

銘傳大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試

國際企業學系、國際企業學系國際班

7 月 26 日第三節

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國貿理論與政策試題

(限用答案本作答)

一 是非題：24%

1. 維持國內價格在一固定水準的關稅稱為從價關稅(ad-valorem tariff)。
2. 政府的行政手段，如：政府優先購買國產品的政策，為一國內部的政策，因此並不影響國際貿易。
3. 當國內生產面存在正的外部性時，政府應對進口加以課稅。
4. 大國的最適關稅為 0。
5. In Heckscher-Ohlin model international trade is solely due to international differences in the productivity of labor.
6. Import-biased growth tends to improve a growing country's terms of trade at the rest of the world's expense.
7. Two-way trade in differentiated products within an industry is called interindustry trade.
8. If Home and Foreign are similar in their capital-labor ratios, then there will be little interindustry trade, and intraindustry trade will be dominant.

二 選擇題：36%

1. 下列何種區域性經濟組織之形成，必須消除會員國之間的貿易障礙，且必須制訂統一的對外共同關稅？
 - (1) 單邊優惠
 - (2) 雙邊優惠
 - (3) 自由貿易區
 - (4) 關稅同盟
2. 當生產存在外部規模經濟且兩國完全相同時，試問兩國之貿易型態由何而定？
 - (1) 由比較利益而定
 - (2) 由兩國消費者偏好而定
 - (3) 由兩國地理位置而定
 - (4) 由歷史巧合或偶發事件而定

3. 依據 Heckscher-Ohlin 模型，假設有 X、Y 兩部門，資本和勞動為兩生產因素，在生產時 X 部門所用之 K/L 比較 Y 部門為低。若本國所擁有的資本秉賦相對較外國為多，則在自由貿易下，本國將

- (1) 出口 X 財。
- (2) 出口 Y 財。
- (3) 同時出口 X 財及 Y 財。
- (4) 同時進口 X 財及 Y 財。

4. 課關稅的目的主要在於抵銷外國的出口補貼，我們稱此種關稅為：

- (1) 反傾銷稅
- (2) 從價關稅
- (3) 特別關稅
- (4) 平衡稅
- (5) 以上皆非

*table 1:

Number of Units Produced by one Unit of Labor	Number of Units Produced by one Unit of Labor	
	Cloth	Widgets
Home	10	20
Foreign	60	30

5. Given the table 1, what is the opportunity cost of Cloth in terms of Widgets in Foreign?
 - (a) 2.
 - (b) 6.
 - (c) 1/6.
 - (d) 1/2.
 - (e) 3/2.
6. Given the table 1:
 - (a) Neither country has a comparative advantage.
 - (b) Home has a comparative advantage in cloth.
 - (c) Foreign has a comparative advantage in cloth.
 - (d) Foreign has a comparative advantage in widgets.
 - (e) Home has a comparative advantage in both products.

本試題兩面印刷

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(限用答案本作答)

7. Given the table 1, home should
- (a) export cloth.
 - (b) export widgets.
 - (c) export both and import nothing.
 - (d) export and import nothing.
 - (e) All of the above
8. Given the table 1, if the world equilibrium price of widgets were 2 Cloths, then
- (a) both countries could benefit from trade with each other.
 - (b) neither country could benefit from trade with each other.
 - (c) neither country will want to export the good in which it enjoys comparative advantage.
 - (d) Foreign no gains from trade.
 - (e) both countries will want to specialize in cloth.
9. Two countries engaged in trade in products with scale economies, produced under conditions of monopolistic competition, are likely to be engaged in
- (a) Ricardian trade.
 - (b) inter-industry trade.
 - (c) intra-industry trade.
 - (d) Heckscher-Ohlinean trade
10. International labor mobility
- (a) leads to wage convergence by raising wages in destination country and lowering in source country.
 - (b) is in accordance with the specific factors model
 - (c) is in accordance with the Heckscher-Ohlin factor proportions model.
 - (d) leads to wage convergence by raising wages in source and lowering them in destination country.
11. The concept "terms of trade" means
- (a) the amount of exports sold by a country.
 - (b) the price conditions bargained for in international markets.
 - (c) the price of a country's exports divided by the price of its imports.
 - (d) the quantities of imports received in free trade.
 - (e) None of the above.
12. Immiserizing growth could occur to
- (a) a poor country experiencing export-biased economic growth.
 - (b) a poor country experiencing import-biased economic growth.
 - (c) a poor country experiencing growth in its non-traded sector.
 - (d) a poor country experiencing capital-intensive biased growth.
 - (e) None of the above.
- 三 問答題: 請回答以下問題 15%
- 試列舉並分別說明世界貿易組織 (WTO) 的基本精神。
- 四 問答作圖題: 請繪圖並回答以下問題 25%
- 假設市場結構為完全競爭, 請繪圖並分析進口小國進行區域經濟整合(economic integration)的靜態福利效果, 除了標示出價格與數量的變化外, 亦分別就消費者與生產者剩餘及政府福利之變化加以說明, 並於圖中標示出貿易創造效果(trade creation effect)與貿易轉向效果(trade diversion effect), 並解釋其意義。

本試題兩面印刷

試題完