

一、名词解释（每小题 3 分，共 12 分）

1. 生产者剩余
2. 奥肯定律
3. 显示比较优势
4. 资本外逃

二、判断并说明理由（每小题 3 分，共 12 分）

1. 现在许多国家的高等教育发展中出现了一种现象，即伴随着大学学费的上涨，人们对大学的需求是增加的，这种市场现象被视为需求定理的例外。
2. 在宏观经济学中，影响一国总需求中的投资概念包括有多种形式，如企业固定资产投资，以及人们对债券、股票的购买等。
3. 在关税同盟静态效应分析中，只有贸易创造可以产生贸易扩大效应。
4. International Banking Facilities 作为一家新的机构是美国 1981 年银行业改革的产物。

三、简答题（每题 7 分，共 28 分）

1. 简述一个经济社会通过市场机制实现资源最优配置必须满足的条件。
2. 简述鲍莫尔-托宾的交易性货币需求模型。
3. 简析小岛清协议分工的前提条件。
4. 与其他贸易融资方式比较，简述福费廷业务的优势何在？

四、计算分析与论述题（每题 12 分，共 48 分）

1. 2006 年度的诺贝尔经济学奖得主费尔普斯认为，在实现长期稳定的经济增长时应该实现一个最大化的稳态消费水平，试问这个稳态消费水平如何确定？并运用经济学理论分析在短期和长期中，储蓄率提高对一国收入水平和收入增长的具体影响。
2. 某产品生产企业的生产函数是  $Q = K^{0.5}L^{0.5}$ 。目前，该企业投入的资本  $K$  和劳动力  $L$  分别为 100 和 25，这一组合是厂商实现利润最大化时的要素有效组合。请计算：
  - (1) 根据上述投入量，资本和劳动的边际产量各为多少？
  - (2) 如果资本的价格是 20 元，那么工资率是多少？
  - (3) 如果下一期资本和价格上涨为 25 元，而劳动力的价格和投入量都不改变，为了保持有效率的生产，资本投入量应是多少？这时的总产量是多少？
3. 给予 H-O 定理，试分析一国资源禀赋条件变化对该国产出及对外贸易结构的影响。
4. 央行副行长吴晓灵坦言，2000 年以来，中国外汇储备的余额获得了急剧的增长，到 2006 年 10 月底已经突破了 1 万亿美元。而这 1 万亿美元对中国的货币政策产生了很大影响。请根据金融学知识分析三大货币政策工具对调节国际收支的作用。

五、英译汉（共三段，共 50 分）

1. Unstoppable? (20 分)

Diplomacy is the art of the seemingly impossible. Fingers crossed, then that the diplomatic toing and froing among American, Britain, France, Germany, Russia and China over the coming weeks succeeds in avoiding the two biggest dangers in the gathering nuclear confrontation with Iran. One is that, despite calls to desist from the United Nations Security Councils, Iran carries on its nuclear experimentation and gets itself a bomb. The other is that failure to stop it in its nuclear tracks by other means leads to military force being tried instead. Steering clear of both these

potential benefits of giving up both rising sharply. Yet the diplomats are stuck, and Iran may miscalculate that it can get away with it.

Would it be so disastrous if Iran got the bomb? Pakistan, India and Israel all built theirs in defiance of the anti-nuclear rules that others accepted (though unlike North Korea and now Iran they did not sign the Nuclear-Proliferation Treat, so never broke its provisions). The cold war, too, passed off without the threatened nuclear Armageddon. Yet at times it was an alarmingly close-run thing, and each new nuclear state multiplies the dangers. All have fingered their nuclear trigger at one time or another.

Iran, has to be said, denies any interest in a bomb. Yet it spent two decades deceiving inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency about its enrichment of uranium and its experiments to produce plutonium (both potential bomb ingredients), and it is still covering up. Few either inside Iran or outside believe that its nuclear ambitions are entirely peaceful... as claimed. The fear is a double one: of what a regime like Iran's might be tempted to do with a bomb, and of the aftershocks a nuclear-capable Iran might cause.

## 2. The Prospects for Freer Trade (20 分)

Countries prefer to act independently; however, they cede authority on trade when they perceive cooperation to be in their net interest. For example, countries have surrendered elements of their sovereignty to the binding dispute-settlement provisions of WTO. They have also banded together on other trade issue, such as multilateral treaties on ivory trade to protect elephants. In any situation, though, a country has the inalienable right to withdraw. At some point, a country might withdraw from the WTO rather than accept its reprimand in a trade dispute. Such action could greatly hamper trade liberalization, particularly if the United States or the EU were to withdraw. The issue of environment standards for products and their production defy swift resolution. Countries with strict environmental regulations will undoubtedly consider assigning "green countervailing duties" to penalize those firms that opt to operate where regulations are lax. Producers facing these import restrictions undoubtedly will claim that altruistic environmental standards are really a ruse to protect inefficient domestic producers. Further, governments of developing countries suspect that stricter product standards, largely advocated by industrial countries, will impose yet another non-tariff trade barrier.

Ultimately, trade policy depends to a great extent on public opinion. Groups that believe they have been adversely affected by imports, especially if due to unfair practices, are apt to be more vocal and persuasive at shaping public opinion than people who benefit from trade. What is more worrisome, recent survey report that a majority of people in the United States feel that foreign trade has been bad for the U.S. economy. These surveys were taken during the boom years of the late 1990s. One doubts that the economic trials of the early twenty-first century have improved Americans' outlooks. Such negative sentiment threatens to slow foreign trade liberalization, especially in the face of a prolonged economic downturn.

## 3. The Investment Portfolio (10 分)

No single investment instrument will provide income, growth, and a high degree of safety. For this reason, all investors-whether institutions or individuals-build investment portfolio, or collections of various types of investments. Money managers and financial advisers are employed (1) to determine which investments should be in an investor's portfolio and (2) to buy and sell securities

and maintain the client's portfolio. A major concern for them is diversification-reducing the risk of loss in a client's total portfolio by investing funds in several different securities, so a loss experienced by any one will not affect the entire portfolio.

A portion of a portfolio might be in investment-grade corporate bonds, and a portion might be in common stocks. Likewise, owning stock in ten large corporations provides greater safety through diversification than owning the stock of only one small technology company. The loss of one stock might be offset by one or more other stocks. A portfolio might also be structured to provide a desired rate of return, the percentage gain or interest yield on investments. For example, an investment-grade corporate bond might pay 7 percent interest but provide an expected capital gain of only 2 percent but pay no dividend.

