

2023 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。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

1. China's access to substantial sums of money from the World Bank also reduces the need to borrow on commercial terms.
A. strong B. considerable C. various D. several
2. Aggregate output for developing countries advanced by slightly less than 2% during 1991, implying an easing in per capita income of 0.1%.
A. Total B. Separate C. Increased D. Including
3. The world needs to hear from new president what his trade signals mean and where they are leading, Mr Hirabayashi said.
A. contracts B. policies C. tests D. agreements
4. Also noteworthy was the implementation by the Paris Club of a new menu of enhanced concessions in debt reschedulings for the severely indebted, low-income countries.
A. dish B. bill C. check D. arrangement
5. Grain imports have fallen sharply over the past few years—China became a net grain exporter in 1984—and in 1983 the country started to export soybeans and cotton.
A. gone up B. dropped C. devised D. departed
6. That's no small order, but the Korean think it can be filled fairly simply.
A. quite B. possibly C. probably D. indefinitely

7. Naval requirements are now being considered and could produce orders for six or seven vessels, including frigates, during the next three to four years.
- A. invest in B. book in C. place in D. result in
8. Last year, however, it ousted the US to become the second largest exporter to the emirate with goods worth more than \$1000 million, or 8% of Dubai's total import bill.
- A. earning B. selling C. financing D. spending
9. If it is a small matter to France's farmers that the Uruguay round should fail, so long as they keep their subsidies, that is understandable.
- A. on condition that B. lonely C. not shortly D. maybe
10. Without allies, its only course would be to block the decision by citing "vital national interests"—the sort of profoundly unEuropean thing that Britain might do, but which France would rather not.
- A. lesson B. progress C. policy D. problem
11. Barter allows profit from excess inventory and service dead time, and it can bring in more business.
- A. factory B. package C. invention D. stock
12. Yoffie sees countertrade as a form of protectionism.
- A. opposes B. stares C. gazes D. regards
13. As growth of high-calorie colas shows, however, Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are invading new territory.
- A. field B. mountain C. global D. airspace
14. Hong Kong is top at cracking U. S. shell eggs.
- A. consuming B. fighting C. exporting D. throwing
15. Prices are in many cases at, or near, historic lows in real terms as markets struggle to cope with floods of surplus produce.
- A. by B. that C. because D. so

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

The Curtain Goes up

A clearly confident China has rolled up a large section of its bamboo curtain, declared itself "open to the outside world" and hung signs on nearly all its cities inviting foreign investors to come and do serious business.

The four special economic zones (SEZs) in Guangdong and Fujian provinces, 14 coastal cities and Hainan island have specifically designed tax and other incentives for the foreign investor. But every provincial capital is doing its best to attract foreign investment.

In April 1984, after the country's top leaders had visited the Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Xiamen SEZs, the State Council declared 14 cities along the entire coast plus Hainan island open to foreign investment, thus introducing a real element of competition into the country's economic-development programme. Then came the much-publicized "decision on reform of the economic structure" and suddenly, the race to get foreign technology and funds was on.

Stock-taking of the open policy will come later this year when the National People's Congress discusses the seventh five-year plan, which will run to the end of the decade.

16. China is fully confident in her social system—socialism with Chinese characteristics.
17. Special tax is only for foreign investors in SEZs and other incentives are for investors in the 14 coastal cities.
18. Foreign direct investment is regarded as a real element of competition introduced into Chinese market in 1984.
19. We cannot use "drive" to substitute the word "race" in "the race to get foreign technology and funds was on".
20. "Stock-taking of the open policy" means reviewing of the open policy.

Passage 2

Beijing Rising

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 in Zhangjiagang cleared \$ 14 million on exports of 10 million pairs of shoes to U. S. department stores. Typically, Chinese workers in a plant like this make about 34 cents an hour, compared with \$3.50 for Korean workers, according to South Korean estimates. That gives China a huge competitive advantage.

Last fall Beijing agreed to open its markets to more U. S. goods, including everything from Polaroid film to automobiles. In return, Washington would support China's membership in General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. Membership in this club, which includes all the world's leading economies, could provide a huge boost for low-wage export economy. Last year China's trade

surplus surged, buoyed by exports of toys, textiles and consumer electronics. “The trade surplus itself will be the No. 1 problem this year,” says one Chinese officials. “After Japan, we’ll be first in line for retaliation.” At the same time, Americans has an increasingly large stake in good relations with China.

21. Transition of China from an agricultural nation to an industrial country will be slow and difficult.
22. Non-state owned businesses contribute more than 50% of the economic growth.
23. The low cost labor force enabled China to have a great competitive advantage over some of her Asian neighbors.
24. The strategy of opening markets to more U. S. goods is adopted by Chinese leaders in the hope of obtaining Washington’s support in winning back China’s membership in GATT.
25. The Americans would not care so much as the Chinese in keeping good relations between the two countries.

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. 经常项目
27. 基础设施
28. 集装箱工厂
29. 国内需求
30. 自由贸易区
31. 管理贸易
32. 顾问班子
33. 竞争力
34. 自助食堂
35. 赠券

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. customs duties
37. capital goods
38. preferred status
39. portfolio investment

40. tough policy
41. debt restructuring
42. hermit nation
43. in deficit
44. intellectual property right
45. visible trade

五、简答题:本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分。

Passage 1

America wants Japan to meet import targets for some American goods. An unwilling Japan has decided to draw the line. 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 (which it deems to be closed) 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. Japan’s government is deeply opposed to what America’s trade representative, Mickey Kantor, has called a new policy geared to “quantifiable results” for some products. Instead, Japan is undertaking a detailed defense of its record on trade.

46. What is the meaning of “draw the line”?
47. Could you guess what sort of “pressure” the writer refers to?
48. What does “defense” mean?

Passage 2

Another explanation is that many of the market’s original 282 directive have already been implemented. “By Jan. 1 we will have passed 95% of what we sought in 1986 to create the single market, and much of that will already have been translated into national law,” said Perissich, European Community director-general for the single market. “Adjustment to the market has been going on for years and won’t be expected over-night”.

Perissich agrees that the current weakness of European leadership is a problem, but he adds that the single market is now largely in the hands of all Europeans. “What the community has completed rather well is the legal framework, but it is not a blueprint for how the single market will actually work,” says Perissich. “They have to invent their own single market according to their tastes, imagination, and ambition,” he adds. “That’s not for us to say from here.”

49. How would you interpret the word “translate”?
50. Paraphrase the following sentence: “Adjustment to the market has been going on for years and won’t be expected over-night”?
51. Is there any difference between “a legal framework” and “a blueprint”?

六、翻译题:本大题 12 分。

52. Grain and soybeans futures prices retreated Wednesday on the Chicago board of trade amid little new export news. Soybeans futures prices initially gained on strong soybean oil prices tied to good world demand for vegetable oils. But investors became increasingly concerned about record U. S. supplies and the prospect of record brazilian supplies out of the Southern American country’s harvest this month.

“Beans is a waiting game for south America,” said Mick. “We all know it’s around the corner.” “Buyers of soybean products are likely to wait for prices to come down before entering the market because of the expected record supplies”.

Wheat futures retreated on ideas that recent gains were overdone. Traders said the agriculture department’s decision last week to expand its export subsidy program is useless unless major buyers like China ship the grain they have bought.