

天津财经大学  
2006 年硕士研究生复试试题

招生专业：国际贸易学

一、国际贸易缩略语(翻译为中英文) (30 分)

1. GATT, GATS
2. NAFTA, EU, APEC
3. FDI, M&A
4. FOB, CFR, CIF

二、英文国际贸易文献(节选)翻译(英译中) (30 分)

Mercantilism propagated in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Mercantilism advocated that countries should simultaneously encourage exports and discourage imports. Although mercantilism is an old and largely discredited doctrine, its echoes remain in modern political debate and in the trade policies of many countries. Next we will look at Adam Smith's theory of absolute advantage. Proposed in 1776, Smith's theory was the first to explain why unrestricted free trade is beneficial to a country. Free trade occurs when a government does not attempt to influence through quotas or duties what its citizens can buy from another country or what they can produce and sell to another country. Smith argued that the invisible hand of the market mechanism, rather than government policy, should determine what a country imports and what it exports. His arguments implied that such a laissez-faire stance toward trade was in the best interests of a country. Building on Smith's work are two additional theories that we shall review. One is the theory of comparative advantage, advanced by the 19<sup>th</sup> century English economist David Ricardo. This theory is the intellectual basis of the modern argument for unrestricted free trade. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Ricardo's work was refined by two Swedish economists, Eli Heckscher and Bertil Ohlin, whose theory is known as the Heckscher-Ohlin theory.

三、国际贸易理论与政策论述题 (60 分)

1. 试述列昂惕夫反论后的国际贸易理论发展
2. 试述国际贸易的基本政策手段及其变化趋势

四、国际贸易实务论述题(选其中一题) (30 分)

1. 试述以 CIF 条件成交、信用证支付的出口合同履行程序
2. 国际货物贸易合同的基本条款及其主要内容