1.a,b. 

a. and b. are the same. Domestic national savings falls raising the world interest rate, creating a domestic current account deficit and a foreign current account surplus.
c. Domestic investment increases, raising the world interest rate and creating a domestic current account deficit and a foreign current account surplus.
2. a, b

a. The increase in wealth raises consumption reducing savings. The S curve shifts left. New saving is at the intersection of the world interest rate and the new savings curve, S1. The current account is in deficit by the difference between I1 and S1.

b. The increase in T reduces C by less than the increase in T. Since S = Y-C-G, C falls by less than G rises for a total reduction in saving. The graph is the same.
The increase in productivity raises the marginal product of capital raising investment demand. Equilibrium investment at the world interest rises and the current account has a deficit equal to the difference between $I_1$ and $S_1$. 