

111年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、
國際經濟商務人員、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、Assume that Country A is a small open economy. It is an importer of cars. There are no trade restrictions. The consumers in country A buy 1,000 cars per year, of which 400 are produced domestically and 600 are imported.

(一) Assume that a technological advance in foreign car manufacturers causes the world price of car to fall by \$50. After the fall in price, consumers buy 1,200 cars, of which 200 are produced domestically and 1,000 are imported. Calculate the change in consumer surplus, producer surplus, and total surplus caused by the price fall. (10 points)

(二) In responding to the fall in price, the government in Country A imposes a specific tariff of \$50 on imported cars. Calculate the tariff revenue and the deadweight loss caused by the tariff policy. Is it a good policy from the standpoint of country A's total welfare? Who might support the tariff policy? Why? (15 points)

二、The former president of the United States, Donald Trump, imposes tariffs on imports specifically from China. Although the policy is controversial, there are actually several arguments for restricting trade in international trade theory. Please outline three of the arguments and explain the reasons carefully. (25 points)

三、Different countries adopt different exchange rate systems. What are the arguments for and against a fixed exchange rate system, respectively? Give an example country that adopts the system and is consistent with your arguments. (25 points)

乙、測驗題部分：（25 分）

代號：6112

(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當答案。

(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 _____ refers to the situation in which a country's joining in a free trade area leads to the increase of its trade in favor of member countries.
(A) Trade diversion effect. (B) Trade distortion effect.
(C) Trade enhancement effect. (D) Trade creation effect.
- 2 After Italy, Spain, Portugal joined the European Union, why does their trade deficit get worse? Which of the following statements is true?
(A) They could not expand their government expenditure.
(B) They could not depreciate their currency.
(C) They could not offer tax incentives to industrial sectors.
(D) They could not reduce welfare expenditure.
- 3 The value of a country's currency will tend to depreciate if _____.
(A) the demand for the country's imports increases.
(B) the country's money supply decreases.
(C) the country's citizens decrease their travel abroad.
(D) domestic interest rates increase.
- 4 If interest rates in Taiwan increase but they stay the same in the rest of the world, then _____.
(A) the exchange rate of foreign currency to NT dollars will decrease
(B) the exchange rate of NT dollars to foreign currency will decrease
(C) Taiwan's current account balance will deteriorate
(D) Taiwan's exports will decrease
- 5 Which of the following is NOT a major part in the balance of payment (BOP) in a country?
(A) Current account. (B) Net errors and omissions.
(C) Government budget. (D) Financial account.
- 6 The existence of the J-curve indicates that a real depreciation will cause _____.
(A) an initial increase in net exports
(B) an initial increase in economic activity
(C) a final reduction in net exports
(D) an initial reduction in the demand for domestic goods

- 7 Which of the following policies CANNOT improve current account deficit?
 (A) To raise interest rate. (B) To depreciate domestic currency.
 (C) To raise tariff for foreign imports. (D) To decrease government expenditure.
- 8 Regarding the Marshall Lerner Condition (M-L Condition), which of the following statements is correct?
 (A) The sum of price elasticity of foreign demand for domestic products and the price elasticity of domestic demand for foreign products are less than 1.
 (B) Sugar and rice are products suitable for the M-L Condition.
 (C) The M-L Condition in the very short run may not be effective.
 (D) The M-L Condition in the long run may not be effective.
- 9 Which of the following countries does not belong to the member countries of CPTPP?
 (A) Singapore. (B) Vietnam. (C) New Zealand. (D) South Korea.
- 10 How should a country's deficit in international balance of payment (BOP) be solved? Which of the following policies is incorrect?
 (A) To depreciate the deficit. (B) To lower the government expenditure.
 (C) To raise the interest rate. (D) To lower tariff.
- 11 In June 2022, South Korea's inflation rate reaches 6%. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (A) South Korea faces a current account deficit in the first half of 2022.
 (B) Won (South Korea's currency) depreciates too little.
 (C) The price of importing oil and food in South Korea is dropping down.
 (D) South Korea raises the interest rate too sharp.

- 12 The following table indicates that the labor productivity per hour on the two commodities X and Y:

Country \ Commodity	Commodity X	Commodity Y
A	1	4
B	3	6

In the Ricardian trade theory, the two countries have gains in trade after international trade. The possible term of trade $(\frac{P_x}{P_y})$ is ____.

- (A) 1 (B) 1/2 (C) 1/3 (D) 3
- 13 A small country imposes export tax, then ____.
 (A) the level of welfare will rise (B) the domestic price will rise
 (C) the domestic producer surplus will increase (D) the domestic consumer surplus will increase
- 14 In the Heckscher-Ohlin model, if Relatively Capital-abundant Country A opens trade with Relatively Labor-abundant Country B, what would be the consequence for the labor price(w) relative to capital price(r) in the two countries?
 (A)(w/r) rises in A and falls in B. (B)(w/r) rises in A and also rises in B.
 (C)(w/r) falls in A and rises in B. (D)(w/r) falls in A and also falls in B.

- 15 For an open economy, when the national saving is less than investment, there will be _____ in the country.
- (A) a trade surplus (B) a net increase in foreign debt
(C) a net increase in foreign claims (D) a zero trade balance
- 16 In an open AD-AS model, an increase in foreign interest rate will result in the ① of domestic currency, ② domestic income, and ③ price level in home country.
- (A) ①depreciation, ②more, ③higher (B) ①appreciation, ②less, ③lower
(C) ①depreciation, ②more, ③lower (D) ①appreciation, ②less, ③higher
- 17 If the price level increases 10% in Taiwan and the price level increases 5% in the US in a year. According to relative purchasing power parity, what does the nominal exchange rate of NT dollars to US dollars move in the year?
- (A) It depreciates 5%. (B) It appreciates 5%.
(C) It depreciates 100%. (D) It appreciates 100%.
- 18 Which is the cause of 2008-2009 United States financial crisis?
- (A) Subprime mortgage. (B) Serious government fiscal deficit.
(C) Serious trade deficit. (D) Quantitative easing policy.
- 19 The 1997-1998 Asian crisis importantly involved movement of short-term financial capital ① countries such as Thailand and Malaysia, leading to ② of their currencies, which in turn caused ③ in the trade balances of other countries of the world.
- (A) ①out of; ②depreciation; ③an improvement
(B) ①out of; ②appreciation; ③a deterioration
(C) ①out of; ②depreciation; ③a deterioration
(D) ①into; ②appreciation; ③an improvement
- 20 Under the flexible exchange rate and imperfect capital mobility, an open economy is initially in equilibrium. When a rise in foreign interest rate, finally the economy would reach to _____.
- (A) a higher level of interest rate and more income
(B) a lower level of interest rate and less income
(C) a higher level of interest rate and less income
(D) an original level of interest rate and income