



# 经贸知识英语

全国高等教育自学考试同步训练·同步过关

主 组  
编 / 全国高等教育自学考试命题研究组  
编 / 北京大学 许卫真 买宝莲

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书 国际贸易专业 (独立本科段)

学苑出版社

(最新版)



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**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

全国高等教育自学考试同步训练·同步过关：财税类/  
北大燕园书店编. —北京：学苑出版社，2002.6

ISBN 7-5077-1964-2

I. 全… II. 北… III. 高等教育—自学考试—自学参  
考资料 IV. G642.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 025295 号

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学苑出版社出版发行

北京市万寿路西街 11 号 100036

北京市朝阳区印刷厂排版印刷 新华书店经销

880×1230 毫米 1/32 开本 160 印张 3840 千字

2002 年 10 月北京第 1 版 2002 年 10 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数：0001—5000 册 定价：225.00 元

**(图书出现印装问题，印厂负责调换)**

# 前 言

本书是与全国高等教育自学考试《经贸知识英语》自学考试大纲、教材相配套的辅导用书。

编写依据:

1. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会颁布的《经贸知识英语自学考试大纲》;

2. 全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组编的教材《经贸知识英语》(中国人民大学出版社,王学文主编)。

本书的特点:

1. 以考试大纲规定的考核知识点及能力层次为线索,按最新体例分课进行编写。每课均列有考点透视,并将每一课可能出现的所有考核知识按考试题型编写同步跟踪强化训练题,以便考生扎实、准确掌握本课内容。

2. 对每一课的重点句子、词汇及经贸知识进行解析,又将本课近年出现过的考题进行题解,这对于考生全面把握教材内容,掌握重点、难点,正确解答各种题型,富有切实的指导意义。

3. 附录部分包括两套模拟试题、一套最新全真试题及参考答案,以便考生及时了解最新考试动态及方向。

本书主编之一,长治医学院外语部买宝莲老师,不但亲自参加了编写,而且在整本书的编校过程中也花费了很大心血,在此我们表示特别感谢!

编 者

于北京大学

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## Lesson 1

### International Trade ( I )

#### 考点透视

熟悉国际贸易产生、存在的两个原因和国际经济专门化的两个理论,尤其是比较利益理论。掌握有关词语和术语。

#### 同步跟踪强化训练

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

International trade, where goods and services move ac borders, is often explained by the theory of comparative advantage, also c the comparative cost theory. This theory was developed by David Ricardo and o economists in the nineteenth century. It emphasizes that different countries \_\_\_\_\_ regions have different production possibilities. The theory points \_\_\_\_\_ that trade between countries can be profitable for all, e if one of the countries can produce every commodity more cheaply. As l as there are minor, relative differences in the efficiency of producing \_\_\_\_\_ commodity, even the poor country can have a comparative advantage i pro-

ducing it. The idea can be illustrated by this example. The best lawyer in town is also the best typist in town. Since he cannot a to give up precious time        legal affairs, a typist is hired who may be less efficient than the lawyer in b legal and typing matters. As the typist's comparative disadvantage is least in typing, he thus has a rel comparative advantage in typing.

## II .Make brief explanations of the following terms in English:

1. distribution of natural resources
2. international trade
3. endowment of nature
4. international specialization
5. absolute advantage
6. comparative advantage
7. capital, land and labour

## III . Translate the following into Chinese:

From the above table, we can see that a man in Country A can produce 80 sedans in a year but only 15 in Country B. On the other hand, one man in country B can produce 30 trucks in a year but only 10 in Country A. So country A is more efficient in producing sedans than Country B, and we say the former has an absolute advantage over the latter. Similarly, country B is more efficient with trucks and has an absolute advantage over Country A. As a result, Country A would specialize in the production of sedans and trade some of them for country B's trucks. Both countries will gain benefits through specialization and trade. But according to the above theory, trade occurs only when each country has an absolute advantage over the other, in the production of one commodity. In reality, it is not rare that some country has no absolute advantage in any commodity. Will trade occur in these cas-

es? The theory of comparative advantage has offered a satisfactory answer to this question.

#### **IV. Translate the following into English:**

1. 只要存在比较优势,两个贸易伙伴便都能够分享贸易所获,利用比较利益而进行贸易能够在各国间提高效益,因为这样做可以改善一个国家的经济状况而不损害另一个国家的境况。
2. 在复杂的经济世界中,没有一个国家可以完全自给自足。
3. 绝对利益学说和比较利益学说是国际专门化中的两种理论,这两种理论都试图确定一个国家应该为本国生产并向其他国家出口哪些货物,试图确定应该从其他国家进口哪些货物。
4. 甲国将专门生产计算机并用部分计算机交换乙国的小汽车。
5. 利用比较利益理论进行贸易能够在各国间提高效率。
6. 这样做能够改善一个国家的经济状况而不伴随另一个国家的经济状况的恶化。
7. 自然资源的分布是不均衡的,有些国家的资源非常丰富,而其他国家资源稀少,甚至没有资源;一个国家可能某些资源丰富,但其他资源贫乏。
8. 比较优势不是一个静止的概念,一个国家可以不凭借大自然的恩赐而完全通过自身的行动来发展某一特别的比较优势。
9. 作为经济专门化的基础,绝对利益理论具有很强的直觉吸引力,但是由大卫·李嘉图提出的比较利益理论更具有意义。的确,这一理论已成为现代国际贸易思想的基石。
10. 根据大卫·李嘉图的“相对优势”理论,一个国家若专门从事某项活动,生产其具有相对优势的产品以换取别国具有优势的其他产品,就可以获取经济利益。

#### **V. Choose the appropriate word or phrase:**

1. (In case, If) you find our products (interesting, interest) to you, please

2. Please telegram us the detailed information of your products (available, providing) now.
3. American's comparative (dominance, advantage) in produce is typical.
4. Being (joined, specialized) in the import and export of lumber, we express our desire to trade (with, on) you in this line.
5. As (regarded, regards) machine tools, we are sorry to (say, tell) that we are not able to supply for the time being.
6. As to our business and (finances, financing), please refer (with, to) the Bank of China.
7. In (comply, compliance) with your request, we sent you this morning 5 samples of our product.
8. Our commodities enjoy great (sales, popularity) in your country.
9. A country may develop a particular comparative advantage purely through its own action, (independ, independent) of the endowment of nature.
10. To acquaint you (with, in) our products, we'll send you (through, by) separate airmail a copy of catalog for your reference.

1. Our products enjoy \_\_\_\_ in world market.  
A. very popular                                  B. great popularity  
C. good seller                                    D. selling quickly
2. We are \_\_\_\_ a copy of our catalog for your reference.  
A. send    B. covering  
C. give    D. enclosing
3. We would \_\_\_\_ very much if you send us some samples right now.  
A. glad    B. appreciate it  
C. thank you                                        D. appreciate you
4. If any of the items is \_\_\_\_\_ to you, please let us know.

- A. interest B. interesting  
C. interested D. interests
5. Our company hope that you'll find our goods \_\_\_\_ .  
A. to be attractive B. attractive  
C. attracting you D. grasp your attention
6. The samples \_\_\_\_ requested are sending to you .  
A. in B. as  
C. on D. be
7. We are sure that both of our companies will \_\_\_\_ from this deal .  
A. make benefit B. benefit  
C. be benefited D. have benefit
8. We would like to take this \_\_\_\_ to establish business relations with you .  
A. stage B. opportunity  
C. step D. advantage
9. They are anxious to \_\_\_\_ the market for their products, which at present  
enjoy a limited sale in Asia .  
A. increase B. enlarge  
C. expand D. extend
10. We \_\_\_\_ ourselves of this opportunity to express our thanks to you for  
your close cooperation .  
A. avail B. have  
C. make D. give

### 【参考答案】

I .across; called; other; or; out; even; long; a; in; afford; from; both;  
relative

**II . 1 .distribution of natural resources:** It means the arrangement of natural resources in one country and all over the world . It is uneven . Some countries are abundant in resources while elsewhere reserves are scarce or even

nonexistent and a country may be rich in some resources but poor in others.

2. international trade: It can be defined as the exchange of goods and services produced in one country with those produced in another.

3. endowment of nature: In our text it means abundance in the distribution of natural resources.

4. international specialization: In our text, it means one country produces more of a commodity that it uses itself and sells the remainder to other countries.

5. absolute advantage: A commodity will be produced in the country where it costs least in terms of resources (capital, land and labour)

6. comparative advantage: Even if a country is less efficient than another in the production of both commodities, there is still a basis for mutually beneficial trade.

7. capital, land and labour: These are three basic elements of production in economics.

Ⅲ. 我们从上表看到 A 国一人一年可生产 80 台小汽车, 而 B 国一人一年只生产 15 台。另一方面, B 国每人每年可生产 30 辆卡车, 而 A 国每人每年却只生产 10 辆, 所以 A 国在生产小汽车方面效率高于 B 国, 我们说, 前者对后者来说具有绝对优势。同样, 在生产卡车方面, B 国效率高于 A 国而具有绝对优势, 这样 A 国将专门生产小汽车, 用一部分小汽车同 B 国交换卡车, 而 B 国将专门生产卡车, 并用部分卡车同 A 国交换小汽车, 两国通过生产专门化和贸易都将获得利益, 但是, 根据上述理论, 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。实际上, 某一个国家生产任何商品都不具有绝对优势的情况并不罕见。在这种情况下, 贸易会发生吗? 比较利益学说在这个问题上提供了一个更加满意的答案。

Ⅳ. 1. Where comparative advantage exists, two trading partners are both able to share in the gains from trade. Trade to exploit comparative advantage promotes efficiency among countries, since it can make one country better off

without making another worse off.

2. In the complex economic world, no country can be completely self-sufficient.

3. Absolute advantage and comparative advantage are two theories of international specialization. Both theories attempt to determine which goods a country should produce for itself and export to other countries and which goods it should import from other countries.

4. Country A will specialize in the production of computers and trade some of them for Country B's cars.

5. Trade to exploit comparative advantage promotes efficiency among countries.

6. This can make one country better off without making another worse off.

7. The distribution of natural resources is uneven. Some countries are abundant in resources, while elsewhere reserves are scarce or non-existent. And a country may be rich in some resources but poor in others.

8. Comparative advantage is not a static concept. A country may develop a particular comparative advantage purely through its own actions, independent of the endowment of nature.

9. The idea of absolute advantage as the basis for economic specialization has a strong intuitive appeal. But the idea of comparative advantage introduced by David Ricardo—the English economist makes more sense. Indeed it has become the cornerstone of modern thinking on international trade.

10. According to the theory of Comparative Advantage developed by David Ricardo, it was economically advantageous for a nation to specialize in certain activities, produce those goods for which it had comparative advantages and to exchange those goods for the products of other nations which had advantages in different fields.

V. 1. If, interesting, enquiry

2. available

3. advantage

4. specialized, with



5. regards, say

6. finances, to

7. compliance

8. popularity

9. independent

10. with, by

VI. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A

## 重点难点分析

### 1. 重点句子

(1) A country may develop a particular comparative advantage purely through its own action, independent of the endowment of nature. 一个国家可以不依赖于大自然的恩赐而完全通过自身的行动来发展某一具体比较优势。

independent of sth: not depending on sth. 独立于。

(2) Switzerland's comparative advantage in watch making is a typical example. 瑞士钟表制造业就是一个典型的例子。

in: prep. 在……方面

(3) Similarly, the United States has developed comparative advantage in many lines that use the most up-to-date technology. 同样, 美国已经在使用最先进技术的许多行业发展了比较优势。

① line: 行业

② up-to-date: 最新的

(4) Trade to exploit comparative advantage promotes efficiency among countries, since it can make one country better off without making another worse off. 利用比较利益进行贸易能够在各国间提高效益, 可以改善一个国家的经济状况而不损害另一个国家的利益。

① since: 因为

② it 指上述情况

③ well off: 境况良好