## 中央电大春季期末复习指导从书

# 财经科期末复习指导

中央电大财经部

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中央广播电视大学出版社

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## 目 录

英语(2)期末复习指导	(1)
西方经济学期末复习指导	(10)
西方经济学综合练习题	(28)
经济法概论期末复习指导	(49)
经济法概论学习辅导	(57)
统计学原理期末复习指导	(75)
统计学原理综合练习题	(89)
工商企业经营管理期末复习指导	(116)
国际贸易期末复习指导	(125)
财务会计期末复习指导	(132)
审计学原理期末复习指导	(137)
财经科 97 级第二学期正、补考试时间安排	(148)

行。还会也如此《精节地证》。

12、 公顷从每二块十二条页

## 英语 (2) 期末复习指导

## 中央电大基础部外语教研室

## 期末复习指导

本学期公共英语课程所用教材是〈电大英语教科书〉第二册及 其配套教材〈电大英语学生手册〉第二册。全书包括十八个教学单 元,配有五十四讲电视课和三盘盒式录音带。

根据教学大纲的规定,通过第二学期考试的学生所掌握的常用词汇应达到1500个;应能听懂简单的日常生活会话和教学用语,能回答有关对话和课文的问题;能读懂所学词汇及语法范围内的浅易故事或叙述;能用所学词汇及语法组词造句,无重大语法错误。

本学期的教学依旧强调语言基础知识的掌握,重视语言技能的训练。这学期应掌握的主要语法项目包括:

- 1. 现在完成时和过去分词 (第一、二单元)。
- 2. 现在完成进行时 (第三单元)。
- 3. 被动语态 (第四、五单元)。
- 4. 将来进行时 (第七单元)。
- 5. 将来完成时 (第七单元)。
- 6. 过去进行时 (第八单元)。
- 7. 过去将来时 (第九单元)。
- 8. 过去完成时 (第九单元)。
- 9. 间接引语 (第十、十一单元)。
- 10. 动词 不定式 (第十三、十四单元)。
- 11. 名词性从句 (第十五单元)。
- 12. 状语从句 (第十六单元)。

13. 冠词 (第十七单元)。

14. 可数与不可数名词 (第十七单元)。

因教材的总词汇表未列出所学的常用词组,现将第一、二册教 材所涉及到的词汇列出如下:

a bit a few a great deal a lot of a number of add up after all all in all all of a sudden all the time and so on as ... as possible as fit as a fiddle as long as as soon as as well as at home at first at least at school at present at the moment at work be concerned about be good at be keen on be on the lookout be proud of be (un) willing to before long by the way care for come out come true count up deal with do one's best dream of/about fall in love fall into feel like fill in find out focus on for certain for goodness' sake for sure get in get over get to the bottom of get ready get up give someone a lift give up go to go to bed have a look at hear from hold on in fact in front of in good time in order to in particular in spite of in the end instead of keep up with knock off look forward to lots of make out make up one's mind make up no longer not ··· until of course once more over there package tour plenty of

put on weight

rain cats and dogs

prevent...from

ring someone up set foot on/in

in set off

set up

settle down

so far

speak up

speed up

straight away

sum up

在掌握基本知识的基础上,本学期在继续加强听说训练的前提下,突出了培养阅读英语能力这项教学内容。其具体要求如下:

- 1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
  - 2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
- 3. 根据上下文判断词汇附表以外某些词汇和短语的意思;
  - 4. 理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
  - 5. 根据所读材料进行简单的判断、推理和引伸;
  - 6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
  - 7. 正确理解原文并用汉语表达所述内容。

本学期的期末考试将对上述教学内容和教学要求做较全面的验收。根据九四级、九五级考试后的反映,本学期的考试将做适当的调整。期末考试的试卷结构、分数比例和形式如下:

第一题:听力测试,9分。九段日常生活对话,一问一答,对话后由第三声音就对话内容提出问题,习题印在试卷上,九段共九个问题,每题1分。对话只放一遍。

第二题:听力测试,6分。两个段落或较长的对话,总词数为300个左右,每段后有三个问题,两段共六个问题,每题1分。<u>段落</u>或对话的录音放两遍,但问题只放一遍。

第三题:词汇测试,10小题,每题1分,共10分。其形式是每题由一个或两个短句组成,其间含一处空白,从所给的四个选项中选择最恰当的词或词组填空。

第四题: 语法测试, 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分。其形式是每题为一个句子, 句中有 A、B、C、D 四个划线部分, 其中一个部分有语法错误, 请圈出。

第五题:阅读测试,15小题,每题2分,共30分。其内容是读 二至三篇短文,总阅读量为750词左右,然后就所读内容回答问题, 形式是多项选择题。

第六题:完型填空,15个空白,每个1分,共15分。其内容是

读两篇长度各为100词左右的短文,每篇短文中有七个或八个空白, 要求考生通读全篇,掌握大意后,分别从所提供的十二个词或词组 中选出适合上下文的词或词组填空,从而使短文意思完整。

第七题:翻译,由英译汉和汉译英两部分组成。英译汉的形式, 是要求考生在一篇长度为 100 词左右的英语短文中把四个划线的句 子译成正确通顺的汉语,每句2分,共8分。汉译英的形式,是要 求考生把所给的四个汉语单句译成正确的英语。每句 3 分, 共 12

为更准确地把握好本学期考试的难易程度,请同学们做一做以 下模拟试题, 每题的题量约为标准试题题量的一半。

## 模拟试题

第一题:在这部分中,你将听到五个简短的对话,在每个对话 后还将听到一个有关对话内容的问题。对话和问题只说一遍, 你必 须在录音留出的空白时间内从所给的四个选择中找出最佳答案,并 把答案写在答题纸上(划线部分是录音内容,卷面上只有问题和每 题的四个选择项)。

- 1. W: Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me where the cinema is?
- M: Certainly. It's not far from here. Go straight ahead and...
- Q: What do you think the woman is most probably going to do?
  - A. to meet a friend
- B. to see a doctor
- C. to see a film D. to send a letter
- 2. M: Someone has spilt tea on the kitchen floor. It really is too bad.
  - W: Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.
  - Q: Where do you think they are?
  - A. in an office B. at home

  - C. on the street D. at the railway station
- 3. W: Mr Wheeler is not in. Can I take a message?
- M: Yes. Please tell him to call me back. My number is THREE TWO DOUBLE SIX EIGHT.
- Q: What is the number?

A. 32688

B. 36628

C. 32268

D. 32668

4. M: Good morning, Mrs Jones. How are you feeling today?

W: I'm not too bad, thank you. But my temperature is still high.

Q: What is the relationship of the two speakers?

A. husband and wife

B. student and teacher

C. policeman and witness D. doctor and patient

5. W: Why on earth are you always changing the channel?

M: Because I want to find a better programme to watch.

Q: What are they doing?

A. cooking

B. playing games

C. watching television

D. listening to music

第二题:在这部分中你将听到一段短文,在短文之后,你将听 到询问短文内容的三个问题。短文内容念两遍,问题只说一遍。听 完每个问题之后,你必须在录音停顿时从所给的四个选择项中找出 最佳答案,并把答案写在答题纸上(斜体部分为录音内容,卷面上 只有问题和选择答案)。

Well, it's interesting to meet that foreign professor. Oh he's from the US, working as a foreign expert at Beijing University: The thing is that I've never met a foreigner who's got so much knowledge about ancient Chinese philosophy. He asked me when we started to learn Confucius' philosophy at school? He's also got so many new ideas. He even made a comparison between Zhuang Zi and Confucius, saying that Zhuang Zi's ideas are more modern than Confucius', and that's why young people nowadays show more interest in Zhuang Zi. However, he admitted Confucius is better known in Western countries. Well, perhaps you'd like to meet him. Why don't you come and pay a visit to him this weekend. I can introduce you to him.

1.	The	foreign	professor	is		
----	-----	---------	-----------	----	--	--

A. British

B. Japanese

C. Australian

D. American

2. He is most probably a professor of .

A. Philosophy

B. Literature

1. Vegetables don't cost much	in summer, but they arein winter.
A. valuable B. perfect	C. cheap D. expensive
2. I wonder whether you could	go andwhen he will come back.
A. take out B. find out	C. get out D. turn out
3. I didn'tXiao Zhang to	become so angry when he heard what Lao
Liu said.	Lik, a modern of gratient 3
A. wish B. expect	C. understand D. learn
4. That advertisement doesn't g	rive us much usefulabout the prod-
uct even though it costs a lot.	學之。提出物質常質類性對例含樣差。
A. investigation	B. instruction
C. information	D. introduction
5. At the end of the lecture, th	e professor what he said by writing
three sentences on the blackboard.	Rediation that the property of the property of the
A. used up B. made up	C. added up D. summed up
第四题:仔细阅读下列句子	, 找出每句的错误项, 并将其相应
的字母写到答题纸上。每题只有一	一处错。
1 . I 'm sorry to keep you have w	aited for a long time. I have been attending
	in Thiann II. Havener, Att abouted
2. If they will go to see Peter at	the hospital, they will certainly take Jane
with $\frac{\text{them}}{D}$ together.	O_ or the completely entropy of T . I
3. That worries me most is that $\frac{1}{4}$	my wife is still in hospital.
4. I'm so pleased to give a char	nce to visit your college at this time of the
year. Not What have supported to	A. Philosophy
. 6 .	

D. Politics

D. in the classroom

3. The speaker suggests that his friend met the professor .

第三题:从每题的 A、B、C 或 D 中选择一个最佳答案填空,再

A. on Monday B. at weekend

C. History

C. in his office

把答案写在答题纸上。

5. It's only yesterday that you told me you have given up smoking, but now you are smoking again.

第五题:仔细阅读下列短文,根据文章内容回答问题,把相应 的题号写在答题纸上。

When Europeans first came to Africa (非洲), they were amazed to find that many African men had more than one wife. Bacause of this practice, many people thought that African men treated African women like slaves (奴隶).

But these first impressions (印象) turn out to be false. Until about 50 years ago, most African women had more freedom and independence (独立) than women in Western nations did. In some parts of Africa, women have owned most businesses and been the main traders (商人) for many years. In Europe, however, there were many places where women were not even allowed to own property (财产).

How about African marriages? When there is more than one wife, each woman depends on her husband less. In a traditional African home, each woman lives in her own place and runs her own home. That kind of living arrangement gives the woman more independence. Each of the wives in an African marriage owns her own property and takes care of her own children. But some tasks, like cooking and baby-sitting, are shared with the other wives. Sharing these housework makes life easier for African women.

- 1. Many people thought that African men treated African women like slaves because .
  - A. African men owned the family property
  - B. African men were the money-maker of the family
  - C. African men were allowed to have more than one wife
  - D. African women had to serve husbands day and night
  - 2. Fifty years ago, Western women \_\_\_\_
  - A. had more freedom
  - B. had less freedom
  - C. were better treated by husbands

- D. were ill-treated by husbands
- 3. What, traditionally, gives an African wife more independence?
- A. The money she earns.
- B. The property she owns.
- C. The way husband and wife live.
- D. The respect she gets from her husband.
- 4. If one of the wives of an African man has a child, the child is normally looked after by .
  - A. all the wives
- B. the mother herself
- C. the mother's parents D. the husband's parents
- 5. An African wife has less housework to do because .
- A. it is shared by the other wives of the husband
- B. the husband helps to do a lot of the housework
- C. there is little housework at home
- D. life is very simple

第六题:阅读下面短文,然后从短文后提供的十二个词或词组 中选出八个分别填入短文中的空白处,使短文的意思完整。在答题 纸上写上所选词或词组前的序号。

The AIDS virus has been 1 for a long time, but the 2 of the disease within the last twenty years or so on such a 3 has caused real concern. It 4 that in the 1980s the principal carriers of the 5 were homosexuals, drug users and prostitutes. Now it is becoming 6 that heterosexuals 7 spread the disease, that children can be born with the virus and that 8 in hospitals are being infected too.

A. also

B. treatment C. around D. disease

E. victims

F. scale G. seems. H. concern

I. evident J. spread K. patients L. thinks

A. 英译汉: 阅读下面的短文, 并将划线部分译成汉语, 写在答 题纸上。

1. As you have probably heard Hollywood enjoyed its greatest years in the 1930s. 2. More people went to the cinema every week than that at any time before or since. Certain stars became as rich and famous and spoiled as certain well-known kings, queens and emperors from past. Usually their fame didn't last. 3. The public was always on the lookout for a beautiful face to dream about. 4. It was not for nothing that Hollywood was called "The Dream Factory".

- B. 汉译英:将下列各句译成英语,写在答题纸上。
- 1. 到今年年底我们就能攒够5万元了。
- 2. 不知你出去时能不能替我买一份报纸?
- 3. 当张辉赶到车站时,火车已经开走了。
- 4. 应邀来参加这次大会我们深感荣幸。

## 模拟试题答案

第一题: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C

第二题: 1. D 2. A 3. B

第三题: 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. D

第四题: 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C

第五题: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A

第六题: 1. C 2. J 3. F 4. G 5. D 6. I 7. A 8. K

第七题:

A.

- 1. 正如你可能听说的,好莱坞最辉煌的日子是在30年代。
- 2. 那时每周去看电影的人比此前和此后任何时候都多。
- 3. 公众总是不断地寻觅能够梦绕魂牵的漂亮的新面孔。
- 4. 好莱坞之所以被称为"梦幻工厂"不是无缘无故的。

B.

- 1. We will have saved 50000 yuan by the end of this year.
- 2. I wonder whether you could buy a newspaper for me when you go out.
- 3. When Zhang Hui got to the station, the train had already left.
- 4. We feel very honoured to be invited to attend the conference.

## 西方经济学期末复习指导

dream shoun. 4. It was not for nothing that their world to a called Time Present

tick before or given. Correla state becambling et a bridgenegative conference

## 中央电大财经部基础理论教研室

## 一、期末复习的要求

生物验物"重换"与他的掌腔鼓舞语生

西方经济学是电大财经科各专业的一门公共必修课,它以介绍 西方经济学的基本内容为中心。通过期末总复习,要求同学们重点 掌握西方经济学的基本概念和基本理论,并能运用所学的知识分析 现实中的经济问题。

## 二、期末考试有关问题的说明

- 1. 期末考试采用闭卷形式,时间为两小时。
- 2. 考试范围以重点掌握的问题为主,约占整个试卷的85%~90%, 另外 10%~15%的内容为一般掌握的问题,一般了解的问题基本不 在考试范围之内。
  - 3. 期末考试题型及答题要求。
- (1)选择题:在所给的三个备选答案中选出一个正确答案,不需要作出解释。
  - (2) 填空题: 在题目中的空格上填入正确答案即可。

例如:基数效用论采用的是\_\_\_\_分析法。此题只需将边际效用填入题目中的横线上即可。

(3) 判断题:判断所给命题是否正确。若论点正确,则划"√"; 若论点错误,则划"×"。

例如:无论哪个行业,企业规模都是越大越好。由于此命题错误,故只需在题目前面打"×"即可。

(4) 计算题: 要求列出公式,并计算出结果,只列公式或只写结 · 10 ·

果都不完整。是五学科等。透明学是性点就的处理会并实人类源出

例如:某种商品原先的价格为 10 元,后降至 8 元,原先的需求量为 150 件,降价后的需求量为 180 件,该商品的需求弹性系数为多少?

解:根据弹性系数的计算公式,将已知数据代入

$$E_d = \frac{\frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{Q_1}}{\frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1}} = \frac{\frac{180 - 150}{150}}{\frac{8 - 10}{10}} = \frac{\frac{30}{150}}{\frac{-2}{10}} = -\frac{0.2}{0.2} = -1$$

(5) 问答题:要求列出基本要点,并加以解释和说明。只列要点只能获得应得分数的 60%。

例如: 无差异曲线的特征是什么?

要点提示:

第一, 无差异曲线是一条向右下方倾斜的曲线, 其斜率为负值。

第二,在同一个平面图上可以有无数条无差异曲线。

第三,在同一平面图上,任意两条无差异曲线不能相交。

第四, 无差异曲线是一条凸向原点的线。

该题若答出以上四个要点,即可获得本题应得分数的 60%,如果再对每个要点加以适当解释,就比较完整。

## 三、期末复习范围及各章问题提示

## 京本的那以可分别的品牌是大台湾中国人名英西德尔 (E) 春秋即是1982年,第一章《导展品》

#### 重点掌握

1. 稀缺性和选择的含义,以及稀缺性、选择与经济学的关系。

稀缺性是指相对于人类社会的无穷欲望而言,经济物品或者说生产这些物品所需要的资源总是不足的。

选择就是如何利用既定的资源去生产经济物品,以便更好地满足人类的需求。具体地说,选择中包含了"生产什么"、"如何生产"和"为谁生产"这样三个问题。这三个问题被称为资源配置问题。

由于稀缺性是人类社会各个时期和各个社会所面临的永恒问题, 所以,选择,即"生产什么"、"如何生产"和"为谁生产"的问题,

也就是人类社会所必须解决的基本问题。经济学正是为了确定解决这些问题的原则而产生的。

2. 西方经济学的研究对象。

西方经济学的研究对象是在市场经济制度下稀缺资源配置与利用的科学。

- 3. 微观经济学与宏观经济学的含义。
- 4. 实证经济学与规范经济学的区别与联系。

实证经济学企图超脱或排斥一切价值判断,只研究经济本身的内在规律,并根据这些规律,分析和预测人们经济行为的效果。它要回答"是什么"的问题。

规范经济学以一定的价值判断为基础,提出某些标准作为分析 处理经济问题的标准,树立经济理论的前提,作为制定经济政策的 依据,并研究如何才能符合这些标准。它要回答"应该是什么"的 问题。

在理解实证经济学与规范经济学时,应注意这样一些问题:

- (1)价值判断的含义。价值判断就是指对经济事物社会价值的判断,即对某一经济事物是好还是坏的判断。是否以一定的价值判断为依据,是实证经济学与规范经济学的重要区别之一。
- (2)实证经济学与规范经济学要解决的问题不同。实证经济学要解决"是什么"的问题,规范经济学要解决"应该是什么"的问题。
- (3)实证经济学的内容具有客观性,所得出的结论可以根据事实 来进行检验,也不会以人们的意志为转移。规范经济学本身则没有 客观性,它所得出的结论要受到不同价值观的影响。

实证经济学与规范经济学尽管有上述三点差异,但它们也并不 是绝对互相排斥的。规范经济学要以实证经济学为基础,而实证经 济学也离不开规范经济学的指导。一般来说,越是具体的问题,实 证的成分越多;而越是高层次、带有决策性的问题,越具有规范性。

是人类的需求。具体推拔。需要保包

5. 实证分析中假设与理论的关系。

#### 一般掌握

- 1. 生产可能性的含义。
- 2. 内生变量、外生变量、存量、流量的含义。

#### 一般了解

- 1. 经济理论与经济政策的关系。
- 2. 经济学发展简史。

## 第二章 需求、供给、价格

#### · 重点掌握的核形态的总主操制。"气力此为企业然与严权。然为

- 1. 需求的定义与需求定理。
- 2. 需求量的变动与需求的变动的区别。

需求量的变动是指在其他条件不变的情况下,商品本身价格变 动所引起的需求量的变动。需求量的变动表现为同一条需求曲线上 的移动。

需求的变动是指在商品本身价格不变的情况下,其他因素变动 所引起的需求的变动。需求的变动表现为需求曲线的平行移动。

- 3. 供给的含义与供给定理。
- 4. 供给量的变动与供给的变动的区别。
- 5. 均衡价格的含义。
- 6. 供求定理:
- (1)需求的增加引起均衡价格上升,需求的减少引起均衡价格下降。
- (2) 需求的增加引起均衡数量增加,需求的减少引起均衡数量减少。
- (3) 供给的增加引起均衡价格下降,供给的减少引起均衡价格上升。
- (4) 供给的增加引起均衡数量增加,供给的减少引起均衡数量减少。
  - 7. 价格在经济中的作用:
  - (1) 传递信息,提供刺激,并决定收入分配。
  - (2) 作为指示器反映市场的供求状况。
  - (3) 价格的变动可以调节需求。
  - (4) 价格的变动可以调节供给。
  - (5) 价格可以使资源配置达到最优状态。
  - 8. 支持价格与限制价格。

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