



兰生丛书

最新版

全国外贸类从业人员资格考试辅导用书

国际货运代理专业英语

——配套练习、预测试卷及历年试题

上海市兰生外经贸进修学院 编



同济大学电子音像出版社



上海市兰生外经贸进修学院外贸类考证复习指导系列丛

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内 容 提 要

本书围绕 2005 年《国际货运代理考试大纲》对于专业英语的要求,体现最新的考试思路。全书分三大部分:练习、预测试卷及历年试题。练习部分是对各部分内容的知识点进行提炼;预测试卷部分是跟踪历年考试的变化,对历年试题归纳、总结、提升的结果;历年试题等提供了以前的题型题量供大家学习参考。该书既与教材同步配套,检测各期学习效果,又提供了大量的考试题型,是考生最后冲刺的最佳指导

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上海市兰生外经贸进修学院 编

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序

受商务部(原外经贸部)委托,自从2002年中国国际货运代理协会推出“国际货运代理从业人员资格证书”培训考试以来,倍受货运代理从业人员和有志从事这一领域工作的人士的关注,当年参加这一证书考试的上海考生就达5600余人;2004年全国19000多名参考人员中,上海占9000多人;2005年全国17000多名考生中,上海占7500多人。

上海市兰生外经贸进修学院和上海市对外经济贸易教育培训中心作为商务部和中国国际货代协会指定的该证书在上海地区的统考培训和考务管理机构,多年来在教学和考试辅导上积累了丰富的经验,并且在历年国际货运代理考试中的合格率也名列前茅,尤其是在2004年度的货运代理考试中,兰生学院的合格率高出全市平均合格率15个百分点,货运代理考试优秀生占全国优秀生的31%,并获得中国货运代理协会颁发的“突出贡献奖”。这次学院组织了一批校内外专门从事国际货运代理教学工作的专家和优秀教师,根据他们在教学实践中的积累,精心编写了《国际货运代理综合业务——配套练习、预测试卷及历年试题》和《国际货运代理专业英语——配套练习、预测试卷及历年试题》两本复习、应试指导用书,可谓厚积薄发、顺理成章,也是一次有益的尝试,因为迄今,国内尚未出版过如此详尽的习题集来帮助考生掌握教材的重点、难点。

这套习题集紧紧围绕考纲要求和考试题型,贴近基础教材,相信对考生全面掌握教材内容、提高对知识的灵活运用能力有着极大的帮助,是学员巩固知识点和考前复习的极佳的辅导材料。

兰生学院常务副院长

丁辉君

编者的话

随着我国的改革开放,国内的货运代理行业蓬勃发展,业务范围也日趋扩大。特别是自中国货运代理协会成立以来,初具规模的中国国际货运代理行业正逐步走向成熟壮大。为了更好地适应加入 WTO 后我国对外经济贸易事业的发展需求,缩小与国际货运代理同行企业之间的差距,提高我国货运代理行业在国际市场上的竞争实力,也为了提高我国货运代理行业从业人员的业务水平,从而提升货运代理行业的服务质量和水平,中国货运代理协会从 2002 年起举行每年一次的货运代理从业人员资格考试。尤其是在 2004 年的考试中,将货运代理英语作为独立的一门课程进行考核。

为了帮助广大学员系统掌握所学知识,全面提高实际运用能力,熟悉《考试大纲》中所规定的各种题型,提高应考能力,我们根据《考试大纲》精心组织编写了《国际货运代理专业英语——配套练习、预测试卷及历年试题》,向广大学员提供了相关题型的习题,以便学生进行考前复习和强化训练。

参加本书编写的有上海金融学院的周维家老师、雷雨人老师、赵晓雯老师及上海市兰生外经贸进修学院的徐旻老师。全书最后由上海市对外经济贸易教育培训中心的施玲老师总纂并定稿。

在本书的编写过程中,承蒙中国货运代理协会郑海棠主任、上海海事大学国航系主任王学锋教授、上海市兰生外经贸进修学院丁辉君常务副院长的关心和大力支持,编者在此深表感谢。同时也感谢李妮老师为本书的编写提供的帮助。

由于编写时间比较仓促,错误和不当之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2006 年 5 月

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第一部分 配套练习

Unit One

Scope of Freight Forwarding Services

一、单项选择题

1. A consignor refers to the person who _____ goods. ()
A. receives B. attends to
C. sends D. takes delivery of
2. It is usually the _____ ,who issues relevant documents such as the Forwarders' Certificate of Receipt, the Forwarders' Certificate of Transport, etc. ()
A. consignor B. consignee
C. freight forwarder D. carrier
3. The freight forwarder, on behalf of the _____ , has the right to deliver the cleared goods to the consignee. ()
A. exporter B. importer C. carrier D. consignor
4. The forwarders, on behalf of the consignee, would arrange customs clearance and pay duties, fees and other charges to the _____ and other public authorities. ()
A. carrier B. shipper C. government D. customs
5. The services that a freight forwarder renders may often range from routine and basic tasks _____ or customs clearance such as to a comprehensive package of services. ()
A. the loading and unloading B. the booking of space
C. the utilizing of services D. the providing of services
6. Who generally arranges the insurance of goods on behalf of his principal? _____. ()
A. The freight forwarder B. The importer
C. The exporter D. The insurance agent
7. What does FCT stand for ? _____. ()
A. Forwarders' Certificate of Receipt B. Forwarders' Cargo Receipt
C. Forwarders' Certificate of Transport D. Free Carrier
8. Foreign exchange transactions, if any, are usually attended to by the _____ as well. ()
A. commission agent B. exporter

C. importer

D. freight forwarder

9. Freight forwarders should study the provisions of the letter of credit and all Government regulation applicable to the shipment of goods in _____. ()

A. the countries involved

B. European countries

C. the importer's country

D. the exporter's country

10. A freight forwarder originally was a(n) _____ performing on behalf of the exporter/importer routine tasks. ()

A. importer

B. exporter

C. shipper

D. commission agent

二、判断题 (Write "A" for true and "B" for false)

1. A freight forwarder is expected to provide all kinds of services by himself alone. ()

2. A transit country is the same as a country of transshipment. ()

3. A freight forwarder plays an important role in international transport only. ()

4. Arranging for transshipment en route is one of the duties of the forwarder on behalf of the exporter. ()

5. The forwarder has to attend to foreign exchange transactions on behalf of the consignee. ()

6. It is unnecessary for a forwarder to assist the consignee in warehousing and distribution if requested. ()

7. The scope of a freight forwarder's service is enlarged, to a certain degree, by the expansion of international transport. ()

8. The person receiving goods is called the consignee while the person who sends goods, the consignor. ()

9. A freight forwarder will do the work of preparing shipping documents, arranging for shipping space and insurance and dealing with customs formalities, in return for a fee. ()

10. A shipper, to a certain degree, is termed as a consignor or an exporter. ()

三、多项选择题

1. A freight forwarder, on behalf of the importer, would _____. ()

A. arrange customs clearance

B. pack the goods

C. pay the freight costs

D. take into account the mode of transport

2. _____ are issued by the freight forwarder. ()

A. FCA

B. FCT

C. FOB

D. FCR

3. A freight forwarder shall take into account the route, the mode of transport and applicable regulations, if any, in the ()

- A. country of export
B. country of destination
C. country of transshipment
D. transit countries

4. A freight forwarder can assist the _____ in pursuing claims against the carrier for loss of goods or for damage to them. ()

- A. carrier B. importer C. exporter D. consignor

5. A freight forwarder, on behalf of the exporter, is expected to _____. ()

- A. take delivery of the goods
B. pay the freight costs
C. arrange transit warehousing
D. arrange customs clearance

四、英汉互译题

1. 英译汉

- (1) freight forwarder
- (2) freight forwarding
- (3) foreign exchange
- (4) letter of credit
- (5) customs clearance
- (6) commission agent
- (7) country of transshipment
- (8) movements of goods
- (9) shipping space
- (10) a bill of lading

2. 汉译英(写出英文全称)

- (1) 转口国
- (2) 贸易条款
- (3) 杂货
- (4) 特殊货物
- (5) 货运代理收货证书
- (6) 货运代理运输证
- (7) 贸易合同
- (8) 相关单据
- (9) 提货
- (10) 运输方式

Unit Two

Incoterms 2000-Six Major Trade Terms

一、单项选择题

1. Under FOB, after the goods pass the ship's rail at the port of shipment, the _____ should bear all costs and risks of loss of or damage to the goods from that point. ()
A. seller
B. freight forwarder
C. buyer
D. insurance company
2. In FCA and all the other F-terms, the _____ has no obligation to contract for carriage. ()
A. seller
B. freight forwarder
C. buyer
D. insurance company
3. CIF means that the seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail in the named _____ of shipment. ()
A. place
B. city
C. destination
D. port
4. Under CPT, CFR, FOB and FCA, the _____ has the obligation to procure insurance. ()
A. seller
B. buyer
C. carrier
D. porter
5. CPT stands for carriage paid to the _____. ()
A. named place
B. named port
C. named port of destination
D. named place of destination
6. Under FCA, if delivery occurs at the seller's premise, _____ is responsible for loading. If delivery occurs at any other place, _____ is not responsible for unloading. ()
A. seller...buyer
B. buyer...seller
C. seller...seller
D. buyer...buyer
7. A shipment of fresh eggs is transported to the docks by an exporter on an FOB contract. The eggs are broken by a crane falling across them as they are awaiting to be loaded on board. The _____ should be responsible for the damage. ()
A. freight forwarder
B. seller
C. buyer
D. ship owner
8. CFR term requires the _____ to clear the goods for export. ()
A. buyer
B. seller
C. ship owner
D. customs authorities

9. If an exporter intends to export to America from Lanzhou, _____ is better than _____.

A. FOB...CFR

B. CFR...FOB

C. CFR...CPT

D. CPT...CFR

10. The major difference between CIF and CFR is that under CIF, the seller is required to cover the _____.

A. freight

B. cost

C. insurance

D. voyage

二、判断题 (Write "A" for true and "B" for false)

1. FCA means that the seller delivers the goods, cleared for export, to the carrier nominated by the buyer at the named port.

2. The CFR term requires the seller to clear the goods for export.

3. "Incoterms 2000" is the latest edition, including 12 different international trade terms.

4. If delivery occurs at a place outside the seller's premises, the seller is still responsible for unloading.

5. FCA should be followed by a port of destination.

6. 100 Sewing Machines under the trade term FOB Shanghai are being shipped onto the ship and the rope breaks. The goods finish up at the bottom of the dock and divers are sent down. The recovery and repair of goods costs a great of money. The seller should be responsible for the additional payment.

7. Incoterms-International Commercial Terms (International Rules for the Interpretation of Trade Terms) was first published by ICC in 1936.

8. In CIF, the seller delivers when the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment, which means that the buyer has to bear all costs and risks of loss of or damage to the goods from that point.

9. Under CFR, when the goods have been delivered on board the vessel, the seller is considered to have fulfilled his duties. He has no obligation to procure insurance or to inform the buyer of taking measures to take delivery of the goods or insure the goods.

10. There are similarities and differences between CIF and CIP. Which term to use only depends on the location of the exporter.

三、多项选择题

1. A buyer and a seller who conduct their purchase and sale under one of the Incoterms will have a mutual understanding of their _____.

A. obligations

B. freight

C. rights

D. costs

2. _____ are the 3 traditional trade terms frequently used by traders in China.

A. CFR

B. CIF

C. CPT

D. FOB

3. _____ may be used irrespective of the mode of transport including multi-modal transport. ()

- A. CFR B. FCA C. CPT D. CIF

4. _____ have much in common except that the former can only be used for sea and inland waterway transport while the latter can be used for any mode of transport. ()

- A. CPT and CFR B. CFR and CPT
C. FCA and FOB D. FOB and FCA

5. Under _____, the seller contracts for insurance and pays the insurance premium. ()

- A. CPT B. FOB C. CIP D. CIF

四、英汉互译题

1. 英译汉

- (1) ICC
- (2) Incoterms
- (3) CFR
- (4) FOB
- (5) CIF
- (6) inland waterway transport
- (7) insurance policy
- (8) packing costs
- (9) transfer of risks
- (10) ship's rail

2. 汉译英(写出英文全称)

- (1) 货交承运人
- (2) 运费付至
- (3) 运费、保险费付至
- (4) 办理货物出口清关手续
- (5) 保险费
- (6) 海运
- (7) 指定装运港
- (8) 外汇管制
- (9) 运输方式
- (10) 卖方所在地

Unit Three

Terms of Shipment in the Contracts for the International Sale of Goods

一、单项选择题

1. Time of shipment refers to the time limit for loading the goods on board the vessel at the port of _____. ()
A. unloading B. loading C. destination D. transshipment
2. The term "first half" is to be interpreted as the 1st to the 15th of a month, both dates _____. ()
A. include B. inclusive C. exclude D. exclusive
3. If an L/C simply stipulates an expiry date without a shipment date, it means these two dates are _____. ()
A. different B. separated C. similar D. the same
4. The word "after" will be understood to _____ the date mentioned. ()
A. include B. extend C. exclude D. intend
5. "Shipment on Jan. 1" is a(n) _____ way of stipulating the date of shipment. ()
A. adaptable B. inadaptible C. flexible D. inflexible
6. If the shipment date is "on or about Jan. 20", then the goods can be shipped between _____. ()
A. Jan. 14 to Jan. 24 B. Jan. 19 to Jan. 21
C. Jan. 15 to Jan. 25 D. before Jan. 20
7. If the latest date of shipment is January 20, 2005, the goods should be shipped _____. ()
A. before January 20 B. between January 15 to January 25
C. on January 20 D. on or before January 20
8. If such terms as "immediately", "as soon as possible", "prompt" are used in a contract, banks will _____ them. ()
A. regard B. regardless of
C. disregard D. regarding
9. In order to prevent the _____ from opening the L/C late, the exporter should stipulate at the same time "The relevant L/C must reach the _____ not later than January

31, 2005. " ()

A. seller...buyer

B. buyer...seller

C. buyer...importer

D. seller...exporter

10. Banks will not accept transport documents indicating a date of shipment _____ the expiry date stipulated in the credit or amendments. ()

A. before

B. prior to

C. later than

D. on

二、判断题 (Write "A" for true and "B" for false)

1. If the L/C stipulates that the expiry date is July 31st without a shipment date, then the latest shipment date is construed as July 21st. ()

2. Mode of payment is one of the terms of shipment. ()

3. When traders set the time for shipment in a contract, the exporter should consider whether he can get the goods ready before the shipment date and whether the ship is available if the goods are ready. ()

4. UCP500 stands for "Uniform Customs and Practice of Documentary Credit, ICC Publication No. 500, 1993 revision." ()

5. "Shipment to be made during June/July 2005" is an ambiguous term. ()

6. The term "beginning" of a month refers to the 1st to 15th. ()

7. Time of Shipment refers to the period from loading the goods on board the vessel at port of shipment to unloading the goods at port of destination. ()

8. "Shipment within 15 days after receipt of remittance" is a proper way of stipulating time of shipment. ()

9. The expression "on or about" means that shipment is to be made during the period from five days before to five days after the specified date, both end days excluded. ()

10. Terms of shipment are the compulsory terms of a contract. ()

三、多项选择题

1. The word "_____" applying to any date or period in the credit referring to shipment will be understood to include the date mentioned. ()

A. after

B. on

C. to

D. until

2. Terms of shipment include _____. ()

A. shipping documents

B. port or place of loading and unloading

C. partial shipment and transshipment

D. time for shipment

3. If the _____ falls on a day when the bank is closed, then it should be extended to the first following day on which such bank is open. ()

A. time of delivery

B. expiry date

C. presentation period

D. date of shipment

4. The term _____ of a month includes both end days. ()

A. beginning

B. middle

C. end

D. first half

5. In the following expressions, _____ are not the proper ways of stipulating time of shipment. ()

A. Shipment on or about June 20, 2005.

B. Shipment not later than July 31st, 2005.

C. Shipment on June 20, 2005.

D. Shipment to be made immediately.

四、英汉互译题

1. 英译汉

(1) UCP500

(2) presentation of documents

(3) expiry date

(4) ports of call

(5) partial shipments

(6) liner transport

(7) sailing schedule

(8) shipping space

(9) dispatch money

(10) bunker surcharge

2. 汉译英(写出英文全称)

(1) 租船运输

(2) 班轮运价表

(3) 重量吨

(4) 尺码吨

(5) 转船附加费

(6) 装运港

(7) 装运有效期

(8) 最迟装运期

(9) 装运条款

(10) 信用证