

全国高等教育自学考试同步辅导丛书

经贸知识英语 考试指南

廖玫 宋格兰 编著
顾问 王学文

对外经济贸易大学出版社

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组 编 前 言

在我国加入世界贸易组织和经济全球化进程进一步加快的形势下,为了适应我国企业需要大批高素质的对外经贸人才及广大自学者自学成才和应考的需要,我们根据全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会制定的国际贸易专业有关课程的“自学考试大纲”和相关教材组织编写了这套全国高等教育自学考试(国际贸易专业)同步辅导丛书。本丛书的所有编写人员均为原有大纲和教材的作者。

本套丛书通过总结历届考生在学习和应考中存在的问题及教材的重点与疑难点,有针对性地加以分析说明,使学生在全面学习教材的基础上,领会课程的知识结构与体系,掌握重点,突破难点,通过各种题型的演练,达到无师自通、触类旁通和融会贯通的目的,提高学生的专业知识水平和分析解决问题的能力,顺利通过国家考试。

需要特别指出的是,本套丛书与单纯的试题汇编和讲解一类的书有根本的区别,它融指导学习方法、提高学习能力、使学生系统掌握有关学科专业知识和备考应考于一体,不仅适应高等教育自学考试考生学习研读,也可作为其他院校学生、教师的教学参考书。

对外经济贸易大学出版社

二〇〇二年五月

序 言

为了更好地帮助考生充分掌握《经贸知识英语》各章节的内容,对外经济贸易大学出版社特意组织编写了《经贸知识英语考试指南》,意在方便自学者和准备参加考试的考生进一步复习和巩固《经贸知识英语》的基本内容,扩大阅读和练习范围。《经贸知识英语考试指南》的编写方式是按照《经贸知识英语自学考试大纲》所规定的考试题型设计的。其中,短句翻译、词语搭配、术语解释、回答问题和句子翻译全部选自相关课文,而填空、段落翻译则是选择能够扩大或补充相关课文的内容和知识的文章,以实现《经贸知识英语》所设计的语言技能和经贸知识同步提高的目的。

本辅导书后还编排了短语英汉对照和术语解释索引,以方便学习者查阅相关的短语和术语解释。

在中国加入世界贸易组织后,我们需要更多的具备扎实经贸专业英语知识技能的人才,《经贸知识英语考试指南》抓住了原书的要点,进而举一反三,多方操练,当能在学习者准备考试的过程中起到积极的作用。

王学文 教授

2002年8月29日于北京

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Lesson 1 International Trade (I)

Part One Exercises

I . Translate the following words and expressions:

1. From English into Chinese:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) self-sufficient | 2) farm produce |
| 3) scarce resources | 4) commodity |
| 5) trading partners | 6) efficiency |
| 7) the endowments of nature | 8) cornerstone |
| 9) perfect competition | |
| 10) output per man-year of labour | |

2. From Chinese into English:

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1) 自然资源分配 | 2) 初级产品 | 3) 国际专业化 |
| 4) 比较利益论 | 5) 绝对利益论 | 6) 互利贸易 |
| 7) 现代技术 | 8) 静态概念 | 9) 制造业 |
| 10) 资源储备 | | |

II . Match the words and expressions on the left with the explanations on the right:

1.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) distribution | a. a natural accumulation or occurrence |
| 2) static | b. to create |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 3) deposit | c. preceding |
| 4) to constitute | d. to make clear as by examples |
| 5) illustrate | e. competency in performance |
| 6) efficiency | f. the movement of goods and materials
from place to place |
| 7) in reality | g. acceptable |
| 8) satisfactory | h. actually |
| 9) previous | i. the power to attract |
| 10) appeal (n.) | j. characterized by a fixed condition |
- 2.
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) with respect to | a. a contest for some prize, honor, or
advantage |
| 2) to make sense | b. concerning |
| 3) lines | c. so complicated as to be hard to un-
derstand or deal with |
| 4) cornerstone | d. insufficient in number or amount to
meet a demand readily |
| 5) particular | e. something that is basic |
| 6) benefit | f. unusual |
| 7) scarce | g. anything that is advantageous or for
the good of a person or thing |
| 8) competition | h. a person's occupation or business |
| 9) resources | i. to be reasonable |
| 10) complex | j. the collective wealth of a country or
its means of producing wealth |

III. Make brief explanations of the following terms in English:

1. international trade

2. gains from trade
3. perfect competition
4. comparative advantage
5. absolute advantage
6. specialization
7. capital

IV. Answer the following questions in English:

1. Why did international trade happen?
2. What is the new incentive for trade that arouses with the development of manufacturing and technology?
3. Who is David Ricardo?
4. Which theory makes more sense, absolute advantage or comparative advantage?
5. On what conditions that trade can promote efficiency among countries?
6. What are the most decisive factors for a country in building up its own comparative advantages in international trade?
7. Why comparative advantage is not static? What are the best examples to support your argument?
8. Can you tell from the table which country (A or B) possesses either comparative or absolute advantages?

Output per man-year of Labour

	Country A	Country B
Computers	50	10
Cars	40	20

9. How can you judge if a country can gain from the international trade?

10. What is the basis for mutually beneficial trade?

V. Fill in each of the following blanks with an appropriate word:

1. The argument (1) _____ free trade is based on the theory of comparative advantage. This is one of the oldest theories (2) _____ economics, usually **ascribed to**¹ David Ricardo, an Englishman (3) _____ wrote in the early 19th century. To see (4) _____ it works, imagine two countries, East and West, which both (5) p_____ two kinds of goods, bicycles and wheat. In a year, an Eastern worker can (6) m_____ two bikes or grow four bushels of wheat. A Westerner, however, can manage only one **bushel**² or one bike. Each country (7) _____ 100 workers, and initially both of their workforces are split evenly (8) be_____ the two industries. So East produces 200 bushels of wheat and 100 bicycles, whereas West (9) p_____ 50 bushels and 50 bikes. Since East can produce (10) b_____ wheat and bicycles more cheaply (11) _____ West, it has an absolute advantage (12) _____ both industries. Even so, Easterners will benefit from (13) t_____ with Westerners. This is because East is relatively (14) m_____ efficient at growing wheat, where it is four times as productive (15) _____ West, than it is at making bikes, where it is only twice as productive. In (16) o_____ words, it has a comparative advantage in wheat. At the same time, West has a comparative advantage in making bikes, even though it has no absolute advantage in anything.

难点解释:

1. ascribe [ə'skraɪb] *vt.* 归因于。
2. bushel ['buʃəl] *n.* 蒲式耳, 容积单位, 容量等于八加仑。

2. **International trade flows**¹ have risen substantially (1) _____ the period since 1990, averaging an annual growth (2) r_____ of 6.5%, much faster (3) _____ the growth in world production, which averaged only 2% (4) o_____ the same period. In 1997 **merchandise trade in value terms**² totalled US \$ 5,305 billion, of which trade (5) _____ finished and intermediate manufactures (6) ac_____ for 76% while basic foodstuffs, raw materials and fuels accounted for the remainder. In 1997 commercial services (mainly banking and finance, transportation, and travel and tourism) (7) to_____ US \$ 1,300 billion. In terms of **the regional distribution of international trade**³, Western Europe **predominates**⁴, accounting for 43% of world trade in 1997, followed (8) _____ Asia 26%, North America 17%, Latin America 5%, Central and Eastern Europe 3%, Middle East 3% and Africa 2%. The older industrialized countries continue to (9) d_____ international trade, but a number of **newly industrializing countries**⁵, China in (10) pa_____, **are coming to the fore**⁶. It will be noted that the 10 leading exporters together account for 60% of total merchandise trade.

难点解释:

1. 国际贸易流量。flow: a measurement of quantity over a specified period of time. 在一具体时间单位内的数量。
2. 货物贸易值或按价值计算的货物贸易量。

3. 国际贸易的区域分布。

4. predominate [pri'dəmineit] *vt.* 居统治地位, 占优势。

5. 新兴工业国家。Industrializing: 正处在工业化进程中的。

6. 崭露头角。fore [fɔ:(r)] *n.* 前部。

3. Countries (1) e _____ in international trade because they benefit (2) f _____ doing so. The gains from trade arise (3) b _____ trade allows countries to specialize their production (4) _____ a way that **allocates**¹ all resources (5) _____ their most productive uses. Trade plays an essential (6) r _____ in achieving this allocation because it frees each country's **residents**² from having to (7) c _____ goods **in the same combination in which the domestic economy can produce them**³. If the United States specialized its production (8) b _____ did not engage in international trade, U.S. residents would have large (9) q _____ of wheat and soybeans, airplanes, computers and other high-technology equipment, but no coffee or bananas and few shoes or textiles. Japanese residents, on the hand, (10) w _____ find themselves **well stocked with**⁴ automobiles and consumer electronics (11) b _____ without **gasoline**⁵ to run automobiles and confined to **a diet**⁶ consisting largely (12) _____ fish.

难点解释:

1. allocate ['æləkeɪt] *vt.*: 分配给, (常与 to 连用)。to allocate all resources to their most productive uses: 将资源用于高产领域。

2. resident ['rezɪdənt] *n.* 居民。
3. 国内经济所能生产的相同的物品种类。in the same combination: 同样的组合方式。即, 贸易在实现国家间的资源分配中起着决定的作用, 因为它使各国的民众不再受限于只消费国内经济所能生产的单一的物品种类。
4. 堆积了大量的, stock (*v.*), to store 存放。
5. gasoline ['gæsəlin] (*n.*) 汽油。
6. 通常所吃的。

W. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese:

1. Economists' argument for free trade is that opening up markets to foreign suppliers increases competition. Without free trade, domestic companies may have enjoyed **monopolies** (垄断) or **oligopolies** (求大与供的市场情况) that enabled them to keep prices well above marginal costs. Trade liberalization will **undermine** (破坏) that market power. Competition should also **spur** (刺激) domestic companies to greater efficiency because they will not be able to **pass on** (传递) the costs of **slackness** (懈怠) in higher prices. In addition, free trade means that firms are no longer limited by the size of their home country, but can sell into bigger markets. In industries where average production costs fall as output increases, producing economies of scale, this means lower costs and prices. In such industries, trade also increases the variety of products on offer.
2. The complete specialization of production predicted by the Ricardian model almost never occurs. The two-country, two-good model **drastically** (大大地) simplifies the many-country, many-

good world economy. **In a more realistic setting**(在较为现实的情况下), most countries produce more than one good, and most goods are produced in more than one country. There are at least three reasons. First, even in a two-country, two-good world complete specialization would occur only if there were no restrictions on trade, no transportation costs, and no **product differentiation**(产品差异), and if each country were large enough to satisfy world demand for its good of comparative advantage. Second, there are many more goods to be produced than there are countries in the world economy. If all the goods that consumers want are to be produced, most countries must produce **multiple** (众多的) goods. Third, and probably most important, the complete-specialization result follows directly from the assumption of **constant costs**(不变成本). We have assumed that comparative advantage never shifts from one country to another---**regardless of** (无论) the degree of productive specialization.

3. Pop economists of even **the smallest pretension**(最少骄饰的) claim **an intimate acquaintance with**(非常熟悉) the principle of comparative advantage--usually pointing out, wrongly, that it dates back to Adam Smith. Understanding why it is wrong to credit Smith with this crucial idea takes you a good way towards understanding the idea itself.

Smith was much concerned with the gains to be made from specializing. Hence his interest in trade among people and nations: specialization both requires and promotes trade. But what Smith said about specialization was **implicitly**(含蓄地)

based on the idea of absolute, as opposed to comparative advantage. Each country is better than the other at making a certain good, and so profits from specialization and trade. Comparative advantage is different: a country will have it despite being bad at the activity concerned. Indeed, it can have a comparative advantage in making a certain good even if it is worse at making that good than any other country.

This is not economic theory, but a straightforward matter of definition: a country has a comparative advantage where its **margin of superiority**(优胜幅度) is greater, or its **margin of inferiority**(劣差幅度) smaller. But economics shows that gains from trade follow, in fact, from comparative advantage. Since comparative advantage is never absent, this gives the theory far broader scope than most popular critics suppose.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 国际贸易可以解释为一国所生产的产品和劳务与另一国进行交换。
2. 自然资源的不均衡分布致使国家之间要依靠贸易来交换各自所需的商品。
3. 根据绝对优势理论,只有当一个国家生产的某一商品对另一个国家具有绝对优势时,贸易才会发生。
4. 按照比较学说的观点,一国只要出口相对有优势的产品,而不是有绝对优势的产品,就可以从中受益。

5. 利用比较利益进行贸易能够提高各国的效益,因为这样可以改善一个国家的经济状况而不损害另一国家。
6. 得自贸易的利益是在一国用技术和劳动生产率差异带来的比较利益进行专业化生产,并与其他国家进行贸易换取自己喜好的消费用品的情况下发生的。
7. 如果一国擅长做帽子,而另一国擅长做鞋,那么如果安排前者专门做帽子,后者专门做鞋,总产量就会提高,再通过两国间的贸易,使各自都能多消费这两种产品,这是一个很普通的道理。
8. 关于自由贸易的争论是以比较优势理论为基础的。这是经济学的一个最古老的理论,通常都把它说成是出自 19 世纪早期的英国人大卫·李嘉图之笔。
9. 贸易的比较优势是基于比较优势理论,即各国生产相比较而言效率更高的那种特殊产品。更理想的是,各国集中专门生产它的特殊产品,然后再进行相互间的贸易。
10. 贸易的全球化不仅仅涉及各独立经济体间的货物和服务的交换,因为它还意味着为进行货物和服务交易而形成的世界性的市场。