

113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、Taiwan is currently seeking to participate in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). The CPTPP is a model of free trade agreement with high quality and high standards. In addition to the liberalization in goods trade, the agreement also covers the liberalization in services trade.
 - (一) Analyze diagrammatically the welfare impacts of participating in the CPTPP in terms of trade creation effect and trade diversion effect. (15 points)
 - (二) Explain the modes of services trade and the types of barriers to services trade. (10 points)
- 二、We often observe in trade data a phenomenon where a country simultaneously exports and imports automobiles. What is this phenomenon called? Please explain the causes of this phenomenon and analyze diagrammatically the impact of trade liberalization on the welfare of consumers and producers in that country. (25 points)
- 三、What is the gold standard? In this system, without government intervention, how would adjustments naturally occur in the event of the balance of payments (BOP) deficit/surplus? (25 points)

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：5113

(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 The depreciation of a currency may cause an initial worsening of the balance of payments before it improves. This is called the _____.
(A) J-curve effect (B) Marshall Lerner condition
(C) exchange rate overshooting (D) price-specie flow mechanism
- 2 A Japanese bank buys U.S. government bonds, and this purchase _____.
(A) increases U.S. net capital outflow and has no impact on Japanese net capital outflow
(B) increases U.S. net capital outflow and increases Japanese net capital outflow
(C) increases U.S. net capital outflow, but decreases Japanese net capital outflow
(D) decreases U.S. net capital outflow, but increases Japanese net capital outflow
- 3 In order to determine how strong or weak a currency is, you should pay more attention to the _____.
(A) real exchange rate (B) forward exchange rate
(C) bilateral exchange rate (D) effective exchange rate
- 4 If covered interest parity holds, then _____.
(A) firms should be able to identify opportunities for arbitrage in investments
(B) the difference between two countries' interest rates should roughly equal the forward discount or premium between their currencies
(C) international interest rates should be equal
(D) forward rates should equal spot rates
- 5 If the dollar depreciates relative to the Swiss franc, then _____.
(A) Swiss chocolate will become cheaper in the United States
(B) American computers will become more expensive in Switzerland
(C) Swiss chocolate will become more expensive in the United States
(D) Swiss computers will become cheaper in the United States
- 6 The theory of purchasing power parity (PPP) suggests that if the price level of one country rises relative to that of the other country, its currency should _____.
(A) depreciate in the long run (B) appreciate in the long run
(C) depreciate in the short run (D) appreciate in the short run

- 7 One of the most important and most visible roles of the IMF is to _____.
(A) investigate countries that are charged with being unfair traders
(B) provide loans to countries that need capital to develop their economies
(C) intercede by invitation when countries cannot pay their international debts
(D) hold regular negotiations over tariff reductions
- 8 If a central bank makes a sterilized purchase of foreign assets, then the domestic currency will _____.
(A) appreciate
(B) depreciate
(C) either appreciate, depreciate, or remain constant
(D) not be affected
- 9 The WTO permits the creation of a regional trade agreement (RTA) _____.
(A) only if the RTA is a partial trade agreement
(B) when the RTA includes a most-favored nation clause
(C) when the RTA leads to more trade creation than trade diversion
(D) if all members of the RTA are also members of the WTO
- 10 The following table shows the production of wheat (bushels per hour) and cloth (yards per hour) for Country A and Country B.

In order for both countries to gain from trade, one bushel of wheat must trade for_____.

	Country A	Country B
Wheat	12	6
Cloth	6	18

- (A) between 1/2 and 2 yards of cloth (B) between 6 and 18 yards of cloth
(C) between 1/2 and 3 yards of cloth (D) between 1/3 and 3 yards of cloth
- 11 In the two-country model of international labor mobility, _____.
(A) the long-run equilibrium global real wage is equal to the greater of the pre-migration wages in the two countries
(B) the long-run equilibrium global real wage is equal to the lesser of the pre-migration wages in the two countries
(C) the effect of migration is to cause real wages in the two countries to diverge
(D) the effect of migration is to cause real wages in the two countries to converge
- 12 According to the Heckscher-Ohlin model, the source of comparative advantage is a country's _____.
(A) technology (B) factor endowments (C) human capital (D) trade policy

- 13 If a good is imported into a small country like S from a large country like F, then the imposition of a tariff in Country S _____.
- (A) lowers the price of the good in S and raises it in F
 - (B) raises the price of the good in S and lowers it in F
 - (C) raises the price of the good in both countries
 - (D) raises the price in Country S and does not affect its price in Country F
- 14 In the exporting country, an export subsidy in the short run will _____.
- (A) help consumers and raise the overall economic welfare of the exporting country
 - (B) help consumers but lower economic welfare of the exporting country
 - (C) hurt consumers and lower the overall economic welfare of the exporting country
 - (D) hurt consumers but raise the overall economic welfare of the exporting country
- 15 The important difference between tariffs and quotas is that tariffs _____.
- (A) generate tax revenue for the government
 - (B) raise the price of the good
 - (C) help domestic producers
 - (D) stimulate international trade
- 16 The situation when export-biased growth by poor nations would worsen their terms of trade so much that they would be worse off than if they had not grown at all is called _____.
- (A) distorted growth
 - (B) immiserizing growth
 - (C) imbalanced growth
 - (D) misalignment growth
- 17 Which of the following transactions is a debit in a country's current account?
- (A) Export of merchandise.
 - (B) Gifts to foreigners.
 - (C) Foreign bond purchases.
 - (D) Export of services.
- 18 Which of the following is NOT a feature of a common market?
- (A) Free trade in goods and services between the members.
 - (B) Common external barriers to trade.
 - (C) Substantial coordination of macroeconomic policies among the members.
 - (D) Factor mobility.
- 19 Which of the following does NOT appear in the current account part of the balance of payments?
- (A) A loan of \$1 million from Bank of America to Brazil.
 - (B) Foreign aid to El Salvador.
 - (C) An Air France ticket bought by an American.
 - (D) Income earned by General Motors from its plants abroad.
- 20 The Ricardian model of international trade demonstrates that trade can be mutually beneficial. Why do governments restrict imports of some goods?
- (A) Restrictions on imports can have significant beneficial effects on domestic consumers.
 - (B) The Ricardian model is often incorrect in its prediction that trade can be mutually beneficial.
 - (C) Imports are only restricted when foreign-made goods do not meet domestic standards of quality.
 - (D) Trade can have significant harmful effects on some segments of a country's economy.