

全国 2014 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

外刊经贸知识选读试题

课程代码:00096

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

一、单项选择题(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

在每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个可以替代句中划线的单词或词组,请将其选出并将“答题纸”的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

1. The Sino—Europe agreement on trade relations will come into force in July next year.
A. conclude B. go on C. take effect D. end
2. China's foreign exchange reserves have risen rapidly over the past few years.
A. storages B. services C. values D. control
3. The rural population are getting richer and aspire to own better consumer goods.
A. plan B. agree C. desire D. increase
4. Investment incentives are specially designed to attract foreign investment.
A. districts B. encouragement C. aims D. capital
5. Economy boom has spread from the coastal cities to the inland area.
A. system B. crisis C. prosperity D. figure
6. Inflation as measured by the GDP deflator slackened in most of the G7 countries.
A. lacked B. weakened C. sharpened D. moved
7. The U. S warned to impose both political and economic sanctions on major trading partners.
A. thanks B. penalties C. help D. arrangements
8. The integration of Europe will reinforce the creation of the world's largest single market.
A. combination B. division C. expectation D. progress

9. Although facing pressure from abroad, Japan refused to capitulate to the new thrust of American trade policy.
A. accept B. yield C. agree D. execute
10. Korea's surging economy signals its gathering clout in the world market.
A. capital B. reputation C. influence D. right
11. As direct subsidies were eliminated by the government, the company was declared insolvent two years later.
A. private B. unfair C. bankrupt D. unsuccessful
12. France may block the EC's acceptance of a new farm-trade deal and thereby wreck the Uruguay round of GATT talks.
A. promote B. destroy C. reverse D. disagree
13. Since currencies are convertible, most transactions can be completed by cash.
A. exchangeable B. available C. useable D. practicable
14. This year the company hiked Sprite's advertising budget to \$40 million.
A. increased B. adjusted C. balanced D. reduced
15. The transition is impeded in normal times by the existence of a rigid export quota system.
A. dull B. pleasant C. temporary D. strict

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

二、将下列词组译成英文(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

16. 有形贸易收支
17. 惩罚性关税
18. 基础设施
19. 经济特区
20. 服务部门
21. 政府采购
22. 招标
23. 硬通货
24. 易货贸易
25. 知识产权

三、将下列词组译成中文(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

26. conglomerate
27. physical market
28. capital goods
29. discount rate
30. fledgling industries
31. market share
32. monopolize
33. trade deficit
34. most-favored nation treatment
35. portfolio investment

四、简答题(本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分)

Passage 1

The opening themes of the new administration's trade policies emerged this week. Among the highlights:

- An insistence that Europe and Japan create a "level playing field" for trade by agreeing to give U. S. exporters the same access to their markets as foreign companies receive in the United States. This push to expand U. S. manufacturing exports is considered essential politically to fulfill President Bill Clinton's campaign promise of more "high-wage, high-skill" jobs for Americans.
- A possible negotiation with Japan seeking a step-by-step reduction in its nearly \$ 50 billion trade surplus with the United States. To the administration, Tokyo appears more "result-oriented" than the Community, prompting hopes that bargains can be reached with Japan to ease frictions on a range of issues.

36. What did the U. S. mean by a "level playing field" for trade?
37. In what way could this push help "fulfill President Bill Clinton's campaign promise"?
38. What's the meaning of "result-oriented"?

Passage 2

What's more, currency movements over the past years have unexpectedly made matters worse for many producers. In the first half of the 1980s, it was conventional wisdom

to say that the exceptional strength of the dollar was partly responsible for—and helped to offset—the increasing weakness of dollar-denominated commodity prices. All other things being equal, so the argument went, a subsequent fall in the dollar might be expected to give a compensating boost to dollar commodity prices.

But now the dollar has fallen, and the very reverse has happened: commodity prices have continued to tumble from the peak they reached in the second quarter of 1984. When calculated in a more representative basket of currencies, such as the Special Drawing Right, the fall looks even more precipitous. In May of this year, for example, the IMF's food price index was a further 10 per cent below its level in the second quarter of 1985.

39. Could the commodity-exporters profit much from importing from the U. S. when dollar appreciated? Why?
40. Why is Special Drawing Right adopted, generally speaking?
41. Why does it imply that the fall looks even more precipitous when calculated in the Special Drawing Right?

五、正误判断题。如果正确,请写“T”,如果错误,请写“F”。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

Passage 1

The collapse of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the USSR ushered in the richest boom in capital flows to emerging markets (新兴市场) that drove spectacular global economic growth. But that era of challenges and opportunities has now ended. The Asia economies have fallen into decline. Their financial and economic crises have become a global crisis affecting all the emerging markets. The great multinational firms that had been the big economic winners have seen their profit growth slip. Investors, who once had a great tolerance for risk, now are wary. Whatever tolerance that drove global capital flows in the past has now diminished to the point where asset holders have bailed out of stock markets around the world—not just the markets in the once developing world, but from US and European markets as well. Money has fled mostly into sovereign debt instruments, primarily US securities, or is just waiting under the mattress.

For one thing, the United States, by all accounts, will continue to be the locomotive (火车头) of global economic growth. The US economy will be constrained by the collapse of so many emerging markets, just as the profits of many multinationals have been trimmed.

But the downward pressure on the US is unlikely to force a recession. Americans have a great appetite to consume imported goods, especially now that states that seek to export have weakened currencies and the US has a strong dollar. This future for world trade is especially bright given that the principle trade partners of the US are its nearest neighbors and those partners are likely to continue to benefit most directly from the strength of the US economy.

42. The profit growth of great multinational firms is declining.
43. Investors stay in the stock markets because they had a great tolerance for risk.
44. US securities are relatively safe for investors.
45. The US economy will likely to avoid a recession.
46. To promote import, the US devalued its currency.

Passage 2

The International Coffee Agreement(ICA) was set up in 1963 to try to stop the downward drift of prices, and to “stabilize prices above their free market level.” It did this by regulating the supply of coffee beans coming on to the world market. Producing countries each agreed to export a “quota”, a certain quantity of coffee, which was a little less than they would have normally exported without controls. By exporting slightly less than they might have done, the producing countries received a higher price per bag—and their overall revenues were higher. When coffee prices rose, producing countries were allowed an increase in their quotas; when prices fell their quotas decreased.

The agreement managed the market in a modest way but its biggest problem was that a timebomb(定时炸弹) marked “overproduction” was persistently ticking away underneath it—and finally exploded. Coffee producers had constrained their exports but not their output. This led to a huge build-up of stocks that countries could not sell, and it was clear that when the agreement ended, many of the stocks would be released on to the world market and the price would plummet.

The United States wanted larger quotas to be given to the producers of the higher quality Arabica coffees. And like other importing countries it wanted action to end the black market in international coffee trade, whereby countries traded their surplus unofficially, at a price sometimes only half that of the official world market price; half-price was thought better than dumping coffee beans in the sea or letting them rot.

47. The export quota agreed was less than the output of the coffee producing countries.
48. A black market usually means an illegal market. .
49. Importing countries like to buy coffee in the black market because of its lower price.
50. The quotas can be adjusted according to the world coffee market prices.
51. The shortage of higher quality coffee results in the black coffee market.

六、翻译题(本大题 12 分)

52. To promote trade and innovation, the draft agreement offers new safeguards to owners of intellectual property. It brings trade in services into the GATT for the first time, opening new foreign markets to efficient producers of services in America and Europe. America's ambitious early goals for farm-trade liberalization will not be fully met by the compromise that is now within reach; but even in farming, a half-successful round will deliver great benefits. And if this package can be banked, future rounds will be obliged to argue over how much to cut farm protection, not whether—an achievement in itself.