

REGULAR COURSE

21/22 規劃新學年

K.F.C.
經濟

名校生之師
洞悉出卷思維



S4-S6

10期4堂，每堂1小時15分鐘

分校	開課日期	星期	上課時間	模式	學費 (4堂)
旺角	13/9/2021	Mon	17:00-18:15	Live	\$700
何文田	19/9/2021	Sun	17:00-18:15	Live	\$700

上課時間及學費僅供參考，如有更改，恕不另行通知，一切以正式報名時為準。本課程內容會因需要作修正。

現代教育支援以下付款方法：



2256 3333 6978 8829

Plan A--S4 Regular (09/2021-06/2022)

1. Basic Economic Concepts (基本經濟概念)
2. Firms and Production (廠商與生產)
3. Market and Price (市場與價格)
4. Competition and Market Structure (競爭與市場結構)
5. Comprehensive Exam Skills Drilling -- Including mock exam practices)
(全面應試技巧訓練 -- 模擬校內考試測驗練習)



K.F.C. sir 會先派出「Econ 趙雲」(又名 Econ 一舊雲)，向同學們挑一挑機：

1. 單單 **Unlimited wants** 是否等如 **Scarcity**？那麼空氣又如何？
2. 老師教落：當您揀 A 放棄 B 時，如果 A 的價值不似預期，揀 A 的機會成本仍然會保持不變。但為何近幾年的公開考試題目卻又說會改變？老師，您為何又搬龍門？我好難捉摸啊！
3. 什麼是為誰生產 (**For whom to produce**)？為誰還是那誰？不懂又可以問誰？專門化、交易及私有產權這三角關係，究竟誰先誰後，我看不透啊！
4. 「地球是方的」和「K.F.C. sir 是英俊的」這兩句說話，是什麼樣的陳述？當中誰對誰錯？又會否影響箇中分析？
5. 需求(**Demand**)、需求量(**Quantity demanded**)、供應(**Supply**)、供應量(**Quantity supplied**)及成交量(**Quantity transacted**)，究竟當中怎樣分別？什麼因素會引致曲線移動(**shift**)？什麼因素又只會令它 **moving along the curve**？我是否需要靠搖骰子才能知曉？
6. 究竟簡單分工(**Simple division of labour**)和複雜分工(**Complex division of labour**)有何分別？有沒有一些簡單易明的例子作說明？
7. 什麼生產者物品(**Producer goods**)、消費品(**Consumer goods**)、私用品(**Private goods**)及共用品(**Public goods**)，以至在 Plan A 所談及的免費物品(**Free goods**)和經濟物品(**Economic goods**)等等.....真是乖乖不得了，我要怎樣才可辨別它們？得個背字又有何用？
8. 噢！剛剛在學校的 **Final examination** 錯誤地將生產要素的種類(**Types of factors of production**)當成是生產的種類(**Types of production**).....K.F.C. sir，求求您教曉我吧！
9. 當計算勞力供應(**Labour supply**)及生產力(**Labour productivity**)時，那個可惡的平均工作時數(**Average working hours**)和總工作時數(**Total working hours**)常常令我.....零分收場！天啊！究竟當中有何分別？為什麼我好像沒聽過的！
10. 當老師教緊廠商的所有權(**Ownership of firms**)時，我睡到連口水都流埋！有沒有一個 **Mind map**，可以令我清楚明瞭 **Public enterprise**(公營企業)、**Public corporation**(公營公司)、**Public limited company**(公眾有限公司)的分別？

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有 K.F.C. sir，摘星無難度！

In K.F.C. sir, we trust !

Plan B--S5 Regular (09/2021-06/2022)

1. Efficiency, Equity and the Role of Government (效率、公平和政府的角色)
2. Measurement of Economic Performance (經濟表現的量度)
3. National Income Determination and Price Level (國民收入決定及價格水平)
4. Macroeconomic Problems and Policies (Fiscal Policy)
(宏觀經濟問題和政策) (財政政策)
5. Comprehensive Exam Skills Drilling -- Including mock exam practices)
(全面應試技巧訓練 -- 模擬校內考試測驗練習)



K.F.C. sir 會先派出「Econ 馬超」(又名 Econ 超班馬), 向同學們過兩招:

1. If marginal cost of a profit-maximizing competitive firm is higher than the market price, the firm will
- A. raise the price of its product until marginal cost equals price.
(嘻嘻! 同學, 請立即報名, K.F.C. sir 會優先教曉您!)
 - B. raise its output until marginal cost equals price.
 - C. reduce its output until marginal cost equals price.
 - D. reduce its fixed cost until marginal cost equals price.



K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

2. The following table shows the total cost schedule of a price-taking firm which has a fixed cost equal to \$20. Complete the following table.

Total product (Units)	Total cost (\$)	TFC (\$)	TVC (\$)	Δ TVC (\$)	Marginal cost (\$)
1	40				
2	65				
3	95				
4	130				
5	170				

Suppose the market price is \$30. At the profit-maximizing output level, the firm's profit is \$_____.

(RECALL: The profit maximizing output $\rightarrow P = \text{_____} = \text{_____} = \$\text{_____} \rightarrow \text{_____ units}$)

Total Revenue: $P \times Q_t = \$\text{_____} \times \text{_____} = \_____

Total Cost (at _____ units): $= \$\text{_____}$

Total Profit = Total Revenue _____ Total Cost
 $= \$\text{_____} - \_____
 $= \$\text{_____}$

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3. The supply schedule of a firm is the same as its marginal cost schedule because
- A. marginal cost will increase when the output of the firm increases.
(嘻嘻! 同學, 請立即報名, K.F.C. sir 會優先教曉您!)
 - B. we can tell the quantity of the good the firm plans to produce from the marginal cost schedule given the price of the good.
 - C. the quantity of the good the firm plans to produce depends positively on the marginal cost of producing the good.
(嘻嘻! 同學, 請立即報名, K.F.C. sir 會優先教曉您!)
 - D. we can tell the price of the good from the marginal cost schedule given the quantity of the good.



(我會果斷地填上.....B and D, 因為我根本看不懂有什麼不同!)

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

4. The following table shows the total cost schedule of a price-taking firm which has a fixed cost equal to \$15.

Quantity (units)	Total cost (\$)
1	40
2	65
3	95
4	130
5	170

Suppose the market price is \$40. At the profit-maximizing output level, the firm's profit and total producer surplus are \$ _____ and \$ _____ respectively.

(Producer Surplus 和 Profit 不是一樣的嗎？它們有什麼不同？我唔識啊！)

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

5. A beekeeper keeps the bees for their honey. The bee-keeping benefits the farmers in the orchard nearby because the bees help pollinate the fruits in the orchard. Which of the following statements about this case is correct?

- A. There will be a divergence between private and social benefits and the honey is over-produced.
- B. The beekeeper should be subsidized by the government to improve economic efficiency.
- C. If the value of honey is lower than the value of fruits, there is no need for the government to intervene to correct the externality.
- D. There will be no divergence between private and social benefits if the orchard nearby is owned by the beekeeper.

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6. Consider the following Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data about a country.

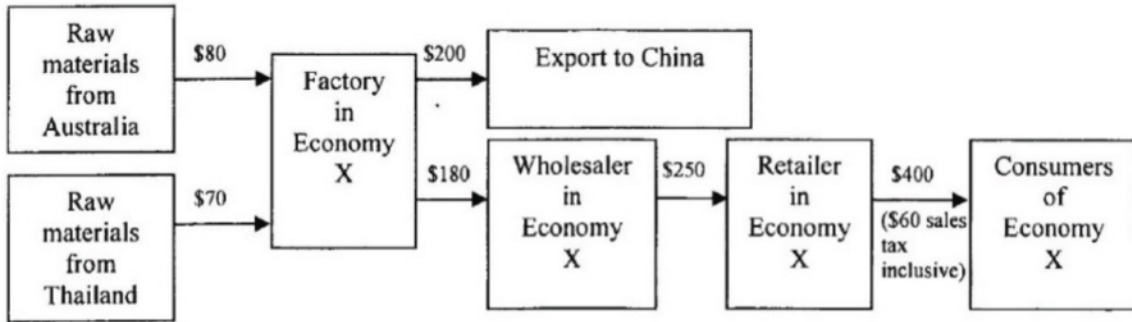
GDP components	\$ Million
Private consumption expenditure	300
Government consumption expenditure	500
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	230
Decrease in stock	50
Subsidies	30
Depreciation	50
Total exports	140
Total imports	180
Direct taxes	30

The GDP at factor cost is \$ _____ million.

(我會果斷地.....全部加晒佢，因為我不知道那些要計那些不需要！)

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

7. The following diagram shows a production chain of a good in Economy X:



The contribution of the production chain to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market price of Economy X is \$ _____.

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

8. Refer to the following table about an economy.

	Growth rate (relative to previous year) (%)	
	Year 1	Year 2
Nominal GDP	5	0
General price level	4	1
Population	-1	2

Based on the above information, which of the following statements are correct?

- A. The per capita nominal GDP growth rate in years 1 and 2 are _____ % and _____ % respectively.
- B. The real output growth rate in year 2 is _____ %.
- C. The general price level decreased in year 2.
- D. The per capita real GDP in year 2 is _____ %.

(嘻嘻！同學，請立即報名，K.F.C. sir 會優先教曉您！)

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

9. Many Hong Kong construction workers stay in China to work for several years. If they are attracted by the job opportunities offered by new infrastructure projects in Hong Kong and return to seek jobs, what will be the effect on the unemployment rate in Hong Kong?

- A. The unemployment rate will decrease.
- B. The unemployment rate will increase.
- C. The unemployment rate will remain unchanged.
- D. The effect on the unemployment rate cannot be determined.

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

10. Which of the following will lead to a decrease in aggregate demand?

- A. a fall in private saving
- B. a rise in investment expenditure
- C. a recession in our trading partners
- D. a fall in the progressivity of income tax



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Plan C--S6 Regular (09/2021-03/2022)

1. Money and Banking (貨幣與銀行)
2. Macroeconomic Problems and Policies (Monetary Policy) + (Revision: Fiscal Policy)
(宏觀經濟問題和政策) (貨幣政策) + (重溫：財政政策)
3. International Trade and Finance (國際貿易和金融)
4. Elective Part 1 (選修單元(一))
5. Elective Part 2 (選修單元(二))
6. DBQ 題目訓練
7. Comprehensive Exam Skills Drilling -- Including mock exam practices)
(全面應試技巧訓練 -- 模擬校內考試測驗練習)

K.F.C. sir 今次派出「Econ 神人豬割亮」，和同學們鬥智鬥力：

1. Refer to the following balance sheet of a banking system.

Assets (\$ million)		Liabilities (\$ million)	
Reserves	400	Deposits	1,200
Loans	800		

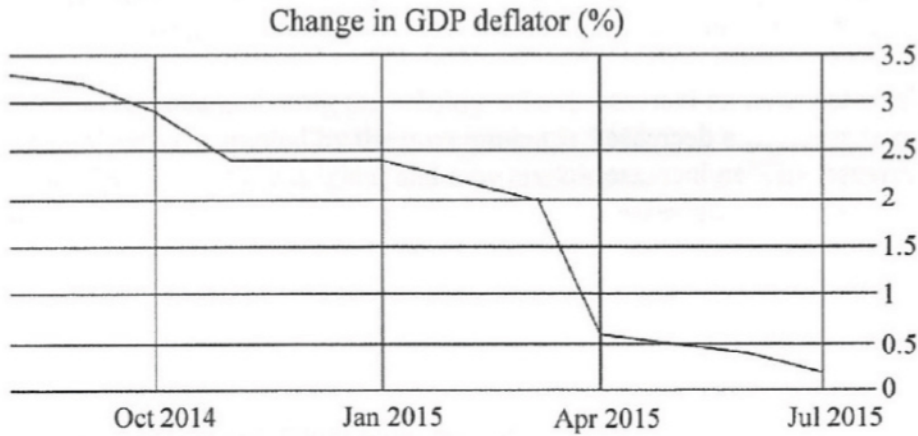
Suppose the required reserve ratio is 25%. If all banks loan out their excess reserves, which of the following statements about the above banking system is correct?

- A. The amount of reserves held by the banks will be \$_____.
- B. The maximum banking multiplier will be _____.
- C. The money supply will be \$_____.
- D. The maximum possible increase in loans will be \$_____ and the maximum possible increase in deposits will be \$_____.

(豬割先生，你份人未免太狠了一點吧！)

K.F.C. sir 會在 Regular Course 的補習班中詳細解釋以上題目答案。

2. Study the diagram below.



The diagram shows that during the period from October 2014 to July 2015,

- A. the nominal GDP was rising.
- B. the purchasing power of money was increasing.
- C. the growth rate of nominal GDP was lower than that of real GDP.
- D. the realised real interest rate was lower than the nominal interest rate.

(偉大的豬割先生，你還是放過我吧！)

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3. The monetary base decreases when

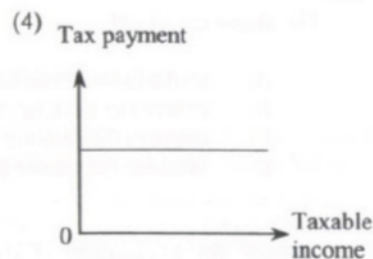
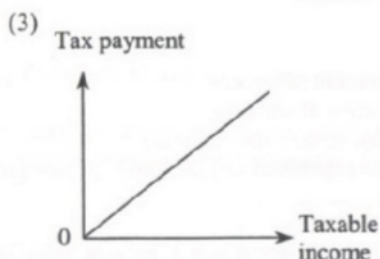
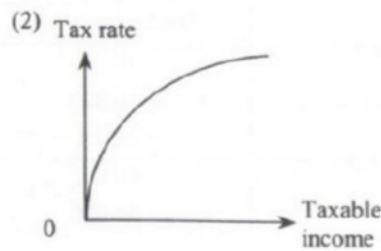
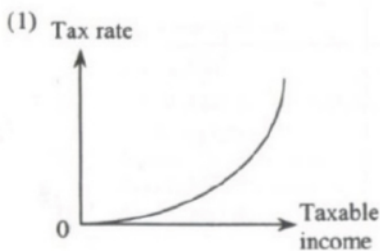
- A. the commercial banks hold more excess reserves.
- B. the commercial banks sell government bonds to the public.
- C. the central bank sells government bonds to the commercial banks.
- D. the central bank decreases the required reserve ratio.

(豬割神算，我 Econ 有咩基礎，更何況是貨幣基礎！)

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4. Which of the following taxes are progressive?



BRIEF EXPLANATION

For TAX RATE:

Option 1 is a _____ (progressive / proportional / regressive) tax

Option 2 is a _____ (progressive / proportional / regressive) tax

For TAX PAYMENT:

Option 3 is a _____ (progressive / proportional / regressive) tax

Option 4 is a _____ (progressive / proportional / regressive) tax

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5. The travelling allowance subsidy introduced by the government increases the _____ in GDP and results in a _____ shift of the aggregate demand curve.

A. government consumption expenditure rightward

B. government consumption expenditure leftward

C. private consumption expenditure rightward

D. private consumption expenditure leftward

(豬割先生，究竟 A 定 C.....我求你講俾我知吧！)

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