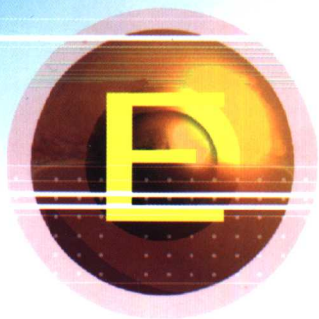


全国高等教育自学考试

外刊经贸知识选读 试卷与详解

杨桂媛 主编



天津大学出版社
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外刊经贸知识选读 试卷与详解

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前 言

“外刊经贸知识选读”是全国高等教育自学考试中跨国际贸易、经贸英语、英语三个专业的考试科目,是为了培养和检验自学应考者阅读和理解西方报刊经贸文章所需的专业英语的基本知识与应用能力而设置的一门专业英语课程。采用由史天陆主编、中国人民大学出版社出版的《外刊经贸知识选读》为全国统一教材,其课文特点是所有英文阅读材料以当代国际贸易活动为主要内容和背景,课程设计和教材的编写都着力于揭示和总结外刊经贸文章中的英语语言运用规律并着重于经贸知识的应用,因此应考者应从这两方面入手准备全国统考。本书的试卷与详解就是本着这一原则精心编写的。它可以分为四个部分:

(1)依照 2001 年外刊经贸知识选读全国统考试卷模式编写的全真模拟试题 15 套,并附详解;

(2)2001 年外刊经贸知识选读全国统考试卷真题与详解;

(3)课文 A 译文;

(4)外刊经贸知识选读课程的高频词汇。

对于高频词汇,建议用一页不透明的纸盖住汉语解释部分,用铅笔将自己不熟悉、理解不准确的词汇勾出,多遍重复,反复识记,然后再擦去已经会了的词汇,直到完全掌握。在考试之前闯过英语词汇和经贸知识术语关。

本书的编写原则:

(1)注重经贸知识的讲解;

(2)简答题与是非判断题的材料采用较新的外刊资料以检验学生的应用能力;

(3)强调语言点的检测,把不同课文中的考核点分散在不同的模拟试题中检验学生的认知与应用水平;

(4)本书必须与《外刊经贸知识选读》配套使用,使考生巩固教材内容,熟悉外刊经贸知识选读的英语考试题型,掌握应试技巧。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误及不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

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第一部分

外刊经贸知识选读

全真模拟试卷及详解
(一)~(十五)

全国高等教育自学考试

外刊经贸知识选读全真模拟试卷(一)

I. Put the following phrases into Chinese (9%)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. EEC | 2. visible trade account | 3. bamboo curtain |
| 4. SEZ | 5. gross national product | 6. punitive import tariff |
| 7. gross domestic product | 8. the G-7 | 9. trade agreement |

II. Translate the following phrases into English (15%)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 合资企业 | 2. 最惠国待遇 | 3. 基础设施 |
| 4. 基层单位 | 5. 工业部门 | 6. 贸易顺差 |
| 7. 经贸代表团 | 8. 证券投资 | 9. 先进的技术 |
| 10. 重工业 | | |

III. Choose one answer that best explains the underlined part or what is required in the following statement (21%)

- Economic problems were exacerbated by three bad harvests (1959 - 1961) with the result that the national income and volume of foreign trade contracted during 1960 - 1962.
A. worsened
B. improved
C. corrected
D. damaged
- The growth of foreign trade was disrupted again during the Cultural Revolution.
A. cut down
B. break
C. broken
D. continued
- The four special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian provinces, 14 coastal cities (all former treaty ports) and Hainan Island have specifically designed tax and other incentives for the foreign investor.
A. encouraging
B. limits
C. restraints
D. preferential policies
- The foundation for all this was assembled in piecemeal form, beginning in mid - 1979 with the State Council's decision to set up four SEZs in the south.

- A. in the running
C. piece by piece
D. out of power
5. China's emergence as an economic heavyweight after more than a decade of fast growth makes it likely to supplant Japan as the West's main trade worry in Asia.
A. replace
B. correct
C. award
D. establish
6. Along its two dusty lanes, local trucks and buses jockey with Cadillacs driven by financiers from Taiwan and Hong Kong investors, and migrant workers crowd the narrow shoulders.
A. the edges of a road
B. either of that flat bones of the upper back, behind and below the neck
C. spade-like tools, used for moving coal, sand, snow, etc.
D. conditions of not having enough
7. In 1991, for the second year in a row, the economies of low-income and middle-income countries virtually stagnated, as measured by an increase in per capita gross domestic product.
A. in succession
B. in favor of
C. in the event
D. flat out
8. Aggregate output for developing countries advanced by slightly less than 2 per cent during 1991 (similar to the weak performance of 1990), implying an easing in per capita income of 0.1 per cent.
A. total
B. reshape
C. maximize
D. induce
9. The Clinton administration is drawing the first lines of a tougher U.S. policy on trade, signaling to European and Japan that it will demand fairer treatment for American exports.
A. asking for
B. requiring
C. informing by signals
D. acknowledging
10. The Clinton administration is prepared to see relationship with U.S. trading partners get worse before they get better.
A. is ready mentally and able to
B. is likely to
C. tend to
D. is expected to
11. They moved quickly to cite the 12-nation European Community for "intolerable" discrimination against U.S. companies seeking contracts within the Community.
A. misgivings
B. slump
C. breakthrough
D. treating differently
12. Estimates of GDP growth by major geographic region show an acceleration in Latin America and in sub-Saharan Africa; an increase in China's growth rate helped to sustain high

rates of growth in the East Asia.

A. deserve

B. cover

C. coordinate

D. maintain

13. Eventually industry gives way to ricefields, which is being dug up to build still more factories.

A. makes room for something

B. gives access to

C. gives in to

D. gives up

14. The following year, a tax law for joint ventures was promulgated.

A. revealed

B. announced officially

C. made known

D. canceled

IV. Read the following passages and answer the questions in English (24%)

1

As its name implies, the World Bank was formed to provide sound long-term loans for reconstruction and development. The International Monetary Fund is concerned, as we shall see shortly, with short-term credit and the cooperative management of foreign exchange rates.

The World Bank is easy to understand. The leading nations subscribe toward its capital stock in proportion to their economic importance. The Bank can use its capital to make international loans to people or countries whose projects seem economically sound but who cannot get private loans at reasonably low interest rates.

The World Bank's true importance arises from something greater than the loans it can make out of its own capital. More important is the fact that it can float bonds and use the proceeds to make loans. The bonds are safe because they are backed by the credit of all the nations. Also, the Bank can insure loans in return for a small premium; private parities can then put up the money, knowing the Bank's credit is squarely behind the loan.

As a result of such long-term credits, we have seen goods and services flowing out of the advanced nations aimed at international development. If sound, these loans will be repaid in full. If some go sour, the loss will be paid out of the Bank's interest of premium earnings. If still more go sour, the loss will be spread over all the member nations.

Questions:

- (1) What do you know about the function of the World Bank?
- (2) What are the sources of the World Bank's capital stock for long-term loans?
- (3) What's the result of the World Bank's long-term loans?

2

Has the Bank been a financial success? Decidedly. Especially after Robert McNamara (for-

merly of Ford Motor and Pentagon) became its head in the late 1960s, the Bank has stepped up the scale of its activities sharply. An increasing proportion of its financing now goes through the International Development Agency, set up by the Bank to make "soft loans" to nations for education, roads, hospitals, etc.; and through its International Finance Corporation, established to make loans to foreign development banks for financing private investment projects.

For the 1980s, McNamara has shifted the Bank's focus toward a concern for the very poorest in the developing countries. The best private commercial banks, by their nature, cannot have such a concern for human hunger and disease, for minimum life standards and the mitigation of inequality of opportunity and position.

Questions:

- (1) Who is McNamara?
- (2) What did he do during his stay in the World Bank?
- (3) Why does the World Bank set up the International Development Agency?

V. Read the following two passages and decide whether the statements are true or false. Mark T for truth and F for false in the brackets given (15%)

1

International trade develops because certain countries are able to produce some goods more efficiently than other countries. They exchange goods to satisfy their needs and wants. Efficient production may be the result of several factors. A certain climate in a particular country may allow that country to grow agricultural products in large quantities. For instance, the climates in the United States and Canada are suitable for production of large amounts of wheat. Natural resources such as oil or coal are rich in other countries. Countries with a large pool of unskilled laborers are able to produce products which are labor intensive more cheaply than countries with highly paid, skilled labor forces. Another factor is geographical location. Countries like Singapore and Panama deal in banking and trading because they are located on world trade routes.

Statements:

- (1) Such factors as climate, location, natural resources, labor force, which are mentioned in the passage, influence efficient production. []
- (2) Singapore deals in banking and trading because it has a good climate and more natural resources. []
- (3) Countries with a large number of unskilled laborers are able to produce products that are labor intensive more expensively than countries with highly paid, skilled labor forces. []
- (4) Geographical location has nothing to do with efficient production. []
- (5) Panama has natural resources, and is suitable for mass - production of wheat. []

The Scottish economist, Adam Smith, believed that in a free market country produce whatever they can most efficiently grow or manufacture. In other words, if they can make more money growing cotton than making cloth, they grow cotton and export it. Then they import cloth from a country that makes cloth more efficiently than it grows cotton. In an uncontrolled free market trade situation, there is international division of labor which results in the most efficient production of goods. Therefore, competition guarantees that country import products which are most efficiently manufactured abroad and export products which are most efficiently produced at home. Price is determined by the supply side of market. Smith's theory was a theory of absolute advantage. He believed that an exporting country doesn't have to be the most efficient producer of the product, it only has to be more efficient than the country which imports the product. Mutual beneficial trade arises when one country has a comparative advantage.

There are some several reasons why governments try to control the imports and exports of a country. One reason is that a country enjoys an advantage if it exports more than it imports. Wealth goes up in the exporting country. Some countries have special programs to encourage exports. They may be programs that provide marketing information, subsidize exports, and provide tax benefits or favorable terms. Government subsidies allow companies to sell products cheaply in foreign countries. On the other hand, governments improve taxes to limit imports of certain products. Sometimes governments want to protect a domestic industry because the industry provides employment for the population.

Statements:

- (1) Adam Smith's theory is the one of the comparative advantage. []
- (2) The definition of "the comparative advantage" is that the exporting country should be more efficient than the country that imports the product. []
- (3) David Richard thought that an exporting country doesn't have to be the most efficient of the producers in the world. []
- (4) To encourage exports, some countries make an effort to provide marketing information and tax benefits and to subsidize export. []
- (5) Governments sometimes want to limit imports because they don't like products from abroad. []

VI. Put the following passage into Chinese

In terms of export policy environments in 1998, the reform of China's foreign trade mechanism required by the socialism market economy will progress with new changes in the administrative functions of the government and service functions of nongovernmental market coordination organs, including foreign trade intermediate organs, industry associations and chambers of com-

merce, thus enhancing reform and coordinating the development of management, operations and services. Related laws and regulations concerning exports will be improved. More productive enterprises will enjoy foreign trade autonomy. Policies that encourage active, rational and effective use of foreign investment will guide foreign - funded enterprises to make full use of their export superiority to expand exports. Under this circumstances, pluralistic competition patterns and various foreign trade bodies will develop, bringing about more new growth points. Also, industrial policies set to optimize industry structure will be strengthened and further implemented. By means of support and preferential policies, the State will encourage the development of backbone industries that display strong competitiveness in international markets, hi-tech industries and capital-intensive industries.

外刊经贸知识选读全真 模拟试卷答案及详解(一)

I. Put the following phrases into Chinese

1. EEC 欧共体

解释 欧洲经济共同体(European Economic Community)的简称,又名“欧洲共同体市场”(European Common Market),是西欧国家于1958年成立的一个经济联盟,为欧洲共同体(European Community,现改称 European Union)的组成部分。现有成员国为德国、意大利、法国、比利时、荷兰、卢森堡、丹麦、爱尔兰、英国、希腊、西班牙、葡萄牙、奥地利、瑞典、芬兰等15国。

2. visible trade account 有形贸易收支

解释 是国际收支统计中经常项目下的最重要的子目,也是整个国际收支统计中最重要的项目。它反映商品进出口的货币收支,具体分为进口和出口两个指标。

3. bamboo curtain 竹幕

解释 第二次世界大战后,西方某些政客、报人曾以“铁幕国家”(iron curtain country)称呼苏联和其他东欧社会主义国家,意指这些国家为阻止本国人民同西方进行交流,特别是政治和意识形态的交流,设置了障碍。后又以“竹幕”污蔑中国,用意相同。

4. SEZ 经济特区

解释 全称为 The Special Economic Zone,国际上通常把自由贸易区、自由港、出口加工区、自由边境区、边境区等凡属各国在对外经济贸易中采取特殊政策的地区统称为经济特区。我国的经济特区是兼有自由贸易区和出口加工区功能的综合性特区。在这些经济特区内,中国政府给予投资者在税收、土地的使用和出入境管理方面特殊的优惠。

5. gross national product 国民生产总值

解释 缩写为 GNP,指一个国家的国民在一定时期内,在国内和国外所生产和提供的最终产品和劳务的总量。

6. punitive import tariff 惩罚性进口关税

解释 由于进口商品本身或其来源国方面的原因,海关所征收的惩罚性的额外进口税项,如:针对蓄意低报进口商品价值以图偷税的“低估税”,与反倾销和反补贴税等。

7. gross domestic product 国内生产总值

解释 一国经济在特定时期内(通常为一年)所生产的最终产品与劳务的总市场价值减去国外收入部分即为该国的 GDP。

8. the G-7 七国集团

解释 全称为 the Group of Seven, 指美国、日本、英国、法国、德国、意大利和加拿大七个工业国。这些年来, 这七个国家经常召开首脑会议, 就国际经济贸易形势及各国之间的贸易进行磋商。

9. trade agreement 贸易协议

解释 经贸双方就贸易价格、运输方式、商品质量、交货时间、关税等多方面问题达成的协议。

II. Translate the following phrases into English

1. 合资企业 joint venture

解释 在国际活动中, 指两国或两国以上的投资者在一国境内根据所在国(东道国)的法律, 共同投资设立的股份制企业, 共同管理、共享利润、共担风险及亏损。这是一种目前在跨国公司中非常流行的所有权分享形式。

2. 最惠国待遇 most-favored nation treatment (status)

解释 最惠国待遇是指在国际贸易条约中, 缔约国双方在通商、航海、关税、公民法律地位等方面相互给予的不低于现实或将来给予任何第三国的优惠、特权或豁免待遇。根据关贸总协定的原则, 最惠国待遇是缔约国之间贸易自由的核心, 是规范缔约国之间贸易关系的基石。按优惠待遇的给予是否有条件, 最惠国待遇可以分为“无条件”和“有条件”两种。“无条件”是指不得附加条件, 避免因附加条件而使最惠国待遇失效。因此, 这种最惠国待遇又称“无歧视待遇”。

3. 基础设施 infrastructure

解释 前缀 infra-, 表示下、低的意思, 如: infrasound 亚音速, infrared 红外线(指在光谱排列上低于红色的不可见光; 即波长比红光长的光波称为红外线); structure 名词, 表示结构的意思, 在此处指设施; 而 infrastructure 指的是基础设施。

4. 基层单位 the grassroots unit

解释 grass 名词, 表示草的意思, root 名词, 表示根、根茎的意思, unit 名词, 指单位, 所以, grass 加 roots 再加 unit 就是基层单位的意思。

5. 工业部门 industrial sector

解释 sector 指工业的部门, 近似于英语中的 branch, 例如 the public and private sectors of industry 指国有工业和私有工业。

6. 贸易顺差 trade surplus

解释 surplus 指盈余、剩余, 例如: surplus labor 指剩余劳动力, a sale of surplus stock 指剩余的存货, surplus store 指剩余物品店。

7. 经贸代表团 the economic and trade delegation

解释 delegation 指派代表或被指派为代表。其动词是 delegate。

8. 证券投资 portfolio investment

解释 购买股票和债券(证券的主要形式)从而获取利息或红利的投资行为。

9. 先进的技术 advanced technology

解释 advanced 指先进的, 它的反义词是 underdeveloped, 落后的技术就是 underdeveloped technology。

10. 重工业 heavy industry

解释 与重工业相对的是轻工业 light industry。

III. Choose one answer that best explains the underlined part or what is required in the following statement

1. A. 解释 exacerbate 动词, 表示使加剧、使恶化的意思。如: An anticipated bad harvest will exacerbate social tensions. 预料的坏收成将加剧社会紧张形势。

译文: 经济问题又由于三年严重歉收(1959年~1961年)而进一步恶化; 结果, 1960年到1962年三年间, 中国的国民收入与对外贸易额下降。

A. worsened 加剧、恶化

B. improved 改善

C. corrected 改正

D. damaged 损坏

2. C. 解释 disrupt 动词, 指扰乱、使中断的意思。如: The war disrupted the economy. 战争扰乱了经济。Traffic was disrupted by floods. 交通因洪水而中断。

译文: 中国的外贸增长在文化大革命期间再次中断。

A. cut down 减少

B. break 打破

C. broken 中断

D. continued 继续

3. D. 解释 incentive 名词, 指刺激、鼓励。如: the government's tax incentive for industry to move into depressed area 政府鼓励工业迁入萧条地区的税收优惠。

译文: 广东与福建两省的四个经济特区, 14个沿海开放城市(均为以前与清政府的条约所开放的城市)及海南岛, 都有为外国投资者特地制定的税收及其他鼓励投资政策。

A. encouraging 鼓励

B. limits 限制

C. restraints 限制

D. preferential policies 优惠政策

4. C. 解释 piecemeal 可作形容词, 表示逐个的、逐渐的。如: a piecemeal compliance with the law 对法律逐步遵奉的过程。piecemeal 也可作副词, 表示一件一件地、逐个地, 如: Airports were set up piecemeal. 机场一个一个建造起来。在此处, piecemeal 是形容词修饰名词 form。

译文: 所有这些经济特区的基础政策是陆续出台的, 是从国务院在1979年年中做出的要在南方建立四个经济特区的决定开始的。

A. in the running 参赛、参加竞选

B. in power 掌权的、执政的

C. piece by piece 一件一件的

D. out of power 丧失权力

5. A. 解释 supplant 动词, 指代替、取代。如: The Prime Minister was supplanted by his rival. 首相已被其对手用计谋排挤掉。

译文:经过十多年的迅速发展,中国一跃成为一个举足轻重的经济强国,这使它有可能取代日本而成为西方国家在亚洲地区的贸易的主要忧患。

A. replace 代替

B. correct 改正、纠正

C. award 授予、给予

D. establish 建立、创办

6. A. 解释 shoulder 名词,本义是肩、肩膀的意思,如:shrug one's shoulders 耸耸肩,with a rifle on one's shoulder 肩上扛着枪。jockey 动词,指驾驶、操作、调动的意思,如:jockey a truck into position 设法把卡车开到适当的位置。此处,shoulder 指的是路肩,即(行车道两侧的)紧急停车道。

译文:在这尘土飞扬的双车道上,当地的卡车、公交车与港台投资者的金融家所开的凯迪拉克竞相向前进,外来打工者使狭窄的紧急停车道显得拥挤不堪。

A. the edges of a road 路肩

B. either of that flat bones of the upper back, behind and below the neck 肩胛骨

C. spade-like tools, used for moving coal, sand, snow, etc.

铲、锹,用以铲煤、沙、雪等的工具

D. conditions of not having enough 不足、缺乏

7. A. 解释 in a row, 表示成一长排;连续地。如:three houses in a row 成一排的3幢房子;Two days in a row he has not been here. 他连续两天都没在这。

译文:1991年,以人均国内生产总值(GDP)的增长来衡量,中低收入国家的经济如前一年一样,实际上仍处于停滞状态。

A. in succession 连续地

B. in favor of 以……为收益、对……有利

C. in the event 万一

D. flat out 完全地

8. A. 解释 aggregate 可用作动词,表示总计达到。如:The audience aggregated a million people. 观众总数达100万人。aggregate 在此处是形容词,表示聚集的、合计的,如:the aggregate sales 总销售额;the aggregate number of unemployed 失业总人数。

译文:1991年(与1990年的不景气状况相似),发展中国家的总产量的增长率略低于2%,这意味着其人均收入降低了0.1%。

A. total 总的

B. reshape 改变形状、改造

C. maximize 增加至最大

D. induce 劝诱、促使、引起

9. C. 解释 signal: 动词,表示向……发信号、以信号通知。如:signal a message 以信号发送消息。

译文:克林顿政府正在起草一份更加严厉的美国贸易政策,这向欧洲和日本发出信号:它将为美国出口产品争取更公平的待遇。

A. asking for 要求

B. requiring 要求

C. informing by signals 发出警告

D. acknowledging 承认

10. A. 解释 be prepared to do something 有准备的、准备好的(尤指在思想或心