



中學文憑試經濟科 HKDSE Economics

高中課程簡介
2024 年 12 月

經濟學是甚麼？

- 經濟學是一門探究人類如何運用稀有資源的學科。
- 着重分析**得與失** (Cost-benefit analysis)
- 修讀本科可以培養**明辨性思考與決策能力**。

經濟學是一門社會科學

- 經濟學是一門對產品和服務的**生產**、**分配**以及**消費**進行研究的社會科學。
- 在香港的中學課程，經濟學主要了解**市場經濟**（Market Economy）的特性。

文憑試經濟學的課題

- 微觀經濟學：機會成本、市場供應及需求與價格、廠商與生產、市場干預與競爭、效率與公平
- 宏觀經濟學：國民收入、失業率、通脹及通縮、總供應及總需求、徵稅與財政政策、貨幣及銀行與貨幣政策、國際貿易與匯率

修讀經濟學的相關能力

- **理解**以文字、數字或圖表表達的資訊
- 運用經濟學概念和理論**分析**資料和問題，並**解釋**真實世界的情況
- **應用**知識在不同情境的議題上
- 輔以**數學**的思考和運算能力
- 以合**邏輯**的形式，對各種資料、論點、和建議作有識見的評價和判斷

經濟科的考核

- 形式： 多項選擇題
短題目
結構式試題
資料回應試題
- 沒有校本評核

多項選擇題

A public good

- A. is a good with zero marginal cost of production.
- B. can only be provided by the government.
- C. cannot be protected by private property rights.
- D. allows concurrent consumption by many individuals.

The aggregate demand of a country will drop if

- A. the price level of the country rises.
- B. the currency of its major trading partner appreciates.
- C. the government spending on social welfare rises.
- D. the required reserve ratio rises.

The 'multiple entry permit' (一簽多行) for the permanent Shenzhen residents to visit Hong Kong has been replaced by a 'one trip per week cap' (一週一行). This would reduce Hong Kong's _____ and _____.

- A. aggregate demand output level in the long run
- B. aggregate demand price level in the long run
- C. short-run aggregate supply output level in the short run
- D. long-run aggregate supply output level in the long run

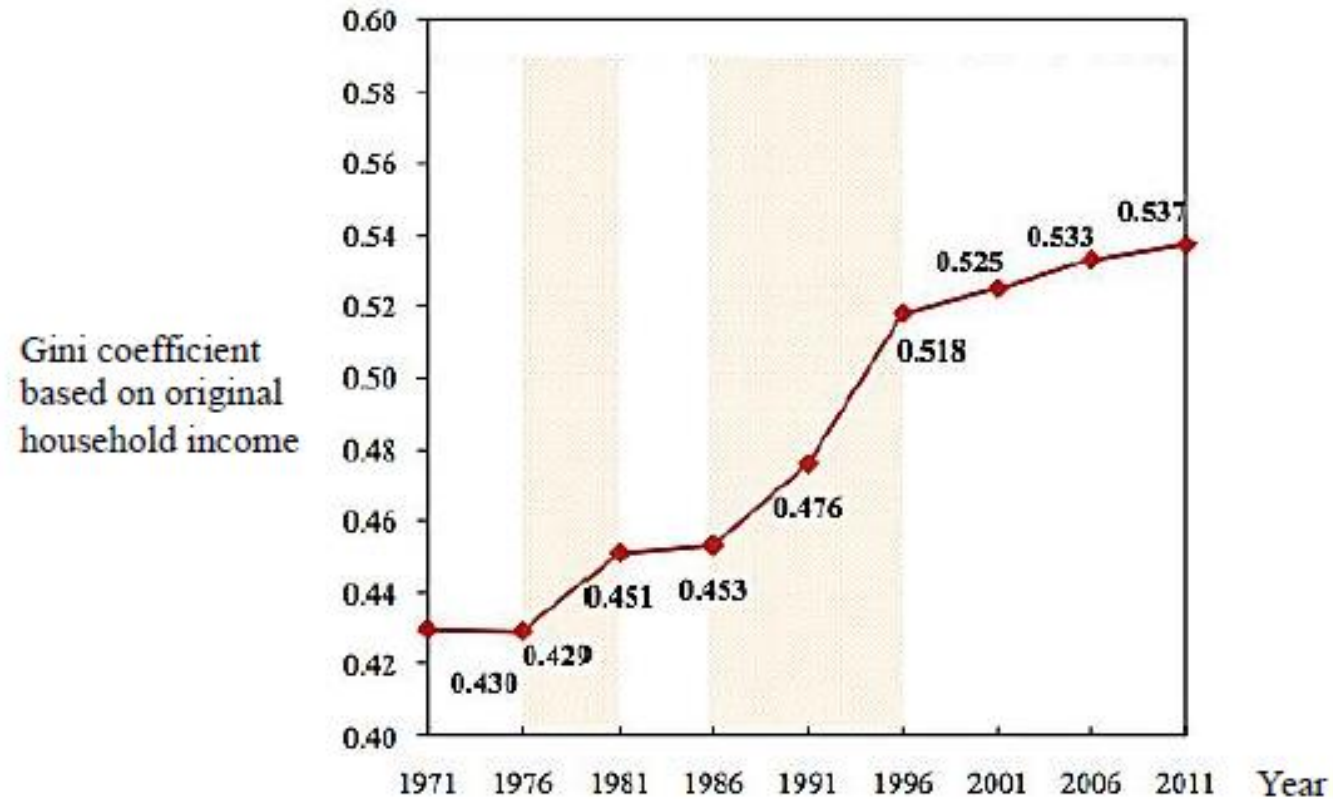
The following table shows the cost-output relationship of a price-taker.

Output (units)	Average cost (\$)
5	10
6	11
7	12
8	13
9	14

The market price is \$20. Suppose the average cost has increased by \$2 for every unit of output. The profit of the firm will _____.

- A. increase by \$16
- B. increase by \$14
- C. decrease by \$16
- D. decrease by \$14

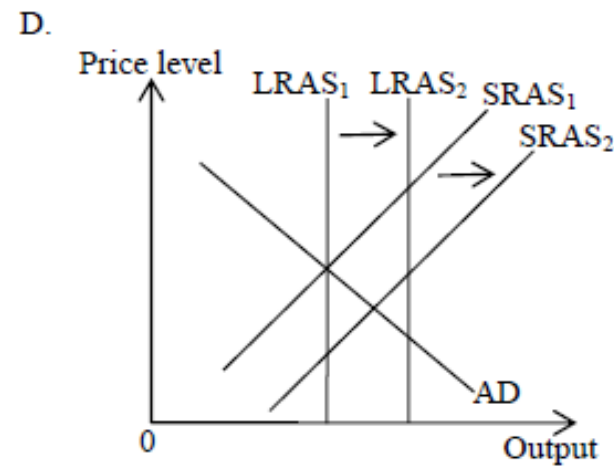
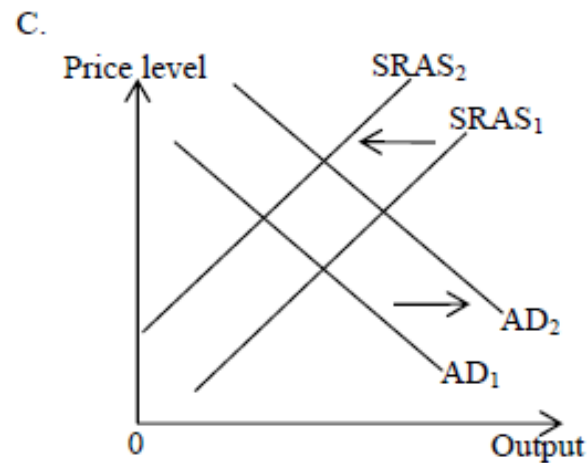
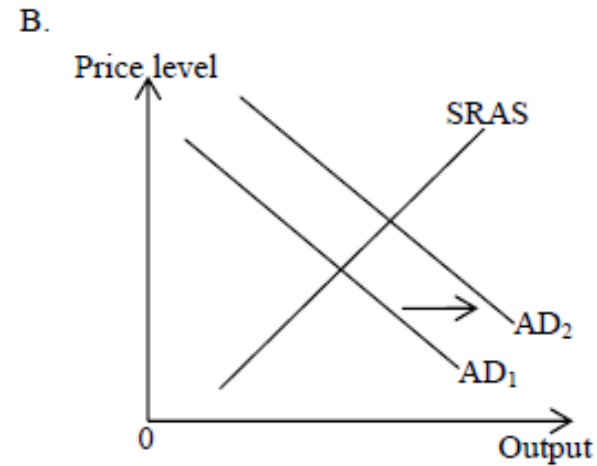
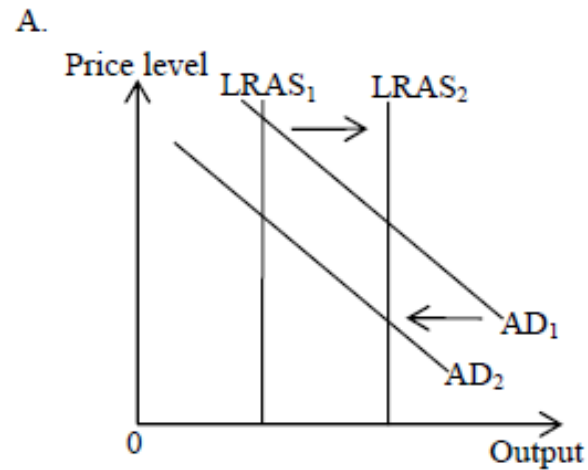
The following diagram shows the Gini coefficient of Hong Kong based on original household income.



Based on the above diagram, we can conclude that

- A. the income level of Hong Kong people increased.
- B. income for high income household increased while income for low income household decreased.
- C. the welfare policy failed to reduce the income inequality.
- D. income gap had been widening.

In his 2016-17 Budget, the Financial Secretary proposed to waive business registration fees for 2016-17. At the same time, the personal basic tax allowance was raised from \$120 000 to \$132 000. Which of the following best illustrates the effect of the above changes on the price and output levels?



短題目及結構式試題

2016 年中六畢業生胡勵裕在文憑試經濟科取得 5** 的佳績。

以下是她的答卷中的部分資料。

3. The table below shows the input-output relationship of a firm.

Machine (units)	Labour (units)	Average output of labour (units)
2	1	10
2	2	12
2	3	14
2	4	14
2	5	13

State the law of diminishing marginal returns and explain whether the above data illustrate the law.

(6 marks)

Back definition: The law of diminishing marginal returns states that when variable factors are added continuously to a fixed amount of fixed factors, holding the technology level constant, the marginal products will eventually diminish.

運算

Labour (units)	Average output of labour	Total output	Marginal product
1	10	10	-
2	12	24	14
3	14	42	18
4	14	56	14
5	13	65	9

Yes. The above data illustrate the law as when the fourth labour is added, the marginal product starts to fall from 18 units to 14 units.

解釋

Answers written in the margins will not be marked.

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8. The following is the balance sheet of a banking system.

Assets (\$million)		Liabilities (\$million)	
Reserves	1 000	Deposits	4 000
Loans	3 000		

Suppose the public always holds \$500 million of cash and the banking system does not hold excess reserves.

(a) Calculate the monetary base and money supply. (2 marks)

The central bank increases the required reserve ratio to 50%.

(b) Calculate the change in monetary base and the change in money supply. Show your working. (4 marks)

(c) (i) Why is money supply often a few times more than monetary base? (3 marks)

(ii) Under what situation will money supply be equal to monetary base? (1 mark)

ca) required reserve ratio = $\frac{\$1000 \text{ million}}{\$4000 \text{ million}} \times 100\% = 25\%$

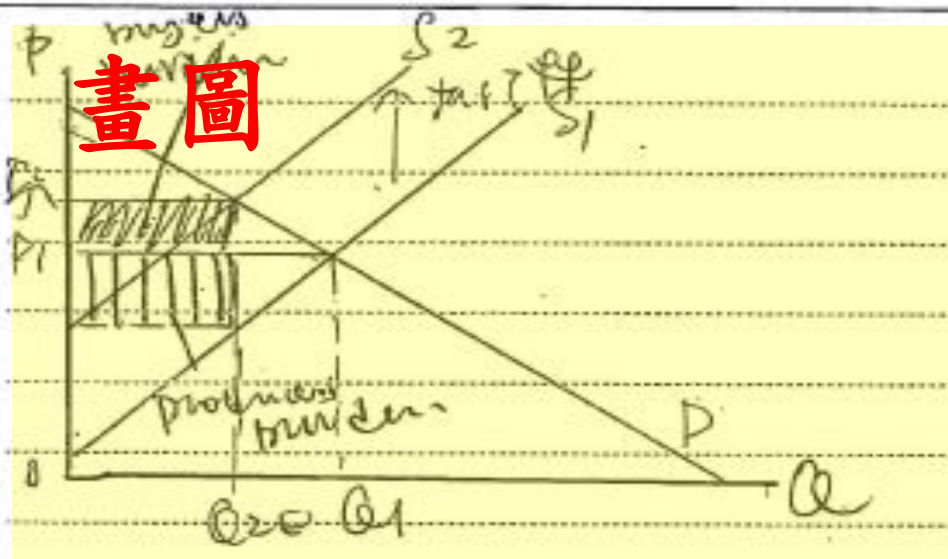
Monetary base = cash held by non-bank public + reserve held by commercial bank
 $= (\$500 + \$1000) \text{ million} = \1500 million

Money supply = cash held by non-bank public + deposit in bank
 $= (\$500 + \$4000) \text{ million} = \4500 million

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畫圖



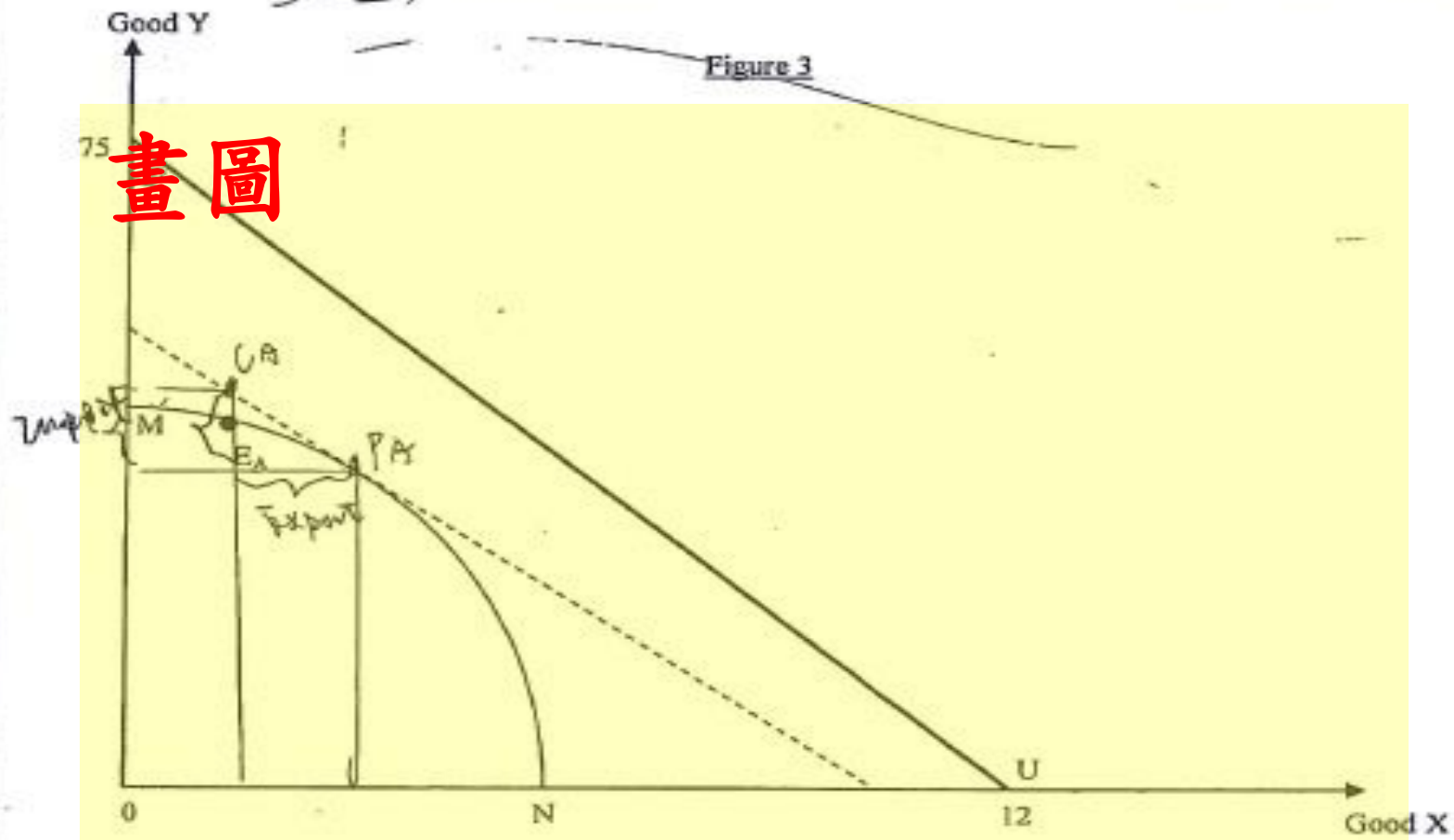
解釋

there is an anti-dumping tariff on the Chinese produced solar panels, the ~~cost~~ supply of it decreases. The price increases while the quantity of it decreases. As when the demand elasticity of demand is larger than the elasticity of supply, the producers will bear a greater tariff burden than the buyers.

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15. In Figure 3, MN and TU are the production possibility frontiers of Country A and Country B respectively.



(a) Explain why the production possibility frontier of Country A is concave to the origin. (1 mark)

The production point of Country A without trade is E_A , at which the domestic cost of production of 1 unit of Good X is 4 units of Good Y.

解釋

Secondly, ~~the~~ the proposal B will increase the average flight distance for the departing travellers of country M. After adding a lump sum fee, which is agreed to be independent to the flight length or distance. The relative price of a longer distance flight in terms of the shorter distance flight will decrease, the quantity ~~demanded~~ demanded of longer flight will relatively increase. Thus, the ~~average flight distance~~ average flight distance (in terms of the shorter distance one) for departing travellers of country M increases.

數學的思考和運算能力

$$\frac{A}{B} \quad \frac{A + C}{B + C}$$

哪個分數的值較高？

如對修讀經濟科有疑問，
請聯絡吳文浩老師，
或向下列 BBBS 查詢：

陳藹婷	胡焯菴	葉景霖	葉貝宜
許樹榮	李弘俊	程朗	
蔡慧慈	黃予鑾	梁力勤	譚煒霖
許伯成	李曉樺	張宗業	甄俊宏

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