

全国 2018 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卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

1. The pattern of China's foreign trade has changed substantially since China opened to the outside world.  
A. considerably      B. partially      C. scarcely      D. suddenly
2. The sophistication of the industrial structure needs the support of advanced technology.  
A. building      B. upgrade      C. completion      D. reform
3. A number of countries in the EU are confronted with debt problems.  
A. angry      B. disappointed      C. concerned      D. faced
4. By opening the district to foreign investments, competition was introduced into its economy.  
A. exclusive      B. recommended      C. brought      D. imposed
5. If an enterprise is within the zone, it will enjoy a preferential tax rate.  
A. high      B. favored      C. low      D. free
6. American industry was booming by the autumn of 1942.  
A. flourishing      B. diminishing      C. decreasing      D. changing
7. A surplus of exports over imports will boost employment.  
A. influence      B. harm      C. promote      D. dampen

8. Increase in China's growth rate helped to sustain high rate of growth in the East Asian region.  
A. create                      B. get                              C. push                              D. maintain
9. Government procurement of recycled paper stimulates recycling.  
A. spending                      B. purchasing                      C. supporting                      D. propaganda
10. As Europe's economy has soured, free-market ideas face new challenges.  
A. developed                      B. changed                              C. worsened                              D. grown
11. What the community had completed was the legal framework, but not the blueprint for how the single market would actually work.  
A. step                              B. plan                              C. way                              D. goal
12. In 1992, China ousted the US to become the second largest exporter to the emirate.  
A. followed                      B. caught                              C. expelled                              D. replaced
13. The draft agreement contains many sensible new rules for global trade.  
A. concludes                      B. includes                              C. excludes                              D. continues
14. Unstable crude prices prompted falls in platinum and gold.  
A. Steady                              B. Unsuitable                              C. Unbearable                              D. Unsteady
15. This year the company hiked Sprite's advertising budget to \$40 million.  
A. rose                              B. slashed                              C. raised                              D. reduced

二、判断题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

判断下列各题,在答题纸相应位置正确的涂“A”,错误的涂“B”。

**Passage 1**

**On GATT—WTO**

Conclusions of the Uruguay Round are truly a triumph in adversity. Securing agreement among so many countries on such a complex raft of trade agreements frequently seemed an insuperable challenge in the past years. To have done it at a time of sluggish growth, political uncertainty and protectionist pressures is an extraordinary achievement.

Whatever the shortcomings of the result, the original vision of a broad expansion of international trade law is now much closer to fulfillment. More remarkably still so is the dream that drove the founding fathers of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: that of a liberal, rules-based international trading system overseen by an authoritative world trade organization. Just as the GATT helped foster economic integration and growth in the postwar decades, the new agreement should

provide powerful underpinning for the world economy, fresh impetus to competition, fresh hope for those developing and former communist countries that have been opening up to international commerce.

Several individuals deserve credit. Mr. Peter Sutherland and before him Mr. Arthur Dunkel, GATT directors-general, worked tirelessly to cajole recalcitrants—especially the US and EU—into settling differences. Mr. Mickey Kantor, US trade representative, has dispelled the most serious doubts about his and the administration’s commitment to multilateral free trade. Sir Leo Brittan, the European trade commissioner, played a difficult hand with consummate skill and by luring France into the fold, arguably saved the Union from a political crisis of alarming proportions.

16. It was not difficult for the member countries of the GATT to reach an agreement on trade.
17. Although the agreement reached in the Uruguay Round negotiation is believed to be a remarkable achievement, it offers nothing new to the world economy.
18. One of the functions of WTO is to monitor that a liberal, rules-based international trading system is observed by member countries.
19. The Uruguay Round of negotiation moved a step forward to the broad expansion of international trade law.
20. The member states of European Union, which negotiated as one party, took a unanimous stand on all questions from beginning to end in the Uruguay Round.

## **Passage 2**

### **Globalization: Who Benefits from It?**

We should be asking if the USA is harmed by globalization. If so, how can it be remedied?

Although international trade itself is generally beneficial to participating nations, a trade deficit is always economically detrimental to the nation’s economy. The USA’s trade deficit of goods has been annually increasing for over a half century. There’s no reason to believe it will not continue to do so as we continue to seek pure free trade.

For over a half century the USA’s continuously increasing annual trade deficits of goods have been such a significant catalyst. Our annual GDP and median wages (平均工资) have been less than otherwise due to our pursuit of pure unrestricted free trade.

A trade deficit’s detriment (损害) to the GDP greatly exceeds the amount of the deficit itself. This is its multiplier effect. Any harm to the GDP affects the median wage. If the US Congress determines we practice global charity, it should be funded by all US tax payers rather than its greater proportionate burden upon lower wage and salary earning families.

In 2003 Warren Buffett’s concept to significantly decrease the USA’s trade deficit of goods was published.

- The self-funding proposal is market rather than government driven and requires no constitutional amendment. It will increase rather than decrease the USA's aggregate sum of imports plus exports. We can enjoy cheap imports and a greater purchasing power brought about by higher median wages.
21. The USA's trade deficit of goods has been annually rising for over a century.
  22. If it were not for its continuously increasing annual trade deficits, the USA's annual GDP and median wages would have been higher.
  23. If the US Congress determines they practice global charity, it should be funded by all US tax payers equally.
  24. Warren Buffett objected to the significant decrease of USA's trade deficit of goods.
  25. The self-funding proposal is government driven and requires no constitutional amendment.

## 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。

### 三、将下列中文词组译成英文(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

26. 国民收入
27. 优惠税率
28. 生活水平
29. 国内生产总值
30. 兼并
31. 经济衰退
32. 自由贸易
33. 新兴工业
34. 试销
35. 资本市场

### 四、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)

36. joint venture
37. the Special Economic Zone
38. commercial hub
39. portfolio investment
40. countervailing duty
41. macroeconomic factors
42. brain trust
43. baby-boomers
44. infrastructure
45. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

五、简答题(本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分)

Passage 1

Gold: lower. After coming in for early support on news of strike action affecting mines belonging to gold fields of South Africa, values declined in line with platinum and New York advices as miners were encouraged to return to work by management promises of negotiation. The fall in oil prices also brought pressure to bear but good resistance at around the 400 dollars per ounce level permitted a brief rally. However, values suffered a late decline to below 400 dollars per ounce in line with New York as the dollar strengthened on news of a decline in the U. S. budget trade and a cut in the bank of Japan's discount rate.

46. What does “coming in for early support” mean?
47. What meaning does the word “advice” carry in the given context? And what were “New York advices”?
48. “... the dollar strengthened on news of a decline in the U. S. budget trade and a cut in the Bank of Japan's discount rate.” How could the above-mentioned developments help strengthen the dollar?

Passage 2

In this sense, South Korea is treading a path not taken by Japan. While Japanese interests span the globe, few foreign firms have successfully penetrated Japan's home turf. Korea, too, has a legacy of xenophobia; and the Koreans are clearly wary of opening their markets to high-powered Western competitors. But they are tentatively doing just that, so far with a momentum unmatched by Japan. The aim is to defuse the protectionist pressures that have hobbled U. S. -Japanese trade relations and, in time, to enter the ranks of the world's developed nations. That's no small order, but the Koreans think it can be filled fairly simply. At bottom, says Nam Due Woo, chairman of the Korea Traders Association, South Korea needs only “some degree of sweat and some degree of technological sophistication.” And that's precisely what has already lifted Korea, Inc. into contention.

49. What does the writer mean by the word “sweat”?
50. What does “technological sophistication” refer to here?
51. Can you explain “... lifted Korea, Inc. into contention”?

## 六、翻译题(本大题 12 分)

52. U. S. government officials worry that the explosive growth in countertrade will weaken the world trading system. By concealing the real prices and costs of transactions, says one U. S. trade representative, the various forms of barter may conceal and help perpetuate economic inefficiencies in the marketplace.

Barter can also be risky business. “Many companies,” says David Yoffie, “suffer losses because they’re stuck with products of poor quality or with the wrong specifications.”

International trade by barter is, according to some experts, an inefficient and expensive means of doing business compared to trading with money. On the other hand, some other experts assert that the rise of countertrade provides practical solutions to the debt problems of the international monetary system.