

一、MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. → 10%

- 1) The concept "terms of trade" means
  - A) the price of a country's exports divided by the price of its imports.
  - B) the quantities of imports received in free trade.
  - C) the amount of exports sold by a country.
  - D) the price conditions bargained for in international markets.
  - E) none of the above
- 2) A country cannot produce a mix of products with a higher value than where
  - A) the isovalue line is below the production possibility frontier.
  - B) the isovalue line intersects the production possibility frontier.
  - C) the isovalue line is tangent to the production possibility frontier.
  - D) the isovalue line is tangent with the indifference curve.
  - E) the isovalue line is above the production possibility frontier.
- 3) Export-biased growth in Country H will
  - A) worsen the terms of trade of Country F (the trade partner).
  - B) improve the terms of trade of Country H.
  - C) trigger anti-bias regulations of the WTO.
  - D) improve the terms of trade of Country F (the trade partner).
  - E) decrease economic welfare in Country H.
- 4) Immiserizing growth is
  - A) likely to occur if the exporting country is rich.
  - B) likely to occur if the exporting country is poor.
  - C) likely to occur if relative supplies are elastic.
  - D) likely to occur when terms of trade change.
  - E) none of the above
- 5) The simultaneous export and import of widgets by the United States is an example of
  - A) intra-industry trade.
  - B) inter-industry trade.
  - C) imperfect competition.
  - D) increasing returns to scale.
  - E) none of the above
- 6) International labor mobility
  - A) leads to wage convergence by raising wages in destination country and lowering in source country.
  - B) leads to wage convergence by raising wages in source and lowering them in destination country.
  - C) is in accordance with the specific factors model
  - D) is in accordance with the Heckscher-Ohlin factor proportions model.
  - E) is in accordance with scale economy model.
- 7) The Leontieff paradox
  - A) supported the validity of the Ricardian theory of comparative advantage.
  - B) failed to support the validity of the Ricardian theory.
  - C) failed to support the validity of the Heckscher-Ohlin model.
  - D) supported the validity of the Heckscher-Ohlin model.
  - E) proved that the U.S. economy is different from all others.

國貿理論與政策 試題 (限用答案本作答)

- 8) According to the Heckscher-Ohlin model, the source of comparative advantage is a country's
- human capital.
  - technology.
  - advertising.
  - factor endowments.
  - both A and B
- 9) International trade based on scale economies is likely to be associated with
- Ricardian comparative advantage.
  - comparative advantage based on quality and service.
  - comparative advantage associated with Heckscher-Ohlin factor-proportions.
  - comparative advantage based on diminishing returns.
  - none of the above
- 10) A country that has a comparative advantage in future production of consumption goods
- will tend to be an international borrower.
  - will tend to have good work ethics.
  - will tend to be an international investor or lender.
  - will tend to have low real interest rates.
  - none of the above

二、問答題

- 1 Given the following information: 16%

	Unit Labor Requirements	
	Cloth	Widgets
Home	100	200
Foreign	60	30

- What is the opportunity cost of Cloth in terms of Widgets in Foreign?
- If these two countries trade these two goods in the context of the Ricardian model, then what is the pattern of trade? why?
- what is the range of the world equilibrium price of widgets in terms of cloth?

2. 若半導體產品的市場結構為完全競爭，而馬來西亞對半導體產品的需求反函數為  $P=80-0.2Q$ ，供給反函數為  $P=5+0.1Q$ ，國際市場半導體的價格為 15 元，且馬來西亞為貿易小國，請繪圖、計算並回答下列問題：54%

- 自由貿易下，馬來西亞半導體的生產量、需求量及進口量各是多少？
- 若馬來西亞對於半導體進口課以每單位 2 元的從量關稅，則生產量、需求量及進口量將變成多少？社會福利增加或損失多少？

若半導體的國內生產可為馬來西亞帶來外部性利益，其邊際利益函數為： $MEB=10-0.05Q$  則繪圖、計算並回答下列問題：

- 考慮生產外部性後，上述關稅政策的福利效果？（社會福利增加或損失多少？）

3. 台灣汽車出口主要以裕隆公司製造的汽車為主，同時韓國汽車出口主要以現代公司製造的汽車為主，兩國的汽車主攻低價位汽車市場，假設在東南亞國家汽車市場中形成雙占的局面，且採取 Cournot 數量競爭，請繪圖並分析台灣當局的策略性產業研發政策為何？（應給予研發補貼或課稅？）若韓國政府亦採取與台灣政府相同之策略性產業研發政策，則對兩國社會福利將有何影響？ >0%

本試題兩面印刷

試題完