quantity demanded will decrease, and vice versa, ceteris paribus. (1 mark)
 When a fixed amount of delivery fee is added to each order, the relative price of higher-priced product (in terms of lower-priced product) will drop. (1 mark)
 According to the law of demand, people will buy **relatively** more higher-priced product. (1 mark)
 The ratio of lower-priced product to higher-priced product will decrease. (1 mark)
7. (a)
- In Country A, the opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of watches = $10 / 40 = 0.25$ units of toys (1 mark)
 In Country B, the opportunity cost of producing 1 unit of watches = $15 / 30 = 0.5$ units of toys (1 mark)
- (b) If each country specializes in producing the good in which the country has a lower opportunity cost, the total output will increase. (2 marks)
 Country A will export watches because it has lower opportunity cost (i.e. comparative advantage) in producing watches. (1 mark)
- (c) There will be no mutually beneficial gain from trade when the transportation cost per unit of watches is larger than or equal to the total gain of trade per unit of watches. (1 mark)
 Minimum transportation cost = $0.5 - 0.25 = 0.25$ unit of cars. (2 marks)

8.

During the recession, the demand of normal good will decrease. (1 mark)
when the new QD- local QS is smaller than the quota volume, the quota will become ineffective.

(2 marks)

Local consumption and import volume will decrease, Local production and government revenue remains unchanged. (2 marks)

correct graph (3 marks)

9. (a)

Old min.r: $400/1600 = 25\%$

New min.r: $25\% - 15\% = 10\%$

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

Change in cash held by the public: $500m - 500m = \$0m$

Change in deposits : $(400m \times 1/0.1) - 1600m = \$2400m$ (1 mark)

Change in money supply: $\$0m + \$2400m = \$2400m$ (1 mark)

(b) - There is no cash leakage. (1 mark)

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

- Banks don't hold excess reserve. (1 mark)

[Mark the FIRST point only]

(c) A decrease in the minimum reserve ratio

- will lead to bank gaining reserve / The actual reserve is greater than the required

Reserve (1 mark)

- Bank will lend out the excess reserves. (1 mark)

- The amount of money (bank loans) will be re-deposited into the banking system. (1 mark)

-The process will go on and on until there are no excess reserves. (i.e. the actual reserves are equal to the required reserves). (1 mark)

[* This 4 th mark will be awarded only if the first three marks are already rewarded. *]

(d) Verbal elaboration:

- decrease in the minimum reserve ratio increases money supply (1 mark)

- Resulting in a drop in the interest rate. (1 mark)

- Consumption & Investment expenditure increases and aggregate demand increases. (1 mark)

- Widening the inflationary gap (1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- Correct initial inflationary gap (1 mark)

- AD shift rightward (1 mark)

- Correct new Y with a larger gap (1 mark)

10. (a)

Only four guests will be allowed in each hotel or guest room (restrict gatherings and strengthen infection controls) --> Decrease in demand (1 mark)

Hotel operators strictly implemented the rules and bought many latest disinfection equipment --> Decrease in supply (1 mark)

The magnitude of decrease in supply is larger than the decrease in demand (2 marks)

(b) - Market information is imperfect (e.g. customers do not know the price or the quality of services of each hotels agents) (2 marks)

- Seller provides heterogeneous services (e.g. different service quality) (2 marks)

- Sellers engage in price competition. (e.g. not the same price for the same package/ provide discounts to different customers) (2 marks)

- Sellers engage in non-price competition (e.g. advertising) (2 marks)

[Mark the FIRST TWO point only]

(ci) Hotel accommodation tax is an indirect tax. Re-imposition of hotel accommodation tax will increase the indirect tax revenue. (1 mark)

Ratio of direct to indirect tax revenue will decrease in Hong Kong. (1 mark)

(cii) Regressive tax. (1 mark)

Higher-income earners pay a less than proportionate amount of tax / the tax rate decreases as the income increases. (2 marks)

(ciii) income inequity will become worsen, the tax will be a higher burden for the low-income group, compare to high-income. The income distribution will be worsen. (3 marks)

11. (a)

Unemployment rate = number of unemployed ÷ labour force × 100% (1 mark)

Unemployed population remain unchanged (1 mark)

Labour force decrease (1 mark)

Unemployment rate will increase (1 mark)

(b) It increases the geographical mobility of labour in Hong Kong (1 mark)

Under the scheme, youth workers from Hong Kong can work in the cities in Mainland more easily. (1 mark)

Workers are more willing to travel to other places for work. (1 mark)

(c) Under the linked exchange rate system, RMB also appreciate against HKD
Thus, the import price (in terms of Hong Kong dollar) increase (1 mark)

(Verbal elaboration:

- the increase in import price (in terms of HKD), the quantity of imported electronic equipment decreased

- If demand is inelastic, (1 mark)

- % increase in import price > % decrease in import quantity

Indicate in the diagram:

- Price increase and quantity decrease along a demand curve (1 mark)

- Correct position of 'gain in import value' and 'loss in import value' (1 mark)

- Area of 'gain in import value' > Area of 'loss in import value' (1 mark)

- (d) (i)- some production is not involved in the current year
- there have some import material need to be deducted. (3 marks)
(ii) Investment expenditure (2 marks)

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

The maximum marks for content is 12 marks. Answers may include the following:

Current account balance:

There are more integration with other cities in Greater Bay Area cities can attract more tourists visiting Hong Kong, the export of services will increase. The invisible trade balance will improve which would enlarge HK's current account surplus (or reduce its deficit).

At the same time, the completion and operation of Liantang port allow both passengers and vehicles linking city to and from Hong Kong or other cities in Greater Bay Area, import of goods and services will also increase. It would reduce HK's current account surplus (or enlarge its deficit) .

The effect of current account balance is uncertain, depending on the increase in the value of exports of goods and services and increase in the value of imports of goods and services.

Potential output:

- The imposition of youth employment scheme will reduce the quantity of labour in Hong Kong while the completion of Liantang port will increase the capital in Hong Kong. The effect potential output is uncertain, depending on the decrease in labour and increase in capital.

Labour shortage:

When more graduates would decide to work in the cities in Mainland because of the better prospect in working in Mainland, it would increase the opportunity cost in working in Hong Kong. They are more willing to work in Mainland. Labour force/supply decrease, the employers is much more difficult to hire the workers, the existing labour shortage would become much more serious.

Effect on other variables:

Fiscal balance: The government expenditure will increase. The expansionary effect caused by the increase in investment may increase the aggregate output level, which increase the tax revenue of the government.

Less quantity of labor in Hong Kong reduce the salaries tax revenue, which worsen the fiscal balance.

- (e) - Importation of foreign labor (2 marks)
- Provide childcare services to attract housewife (2 marks)
- Reduce the salaries tax rate to attract non-labor force (2 marks)

Marks

2

Performance

Supports arguments with the source/data and appropriate economic theories.

Presents relevant material.

Presents well-organised and coherent answers without repetition of ideas.

Uses language that expresses ideas clearly and fluently with appropriate use of words/terms/symbols.

1

Presents arguments with some support of the source/data and economic theories.

Present some irrelevant material.

Presents answers in a less organised way with some repetition.

Uses language that conveys a clear message with some inappropriate use of words/terms/symbols

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Presents arguments with no support of the source/data and economic theories.

Present material unrelated to the gist of the question.

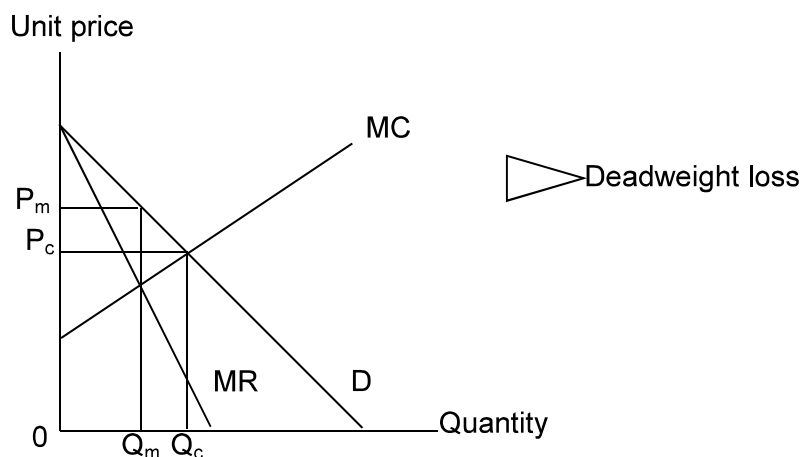
Presents inconsistent arguments.

Express limited ideas with inappropriate use of words/terms/symbols

[Mark the FIRST point only]

12. (a) Indicate in the diagram:
 - correct positions of P_c and Q_c

(1 mark)



- (b) (i) Verbal elaboration:

- Output will decrease and price will increase.

(1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- correct position of MR

(1 mark)

- correct positions of P_m and Q_m

(1 mark)

- (ii) Verbal elaboration:

- It is inefficient.

(1 mark)

- At Q_m , the marginal benefit is greater than the marginal cost. There is a deadweight loss.

(1 mark)

Indicate in the diagram:

- correct position of the deadweight loss

(1 mark)

(c)

Yes. This is because the cost of serving students and non-students is the same, but students can buy the same product at a lower price.

(3 marks)

- (d) (i) Two forms of horizontal agreement:

- price-fixing
- collusive bidding (bid rigging)
- market division (market allocation)
- sales and production quotas
- joint boycott
- unfair or discriminatory standard
- any reasonable answers

1@, max: 2 marks

(ii) Yes. Justifications for competition policy:

- Competition policy can provide a legal basis on which anti-competitive practices are prohibited. A government has the power to investigate and sanction businesses for their anti-competitive behaviours.
- Competition policy helps a government establish the institutional framework governing competition and promoting market discipline.
- Competition policy provides a level playing-field for business. This promotes fair competition and improves the business environment of the economy.
- Competition policy increases transparency by giving firms clear instructions about what anti-competitive behaviours are.
- Competition policy enables firms to compete in an open and fair market. Firms then tend to have a greater incentive to improve product quality, lower product costs and prices, as well as raise the efficiency in using resources.
- Any reasonable answers

OR

No. Arguments against the introduction of a competition policy:

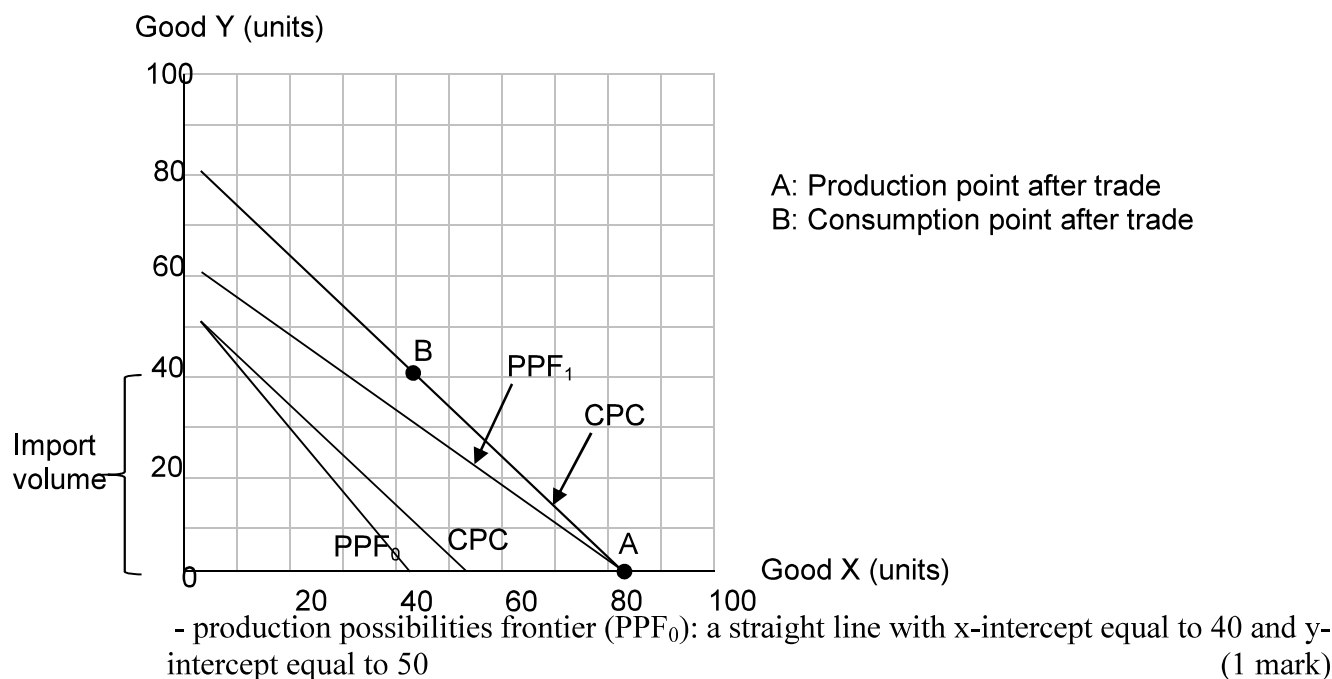
- Introducing a competition policy will increase business cost and is unfavourable to small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Introducing a competition policy will interfere with the functioning of a market and may put local firms at a disadvantage when they compete with multinational corporations.
- There are alternative ways to enhance competition, e.g. controlling the monopoly through regulation.
- Any reasonable answers

2@, max: 4 marks

2@, max: 4 marks

13.

Indicate in the diagram:



- (b) (i) Country A's cost of producing 1 unit of good Y = $(40 / 50)$ units of good X
 = 0.8 units of good X
 Country A's cost of producing 1 unit of good Y is lower than the terms of trade,
 implying that Country A has a comparative advantage in producing good Y and it will
 export good Y. (2 marks)
- (ii) Indicate in the diagram:
 - consumption possibility curve (CPC₀): a straight line with x-intercept equal to 50
 and y-intercept equal to 50 (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Indicate in the diagram:
 - production possibilities frontier (PPF₁): a straight line with x-intercept equal to 80
 and y-intercept equal to 60 (2 marks)
 - consumption possibility curve (CPC₁): a straight line with x-intercept equal to 80
 and y-intercept equal to 80 (1 mark)
- (ii) Country A's cost of producing 1 unit of good X = $(60 / 80)$ units of good Y
 = 0.75 units of good Y
 Country A's cost of producing 1 unit of good X is lower than the terms of trade,
 implying that Country A has a comparative advantage in producing good X and it will
 choose to export good X. (2 marks)
- (iii) Indicate in the diagram:
 - production point: (80, 0) (1 mark)
 - consumption point: (40, 40) (1 mark)
 - import volume: 40 units of good Y (1 mark)

(e) (i) Canada, because its HDI rank is the lowest.

(1 mark)

(ii) Possible reasons:

- China has a shorter life expectancy.
- China has less years of schooling.
- China has a lower gross national income per capita.
- Any reasonable answers

1@, max: 2 marks

1.

(a) 否 (1 分)

搭乘前往飯店的機會成本是其金錢成本+時間成本，搭乘計程車到飯店的機會成本是其金錢成本+時間成本。雖然搭乘計程車的金錢成本高於搭乘公車，但是搭乘計程車的時間成本可能低於搭乘公車。(2 分)

(b)(i) 搭乘公車去日本的機會成本是搭乘計程車的價值。公車很擁擠，但不影響搭乘計程車的價值。(2 分)

(ii) 計程車費上漲，會降低搭乘計程車的價值。(2 分)

2. 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)

3. 該定律指出（假設科技不變），當愈來愈多的可變要素不斷加到一定額的固定要素，該要素的邊際產出最終會下降。(3 分)

能夠。(1 分)

*正確的圖表(1 分)

當第 6 單位勞力（第 2 單位勞力休假）加進到機器時，邊際產量最終從 50 單位減少至 40 單位。(1 分)

4. -長期而言，投入價格具有彈性，可將產出水平轉變為潛在生產水平。(2 分)

-在不同物價水準上，潛在產出水平維持不變。(2 分)

5.

(a) 正面界外效應/私人利益與社會利益出現分歧(1 分)

擴建第三條跑道能減少飛機排放量降低有利環境/附近居民，而香港機場管理局沒有獲得任何賠償（存在外部利益）(1 分)

因此，邊際社會利益大於邊際社會成本，使用該系統的飛機數量低於效率水平。(1 分)

(b) 香港機場管理局可要求賠償。(1 分)

邊際私人利益增加，因此邊際社會利益與邊際社會成本之間的分歧收窄。無效率會改善。(1 分)

(c) 索取補償的方式，可能會產生另一種成本，例如僱用一個員工來獲得補償，如果僱用的成本大於界外成本，可能會更加低效率。

6.

(a) (i)

- 提高送貨司機的工作誘因。(1 分)
- 透過付出更多努力/更好的服務可能獲得更高的收入(1 分)

[只批閱首項, 1 分]

(ii)

- 計算送貨司機工資的成本較高(1 分)
- 監控送貨司機服務質素的成本較高(1 分)

[只批閱首項, 1 分]

(b) 不同意(1 分)

需求定律：當某物品的價格上升，該物品的需求量下跌，反之亦然，其他因素維持不變。(1 分)

每筆訂單需收取相同金額的固定送貨費用，高價格產品的相對價格（以低價格產品計算）下降。(1 分)

需求定律意味著，人們會相對上購買更多高價格產品，所以低價格產品相對高價格產品的比例會下降。(1 分)

7.

(a) 甲國生產 1 單位手錶的機會成本是 $= 10 / 40 = 0.25$ 單位玩具(1 分)

乙國生產 1 單位手錶的機會成本是 $= 15 / 30 = 0.5$ 單位玩具(1 分)

(b) 若每國專門生產機會成本較低的物品，各國的總產出會上升。(2 分)

甲國會出口手錶。因為它在生產手錶時具有較低的機會成本（即比較優勢）(1 分)

(c) 當一單位手錶的運輸成本大於或等於一單位手錶的貿易得益總和，兩國皆無法從貿易中得益。(1 分)

最低運輸成本 $= 0.5 - 0.25 = 0.25$ 單位汽車(2 分)

8. 在經濟衰退期間，正常商品的需求將會減少。(1 分)

當新的 QD-本地 QS 小於配額量時，配額將失效。(2 分)

本地消費及進口量將會減少，本地生產及政府收入則維持不變。(2 分)

正確的圖表(3 分)

9.

(a) 舊最低儲備比率: $400/1600 = 25\%$

新最低儲備比率: $25\% - 15\% = 10\%$

貨幣供應的改變: 公眾持有現金的改變+存款的改變(1 分)

公眾持有現金的改變: $500 - 500 = \$0$ 百萬元

存款的改變: $(400 \times 1/0.1) - 1600m = \2400 百萬元(1 分)

貨幣供應的改變: $\$0$ 百萬元 + $\$2400$ 百萬元 = $\$2400$ 百萬元(1 分)

(b) - 沒有現金流失(1 分)

- 有足夠的銀行貸款需求(1 分)

- 銀行不持有超額儲備(1 分)

[只批閱首項, 1 分]

(c) 最低儲備比率下降會令銀行儲備增加。(1 分)

銀行會借出超額儲備。(1 分)

該金額 (銀行的放款) 會再被存入銀行系統(1 分)

上述過程會一直持續, 直至沒有超額儲備 (即實際儲備等於法定儲備)。(1 分)

[*只有當考生獲取首 3 分後才考慮給予第 4 分。]

(d) 文字解釋:

- 最低儲備比率下降會增加貨幣供應(1 分)

- 令利率下降(1 分)

- 消費及投資支出上升, 總需求會上升(1 分)

- 通脹 (產出) 差距會擴大(1 分)

在圖上顯示:

- 正確的原初通脹差距(1 分)

- 總需求曲線向右移(1 分)

- 正確的新 Y, 通脹差距擴大(1 分)

10.

(a) 每間客房只可容納四位客人(收緊酒店「宅度假」的規定) --> 需求減少(1 分)

酒店經營者嚴格執行防疫規定並購買更多新的消毒設備 --> 供應減少(1 分)

供應減少的幅度大於需求減少的幅度，酒店租住價格可能會上升(2 分)

(b) - 市場資訊並不完全 (e.g. 有關酒店代理服務的資訊)(2 分)

- 賣家提供異質服務 (e.g. 不同的服務質素)(2 分)

- 賣家進行價格競爭 (e.g. 同一服務的價格不一樣/為不同的顧客提供折扣)(2 分)

- 賣家進行非價格競爭 (e.g. 廣告)(2 分)

[只批閱首兩項，2 分]

(ci) 酒店房租稅屬間接稅，重新徵收酒店房租稅會增加間接稅收入。(1 分)

香港直接稅與間接稅的比率會下降(1 分)

(cii) 累退稅。(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。(2 分)

(ciii) 收入不均等將進一步加劇，低收入群體的稅負將比高收入群體更重。所得分配格局將會進一步惡化。(3 分)

11.

(a) 失業率 = 失業人口 ÷ 勞動人口 × 100%(1 分)

失業人口維持不變(1 分)

勞動人口下降(1 分)

因此失業率會上升(1 分)

(b) 香港勞工的地域流動性會上升(1 分)

該計劃下，香港的青年勞工可以更容易在內地城市工作(1 分)

工人較願意到其他地區工作。(1 分)

(c) 在聯繫匯率制度下，人民幣兌港元升值

這令從中國輸入電子設備的進口價格（以港元計算）上升(1 分)

文字解釋：

- 進口價格（以港元計算）上升，根據需求定律，香港消費者的進口需求量下降，電子設備的進口量減少(1 分)

- 若進口需求屬低彈性(1 分)

- 進口價格上升的百分比 > 進口量減少的百分比，總支出則會減少(1 分)

在圖上顯示：

- 沿同一需求線，價格下降，交易量增加

- 正確的進口價值增加及減少

- 進口價值增加的面積 > 進口價值減少的面積(1 分)

(d) (i) - 有些生產不涉及本年度

- 有一些進口材料需要扣除。（3 分）

(ii) 投資支出（2 分）

(e)有效傳意評分 (EC: 最高 2 分)

內容最高 12 分。答案可以包括下列各點：

經常帳的差額：

香港與大灣區內其他地區有更多融合和發展時，可吸引更多遊客到香港旅遊，服務出口會增加，改善無形貿易差額。這擴大香港的經常賬盈餘（或減少其赤字）

同時，蓮塘口岸完工和營運使旅客和車輛都可以往返於香港或大灣區其他城市，貨物和服務的進口會增加。這減少香港的經常賬盈餘（或擴大其赤字）。

經常賬差額的影響是不確定的，取決於貨物和服務出口值的增加以及貨物和服務進口值的增加。

潛在產出：

啟動大灣區青年就業計劃後減少香港的勞力數量，而蓮塘口岸完工增加香港的資本。潛在產出的影響是不確定的，取決於勞力數量減少和資本增加的幅度。

勞工短缺：

更多畢業生因當地工作前景較好，決定到內地城市工作，這會增加在香港工作的機會成本。他們更願意在內地工作，勞力數量/勞力供應減少，僱主很難僱用工人，現時的勞力短缺問題

變得更加嚴重。

其他因素：

財政平衡：政府支出會增加。投資增加引起的擴張效應可能會提高總產出水平，從而增加政府的稅收收入。

香港的勞力數量減少會減少政府薪俸稅收入，使財政平衡惡化。

分數

表現

2

運用資料/數據及適當的經濟理論支持論點。

答案切合題旨。

能以清晰流暢的語文表達意思，並恰當地使用術語或符號。

答案組織良好，並且前後連貫一致，概念沒有重複。

1

從一些資料/數據和經濟理論支持論點。

部分答案並不切題。

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。

答案組織一般，有些概念重複。

0

沒有以資料/數據和經濟理論支持論點。

答案無關題旨。

表達有限的意思，有用詞不當/誤用術語或符號的情況。

答案組織鬆散欠連貫。(e)

- 輸入外勞(2 分)

- 提供育兒服務以吸引家庭主婦(2 分)

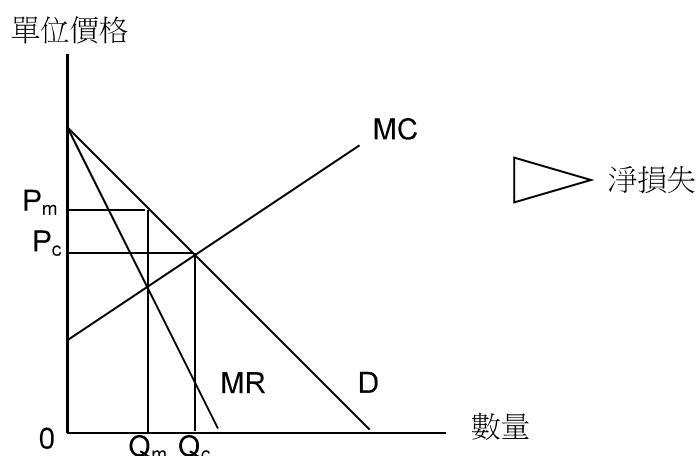
- 降低薪俸稅率以吸引非勞動力(2 分)

[只批閱首項，2 分]

12. (a) 圖中顯示：

- P_c 和 Q_c 的正確位置

(1 分)



(b) (i) 文字解說：

- 產量會下降，價格會上升。

(1 分)

圖中顯示：

- MR 的正確位置

(1 分)

- P_m 和 Q_m 的正確位置

(1 分)

(ii) 文字解說：

- 沒有效率

(1 分)

- 在 Q_m ，邊際利益高於邊際成本，會出現淨損失。

(1 分)

圖中顯示：

- 淨損失的正確位置

(1 分)

(c)

是，因為售賣皮鞋予學生及非學生的成本是相同的，但學生能夠以較低的價格購買相同的物品。

(3 分)

(d) (i) 橫向協議的兩個形式：

- 操縱價格
- 串謀投標(串通投標)
- 分配市場
- 銷售及生產限額
- 聯合抵制
- 不公平或歧視標準
- 任何合理答案

1@，最高 2 分

13.

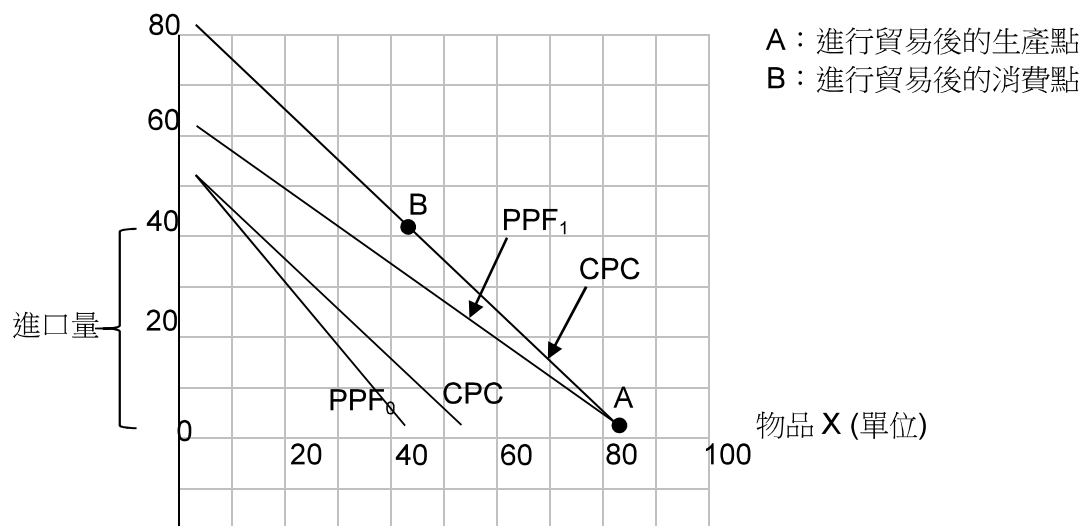
在圖中顯示：

物品 Y (單位)

- 生產可能曲線(PPF_0)：直線的 X 截距是 40，Y 截距是 50

100

(1 分)



(b) (i) 甲國生產 1 單位物品 Y 的成本 = $(40 / 50)$ 單位物品 X = 0.8 單位物品 X

甲國生產 1 單位物品 Y 的成本低於貿易比率，表示甲國生產物品 Y 有比較優勢，甲國會出口物品 Y。

(2 分)

(ii) 在圖中顯示：

- 消費可能曲線(CPC_0)：直線的 X 截距是 50，Y 截距是 50

(2 分)

(c) (i) 在圖中顯示：

- 新的生產可能曲線(PPF_1)：直線的 X 截距是 80，Y 截距是 60

(2 分)

- 新的消費可能曲線(CPC_1)：直線的 X 截距是 80，Y 截距是 80

(1 分)

(ii) 由於甲國生產 1 單位物品 X 的成本 = $(60 / 80)$ 單位物品 Y = 0.75 單位物品 Y

甲國生產 1 單位物品 X 的成本低於貿易比率，表示甲國生產物品 X 有比較優勢，甲國會轉為出口物品 X。

(2 分)

(iii) 在圖中顯示：

- 生產點：(80, 0)

(1 分)

- 消費點：(40, 40)

(1 分)

- 進口量：40 單位物品 Y

(1 分)

(d) (i) 加拿大，因為它的人類發展指數排名最低。

(1 分)

(ii) 可能原因：

- 中國人的預期壽命較短。
- 中國人的在學年限較短。
- 中國的人均國民總收入較低。
- 任何合理答案

1@，最高 2 分