

全国 2011 年 7 月自学考试外刊经贸知识选读试题

课程代码: 00096

一、Choose one answer that best explains the underlined part of the following sentences. (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

1. Earnings from tourism have got a pronounced increase during 1990-2000. (A) 1-528

A. incomes B. costs

C. import D. export

2. A substantial proportion of loans from the World Bank is still to be disbursed. (B) 1-11

A. finished B. paid

C. declined D. introduced

3. Outside the zone, any service industry are not entitled to any special status. (B) 2-36

A. stopped B. authorized

C. accepted D. continued

4. Some western experts predict that China will become the world's dominant economy in the 21st century. (A) 3-530

A. most influential B. best

C. largest D. most typical

5. Aggregate output for developing countries were influenced by the jump of the crude oil price.

(C) 4-111

A. agriculture B. annual

C. total D. future

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6. Economic weakness in some of the region's traditional markets has underlined the importance of market diversification. (D) 4-112

- A. condition B. sector
C. research D. variety

答案: D

7. Europe and Japan will be bullied to meeting American deadlines and priorities. (A)
5-139

- A. threatened B. cheated
C. persuaded D. praised

8. The moribund economies of new EC members, Spain and Portugal jumped with new life.
(C) 6-175

- A. lively B. developing
C. dying D. liberal

9. Economists estimate that up to 20% of trade between nations is subject to some form of countertrade. (C) 11-537

- A. is free from B. is exchanged by
C. is governed by D. is out of

10. To protect its fledgling industries, huge subsidies and official favors are showered in China.
(B) 8-238

- A. mature B. inexperienced
C. uncertain D. basic

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11. A large proportion of the aid goes to finance programs aimed at helping the rural poor.

(B) 11-350

A. protect B. provide money

C. buy products D. rent

12. Counterpurchase is a modern form of barter, which can essentially offset the buy's costs.

(D) 14-416

A. increase B. cut

C. keep D. balance

13. Company executives think the popularity of fruit juices can be captured in new soft drink products. (C) 8-238

A. departments B. consultants

C. managers D. accountants

14. In the case of some agricultural products, there is a particularly severe glut of supplies.

(D) 14-415

A. loss B. shortage

C. drop D. surplus

15. Rumors that Colombian coffee exports would decrease due to recent heavy rains underpinned sentiment at the outset. (A) 15-447

A. strengthened B. confused

C. eased D. changed

二、Put the following phrases into English (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

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16. 商品市场 4-117

答案: commodity market

17. 可兑换货币 11-351

答案: convertible currency

18. 外汇储备 2-35

答案: foreign-exchange reserves

19. 贸易逆差 7-211

答案: trade deficit

20. 商业活动中心 3-66

答案: commercial hub

21. 证券投资 4-121

答案: portfolio investment

22. 以美元标价的 14-415

答案: dollar-dominated

23. 独家经销合同 12-368

答案: exclusive contract

24. 有价证券 14-418

答案: securities

25. 进口配额 6-184

答案: import quotas

三、Put the following phrases into Chinese (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

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26. brain trust 8-239

答案: 智囊团

27. spot market 15-450

答案: 现货市场

28. debt restructuring 4-120

答案: 债务调整

29. Bank of International Settlements 1-15

答案: 国际清算银行

30. certificate of origin 9-293

答案: 产地证明书

31. free trade 7-208

答案: 自由贸易

32. liquid assets 14-540

答案: 流动资产

33. technology transfer 让 2-35

答案: 技术转

34. preferential tax rate 2-36

答案: 优惠税率

35. the service sector 14-419

答案: 服务部门

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四、Read the following passages and answer the questions in English (本大题共 6 小题, 每
小题 3 分, 共 18 分)

Passage 1

China is now reaching for the next rung on the economic ladder. Last fall Beijing agreed to open its markets to more U.S. goods. In return, Washington would support China's membership in the GATT. Membership in this club, which includes all the world's leading economies, could provide a huge boost for a low-wage export economy. Already though, China's commercial strength is starting to worry competitors. Last year China's trade surplus surged, buoyed by exports of toys, textiles and consumer electronics. With the U.S. Congress due to consider the renewal of China's most-favored nation trade status in June, officials in Beijing fear the trade imbalance could surpass human rights as a source of U.S. opposition to preferred status for China.

"The trade surplus itself will be the No.1 problem this year," says one Chinese official. "After Japan, we will be first in line for retaliation."

36. In what way would low wages promote the export? 3-74

答案:

Low wages means low costs of the goods produced, and low costs results in low prices which render the goods competitive in the word market.

37. Can you find out why trade surplus would be a problem? 3-74

答案:

One country's trade surplus would be some other country's trade deficit. If it's too big, it would be a loss for the importer, both financially and economically.

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38. For what reasons or on what excuse “we might be retaliated”? 3-74

答案:

The country with huge trade surplus might be accused of dumping or using other's import quota illegally as in the textile trade.

Passage 2

Disputes over farm trade have bedeviled the current round of GATT talks from the start. On cereals, Europe and America have squabbled most fiercely. However, officials on both sides were optimistic that a deal on farming, which would unlock the rest of the round, was within reach.

America has shown some flexibility, and Europe should respond. Much of the EC would like to. Germany's willingness to embrace farm reform enabled the Community to produce its planned reform of the CAP last spring. Germany's role over the next few days will again be crucial, for it must tell France that its threat to block the Uruguay round is intolerable. To carry out that threat, France is likely to need German support. The Community decides its trade policy by qualified majority vote; France has not straight forward right of veto. Without allies, its only course would be to block the decision by citing “vital national interests”——the sort of profoundly unEuropean thing that Britain might do, but which France would rather not.

39. What does CAP stand for? 10-317

答案:

Common Agriculture Policy.

40. What does “course” mean here? 10-328

答案:

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“course” means Policy or principle.

41. What’s your understanding of the “unEuropean thing”? 10-328

答案:

Acts against the unity and unified interest of the European Union.

五、Read the following passages and decide whether the statements are true or false (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

Passage 1

Finland’s finance minister recently made a bold promise to Europe’s 16m unemployed. His country’s presidency of the EU, which starts on July 1st, will be almost unique: it will be marked by no new job-creation schemes.

Europe’s unemployment, the central bankers declare, is nothing do with macroeconomic policy: it is solely a “structural” problem. This is nonsense. Some of Europe’s unemployment is cyclical, meaning that it could be cut by faster economic growth without sparking inflation. For example, Germany’s unemployment rate is 10.6%. The IMF estimates its structural rate at 8.9%. Faster growth could reduce the gap. Even so the bulk of Europe’s unemployment is structural. So is the European Central Bank right to say that macroeconomic policy cannot affect it?

Well actually, no. Europe’s high structural unemployment cannot be blamed on labor-market rigidities(僵化) alone. Its labor markets were as just as ossified 20 years ago, yet joblessness was then far lower. However, there is a danger that, when labor markets are gummed up, a cyclical rise in unemployment can turn into a structural one——making it impervious(不受影响的) to an economic upturn. For example, strict employment-protection laws make it hard for workers who

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lose their jobs to find new ones. The longer they stayed unemployed, the more their skill rust and the less employers are likely to hire them. Unable to compete effectively for jobs, they no longer help retrain pay demands: They have become “structurally” unemployed.

42. Finland’s presidency of the EU will solve the Europe’s unemployment. (F)
43. Faster economic growth will ease the pressure of unemployment in the EU. (T)
44. Structural rigidities actually do not lead to Europe’s high unemployment. (F)
45. The employment-protection laws make it easier for workers to find new jobs. (F)
46. The writer thinks that macroeconomic policy can affect unemployment. (T)

Passage 2

According to the traditional belief of visitors that Sydney was a good place for a holiday rather than somewhere to make money—an activity better fitted to Singapore and Hong Kong. But “that viewpoint is now outdated,” says New South Wales Premier Bob Carr. He wants to reposition Sydney as a strategic center for global financial services by taking advantage of international finance restructuring and the recent Asian economic crisis. Becoming a regional hub for mega(巨大的)-banks, funds managers and insurance groups would attract other (telecommunications providers, law firms, chartered accountants), create jobs, stimulate construction. “We want to become the Wall Street of East Asia,” says Federal Finance Services Minister Joe Hockey.

Australia traditionally made a living by using its buried treasures rather than its brains. The drive to make Sydney a financial center is part of the country’s shift from resources to knowledge-intensive services. And the politicians are basing their promotional pitch(计划) on the

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sweeping (大规模的) policy reforms that have turned Australia from one of the world's most insular and protected economies into one that is open and entrepreneurial. But despite recent tax changes and Hockey calls "the most significant undertaken in our history", some senior industry figures say Sydney may not have all it takes to outdo the attractions of Australia's regional rivals. "We are a relatively small country a long way from the major population centers and hence the customers that drive activity," Reserve Bank of Australia assistant governor Battelino told a recent Senate hearing on financial services. The politicians disagree: communications technology, they insist, is making Australia's location irrelevant.

47. Sydney is famous for its tourism. (T)

48. Sydney has overwhelming competitiveness than its rivals. (F)

49. Knowledge-intensive services are Australia's traditional economic sectors. (F)

50. Communication technology may overcome the disadvantage of Australia's location. (T)

51. Sydney plans to become a global finance center as its Asian neighbor Hong Kong does. (T)

六、Translate the following passage into Chinese (本大题 12 分) 7-202

52. Analysis explains the recent rise in Japan's trade surplus as follows: because of the recession at home, Japan has seen a decline in expensive imports of luxuries, which were enormously fashionable during the second half of the 1980s. This effect has been compounded, thanks to slow growth elsewhere, by low prices for the international commodities that Japanese industry depends upon. Exports of Japanese machinery, on the other hand, withstood the downturn quite well because the Asian economies that buy them continued to boom.

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答案:

分析揭示了近期日本贸易顺差增长的原因: 由于日本国内的经济衰退, 昂贵奢侈品的进口有所下降, 而这些产品在 19 世纪 80 年代后期是相当时髦的。因为其他地区的经济增长缓慢, 同时日本工业所依赖的国际产品价格低廉, 使得这种效果很明显。另一方面, 由于亚洲国家的经济告诉增长, 日本的机械产品出口成功地承受了这次经济衰退的考验。

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