

110年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及
外交行政人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

考試別：外交人員考試

等別：三等考試

類科組別：外交領事人員類科英文組二

科目：國際經濟（以英文命題及作答）

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：（75分）

(一)請以英文作答，不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在申論試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(二)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、(一) For a regional trade integration, there are trade creation effect and trade diversion effect under static economic analysis. Explain these two effects. (8 points)

(二) Suppose the domestic supply and demand for Good X in Malaysia are $Q_A^s = -10 + P$, and $Q_A^d = 70 - P$, respectively.

Due to the excess domestic demand for Good X in Malaysia, Good X has been imported from the Republic of China (hereafter, Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea (hereafter, Korea) at the costs of US\$20 and US\$25, respectively. In addition, the Malaysia Government levies a specific duty at US\$10 per unit. Now, Malaysia decided to sign a free trade agreement (FTA) with Korea, but not with Taiwan.

Draw a diagram and calculate to illustrate what the impacts are for Malaysia, of the trade creation and trade diversion as well as the total welfare effects after exempting the import tariff on Good X from Korea? (15 points)

(三) After the implementation of this FTA pack, what are the directions of impacts on the welfare for Korea, Taiwan, and the whole world (including Malaysia), respectively. (7 points)

二、(一) Explain the purposes of policy imposition of tariff versus quota on imports. (6 points)

(二) For a small economy, draw a diagram and analyze the equivalence of tariff and quota. Give some examples to illustrate the case that the equivalence may not occur. (14 points)

三、Outline the mechanics of post-World War II Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates. Discuss its impact upon the world economy. And explain the main differences between Bretton Woods system and the international gold standard prior to World War I. (25 points)

乙、測驗題部分：(25 分)

代號：6110

(一)本測驗試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。

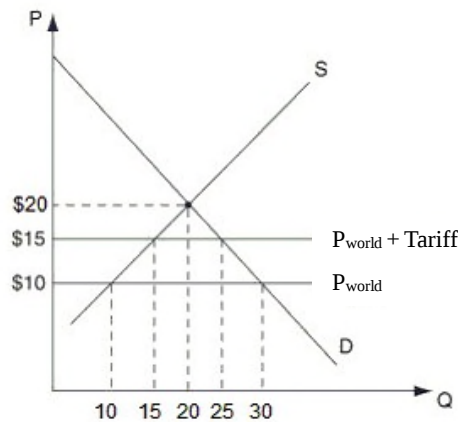
(二)共 20 題，每題 1.25 分，須用 2B 鉛筆 在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

- 1 The numbers in the table below indicate hours of labor per unit of output X and output Y of countries A and B. According to the table, if they trade based on the principle of comparative advantage, which of the followings is correct?

	Country	
Goods	A	B
X	3	9
Y	4	2

- (A) A would import X from B.
(B) B would export Y to A.
(C) They would not want to trade with each other.
(D) More information is needed to determine the trade pattern.
- 2 Under the assumption of increasing opportunity cost, if country A increases the production of commodity with comparative advantage to conduct international trade with other countries, then at what level of specialization will the production of commodity with comparative advantage in country A tend to be?
(A) Complete. (B) Partial. (C) Little. (D) Zero.
- 3 Assuming that the production technology and domestic demand of China and the U.S. are similar, the capital/labor factor endowment ratio of the United States is 0.5, and that of China is 0.02. Compared with that in China, which of the followings about the U.S. cost of capital relative to the cost of labor is correct?
(A) It is higher than that in China.
(B) It is lower than that in China.
(C) There is no difference between two countries.
(D) These two countries cannot be compared with each other.
- 4 The restriction on the number of imported cars in a small country can be accomplished through tariffs or import quota. Country A currently restricts the same number of imported cars either with import tariffs or with import quota. When the country's domestic automobile demand increases, how would the domestic automobile equilibrium price alter under the implementation of tariff and import quota, respectively?
(A) Unchanged, Unchanged. (B) Increase, Decrease.
(C) Unchanged, Increase. (D) Uncertain, Uncertain.

- 5 In to the figure below, PW stands for world price of goods and the number Q on the horizontal axis is in thousands. When the tariff is imposed, the government collects ① and the deadweight cost caused by the tariff equals ②.



- (A) ①\$50,000 ②\$25,000 (B) ①\$60,000 ②\$10,000
 (C) ①\$10,000 ②\$50,000 (D) ①\$220,000 ②\$30,000
- 6 Which of the following measures is used as nontariff barriers?
 (A) Monetary policy conducted by the Central Bank.
 (B) Government procurement policies.
 (C) Exchange rate policy.
 (D) Fiscal policy.
- 7 According to the product life cycle model, which of the following statements regarding comparative advantage is correct?
 (A) Comparative advantage may move from one country where a product is invented to another as the product matures.
 (B) For agricultural or homogeneous industrial goods, comparative advantage is determined by the stage of the life cycle these products are in.
 (C) Comparative advantage always stays in the country where a product is invented no matter what stage of the life cycle it is in.
 (D) Comparative advantage depends upon a country's relative endowment of skilled workers and its ability to invent.
- 8 _____ refers to the situation in which a country's joining in a regional trading organization leads to the reduction of its trade with nonmember countries in favor of member countries.
 (A) Trade diversion (B) Trade distortion (C) Trade exclusion (D) Trade creation
- 9 The argument that developing countries should nurture their domestic industries in their early stage by protecting them from the unfair and adverse effects of foreign competition on the domestic industry is known as _____.
 (A) the escape clause hypothesis (B) institutional fair trade policy
 (C) preservation of the home market (D) the infant industry argument
- 10 If the central bank of a country does not want to see its currency rise in value compared to other currencies, it may pursue ① monetary policy to ② its domestic interest rate, thereby weakening its currency.
 (A) ①contractionary ②lower (B) ①expansionary ②raise
 (C) ①contractionary ②raise (D) ①expansionary ②lower
- 11 Which of the following investment strategies will help an investor to make a profit if he or she anticipates that the value of the Euro, a currency that he or she does not own, is going to fall over the next 90 days and his or her prediction turns out to be correct?
 (A) Buy the Euros short. (B) Sell the Euros short.
 (C) Sell the U.S. Dollars short. (D) Buy the Euros long.

- 12 Which of the following statements about the formation of the J-curve is correct?
 (A) In the short run, supply will exceed demand; however, in the long run, they will be equal.
 (B) An overshooting effect occurs as people adjust to the new information.
 (C) Investors tend to be overly cautious in currency instruments.
 (D) Supply and demand for goods are less elastic in the short run than in the long run.
- 13 Based on perfect capital mobility and fixed exchange rates, which of the following statements is correct?
 (A) Monetary policy is super powerful.
 (B) Fiscal policy is less effective than monetary policy.
 (C) Fiscal policy is useless.
 (D) Monetary policy is useless.
- 14 According to IS-LM-BP model, what would the area on the left of the BP curve indicate?
 (A) Internal disequilibrium. (B) A balance of payments deficit.
 (C) A balance of payments surplus. (D) External equilibrium.
- 15 Which of the following statements regarding the advantage of a fixed exchange rate system is correct?
 (A) Speculation strategies can be eliminated.
 (B) Systemic risk can be eliminated.
 (C) Exchange rate volatility can be eliminated.
 (D) Fixed exchange rate nations seldom have credit risk problems.
- 16 Suppose the spot rates quoted for the US Dollar, the Japanese Yen and the New Taiwanese Dollar are NT/\$=30.5-30.6, Yen/\$= 105-106, respectively. What is the corresponding cross rate for Yen/NT?
 (A) $\frac{105}{30.6} - \frac{106}{30.5}$ (B) $\frac{105}{30.5} - \frac{106}{30.6}$ (C) $\frac{106}{30.6} - \frac{105}{30.5}$ (D) $\frac{106}{30.5} - \frac{105}{30.6}$
- 17 When developing countries have a deficit in their national balance of payments due to improper economic policy, which international agency can they seek for assistance to obtain long-term equilibrium in its balance of payments?
 (A) World Bank. (B) IMF. (C) EBRD. (D) ADB.
- 18 The Euro has become an important foreign currency deposit in the United States, mainly because US banks issue Euro deposit accounts with narrower margins relative to domestic currency deposits for Euro trading. What nature of Euro deposits is it in the United States for US banks to do so?
 (A) Important exchange currency. (B) Good investment target.
 (C) Free of regulation. (D) Social status symbol.
- 19 The World Bank (WB), established in 1944, is an international financial institution in the United Nations system. In addition to providing loans to developing countries to promote economic development, which of the followings is also one of its main tasks?
 (A) Modern constructions. (B) Market opening.
 (C) Poverty reduction. (D) Pollution reduction.
- 20 Which of the following statements regarding monetary policy under a fixed exchange rate system is correct?
 (A) An anchor country loses control over its monetary policy.
 (B) A country that ties its currency to that of another country acquires greater control over its monetary policy.
 (C) A country that ties its currency to that of another country gains control over that country's monetary policy.
 (D) A country that ties its currency to that of another country loses control over its own monetary policy.