

# 全国 2021 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

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

2. 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。

### 选择题部分

#### 注意事项:

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 existing age discrimination is indefensible and we hope the society will recognize this.  
A. unreliable                      B. untenable                      C. terrible                      D. dishonest
2. The Federation of Small Business warned the government that any premature measures could lead to a backlash.  
A. misunderstanding                      B. acceptance  
C. welcome                      D. resistance
3. The retailer plans to revamp the product design to elevate its brand image.  
A. repeat                      B. recall                      C. reform                      D. relocate
4. The United States has been proved to be laggard in the world, refusing to sign the protocol.  
A. stupid                      B. wise                      C. rich                      D. slow
5. Critics said that further publication of the documents could compromise our country's security.  
A. harm                      B. accelerate                      C. promise                      D. protect
6. Raising prices while the world economy is in such a fragile state is a very dangerous game.  
A. strong                      B. weak                      C. free                      D. oversea
7. An author may not waive any of the rights provided by copyright.  
A. give up                      B. levy on                      C. fight for                      D. take over

8. Family tour is the fastest-growing segment of travel industry.  
 A. zone                      B. routine                      C. district                      D. part
9. With fast economic growth and higher market returns, their obligation is fulfilled.  
 A. revenue                      B. investment                      C. debt                      D. loss
10. The charges include fraud, breach of contract and failure to report income.  
 A. violation                      B. obedience                      C. objection                      D. acceptance
11. Iranian officials this week warned against attempts of gasoline imports sanctions.  
 A. thanks                      B. penalties                      C. taxes                      D. arrangements
12. More than half think the Fed will hike interest rates in the latter half of the year.  
 A. reduce                      B. increase                      C. balance                      D. adjust
13. Russia is setting up uniform regulations for its market to make it attractive to foreign investors.  
 A. different                      B. separate  
 C. same                      D. favorable
14. The cost of recession will push the budget deficit to 12% of GDP this year.  
 A. prosperity                      B. improvement  
 C. dissatisfaction                      D. depression
15. People were upset about giving executives high fixed salaries not correlating directly to firm performance.  
 A. departments                      B. consultants  
 C. supervisors                      D. representatives

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,在答题卡(纸)相应位置正确的涂“**A**”,错误的涂“**B**”。

### Passage 1

#### Greater Wealth of Nations

Conclusion of the Uruguay Round is 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 seven years. Whatever the shortcoming of the result, the original vision of a broad expansion of international trade law is now much closer to fulfillment. More remarkable still so is the dream that drove the founding fathers of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; that of a liberal rule-based international trading system overseen by an authoritative world trade organization.

The Final Act of the Uruguay Round promise to bring farm products within GATT discipline. Inclusion of farm trade, though incomplete, will reduce the danger of international conflict over dumping of subsidized surpluses, reinforce market-based agricultural reforms that are gradually being introduced in the developed world, and give developing countries a better chance of exploiting their comparative advantage as food producers. In textiles, gradual phasing out of the protectionist Multifibre Arrangement will eventually allow greater international competition and force overdue restructuring of textile industries in the developed world. The agreement provides for a significant elaboration of rules designed to ensure that trade is fair as well as free. It promises greater clarity concerning when and for how long countries will be permitted to resort to “safeguard” measures against imports, to impose anti-dumping duties and to subsidize domestic industries.

16. It's difficult for the members to conclude the Uruguay Round and reach agreements.

17. A liberal and rules-based international trading system is completely fulfilled after the Uruguay Round.

18. Market-based agriculture reforms means cutting down protectionist measures in production and exports.

19. No member country has the right to use protectionist measures under any conditions.

20. The Multifibre Arrangement is an agreement preventing free trade in textiles.

## **Passage 2**

### **China's Economic Role in Asia**

China's economic role in Asia is burgeoning. With 1.2 billion people and an economy growing more rapid than any other in the region. China's rising importance as a trader, manufacturer and investor offers neighbors a fast-growth cushion against slowdowns in the West. In 1995, for Japanese businesses grappling with the strong Yen, China is especially attractive. Japan's domestic market is sagging, and yen-based costs are pricing its exports too high. China offers a thriving market and a cheap production base. Nearly one of every 10 yen that Japanese companies invest this year will end up in China, by one estimate. But it isn't manufacturing that links China to Asia. China's huge appetite for everything from grain to top-of-the-line technologies helps, too. South Korea's auto industry and Japan's steel industry, both dragging, get a big lift from China.

And China's market could grow even more important, and not just to Asia. Although Sino-American trade surged to \$40 billion last year from only \$2 billion when Beijing begin its economic

reforms in 1979, trade in some areas, notably services, is still generally closed. As it opens, other areas of market will expand. To be sure, China's trade expansion hasn't been smooth. This year, Beijing averted U. S. sanctions by settling a dispute over copy right and patent protection. But by the year 2010. According to OCED, Asia will account for one-third of global demand and China will almost certainly be the largest component.

21. China opened completely its commodity and service market.
22. This year, about 10% of Japan's foreign investment went to China.
23. The opening of Chinese market benefited South Korea's auto industry.
24. China was sanctioned by the U. S. for its ineffectiveness of intellectual property protection.
25. Strong yen will promote more exports in Japan.

## 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. 拍卖
27. 房地产市场
28. 基础设施
29. 经常项目
30. 注册资本
31. 企业家精神
32. 管理贸易
33. 以美元标价的
34. 贸易顺差
35. 工业化

### 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. insolvency
37. monetary policy
38. tenders
39. the physical market
40. punitive import tariff

41. debt restructuring
42. macroeconomic factors
43. coupon
44. visible trade
45. countervailing duty

五、简答题：本大题共 6 小题，每小题 3 分，共 18 分。

### Passage 1

China remains primarily a nation of farmers, and the transition to an industrial free market is much like the traffic on Highway 204 —unpredictable. Few state-owned firms have been sold, and most are laggard behemoths. Growth is driven by new joint ventures, collectives and private businesses, which now account for more than 50% of China's industrial production. For China's newly-rising enterprises, profits are up throughout the region—thanks largely to low wages. Last year the BeiBei company cleared \$ 14 million on exports of 10 million pairs of shoes to U. S. department stores. China's low wages give China a huge competitive advantage. Just two years ago South Korean manufactures were flourishing on contracts from Nike and Adidas. Since then much of the business has shifted to China, dealing a hard blow to the South Korean shoe industry.

46. Why state-owned firms are described as laggard behemoths?
47. Please explain“cleared \$ 14 million on exports”.
48. Find a synonym to replace “shift” in the context.

### Passage 2

Growth in output in East Asia, supported by the continued vibrant performance of the region's exports, particularly in China, accelerated to about 6.8 per cent in 1991. Despite the slowdown in industrial-country markets, export volumes for the group of East Asian countries advanced at double-digit rates, implying gains in market share. The major risk facing this highly trade-oriented region is the potential for sluggishness in world trade flows. Economic weakness in some of the region's traditional export markets has underlined the importance of market diversification, including a further strengthening of ties within the region. The GDP growth rate in 1991 in the South Asia region was 2.8% down. The decline was partly caused by India's reining in of its budget deficit and the short-term effects of the implementation of strong emergency stabilization measures, which coupled with the collapse of the Soviet market and recession in the U. S. The emergency measures included a severe compression of imports, tight credit policies and exchange rate devaluation.

49. What is market diversification?

50. What's the meaning of "reining in" in the context?

51. What's the main content of the emergency stabilization measures?

六、翻译题:本大题 12 分。

52. World economic growth remains generally sluggish and has been at its weakest in manufacturing, as opposed to the services sector. Uncertainties over the future of the US recovery and slow growth in Europe are keeping demands for key industrial raw materials relatively depressed. In many of the newer and heavily-indebted industrial countries, commodity consumption has been squeezed, as a result of official austerity programmes. Developing states have had to maximize commodity exports in order to keep up their foreign exchange earnings and offset the decline in unit commodity prices. This, in turn, has aggravated over-supply problems. It's true of Chile in the copper market, as it is of Brazil in soybeans or Malaysia in palm oil.