

全国高等教育自学考试同步辅导丛书

# 英语 (国际贸易专业) 考试指南

主编 张佐成

对外经济贸易大学出版社

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# 英语(国际贸易专业)

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主编 张佐成  
编者 张海森 裘彤  
丁崇文 张佐成

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## **英语(国际贸易专业)考试指南**

张佐成 主编

责任编辑 宋海玲

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## 前 言

对参加自学考试的同学来说,学好指定教材的重要性不言而喻。但从教材中学习哪些东西?怎么学习?我们根据《英语(国际贸易专业)》考试大纲的要求,以指定教材为基础,编写了这本学习指南,目的就是回答这些问题。

我们对每课中出现的重要词汇(专业基础词汇、常用普通词汇)、重要语法、课文体现的篇章知识和学科知识进行梳理和归纳,提炼出教材中的重点内容,逐课编写了针对性强的练习——包括词汇练习、语法练习、阅读理解和完形填空四种形式。

练习的题目有以下特点:词汇和语法结构练习涉及教材中出现的重点词汇和语法结构。阅读理解和完形填空题的文章取自英语国家的出版物,与教材的内容有比较紧密的联系,难度与教材基本相当。所使用的材料中有一些难度较大,主要供水平较高的同学选择使用。

练习的形式上,我们主要考虑了以往自学考试的题型,同时还使用了几种体现现代考试趋势的题型。

本书可以帮助同学们有效地学习教材,提高英语水平,为考试做好准备。

编写者  
2002年12月

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## Lesson 1 What Does an Economist Do?

### Part One Exercises

#### 一、词汇练习

1. 根据意思,填入下列单词所缺的字母:

- 1) e \_ on \_ mist 经济学家      2) av \_ ra \_ e 平均  
3) pr \_ f \_ t 利润      4) \_ nt \_ r \_ st 利息      5) we \_ l \_ h 财富  
6) pr \_ ce \_ \_ 过程      7) pa \_ ka \_ e 包装      8) g \_ e \_ s 猜测

2. 把下面单词和它们的意思用短线连接起来:

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1) builder | a. 出现  |
| 2) article | b. 影响  |
| 3) carry   | c. 收费  |
| 4) step    | d. 支付  |
| 5) pay     | e. 步骤  |
| 6) charge  | f. 运送  |
| 7) affect  | g. 文章  |
| 8) appear  | h. 建筑商 |

#### 二、语法练习

1. 选择最佳答案填空:

- 1) The rise in interest rates will be disastrous \_\_\_\_\_ as the



- 3) 就物价而言,我对我们的经济状况充满信心。
- 4) 该公司从一笔交易中赚了一大笔钱。
- 5) 有关经济学家全部出席了此次大会。

### 三、阅读理解

#### (1)

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always encourage such people, but I also explain that there is a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of wealth and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer."

The reality is that writing is a lonely, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune, there are thousands of more whose longing is never rewarded. When I left a 20-year career in the U. S. coastguard to become a freelance writer, I had no prospects at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was cold and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a genuine writer.

After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to doubt myself. It was so hard to sell a story that barely made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering What if? I would keep putting my dream to the test — even though it meant living with uncertainty and fear of failure. This is the Shadowland of hope, and anyone with a dream must learn to live there.

1. Some people want to be a writer because they want \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to become rich and be made known to the public
  - b. to pursue political influence in the community
  - c. to live and work alone in their own home
  - d. to meet new challenges
  
2. What can be concluded from this passage?
  - a. It's really unrealistic for inexperienced young people to become a writer.
  - b. A large majority of writers find their work very rewarding.
  - c. A writer's success is based on luck rather than on effort.
  - d. The chances for a writer to become successful are slim.
  
3. When the author decided to become a writer, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. was very ambitious
  - b. was very optimistic about his future
  - c. was unsure what his future would be like
  - d. wondered if he could be somebody in the new profession
  
4. The author struggled hard for about a year \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. and became very successful
  - b. but failed to write a good book
  - c. but failed to improve his situation
  - d. and got this experience to share with us
  
5. The passage is meant to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. warn young people of the hardships that a successful writer has to experience

- b. persuade young people to do something else instead of becoming a writer
- c. ask young people to reconsider their idea of becoming a writer
- d. advise young people to stop thinking of becoming a writer

## (2)

Parents are more concerned about their child's progress in reading than in any other subject taught in school, and rightfully so. In order for students to achieve in math, science, English, history, geography, and other subjects, reading skills must be developed to the point that most of them are automatic. Students cannot struggle with word recognition when they should be reading quickly for comprehension of a text.

Since reading is so important to success in school, parents can and should play a role in helping their children to become interested in reading and in encouraging their growth in reading skills. At the same time, parents and teachers need to work together. Many teachers are now sending home practical ideas for parents to use with their preschoolers. As a result, young children are developing some of the skills at home that will later help them in school.

Research shows that children learn about reading before they enter school. In fact, they learn in the best manner—through observation. Young children, for example, see people around them reading newspapers, books, maps, and signs. Parents can do a lot to foster an understanding of print by talking with their preschoolers about signs in their environment and by letting their children know they enjoy reading themselves.

Many parents recognize the value and enjoyment of reading to

their young children, but perhaps they are not clear about the specific skills that could be enhanced through the process. Most important, reading should be an enjoyable experience. Research reveals that when young children experience warm and close contacts with their parents when they are being read to, they develop more positive attitudes toward reading.

1. This passage is intended \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to inform parents of how to help their kids develop reading skills
  - b. to demonstrate how parents and their children can learn together
  - c. to show parents how to help their kids to stand out in school.
  - d. to report research findings to parents of preschoolers
  
2. Only if \_\_\_\_\_ can students do well in the school subjects.
  - a. they listen to the teacher attentively
  - b. they can cooperate with their parents at home
  - c. they spend more time improving reading skills at home
  - d. they can apply their reading skills in their studies readily
  
3. In order to improve their children's reading skills, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. parents should make their children read books
  - b. parents should read more books to their children
  - c. parents should hire family tutors for their children
  - d. parents should learn to use practical ideas at home
  
4. The example of reading newspapers, books, maps, and signs is used to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. children are fond of following others

- b. children learn quickly by reading them  
 c. children learn about reading through observation  
 d. children are fond of seeing others doing the reading
5. The main idea of the last paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. parents can teach their children how to enjoy reading  
 b. parents should try to keep their children happy  
 c. parents should read to their children every day  
 d. parents can encourage their children to take pleasure in reading

#### 四、完形填空

Complete the passage by choosing one word from the box below:

motion	by	across	personal	additional
exist	other	altered	virtually	which

In a telephone survey of more than 2,000 adults, 21% said the sun revolved around the earth. An 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 7% did not know which revolved around 2) \_\_\_\_\_. I have no doubt that 3) \_\_\_\_\_ all of these people were taught in school that the earth revolves around the sun; they may even have written it on a test. But they never 4) \_\_\_\_\_ their incorrect mental models of planetary (行星的) 5) \_\_\_\_\_ because their everyday observations didn't support what their teachers told them: People see the sun "moving" 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems stationary (静止的) while that is happening.

Students can learn the right answers 7) \_\_\_\_\_ heart in class, and yet never combine them with their working models of the

world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the student's 8) \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of the world can 9) \_\_\_\_\_ side by side, each unaffected by the 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part Two Key to Lesson 1

### 一、词汇练习

1.

- 1) economist 2) average 3) profit 4) interest 5) wealth  
6) process 7) package 8) guess

2.

- 1) h 2) g 3) f 4) e 5) d 6) c 7) b 8) a

### 二、语法练习

1.

- 1) d 2) c 3) a 4) b

2.

- 1) C 2) A 3) A

3.

- 1) Petroleum can be made into a great variety of products.  
2) You cannot become the owner of the book until you have paid for it.  
3) As far as the prices are concerned, I'm fully confident of the economy.  
4) The company made a big profit from a business deal.  
5) All the economists concerned have attended the meeting.

**三、阅读理解**

(1)

1. a    2. d    3. c    4. d    5. a

(2)

1. a    2. d    3. d    4. c    5. d

**四、完形填空**

1) additional    2) which    3) virtually    4) altered    5) motion  
6) across    7) by    8) personal    9) exist    10) other

## Lesson 2 Look after What We Have

### Part One Exercises

#### 一、词汇练习

1. 根据意思, 填入下列单词所缺的字母:

- 1) per \_ u \_ de 劝说    2) wa \_ \_ e 浪费    3) \_ xp \_ nsive 昂贵的  
4) ind \_ stri \_ l 工业的    5) prev \_ n \_ ion 防止

2. 把下面单词和它们的意义用短线连接起来:

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 1) virtue     | a. 消费者  |
| 2) cooker     | b. 炊事用具 |
| 3) investment | c. 投资   |
| 4) mess       | d. 宠坏   |
| 5) nowadays   | e. 现在   |
| 6) resource   | f. 美德   |
| 7) society    | g. 社会   |
| 8) spoil      | h. 混乱   |
| 9) consumer   | i. 资源   |

#### 二、语法练习

1. 选择最佳答案填空:

- 1) What a cute recorder! Where \_\_\_\_\_ it?

- a. you bought                      b. did you buy  
c. were you buying                d. had you got
- 2) Darwin proved that natural selection \_\_\_\_\_ the chief factor in the evolution of species.  
a. is                                      b. was  
c. has been                            d. had been
- 3) Lucy is very lazy, for it is the third time she has been late, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. hasn't she                          b. isn't it  
c. hasn't it                            d. isn't she
- 4) I joined the Union \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. since 6 years                      b. for 6 years  
c. 6 years ago                        d. 6 years before
- 5) When we were young, we lived \_\_\_\_\_ the farm.  
a. in                                      b. with  
c. on                                      d. at

2. 下面每个句子有 A、B、C、D 四个划底线部分, 其中一个是错误的。写出错误部分的指代字母, 无需改正错误。

- 1) Due to her ability to think quicker, she won the quiz contest.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 2) I arrived at the airport, only to find that the plane had taken off for 15 minutes.  
A                      B                      C                      D
- 3) I saw my colleague and her husband and other several old friends at a supermarket the other day.  
A                      B                      C                      D