銘傳大學八十八學年度轉學生招生考試

八月四日 第三節

國貿　轉三

國貿理論與金融 試題

Choose the best answer for each question, five points for each correct answer. Single choice.

1. The commodity in which the nations as the smallest absolute disadvantage is the commodity of its:
   A. Absolute disadvantage
   B. Absolute advantage
   C. Comparative disadvantage
   D. Comparative advantage
2. The marginal rate of transformation (MRT) of X for Y refers to:
   A. The amount of Y that a nation must give up to produce each additional unit of X
   B. The opportunity cost of X
   C. The absolute slops of the production at the point of production
   D. All of the above
3. If the nation's tastes for its import commodity increases:
   A. The nation's terms of trade remain unchanged
   B. The nation's terms of trade remain deteriorate
   C. The partner's terms of trade deteriorate
   D. Any of the above
4. The Leonitief paradox refers to the empirical finding that U.S.
   A. Import substitutes are more capital-intensive than exports
   B. Import are more labor-intensive than imports
   C. Exports are more labor-intensive than imports
   D. Exports are more capital-intensive than import substitutes
5. The Heckscher-Ohlin theory explains most of the trade:
   A. Among industrial countries
   B. Between developed and developing countries
   C. In industrial goods
   D. In agricultural products
6. Trade based on technological gaps is closely related to:
   A. The Heckscher-Ohlin theory
   B. The products-cycle theory
   C. Linder's theory
   D. All of the above
7. The Rybczynski theorem postulates that doubling L at constant relative commodity prices:
   A. Double the output of the labor-intensive commodity
   B. Reduce the output of the capital –intensive commodity
   C. Increase the output of both commodities
   D. Any of the above
8. Other things being equal, if a small nation increases the tariff on its import commodity, its:

A. Consumption of the commodity increases
B. Production of the commodity decreases
C. Imports of the commodity increase
D. None of the above

9. The optimum tariff for a small nation is:
   A. 100%
   B. 50%
   C. 0
   D. depends on elastic ties
10. Which of the following statements is correct?
   A. In a customs union, member nations apply a uniform external tariff
   B. In a free-trade area, member nations harmonize their monetary and fiscal policies
   C. Within a customs union there is unrestricted factor movement
   D. A customs union is a higher form of economic integration than a common market
11. A trade-diverting customs union:
   A. Increase trade among union members and with non-member nations
   B. Reduces trade among union members and with non-member nations
   C. Increase trade among members but reduces trade with non-members
   D. Reduce trade among union members but increase it with non-members
12. Developing nation often experience wildly fluctuating export prices for their primary products because of:
   A. Inelastic and stable demand and supply
   B. Elastic and unstable demand and supply
   C. Inelastic and unstable demand and supply
   D. Elastic and stable demand and supply
13. An increase in the pound price of the dollar represents:
   A. An appreciation of the dollar
   B. A depreciation of the dollar
   C. An appreciation of the pound
   D. A devaluation of the dollar
14. When the positive interest differential in favor of the foreign country is equal to the forward premium on the foreign currency, we:
   A. Are at interest parity
   B. Are not at interest parity
   C. May or may not be at interest parity
   D. We cannot say without additional information
15. Which is not an official reserve asset of the U.S.?
   A. U.S. holding of Special Drawing Right
   B. The U.S. reserve position in the international Monetary Fund
   C. Foreign official holding of U.S. dollars
   D. Official holding of foreign currencies by U.S. monetary authorities
16. A depreciation of a nation’s currency shifts:
   A. Down its supply curve of imports in terms of the foreign currency
   B. Up its demand curve of imports in terms of the foreign
   C. Down its demand curve of imports in terms of the foreign currency
   D. Down its demand curve of imports in terms of the domestic currency

17. The income elasticity of imports is given by:
   A. The percentage change in income over the percentage change in imports
   B. The change in imports over the change in income
   C. The marginal propensity to import over the average propensity to import
   D. The advantage propensity to import over the marginal propensity to import
18. To correct a balance of payments surplus and unemployment a nation require a :
   A. Devaluation and expansionary fiscal and monetary policies
   B. Devaluation and concretionary fiscal and monetary policies
   C. Devaluation or revaluation and expansionary fiscal and monetary policies
   D. Revaluation and either expansionary or concretionary fiscal monetary policies
19. In a world of perfectly elastic international capital flows and fixed exchange rates:
   A. Fiscal policy is completely ineffective
   B. Monetary policy is completely ineffective
   C. Both fiscal and monetary policies are completely ineffective
   D. Both fiscal and monetary policies are effective
20. An import quota:
   A. Increase the domestic price of the imported commodity
   B. reduce domestic consumption
   C. Increase domestic production
   D. all of the above

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