

## 第一章 作业

### 一. 单项选择题

1. Problems in international trade mainly include \_\_\_\_\_ , economic problems and trade restriction  
A. cultural differences    B. exchange rate    C. religions    D. tariff barriers
2. In international trade, quota is a government-imposed limit on the \_\_\_\_\_ of goods and services that may be exported or imported over a specified period of time.  
A. quality            B. quantity            C. unit price    D. packing
3. In addition to tariffs, countries also use other methods to make import more difficult. These methods, collecting no tariffs, are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. trade barriers    b. tariff barriers    C. non-tariff barriers D. trade restriction
4. Foreign exchange control is a barrier that intends to control \_\_\_\_\_ by limiting the access to foreign money that is needed for imports.  
A. international trade    B. domestic trade            C. export            D. import
5. Reasons for trade restriction in international trade mainly include: \_\_\_\_\_ ,to protect vital industries, to protect infant industries, to protect domestic jobs and pure political reasons  
A. to be less dependent on foreign countries  
B. to be more dependent on foreign countries  
C. to import more  
D. to import equally

### 二. 判断题（正确填 T， 错误填 F）

1. A trade barrier is a general term that describes any government policy or regulation that restricts international trade. Most trade barriers work on the same principle: the imposition of some sort of cost on trade that raises the price of the traded products.
2. An import license is a document issued by a national government authorizing the importation of certain goods out of its territory.
3. International trade, also known as world trade, foreign trade, overseas trade, import and export trade, is the fair and deliberate exchange of goods and services across

international boundaries or territories. It concerns trade operations of both import and export and includes the purchase and sale for both visible and invisible commodities.

4. Global financial markets unfortunately do not have a universal currency. The conversion rate is determined every week in international money markets.
5. Government procurement policy stipulates that governmental organizations must use local products unless some conditions are met.