

全国 2015 年 4 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. China's auto industry is switching gears despite sluggish sales in recent months.
A. inactive B. aggregate C. cyclical D. easing
2. The greatest risk for China this year is external, as the European debt crisis is likely to deteriorate, causing further pains for Chinese exporters.
A. worsen B. tackle C. support D. imagine
3. Chinese companies completed 110 overseas merger and acquisition deals in 2011.
A. deficit B. profit C. combination D. balance
4. The company outbid five other competitors, including German multinational E. ON and Brazilian power generators Eletrobras and Cemig.
A. overgo B. outgo C. outdo D. overdo
5. The summit of the Group of Eight (G8), a bloc formed 26 years ago, apparently is becoming a laggard model to tackle new world challenges.
A. shrift B. frigid C. formidable D. slothful
6. The contrasts formed by China's surging economy and its depressed stock market of the past few years prompted them to absorb Chinese stocks at low prices.
A. perspiring B. rising C. jockeying D. descending

7. The two governments will sign a joint statement on establishing a strategic partnership between the two countries, which will become a guideline document for bilateral relations.
A. pronounced B. two-sided C. stated-owned D. removed
8. Apple gives suppliers a very low profit margin, which makes suppliers lack incentive and resources to improve workers' welfare and factory environment.
A. strategy B. contributor C. fund D. motivator
9. The US manufacturing beef market over the past couple of weeks has had more of a bearish undertone, due in part to higher stocks of frozen boneless beef.
A. a detailed plan B. a strong foundation
C. an underlying tendency D. an organized system
10. It was a time that China was looking for experts from home and abroad to support its impending entry into the WTO.
A. upcoming B. subtle
C. devastating D. temperate
11. The usually bustling streets of Tokyo are eerily empty this week, and the economy is even less vigorous than in 1995.
A. narrow B. lively
C. primitive D. competitive
12. Steel inventories are growing in the US, partly due to a slowdown in auto manufacturing, and the trend is spawning worries of an oversupply.
A. demands B. qualities
C. commodities offered for sale D. current market prices
13. While the report took its toll on Chinese tire-makers, it has flung open the door for European and US tire companies, many of whom had previously concentrated only on their own markets.
A. gave incentives to B. caused losses to
C. took advantage of D. kept track of
14. The 12th Five-Year Plan will see to it that the seven strategic emerging industries attract large amounts of private capital and let the real economy flourish.
A. make profits B. remain stable
C. grow vigorously D. be efficient
15. Spending on public works was slashed by 8.1 percent to \$ 56 billion in the draft budget from fiscal year 2012.
A. cut B. divided C. increased D. estimated

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、将下列英语单词或词组译成中文(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

16. hard currency
17. workers' remittance
18. leverage
19. profit-remittance
20. means of production
21. futures
22. domestic agent
23. auction
24. bank guarantee
25. franchise

三、将下列汉语词组译成英文(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

26. 对等贸易
27. 商会
28. 贸易逆差
29. 关税税率
30. 欧洲经济共同体
31. 无形贸易收支
32. 易货贸易
33. 转让人
34. 零售商
35. 行政部门

四、简答题(本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分)

Passage 1

The trouble is, many countries still think of opening their markets to more imports as a concession to be made reluctantly, not (as economists see it) as something that is good for them in its own right. Even America and the European Union, which have led the push for open markets, still shelter parts of their economies for fear of hurting workers in coddled industries.

Globalization has aroused worries in many rich countries that free trade with much poorer countries threatens jobs and prosperity. This was plain in last year's debate in the United States and Mexico, was viewed by many Americans as their loss and Mexico's gain. The idea that trade is desirable only if it happens among countries with similar wages dies hard.

36. What do economists think of opening markets to more imports?

37. Why do America and the European Union still shelter parts of their economies?

38. How did many Americans view last year's debate in the United States and Mexico?

Passage 2

Once, when Japan faced pressure from abroad, it would either give in reluctantly or keep quiet and hope that the fuss would die down. No longer, it seems. The Clinton administration strongly believes in exerting such pressure. Its policy is to open some Japanese markets by setting import targets -an approach to trade policy that supporters call "results-oriented". This ugly term foreshadows uncertain consequences. Far from capitulating to this new thrust of American trade policy, Japan is taking a stand that could lead to a trans-Pacific confrontation.

39. What's the meaning of "that the fuss would die down"?

40. What is the meaning of "approach"?

41. What is the meaning of "consequences"?

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

As the world's largest trading nation, its largest exporter and second largest importer, China wields extensive influence on global trade and the world economy. China's advantages of course lie not only in the stable foreign trade policy decided by the recently held Central Economic Work Conference, but also in the strength and resilience of a broad-based and fast-growing economy.

The country's primary advantage comes from its stable macro-economy. The Chinese economy has generally realized a soft landing following a period of extremely rapid economic growth. While China did confront severe inflationary pressures in 2011, as well as a brief drop in the value of the renminbi exchange rate, China's financial status is the most stable of the world's major economies and leading emerging markets. While China still faces risks related to local financing platforms and potential non-performing loans in the banking sector, the overall assets status of the Chinese banking system is still sound, and China's rate of

inflation remains lower than India's and those of other hot emerging markets by several percentage points.

Although pressure for renminbi depreciation continues to accumulate, the yuan is still stable compared with most emerging market currencies, many of which are now nearing currency crisis levels.

Among the largest emerging economies—BRICS—in the first nine months of 2011, only China's yuan appreciated by more than 3 percent in the inter-bank foreign exchange market. In the other four BRICS countries, the Russian ruble depreciated by 4.06 percent, the Brazilian real lost 8.01 percent of its value, while the Indian rupee and South African rand devalued by 8.5 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively.

42. China's advantages mainly lie in the stable foreign trade policy.

43. China confronted severe inflationary pressures in 2011, which endangered China's financial status.

44. Compared with most emerging market currencies, China's yuan is still stable.

45. In the first nine months of 2011, all the emerging market currencies are now nearing currency crisis levels.

46. Russian ruble depreciated the least among the largest emerging economies — BRICS countries.

Passage 2

China's GDP will maintain a growth rate of about 8.9 percent in 2012, said the annual economic blue book released by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) on December 7. Though the growth speed is lower than in 2011, it is still a relatively high rate.

Chen Jiagui, Director of the CASS Economic Department, said the Chinese economy is stable with appropriate ups and downs. A growth rate of 8—9 percent is ideal to create a good macroeconomic environment for deepening the reform, controlling inflation, adjusting the economic structure and transforming the economic growth pattern.

The Chinese economy has slowed down in the last two years, arousing worries from home and abroad about the Chinese economy's expected hard landing. Such worries are obviously unnecessary and the Chinese economy will continue to make contributions to the world economic recovery.

According to the blue book, compared with 2011, the Chinese economy will face new challenges next year. China mainly faced pressure from rapid inflation in 2011, causing the task of curbing inflation to top the list of government priorities for macro-controls. But in 2012 when the economic growth will likely slow, China needs to both stabilize the economic

growth speed and further curb inflation and strengthen macro-control efforts.

Chen said thanks to the efforts in 2011, the rapidly growing prices have been curbed to some extent, but the main factors causing rapid price rises have remained unchanged. Today, prices in China are affected by the relationship between supply and demand, as well as the rising costs. Of the total, the producer price index (PPI) is mainly influenced by the relationship between supply and demand, while the consumer price index (CPI) is influenced by the rising costs.

47. China's GDP will maintain a growth rate of 8.9 percent in 2012, which is higher than in 2011.

48. The Chinese economy has slowed down in the last few years, which is bad for the macroeconomic environment.

49. China will face pressure from rapid inflation in 2012 and will stabilize the economic growth speed.

50. Prices in China are no longer affected by the relationship between supply and demand, as well as the rising costs.

51. The PPI is influenced by the relationship between supply and demand, while the CPI is influenced by the rising costs.

六、翻译题(本大题 12 分)

52. 2011, dubbed(被称为) the "year of global indignation," revealed three major social problems of the current world.

First, the financial crisis has caused rising income disparities. Living standards of the middle class were severely impacted as their wealth shrank by a wide margin. Second, rapidly developing information technology and globalization have brought people together. With the help of new media and non-state actors, turmoil in one country can easily spread to other countries. Third, the unbalanced population and employment structure have aggravated social tensions. The long-term unemployment of young people has made "young malcontents (不满现状者)" a common problem of the whole world.