



題型1-1 經濟變數之類型

【重點指引】

1. 流量與存量變數：

- (1) 流量變數 (flow variable)：指在一定時間內衡量其數量或金額的經濟變量。
- (2) 存量變數 (stock variable)：指在某特定時點上衡量其數量或金額的經濟變量。

2. 外生與內生變數：

- (1) 外生變數 (exogenous variable)：在模型分析中其值已知，由體系外因素所決定的變數。
- (2) 內生變數 (endogenous variable)：在模型分析中其值未知，有待經濟體系內生決定者。

1. Which of the following is a stock?

- (A) the number of new automobile purchases. (B) the number of people losing their jobs. (C) the government debt. (D) business expenditures on equipment.

【114、105高雄經管】

►(C)；

國債為存量變數。

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2. 下列何者總體變數是流量變數？

(A)10元面額的美鈔 (B)儲蓄10元 (C)外匯存底 (D)存貨。【109中山企管】

➡(B)；

儲蓄量為一段期間發生之數值變化，屬於流量變數，其餘變數皆為某特定時點下之價值累積。

3. 下列何者總體經濟變數為流量（flow）變數？

(A)外匯存底（foreign reserve） (B)經常帳餘額（current account balance） (C)人力財富（human wealth） (D)金融性財富（financial wealth）。【108、106中山企管】

➡(B)；

(A)、(C)、(D)皆為存量變數。

4. The flow of _____ increases the stock of _____.

(A) money; income. (B) money; wealth. (C) investment; profits. (D)saving; wealth.【108中正企管】

➡(D)；

儲蓄（流量）的累積形成財富（存量）。

5. Saving \$100 will:

(A)increase wealth by \$100. (B)increase wealth by \$100 only if the \$100 is used to purchase an asset. (C)increase wealth by \$100 only if the \$100 is used to repay a debt. (D)decrease wealth by \$100.【109成大企管】

➡(A)；

儲蓄（saving）為流量；財富（wealth）為存量，是泛指所有可做為價值儲藏的資產總稱，分為貨幣資產與非貨幣資產兩類，因此儲蓄的增加將使財富增加。

6. Capital gains are _____ and capital losses are _____:

(A)increases in the flow of investment; decreases in the flow of investment. (B)increases in the flow of saving; decreases in the flow of saving. (C)additions to plant and equipment; the destruction of plant and equipment. (D)increases in the value of existing assets; decreases in the value of existing assets.【108中正企管】

►(D)；

資本利得或損失指的是資產價值的變動。

題型1-2 GDP的計算：最終產出法

【重點指引】

計算國內生產毛額做為衡量整個國家生產活動的量化指標的三種方法：

1. 生產面 (final products approach)：加總全國境內的最終產出，稱為最終產出法。

$GDP = \text{所有最終產出的市場價值}$

$= \text{農業產值} + \text{工業產值} + \text{服務業產值}$

2. 支出面 (expenditure approach)：加總所有部門的支出總值，稱為支出法。

$GDE = C + I + G + X - M$

3. 所得面 (factor income approach)：加總所有生產要素的報酬，稱為要素所得法。

$GDI = \text{薪資}(W) + \text{利息}(R) + \text{地租}(i) + \text{利潤}(\pi) + \text{折舊}(D)$
 $+ \text{間接稅淨額}(T_1)$

$= \text{所有最終產出之所有生產階段的附加價值總和}$

4. 三面等值：

$GDP \equiv GDE \equiv GDI$

1. GDP is defined as the

(A) value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. (B) value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, regardless of where they are living, in a given period of time. (C) value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. (D) value of all final goods and services produced by the citizens of a country, regardless of where they

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are living, in a given period of time. 【112高雄經管、111成大交管】

➡(C)；

根據定義GDP為一國或地區境內，於特定期間生產之最終商品勞務的總市場價值。

2. If an economy's GDP falls, then it must be the case that the economy's

(A) income falls and saving rises (B) income and saving both fall
(C) income falls and expenditure rises (D) income and expenditure both fall. 【112陽明交大科管】

➡(D)；

依據三面等值的衡量，總產出 = 總所得 = 總支出。因此當一國GDP減少時，會使一國的總所得與總支出同幅減少。

3. The father of national-income accounting is:

(A) Adam Smith. (B) Alfred Marshall. (C) Simon Kuznets. (D) John Keynes. 【105、104、103台大國發】

➡(C)；

Simon Kuznets於1941年出版一部極具歷史意義之鉅著《1919—1938年間國民所得及其組成》，內容對於國民所得之研究有重大貢獻。Kuznets更因其對人口趨勢、結構及經濟成長、所得分配的研究，於1971年獲頒諾貝爾經濟學獎，也因此一般稱Kuznets為國民所得之父。

4. A farmer sells \$25,000 worth of apples to individuals who take them home to eat, \$50,000 worth of apples to a company that uses them all to produce cider, and \$75,000 worth of apples to a grocery store that will sell them to households. How much of the farmer's sales will be included as apples in GDP?

(A) \$25,000. (B) \$150,000. (C) \$100,000. (D) \$125,000.

【106台師大管理、全球經營】

➡(A)；

農夫將蘋果賣給消費者帶回家吃掉的市場價值25,000，會以蘋果做為最終財計入，使GDP增加25,000。而賣給公司去做蘋果酒及賣給雜貨店的蘋果並不是最終產出，故不會計入GDP。

5. Which of the following is an intermediate good?

- (A) A car purchased by an individual. (B) A car purchased by the federal government. (C) Gasoline purchased by a taxi-cab company. (D) Gasoline purchased by an individual. 【114、103台大國發】

►(C)；

計程車公司購入的汽油，是其提供勞務服務的中間投入。

6. Which of the following should not be added in a calculation of the final goods and services sold in an economy?

- (A) the purchase of a lawnmower by a household. (B) General Motors' purchases of tires for new automobiles. (C) Ford Motor Company's purchase of a new machine to be used in the production process. (D) the purchase of food by a household. 【105台大國發】

►(B)；

(A) 家計單位買的除草機，可以歸在耐久財消費，算在消費項終將被記入GDP。

(B) 公司購買的輪胎用來組裝成新車，不屬於最終財貨，不計入GDP。

(C) 公司購買的機器屬於投資項，將計入GDP。

(D) 家計單位購買的食物屬於一般消費，將計入GDP。

7. An economy produces only 1,000,000 computers valued at \$2,000 each. Of these, 200,000 are sold to consumers, 300,000 are sold to businesses, 300,000 are sold to the government, and 100,000 are sold abroad. No computers are imported. The unsold computers at the end of the year are held in inventory by the computer manufacturers. What is the value of GDP?

- (A) \$0.9 billion. (B) \$1.0 billion. (C) \$1.8 billion. (D) \$2.0 billion. 【108成大企管】

►(D)；

$$GDP = 1,000,000 \times 2,000 = 2,000,000,000$$

8. Country A and B are adjacent. Historically, in country A, there have been many unfilled residents who illegally crossed the border from country B. Today, the government of country A announced that they

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would issue residence certificate for the current illegal immigrants who have stable jobs. Suppose that the production function is constant returns to scale and all other factors of production than labor have not changed for a year. What would immediately happen to country A? (A)GDP increases. (B)GDP per capita increases. (C)GDP decreases. (D)GDP per capita decreases. (E)Firms hire more immigrants.

【113台大商學】

►(A)；

移民合法化後，生產函數中能投入更多勞動力，勞動邊際報酬為正的前提下，投入越多勞動，產出將隨之上升，因此可以觀察到GDP的上升，但是每人GDP是否上升就需要視GDP成長率和人口成長率之間的大小關係而定，無法確定判斷每人GDP的狀況。

題型1-3 GDP的計算：支出法

【重點指引】

$$GDP = C + I + G + X - M$$

1. 投資毛額 = 固定資本形成毛額 + 存貨變動
= 投資淨額 + 折舊

2. GDP不包括進口財。

3. 實務資料顯示，在四個部門的支出項目中以消費支出占GDP的比例最高。

$$4. \text{貿易依存度} = \frac{X + M}{GDP}$$

1. The table below shows the transaction in Country C last year. What is Country C's GDP? Show your calculation.

Item	Amount (millions of dollars)
Wages paid	200

Item	Amount (millions of dollars)
Consumption expenditure	120
Taxes	40
Transfer payments	25
Imports	40
Profits	35
Investment	30
Government expenditure	50
Exports	30

【110成大交管電管】

►依據支出面之計算：

$$GDP = C + I + G + X - M = 120 + 30 + 50 + 30 - 40 = 190$$

2. A U.S.-owned automobile factory uses \$50 million worth of materials produced in the U.S. and \$10 million worth of material purchased from foreign countries to produce \$100 million worth of automobiles. \$70 million worth of these automobiles are purchased by U.S. consumers, \$25 million are sold in foreign countries, and \$5 million are added to inventory. How much of this production is included in U.S. GDP? By how much do these transactions alone affect U.S. net exports?

【106交大科管】

► $GDP = C + I + G + X - M = 70 + 5 + 0 + 25 - 10 = 90$

$$NX = X - M = 25 - 10 = 15$$

3. In the closed Wizard of Oz economy, there are Lion and Tin Woodman. Lion grows 12 oranges with each worth half of an Oz dollar while Tin Woodman can grow up to 10 apples with each worth one Oz dollar. Dorothy, a humble and modest girl, kindly issues one Oz dollar bill to Tin Woodman who uses the bill to purchase produce through the market. What is the gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of Oz dollars within the Wizard of Oz economy if Lion sells off all his oranges and spends all his earnings purchasing Tin Woodman's apples? (Lion and Tin Woodman will not eat their own produce) (A)12 (B)16 (C)24 (D)32.

【114成大國企】

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►(B)；

Lion生產12個orange，每個值0.5 Oz元，市場價值為 $12 \times 0.5 = 6$ Oz元

Tin Woodman生產10個apple，每個值1 Oz元，市場價值為 $10 \times 1 = 10$ Oz元

Dorothy發行並贈與Tin Woodman 1 Oz元，此不影響GDP。

題目假設Lion賣出他所有的orange，獲取6 Oz元後向Tin Woodman購買apple，此時Lion只能買到6個apple，而Tin Woodman仍有4個apple沒有賣出變成存貨，此時 $C = 6 + 6 = 12$ 且 $I = 4$

$$\therefore GDP = C + I = 12 + 4 = 16$$

4. In the open Wizard of Oz economy, there are Lion and Tin Woodman living in the center of Oz while Glinda, a most powerful sorceress, rules the Quadling Country on the south to the center of Oz. Lion grows 12 oranges with each worth half of an Oz dollar while Tin Woodman can grow up to 10 apples with each worth one Oz dollar. Dorothy, a humble and modest girl, kindly issues one Oz dollar bill to Tin Woodman who uses this bill to purchase produce through the market. What is the gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of Oz dollars within the Wizard of Oz economy if Lion sells off all his oranges and spends all his earnings purchasing Tin Woodman's apples while Tin Woodman exports his apples up to his capacity to exchange for Glinda's charmed heart worth 4 Quad dollars where one Quad dollar has equal value of one Oz dollar, which will be maintained constantly? (Lion and Tin Woodman will not eat their own produce) (A)12 (B)16 (C)24 (D)32. 【114成大國企】

►(B)；

同3.，只是在開放經濟體系下，Tin Woodman把他沒有賣出的4個apple出口到Glinda，然後以物易物去換取價值4 Quad dollar的Glinda's charmed heart（此為進口財），而目前的匯率為1 Quad dollar等於1 Oz dollar。

此時：

$$C = 12 + 4 \text{（進口財）}$$

$$I = 0$$

$$X = 4$$

$$M = 4$$

$$GDP = C + I + G + X - M = 16$$

5. Consumer spending is spending by _____ households on final goods and services produced _____.

- (A) domestic; domestically and abroad. (B) domestic; domestically.
(C) domestic and foreign; domestically and abroad. (D) domestic and foreign; domestically. 【106中興企管】

►(A)；

消費支出指國內家計部門對國內生產與國外生產之財貨與勞務的消費支出。

6. 下列何者在國民所得帳中不列入消費支出？

- (A) 耐久財支出 (consumer durables) (B) 非耐久財支出 (nondurable goods)
(C) 勞務支出 (services) (D) 房屋購買支出 (housing purchases)
(E) 以上(A)(B)(C)(D)都列入消費支出。 【104中山企管】

►(D)；

新成屋之購買將計入當年度GDP中之投資項；而二手屋之購買則不計入當年度GDP。

7. An apartment was built at the beginning of 2021 and sold at 5 million dollars immediately. At the beginning of 2022, Trump purchased the apartment at the price of 6 million dollars. After the purchase, he immediately rent it to Biden and the annual rent is set at 100 thousand dollars. By how much does the GDP in 2022 increase? (A) 100 thousand dollars (B) 6 million dollars (C) 6.1 million dollars (D) 1 million dollars (E) 1.1 million dollars. 【114台大商學】

►(A)；

2022年唯一會計入GDP的，是「租屋行為產生的服務價值」，也就是Biden每年支付的\$100,000租金。這屬於GDP的consumption（消費）項下的服務類別。

8. Capital goods are treated as _____ goods and, therefore, _____ GDP.

- (A) final; included in (B) final; excluded from (C) intermediate; included in
(D) intermediate; excluded from. 【111中正企管】