

新高中

# 經濟學探索

第三版

New Senior Secondary

# Exploring Economics

Third Edition

## 培生經濟

# DRQ Quality

## 考試自學星級跳



題目庫 (加強版)  
(Question Bank)



模擬試卷及中四、中五期終試卷  
(Mock Papers, S4 & S5 Final Exam)



資料回應題  
(Data-response Questions)



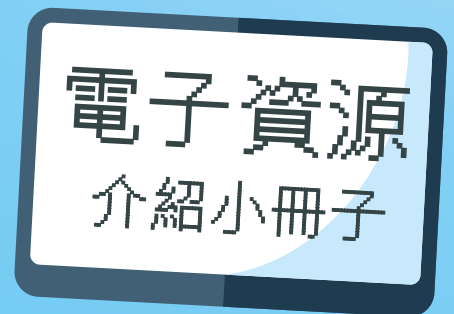
Google Form  
& Nearpod



短片解說  
(Video Tutorial)



互動圖表  
(i-Graphs)



# 一站式多元化電子工具 兼顧課前、課堂

## 資料回應題

### Data-response Questions

不同程度 DRQ 題目，全面提升答題技巧



## 應試錦囊

### Exam Kit

分析公開試趨勢，  
作最佳部署



## 應試小技巧

### Exam Skills

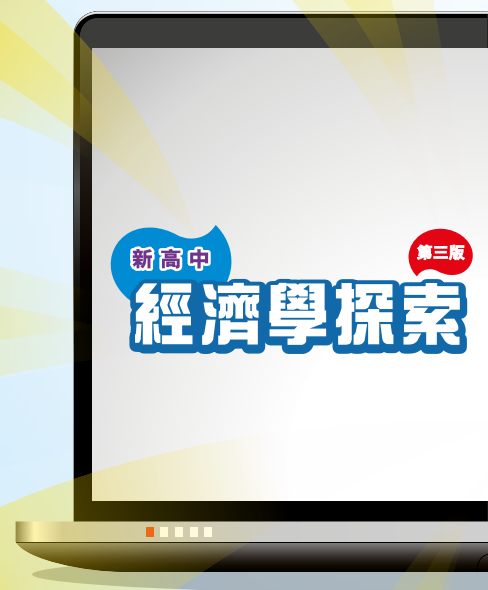
實用應試技巧，  
全面掌握得分要點



## 時事應用題

### Current Issue Questions

應用所學，分析最新時事議題



# 全面支援學與教需要

## 課後教學及自學



**模擬試卷及中四、中五期終試卷**  
**Mock Papers & S4, S5 Final Exam**

緊貼最新趨勢，程度配合不同需要



**短片解說**  
**Video Tutorial**

真人發聲，詳細解題



**題目庫**  
**Question Bank**

題量豐富，彈性設題



**互動圖表**  
**i-Graphs**

了解圖表變化，提升繪圖技巧

**Google Form & Nearpod 練習**

操作簡易，輕鬆掌握學生表現

# 分析難點 鼓勵自學

## 短片解說 (Video Tutorial)

全新



(Book 5 Worked Example 3.1) (第5冊 示例題 3.1)  
尚有更多短片，請瀏覽教學支援網站。

**Worked example 3.1 Who gains and who loses during inflation**

Do the following economic entities gain or lose when unanticipated inflation of 10% occurs?

- A property owner repaying a fixed-rate mortgage loan
- A lecturer earning a fixed salary under a two-year contract
- A retired person who holds \$100,000 in cash
- A factory with a self-occupied property, the price of which increased from \$8 million to \$9 million during the period

**Question analysis**

- Identify if the money values involved are **fixed future payments** OR **assets owned**.
- For fixed future payments (Cases a and b):
  - Step 1:** Determine whether their actual real values are larger or smaller than their expected real values.
  - Step 2:** Identify whether the economic entities are payers or recipients.
  - Step 3:** Find out whether the economic entities gain (paying less or receiving more than expected) or lose.
- For assets (Cases c and d):
  - Step 1:** Determine whether the asset is a monetary asset or a real asset. If it is a monetary asset, its real value must decrease during inflation. If it is a real asset, determine how its real value changes during inflation.
  - Step 2:** Find out whether the owners gain (with real wealth increased) or lose.

**Answers**

- During unanticipated inflation, real values of the loan repayments are lower than expected. As the payer, the property owner gains because he pays less in real values.
- During unanticipated inflation, real values of the salaries are lower than expected. Being the recipient, the lecturer loses as he receives less in real values.
- During unanticipated inflation, the real value of cash drops. The retired person loses because his real wealth falls.
- The nominal value of the self-occupied property rises by 12.5%, which is greater than the inflation rate of 10%. As a result, the real value of the property increases. The factory gains.

**More practice**  
HKDSE 2012, Paper 1, Q34  
HKDSE 2015, Paper 1, Q36  
HKDSE 2014, Paper 2, Q5(c)(i)

Bk 5 > Ch 3 > Worked example 3.1 NSS Exploring Economics Pearson

Do the following economic entities gain or lose when unanticipated inflation of 10% occurs?

- A property owner repaying a fixed-rate mortgage loan
- A lecturer earning a fixed salary under a two-year contract

**Real value**

Payer / Recipient      Rise / Fall      Gain / Lose

由資深中學老師配合示例題 (Worked Example) 及星級挑戰 (Take this Challenge)，分析題目重點及答題技巧，裝備學生應試，並照顧學習差異。

**Worked example 4.1 Explain the effect of a change in demand or supply on the equilibrium price**

- Superhero movies have become more and more popular in recent years.
  - Explain how this would affect the wages of stuntmen.<sup>1</sup>
  - Draw a diagram to illustrate your answers.
- Suppose both the production of Smartphone X and Tablet computer Y require the same raw material.
  - Explain how the price of Tablet computer Y would change if the demand for Smartphone X increases.
  - Draw a diagram to illustrate your answer.

**Answers**

- As the demand for stuntmen is derived from the demand for superhero movies, the increase in the demand for superhero movies will increase the demand for stuntmen. This would lead to an increase in the wages of stuntmen.

Identify the effect on the demand for stuntmen and the reason.  
Identify the effect of the change in demand on the wage.

Bk 1 > Ch 4 > Worked example 4.1 NSS Exploring Economics Pearson



### 星級挑戰 12.1 從生產和消費數據找出生產成本和貿易價格比率

本節會介紹如何從生產和消費數據中找出生產成本和貿易價格比率。不少學生在處理這類題目時會遇到困難。

下表顯示 A 國的生產和消費數據。

	食物 (單位)	和	衣服 (單位)
自給自足下的總產量 (沒有專門化)	60	和	32
專門化和國際貿易下的總產量	100	和	0
國際貿易下的總消費量	80	和	40

表 12.9 A 國的總產量和總消費量

- 解釋 A 國在哪種物品的生產上擁有比較優勢，並計算 A 國生產該物品的機會成本。
- 找出 A 國的出口量和進口量，然後判斷貿易價格比率。
- 根據你在 (a) 和 (b) 的答案，計算 A 國每單位出口的獲益。

#### 題目分析

- 根據比較優勢原理，A 國應該專門生產成本較低（即擁有比較優勢）的物品。
  - 透過比較實行專門化前後的總產量，我們可得悉，A 國放棄生產 32 單位衣服 (C)，以生產多 40 單位食物 (F)。我們可用這項資料來計算生產食物的機會成本。
- 我們可以根據進行專門化和國際貿易後的消費量和生產量的差異，找出 A 國的出口量和進口量。
  - 然後，我們可以用出口量和進口量來計算貿易價格比率。
- 出口國的单位獲益 = 貿易價格比率 - 單位生產成本。



### 第 6 冊 > 第 12 課 > 星級挑戰 12.1

新高中經濟學探索 Pearson

	食物 (單位)	和	衣服 (單位)
自給自足下的總產量 (沒有專門化)	60	和	32
專門化和國際貿易下的總產量	100	和	0
國際貿易下的總消費量	80	和	40

$+40F$        $=$        $-32C$   
 40                      40

生產 1 單位食物的機會成本： $1F = 0.8C$

自由調節語音速度

Quality 720p v  
 Speed Normal ^  
 0.5x  
 Normal  
 1.25x  
 1.5x  
 2x

## 互動圖表 (i-Graphs)

支援以下器材：

- 智能電話
- 平版電腦
- 桌上電腦



(Book 5 Fig 5.10)



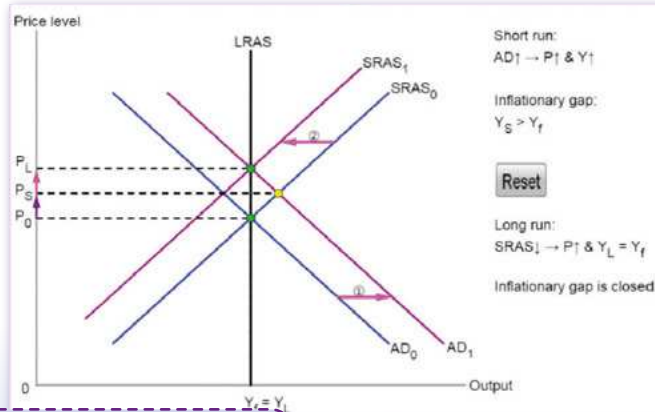
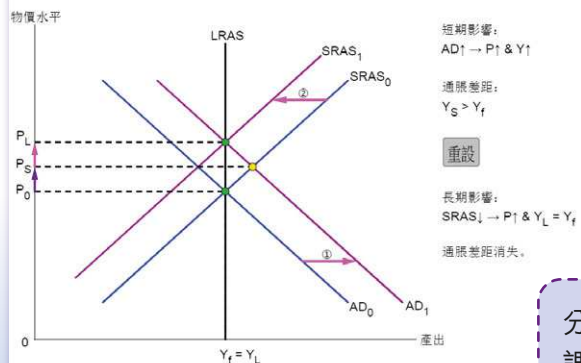
(第5冊 圖 5.10)

尚有更多樣本，請瀏覽教學支援網站。

掌握繪圖技巧

《新高中經濟學探索》(第三版) 第五冊 圖 5.10

短期均衡過渡至長期均衡



分析圖表變化及影響，緊密配合課文，幫助學生釐清概念。

# 兩大平台 支援教學及評估

全新

立即體驗：



Google Form



Nearpod

同時配合兩大平台

## 五大好處

- ✓ 學生無需登入
- ✓ 涵蓋每課重點
- ✓ 操作簡易
- ✓ 自動批改
- ✓ 提供學生表現分析報告

## 課前預習 (Pre-class Learning)

第5冊 > 第7課 > 課前預習

觀看以下影片，然後回答問題。



1. 根據影片，以下哪項（些）是該填海工程的好處？（可選多於一個答案。）

1 point

- A. 創造 20 萬個就業機會
- B. 紓緩新界區的人口增長壓力
- C. 降低通脹壓力
- D. 增加商業用地

Book 5 > Chapter 7 > Pre-class Learning

Watch the following video and then answer the questions.



1. According to the video, which of the following is/are the benefit(s) of this reclamation project? (You may choose more than one answer.)

1 point

- A. Creates 200,000 employment opportunities
- B. Alleviates the pressure of population growth in the New Territories
- C. Reduces inflationary pressure
- D. Provides more commercial land

老師讓學生在家中觀看精選影片及回答 Google Form 或 Nearpod 內的簡單問題，掌握基本概念，而老師亦可快速了解學生的弱點。

## 課堂練習 (In-class Exercises)

簡單 3 步  
掌握學生表現

### 發放題目

### 自動批改

### 表現分析

Book 6 Chapter 12 In-class Exercises

Test yourself 12.3

The total outputs of toys (T) and pencils (P) in Country X and Country Y are shown below. Both countries use half of their resources to produce each good.

	Toys (units)		Pencils (units)
Country X	20	and	30
Country Y	40	and	50

a. Which country has an absolute advantage in producing toys?

Country X

Country Y

Cannot be determined

b. Which country has a comparative advantage in producing toys?

Country X

Test yourself 12.3

The total outputs of toys (T) and pencils (P) in Country X and Country Y are shown below. Both countries use half of their resources to produce each good.

	Toys (units)		Pencils (units)
Country X	20	and	30
Country Y	40	and	50

× a. Which country has an absolute advantage in producing toys?

Country X

Country Y

Cannot be determined

Correct answer

Cannot be determined

Feedback

Cannot be determined. As we do not know the amount of resources that both countries use, we cannot find the amount of output per unit of resources. Thus, we cannot determine which country has an absolute advantage in producing toys.

✓ b. Which country has a comparative advantage in producing toys?

QUESTIONS RESPONSES 9 Total points: 19

Test yourself 12.3

The total outputs of toys (T) and pencils (P) in Country X and Country Y are shown below. Both countries use half of their resources to produce each good.

a. Which country has an absolute advantage in producing toys?

2 / 9 correct responses

Response	Percentage
Country X	-2 (22.2%)
Country Y	5 (55.6%)
✓ Cannot be determined	3 (33.2%)

b. Which country has a comparative advantage in producing toys?

5 / 8 correct responses

Response	Percentage
Country X	-3 (37.5%)

精選課本的堂上速習 (Test Yourself) 及所有概念誤解 (Misconceptions) 題目，以 Google Form 或 Nearpod 模式在堂上即時測試學生，助老師輕鬆掌握學生表現。

## 課後MCQ (After-class MCQ)

第1冊 > 第1課 > 課後MCQ Total points: 8/20

Section score: 1/1

1. 稀少性

✓

A. 在現實不存在，因在現實中有免費物品。

B. 就算在某物品的數量很充裕的情況下都會存在。

C. 總是存在，因資源有限。

D. 在期望是有限時，便不會存在。

Feedback

選項 C 和 D 都不正確。稀少性是相對的概念。只要我們沒有足夠的資源滿足所有慾望，稀少性便存在。

QUESTIONS RESPONSES 6 Total points: 20

16. 免費物品必然是免費的。

1 / 8 correct responses

Response	Percentage
A. 因為它無法被消耗。	-0 (0.0%)
✓ B. 因為它的供應足以滿足所有人對它的慾望。	1 (12.5%)
C. 因為它不消耗生產。	-2 (25.0%)
D. 以上都不是原因。	3 (37.5%)

17. 以下哪項陳述是正確的?

3 / 8 correct responses

Response	Percentage
A. 生產是消耗物品和服務轉化為服務的活動。	-2 (25.0%)
B. 消費是指出購買的活動。	-0 (0.0%)
C. 單位或每單位消費的數量。	-1 (12.5%)
✓ D. 選擇為某人提供貨物。這行動對生產。	3 (37.5%)

利用課本「課後練習」(Exercises) 的 MC 題目，提供 Google Form 及 Nearpod 版本，可在堂上或課後即時測試學生是否明白重要概念。

# 即時互動 方便教學

## Nearpod 即時課堂繪圖

### 教師版

Test yourself 4.6  
With the aid of the following three supply-demand diagrams, find the effects of a decrease in both demand and supply on the equilibrium price and the equilibrium...

The screenshot shows a web browser interface for Nearpod. At the top, it says 'code: YATRP' and 'nearpod'. Below the title, there is a question: 'Test yourself 4.6 With the aid of the following three supply-demand diagrams, find the effects of a decrease in both demand and supply on the equilibrium price and the equilibrium...'. There are three diagrams labeled A, Emily, and BA. Each diagram shows a supply and demand curve with a shift in both. Diagram A shows a decrease in demand (D1 to D2) and a decrease in supply (S1 to S2). Diagram Emily shows a decrease in demand (D1 to D2) and an increase in supply (S1 to S2). Diagram BA shows an increase in demand (D1 to D2) and a decrease in supply (S1 to S2). The equilibrium price is labeled P0 and the equilibrium quantity is labeled Q0. A 'Submit' button is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

即時互動

Nearpod 版本支援繪圖功能，方便老師在堂上即時了解學生的繪圖表現。

### 學生版

With the aid of the following three supply-demand diagrams, find the effects of a decrease in both demand and supply on the equilibrium price and the equilibrium quantity  
a.  $D_1 > S_1$

The screenshot shows a student's view of the Nearpod interface. It displays the same question as the teacher's view. Below the question, there is a supply and demand diagram. The diagram shows a downward-sloping demand curve (D0) and an upward-sloping supply curve (S0). A red arrow points to the left from D0 to D1, and another red arrow points to the left from S0 to S1. The equilibrium price is labeled P0 and the equilibrium quantity is labeled Q0. A red arrow points down from P0 to P1, and a red arrow points left from Q0 to Q1. A 'Submit' button is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

Test yourself 4.6  
With the aid of the following three supply-demand diagrams, find the effects of a decrease in both demand and supply on the equilibrium price and the equilibrium

The screenshot shows a student's view of the Nearpod interface. It displays the same question as the teacher's view. Below the question, there is a supply and demand diagram. The diagram shows a downward-sloping demand curve (D0) and an upward-sloping supply curve (S0). A red arrow points to the left from D0 to D1, and another red arrow points to the left from S0 to S1. The equilibrium price is labeled P0 and the equilibrium quantity is labeled Q0. A 'Submit' button is visible at the bottom right of the interface.



# 輕鬆擬卷 定期更新

## 題目庫 (加強版) (Question Bank)

超過4,000題

題目檢索碼：SC03Q349 (新題目)  
 參閱下表並回答下列問題。

本地生產總值平減物價指數	
第1年	103
第2年	106.09

- (a) 計算第2年的通脹率。  
 (b) 在第1年，劉先生沒有預期物價水平會在第2年改變。如果他要在還固定金額的貸款，解釋他會獲益還是受損。  
 (c) 在第2年，陳先生的住宅的市場價值由400萬元上升至410萬元。住宅的實質價值是否有所上升。

答案：  
 (a) 第2年的通脹率 =  $\frac{106.09 - 103}{103} \times 100\% = 3\%$   
 (b) 他會獲益，因為他所償還的貸款的實質價值下跌了。  
 (c) 實質價值下跌了，因為名義價值上升的百分比 (2.5%) 低於通脹率。

題目檢索碼：SC03Q350 (新題目)  
 假設有些人移民到甲城市找工作，但由於該城市正面對經濟衰退，他們找不到工作。解釋這會如何影響甲城市的失業率。

答案：  
 失業率 =  $\frac{\text{失業人口}}{\text{勞動人口}} \times 100\%$   
 失業人口和勞動人口以同等數量增加。  
 失業人口增加的百分比大於勞動人口增加的百分比。  
 失業率會上升。

Question code: SC04Q102 (new)  
 If an earthquake destroys important infrastructures in an economy and reduces its production capacity, short run aggregate supply would \_\_\_\_\_, and long run aggregate supply would \_\_\_\_\_.

A. remain unchanged ... decrease  
 B. remain unchanged ... remain unchanged  
 C. decrease ... remain unchanged  
 D. decrease ... decrease

Answer:  
 D

Question code: SC04Q103 (new)  
 Which of the following will result in a rightward shift of an economy's aggregate demand curve?

A. The economy is experiencing a positive supply shock.  
 B. Prices of goods typically purchased by households decrease.  
 C. The government increases the plot ratio (地積比率) and hence the total gross floor area (總樓面面積) of new residential development projects increases.  
 D. The government raises the eligible age for the Old Age Allowance.

Answer:  
 C

Question code: SC04Q104 (new)  
 Which of the following will result in a leftward shift of an economy's aggregate demand curve?

(1) The prices of imported factors of production increase.  
 (2) The general price level of a major trading partner decreases.  
 (3) People expect a decrease in future income due to social unrest.

A. (3) only  
 B. (1) and (2) only  
 C. (2) and (3) only  
 D. (1), (2) and (3)

Answer:  
 C

- ✓ 新增大量試題
- ✓ 可修改預設題目或加入校本題目
- ✓ 中、英文版本一應俱全
- ✓ 提供緊貼文憑試趨勢的題目



(介紹短片)

## 五大特色

### ★ 可修改預設題目

The screenshot shows the 'User Question Library' interface. At the top, there are filters for 'Book' (1. Demand and Supply), 'Chapter' (3. Demand and Supply), 'Level' (Average), and 'Question Type' (Structured Questions). Below the filters, it shows '4 Questions found'. One question is selected, and the 'Modify Pearson questions' button is highlighted. This leads to a detailed view of the question, which includes the text of the question and its options. On the right side, there are buttons to 'Replace Question' and 'Replace Answers', each with 'English' and 'Chinese' options.

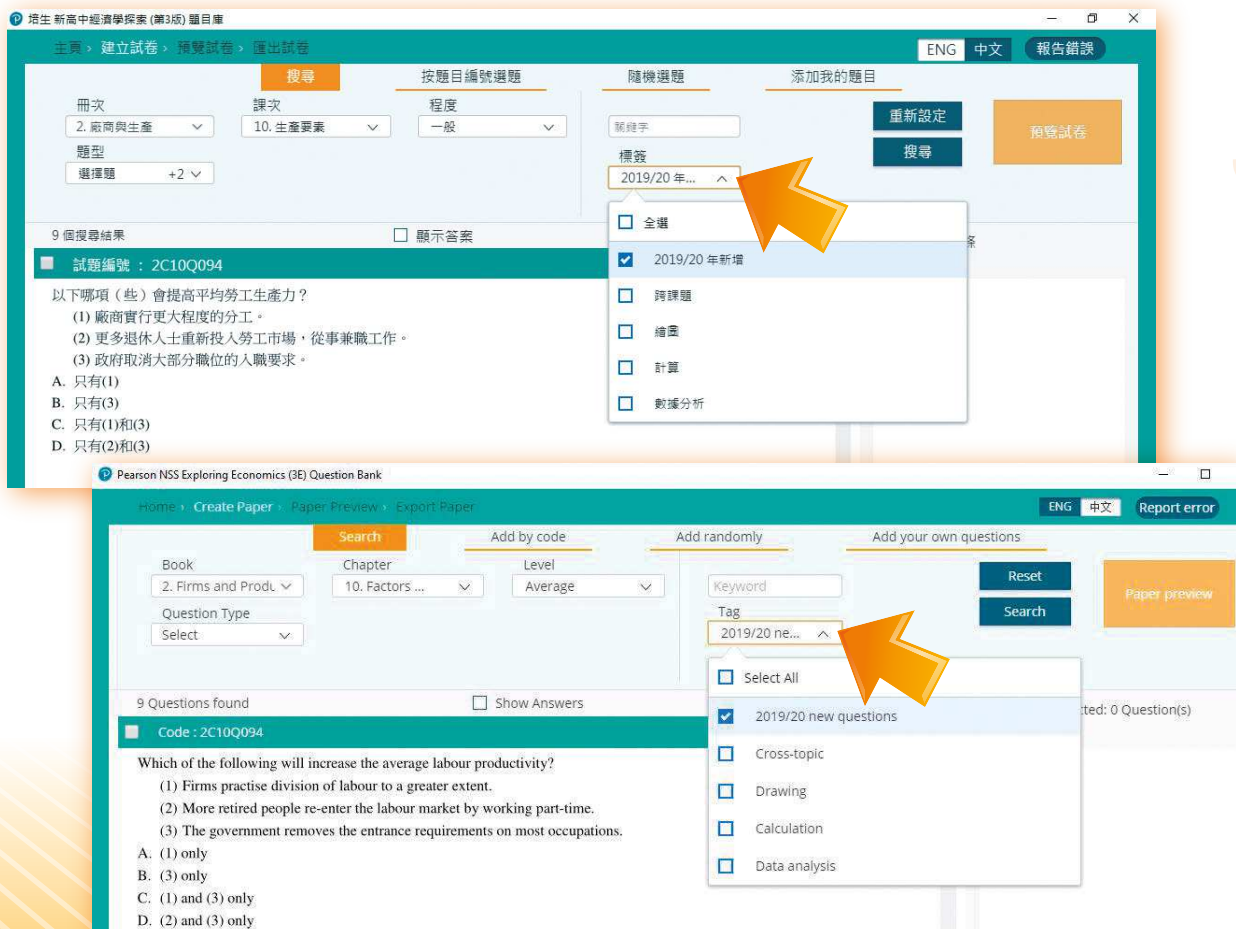
# 輕鬆擬卷 定期更新

## 2: 可自設題目

界面清晰，  
操作簡單



## 3: 可利用標籤功能，揀選最新題目或其他篩選條件



## 4: 可統計題目類型分佈

冊次	課次	程度	題型	題目數量	總分
1. 需求與供應	1. 基本的經濟學概念	一般	選擇題	10	10
			選擇題	5	5
	4. 需求和供應的變動	困難	長問題	3	44
			長問題	4	43
		一般	短問題	10	53
			短問題	32	155

Book	Chapter	Level	Question Type	No. of questions	Total marks
1. Demand and Supply	1. Basic concepts in economics	Average	Multiple Choice Questions	10	10
			Multiple Choice Questions	5	5
	4. Changes in demand and supply	Difficult	Structured Questions	3	44
			Structured Questions	4	43
		Average	Short Questions	10	53
			Short Questions	32	155

## 5: 可同時輸出中英文版試卷

1. 參閱下圖。

以下哪項是正確的？

輸出完成

1. Refer to the diagram below.

Export completed

# 豐富資源 全面支援

## 教學支援網站 (Companion Website)



<http://econ-ss.pearson.com.hk>

多元教學資源  
持續更新

提供最新教學資源，包括：

- 短片解說 (Video Tutorial) ★
- 練習答案 (Answers to Exercises)
- 鞏固工作紙 (Consolidation Worksheets)
- 溫習筆記附填充題 (Revision Notes with fill in the blanks) ★
- 應試錦囊 (Exam Kit)
- 時事應用題 (Current Issue Questions) ★
- 中四期終試卷 (S4 Final Exam) ★
- 中五期終試卷 (S5 Final Exam) ★
- 模擬試卷 (Mock Papers)
- 題目庫 (加強版) (Question Bank) ★
- DRQ升級攻略 (DRQ Mastery Guide) ★
- 程度1-4 資料回應題 (Level 1-4 Data-response Questions) ★
- 應試小技巧 (Exam Skills)
- 教學簡報 (PowerPoint)
- 課前預習 (Pre-class Learning) ★ [Google Form](#) [Nearpod](#)
- 課堂練習 (In-class Exercises) ★ [Google Form](#) [Nearpod](#)
- 課後MCQ (After-class MCQ) ★ [Google Form](#) [Nearpod](#)

★ 新增資源

# 教學簡報 (PowerPoint)

# 鞏固工作紙 (Consolidation Worksheets)

## A. Changes in the short run equilibrium

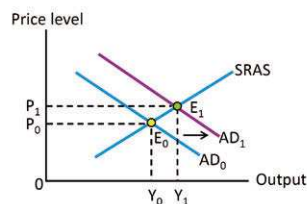
Chapter 5

### 1. Change in aggregate demand

$E_0$ : Original short run equilibrium of Hong Kong's economy

Suppose the mainland economy is expanding:

- Hong Kong's exports ↑
- AD ↑
- AD curve would shift rightwards (from  $AD_0$  to  $AD_1$ ).



每課均備有互動教學簡報，方便教學。

## Consolidation Worksheets

### Chapter 5 Aggregate demand and aggregate supply (II) — determination of output level and price level

#### Test Yourself

5.1

Suppose the mainland economy experiences a recession. With the aid of a diagram, explain how this affects Hong Kong's price level and output level in the short run.

Answer:



When the mainland economy experiences a recession, its people would import (more / fewer) goods from Hong Kong. Thus, Hong Kong's (exports / imports) would (increase / decrease). This would lead to (an increase / a decrease) in Hong Kong's (aggregate demand / short run aggregate supply). The (AD / SRAS) curve shifts (leftwards / rightwards). Both Hong Kong's price level and output level (increase / decrease / remain unchanged).

配合每課內容，協助學習能力稍遜的學生掌握公開試的**答題重點**，**照顧學習差異**。

# 溫習筆記 (Revision Notes)

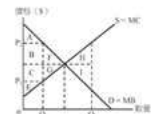
# 升級

# 應試錦囊 (Exam Kit)

#### 編者啟事

5. 有效的價格上限、價格下限、配額和從量稅會導致... 從從量稅和同量... 導致... 以上各項政府干預均會帶來淨損失。

第6至7題會問下面，圈出正確的答案。



6. 實施以下措施：

有效的價格上限： $P_1$	
消費者盈餘	面積：(↑/↓/不變)
消費者盈餘的變動	變動：(↑/↓/不變)
生產者盈餘	面積：(↑/↓/不變)
生產者盈餘的變動	變動：(↑/↓/不變)
淨社會盈餘	面積：(↑/↓/不變)
淨社會盈餘的變動	變動：(↑/↓/不變)
淨損失	面積：(↑/↓/不變)

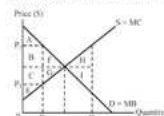
7.

降低有效的價格上限	
消費者盈餘的變動	(↑/↓/不變)
生產者盈餘的變動	(↑/↓/不變)
淨社會盈餘的變動	(↑/↓/不變)
淨損失的變動	(↑/↓/不變)

#### Deviations from efficiency

5. Government intervention such as an effective price ceiling, price floor, quotas and unit taxes will lead to... while unit subsidies will lead to... All of them will lead to a deadweight loss.

Refer to the following diagram for Points 6–7. Circle the correct answers.



6. Imposition of the following measure:

	Effective price ceiling: $P_1$	Effective price floor: $P_2$	Effective quota: $Q_1$
Consumer surplus	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)
Producer surplus	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)
Total social surplus	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)
Deadweight loss	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)	Area: Change: (↑/↓/Uncertain)

7.

	Lowering effective price ceiling	Lowering effective price floor	A reduction in an effective quota
Change in CS	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)
Change in PS	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)
Change in TSS	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)
Change in	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)	(↑/↓/Uncertain)

總結課文重點，並提供**填充題**，幫助學生複習。

#### Exam Kit 5

### Chapter 1 Measurement of economic performance (I) — GDP and GNI

#### 1. Exam Trends

	1.1 Basic concepts of gross domestic product (GDP)	1.2 Three approaches to measuring GDP	1.3 Production approach	1.4 Expenditure approach	1.5 Computation of GNI
2004	CE B 26		CE I B 10b)4	CE II 28, 29	
2005	CE B 26		CE B 27	CE II 27, 30	
2006	CE I B 10b)4		CE I A 5a)3	CE I A 5a)3	CE II 26, 29
2007	CE B 27		CE II 29	CE II 28, 45	CE II 26
2008	CE II 48			CE II 26	CE II 27
2009	CE I B 9a)2	CE D 26	CE II 28	CE II 28	CE B 30
2010	CE I B 10a)4		CE B 27, 28	CE II 26	AL II B 1a)
2011	CE I B 10a)2		CE B 26, 30	CE II 27, 31	CE B 31
2012	CE B 29				DSE I 22
2013	DSE II B 10a)2				DSE I 22
2014					DSE I 23
2015	DSE II B 10a)2	DSE I 24			DSE I 44
2016		DSE II B 9a)2			DSE II B 10a)3
2017	DSE II B 10a)2				DSE I 23
2018		DSE I 24			DSE I 25

提供最新文憑試**趨勢分析**及**模擬試題**，以**提升學生應試的能力**。

# 豐富資源 全面支援

## 時事應用題 (Current Issue Questions)

持續更新

《新高中經濟學探索》(第三版)  
時事應用題

**Q4 魚生樣本發現寄生蟲**

最近，消費者委員會從連鎖壽司店的魚生樣本中檢出寄生蟲。事件公布後，人們害怕吃魚生。挪威海產局強調挪威三文魚衛生安全，可以放心生食。

**問題**

- a. 壽司店屬於哪類生產？試加以解釋。(2分)  
b. 壽司店的三文魚魚生屬於哪種生產要素？試加以解釋。(2分)
- 假設上述的連鎖壽司店未能即時調整魚生的價格，並具有魚生未能售出，試以圖輔助。  
a. 說明上述情況；(5分)  
b. 標示連鎖壽司店總收入的改變。(1分)
- 不論顧客所購買的魚生的價格，他們均須向壽司店額外支付10%服務費，解釋這會否影響壽司店售出高價魚生的比例。(2分)
- 下表顯示挪威克朗 (NOK) 兌港幣 (HKD) 匯率的改變：

日期	匯率
2018年4月	1 NOK = 1 HKD
2019年4月	1 NOK = 0.91 HKD

假設在2018年4月至2019年4月，挪威三文魚的價格（以挪威克朗計算）沒有改變。上述的匯率改變是否必然導致進口至香港的挪威三文魚的總值（以港幣計算）下降？試以圖輔助解釋。(8分)

NSS Exploring Economics (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)  
Current Issue Questions

**Q4 Parasites found in sashimi**

The Consumer Council recently found parasites in sashimi (魚生) samples from sushi chains. After the discovery, people were afraid to eat sashimi. The Norwegian Seafood Council assured consumers that farmed salmon from Norway is safe to eat raw as sashimi.

**Questions**

- a. To which type of production do sushi restaurants belong? Explain. (2 marks)  
b. To what type of factors of production does salmon sashimi in sushi restaurants belong? Explain. (2 marks)
- Suppose the sushi chains could not immediately adjust the price of sashimi and there was unsold sashimi. With the aid of a diagram,  
a. illustrate the above situation; (5 marks)  
b. indicate the change in total revenue of the sushi chains. (1 mark)
- Customers have to pay an additional 10% service charge at a sushi chain regardless of the prices of sashimi they consume. Explain whether this would affect the proportion of higher-priced sashimi sold at the sushi chain. (2 marks)
- The following table shows the change in the exchange rate between the Hong Kong dollar (HKD) and the Norwegian Krone (NOK):

Date	Exchange rate
April 2018	1 NOK = 1 HKD
April 2019	1 NOK = 0.91 HKD

精選熱門議題及最新時事，提供緊貼公開試形式的問題，訓練學生運用經濟學概念分析不同的個案。

## 中四、中五期終試卷 (S4, S5 Final Exam)

## 模擬試卷 (Mock Papers)

新高中經濟學探索  
香港中學文憑考試  
模擬試卷 (2019年11月版)

經濟試卷二  
每小時三十分鐘  
本試卷必須以中文作答。

**說明**

- 本試卷分為甲部、乙部和丙部。甲部和乙部以圖解題，丙部以文字題。
- 必須把答案寫在預留空白內，填寫在預留空白以外的作答，概不採算，如有改動，請不予理會。

12. 為討論中環的士過路收費問題，香港政府計劃徵收「中環電子過路收費計劃」。

**資料 A：電子過路收費**  
電子過路收費的目的是解決中環過路收費問題。收費標準可以設定為每小時，或「區間為半小時」。

在現時每半小時的收費制度下，區間收費的收費時間比現時收費制度，使用收費，區間為半小時的收費制度，較現時收費，由現時每半小時收費改為區間收費，區間為半小時的收費制度，但士多區間收費的收費時間，區間為半小時的收費制度，較現時收費制度，區間為半小時的收費制度。

**資料 B：中環電子過路收費計劃**  
政府計劃的電子過路收費中環計劃，在實施以前，中環過路收費每小時10元，由現時每半小時收費改為區間收費，區間為半小時的收費制度，較現時收費制度，區間為半小時的收費制度。

**資料 C：對電子過路收費計劃的初步估計**  
政府計劃的電子過路收費中環計劃，在實施以前，中環過路收費每小時10元，由現時每半小時收費改為區間收費，區間為半小時的收費制度，較現時收費制度，區間為半小時的收費制度。

13. 政府計劃的電子過路收費計劃，在實施以前，中環過路收費每小時10元，由現時每半小時收費改為區間收費，區間為半小時的收費制度，較現時收費制度，區間為半小時的收費制度。

每年更新

14. 在2019年2月18日，國務院發佈《香港境內人民幣業務發展規劃》(下稱《規劃》)，內容如下資料：

**資料 A**  
香港在《規劃》中為內地人民幣匯兌中心，並積極發展人民幣離岸市場，繼續在港的匯兌市場與其他大型匯兌市場(例如東京)。

**資料 B**  
根據《規劃》，香港將成為國際金融、經濟和貿易中心，以及國際航空樞紐，匯兌市場及國際匯兌市場，以及國際匯兌市場。

**命題資料 A**  
試以圖解題一線索，解釋香港如何能在短期內成為國際金融樞紐。(6分)

試以圖解題二線索，解釋為何香港可成為國際匯兌中心在短期內。(4分)

王先生是香港居民，他持有在香港文憑考試的內地公司股票。在《規劃》發表後，他出售了這些股票，賺取100萬元的資本增值，他支付了50,000元作為出售這些股票的成本。

試解釋上述的100萬元和50,000元是否會包括在香港2019年的本地生產總值之內。(4分)

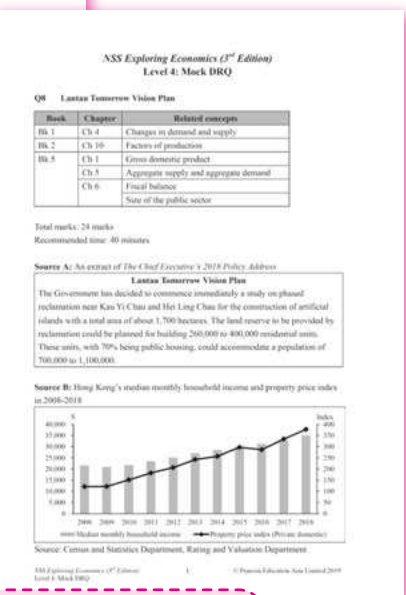
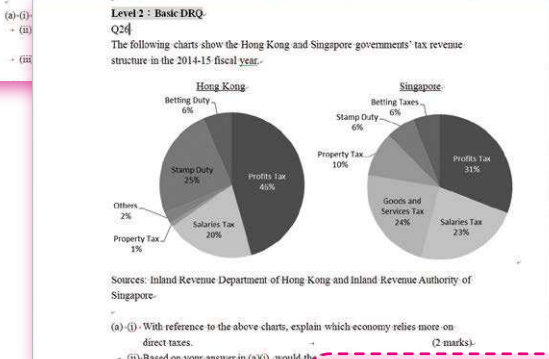
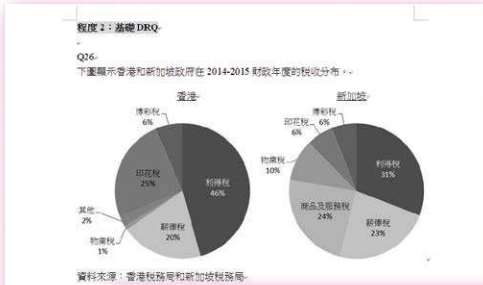
學生須以中文形式的答(a)部分，評分準則包括應用資料及經濟理論，內容切題，論證合乎邏輯，以及表達清晰。(12分)

**命題資料 B**  
根據以上資料和問題(a)部分，分析《規劃》的落實對香港在以下範疇的影響：  
• 一般生活水平；  
• 收入不平等；  
• 有關的匯率中心；及  
• 財政收支平衡。(12分)

提供緊貼文憑試最新趨勢的題型，包括資料回應題(DRQ)，設中英文版，備有詳盡的建議答案，幫助學生理解答題重點。

# 資料回應題 (Data-response Questions)

持續更新



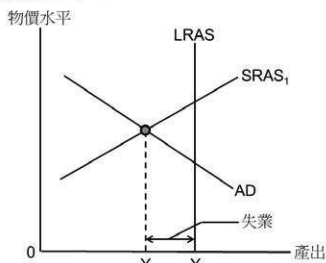
提供4個不同程度的DRQ題目，配合學生不同學習階段的需要。

# 應試小技巧 (Exam Skills)

涵蓋 25 個常考課題

## 1. 由短期均衡轉移至長期均衡

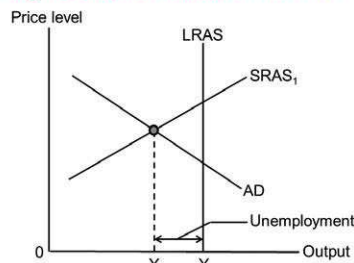
原先的情況如下：



技巧：移動短期總供應曲線以調節至長期均衡。

## 1. From SR equilibrium to LR equilibrium

The original situation should be like this:



Skill: Move the SRAS curve to adjust to LR equilibrium.

以電子簡報方式展示，分析典型的題目和常犯錯誤，提供詳盡的答題指引，幫助學生掌握得分要點。

新高中

# 經濟學探索

## 應試練習

第三版

New Senior Secondary

# Exploring Economics

## Exam Practice

Third Edition



全面緊貼公開試題型

增設資料回應題  
(Data-response Questions)

備有不同程度題目



想了解更多，請參閱「應試練習單張」或聯絡營業代表

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聯絡我們

