

There are 10 questions in this challenge. Choose the **BEST** answer for each question.

本挑戰共 10 題。選擇每題中的 **最佳** 答案。

1. Which of the following statements about scarcity is correct?

下列哪項有關缺乏的陳述是正確的？

A. Scarcity does not exist when there is a shortage in the market.

當市場出現短缺時，缺乏並不存在。

B. Scarcity does not exist when there is a surplus in the market.

當市場出現盈餘時，缺乏並不存在。

C. Scarcity does not exist when the market is in equilibrium.

當市場處於均衡時，缺乏並不存在。

D. The existence of economic goods implies scarcity.

經濟物品的存在意味著缺乏。

2. In a planned economy, 在一個計劃經濟中，

A. most resources are allocated by government officials. 大部份資源由政府官員分配。

B. the general living standard must be lower. 一般生活水平必然較低。

C. competition still exists. 競爭仍然存在。

D. the Gini coefficient must be lower. 堅尼系數必然較低。

3. If the fixed cost of a price-taking firm decreases by \$50 and the marginal cost of each unit of output increases by \$5, the profit maximizing output will ____ and the profit ____.

如果某受價者廠商的固定成本下跌 \$50 而每單位邊際成本上升 \$5，利潤極大化的產量是 ____，而利潤 ____。

A. increase 上升 ... will decrease 會上升

B. increase 上升 ... may increase or decrease 可能上升或下降

C. decrease 下降 ... will increase 會下降

D. decrease 下降 ... may increase or decrease 可能上升或下降



4. Under perfect competition, which of the following is/are correct?

在完全競爭下，下列哪項是正確的？

(1) The marginal revenue of producers equals to the market price.

生產者的邊際收益相等於市價。

(2) There is no price competition among producers because every product has the same market price. 生產者之間沒有價格競爭，因為每件產品都只有相同市價。

(3) There is non-price competition among consumers, e.g. queuing, to get the resources they want. 消費者之間出現非價格競爭，例如排隊，以得到想要的資源。

A. (1) only 只有(1)

B. (1) and (2) only 只有(1)、(2)

C. (2) and (3) only 只有(2)、(3)

D. (1), (2) & (3)

5. When a per-unit subsidy is granted on a good, which of the following combinations may result in consumers' subsidy gain exceeding the producers' subsidy gain?

當對某物品提供從量津貼，下列哪些組合可能令消費者津貼得益大於生產者津貼得益？

(1) Elastic demand 高彈性需求；elastic supply 高彈性供應

(2) Elastic demand 高彈性需求；inelastic supply 低彈性供應

(3) Inelastic demand 低彈性需求；elastic supply 高彈性供應

(4) Inelastic demand 低彈性需求；inelastic supply 低彈性供應

A. (2) only 只有(2)

B. (1) and (3) only 只有(1)、(3)

C. (2) and (4) only 只有(2)、(4)

D. (1), (3) and (4) only 只有(1)、(3)、(4)



6. Which of the following is/ are the difference(s) between consumer price index (CPI) and the GDP deflator?

下列哪項是消費物價指數 (CPI) 與本地生產總值內含平減物價指數 (GDP Deflator) 的分別？

- (1) The CPI includes consumer goods while the GDP deflator does not.

CPI 包括消費品，而 GDP Deflator 不包括。

- (2) The CPI includes imported goods while the GDP deflator does not.

CPI 包括進口物品，而 GDP Deflator 不包括。

- (3) The CPI basket is fixed while the GDP deflator is not.

CPI 的籃子是固定的，而 GDP Deflator 不是。

- A. (1) and (2) only 只有(1)、(2)

- B. (1) and (3) only 只有(1)、(3)

- C. (2) and (3) only 只有(2)、(3)

- D. (1), (2) & (3)

7. Which of the following will result in a leftward shift of the short run aggregate supply curve? 下列哪項會令短期總供應向左移？

- A. The general price level increases. 一般物價水平上升。

- B. The government provides more places in Employees Retraining Programs.

政府提供更多僱員再培訓計劃名額。

- C. The national income increases. 國民收入上升。

- D. The level of technology increases. 科技水平上升。



8. Suppose the government plans to narrow the tax bands to reduce income inequality. This policy is desirable if the government intends to reduce both ____ and ____.

假設政府希望收窄稅階以減少收入不均。若政府同時打算減少 ____ 和 ____，該政策便可取。

- A. inflationary gap 通脹差距 ... trade surplus 貿易盈餘
- B. inflationary gap 通脹差距 ... trade deficit 貿易赤字
- C. deflationary gap 通縮差距 ... trade surplus 貿易盈餘
- D. deflationary gap 通縮差距 ... trade deficit 貿易赤字

9. When **ALL** resources are fully utilized, Country A can produce 50 units of cars or 100 units of garments. Country A distributes the resources evenly in the production of two goods without international trade.

Based on the above information, we could conclude that

利用**所有**資源，甲國能生產 50 單位汽車或 100 單位成衣。在沒有貿易下，甲國把資源平均分配在兩種物品的生產上。

根據以上資料，我們可得出結論：

- A. If the term of trade is 0.5 unit of cars per unit of garment, Country A cannot gain from trade. 若每單位成衣的貿易比率為 0.5 單位汽車，甲國不能從貿易中得益。
- B. Country A would export the cars. 甲國會出口汽車。
- C. Country A has the absolute advantage in producing garments. 甲國在生產成衣上享有絕對優勢。
- D. In autarky, Country A consumes 50 units of cars and 100 units of garments. 在自給自足下，甲國消費 50 單位汽車和 100 單位成衣。



10. In a country with current account deficit, 一個有經常帳赤字的國家
- A. there may be a visible trade surplus. 可能出現有形貿易盈餘。
 - B. the official reserve assets must decrease. 官方儲備必然下降。
 - C. net capital flow must be positive. 資本流動淨值必為正數。
 - D. it may have a capital and financial account deficit. 可能同時出現資本及金融帳赤字。



Suggested Answers

1.	<u>D</u>	2.	<u>C</u>	3.	<u>D</u>	4.	<u>A</u>	5.	<u>D</u>
6.	<u>C</u>	7.	<u>B</u>	8.	<u>B</u>	9.	<u>A</u>	10.	<u>A</u>

Check your result

5**	9
5*	8
5	7
4	6

如有任何疑難，可隨時 WhatsApp (98428136) / Instagram(Angochung.economics) 查詢 😊。

