

答案：B 卷

I. (10 points)

If we were to combine the production possibility frontiers of the two countries to create a single world production possibility frontier, then it is true that any change in production points (from autarky to specialization with trade) would involve a tradeoff of one good for another from the world's perspective. In other words, the new solution cannot possibly involve the production of more of both goods. (5 points) However, since we know that each country is better off at the new solution, it must be true that the original points were not on the trade contract curve between the two countries, and it was in fact possible to make some people better off without making others worse off, so that the new solution does indeed represent a welfare improvement from the world's perspective. (5 points)

II. (24 points)

1. 3 units of Soy in the U.S., and 1 Soy unit in Croatia. (8 points)
2. The U.S. have absolute productivity advantage in toys. Nevertheless, toys are three times more costly than they are in Croatia. (8 points)
3. N Croatia, one unit of wheat will cost one toy. However, if the terms of trade fall between the two autarkic price ratios (a condition necessary for both countries to enjoy gains from trade), say at 2 Soy units per toy, then Croatia will gain each Soy unit with less of sacrifice of toy production. (8 points)

III. (15 points)

This statement is badly crafted. (5 points) It seems to imply that pollution per say is a proper factor of production. That is, just as if you add a worker, you get additional product, so the marginal product of pollution is positive. (5 points) The problem here is that pollution is not really a factor of production, but rather an externality, which may be more typical of imported goods than exported ones. (5 points) In such a case, the statement above is false.

IV. (15 points)

The point of production with trade will be above point 5. (5 points) The country will be shifting its production composition to be more heavily weighted in labor intensive good, C. Within each industry, the production technique will be more capital intensive, since with the rising relative wage, the optimal point of production will involve sliding around the isoquants in the direction of saving on the now relatively more expensive labor. (10 points)

V. (20points)

In the case of the Neo-Classical H-O model, the expansion of trade will tend to increase the incomes of those factors in which the exports are relatively intense. This may create situations in which unskilled labor's already relatively low relative incomes would worsen in a country such as the U.S., hence heating up "class warfare." (10 points) In the case of intra-industry trade, the expanding exports will tend to be in relatively fragmented subsets of products ("brands"). Such export expansion will have no determinant or systematic tendency to affect relative factor returns in any deterministic manner. (10 points)

VI. (16 points)

"laissez-faire" policy (3 points)

Pluralism (3 points)

Strategic policy (3 points)

Development policy (3 points)

Trade policy(world policy) (4 points)