

2024年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

英语经贸知识

(课程代码 00834)

注意事项:

1. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡(纸)指定位置上作答,答在试卷上无效。
2. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔,书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

一、请把下列词或词组短语翻译成汉语:本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分。

1. trade fairs
2. natural resources
3. documents
4. efficiency
5. exchange rate
6. standing committee
7. tariff quota
8. GNP
9. internationalization
10. import duties

二、请把下列词或短语翻译成英语:本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分。

11. 目的地
12. 全球化
13. 初级产品
14. 运输工具
15. 收入水平
16. 反倾销
17. 询盘
18. 市场分析

19. 私营企业
20. 商标

三、对应选择题:本大题共10小题,每小题1分,共10分。请将下列左边的词或短语与右边的解释进行对比匹配,并写出每小题正确答案的代码。

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 21. optimal | a. very important. |
| 22. cancel | b. to set one value against another or as equal to another |
| 23. liability | c. a payment demanded in accordance with an insurance policy |
| 24. fundamental | d. changes made to something |
| 25. claim | e. not to do something that has been arranged or decided upon |
| 26. offset | f. a natural gift or ability |
| 27. cost-effective | g. authentic materials |
| 28. amendment | h. best or most favourable |
| 29. endowment | i. what one is responsible for according to law |
| 30. verified data | j. producing optimum results for the expenditure |

四、问答题:本大题共5小题,每小题4分,共20分。用英文简单回答下列问题。

31. What does international business refer to?
32. What is the main difference between domestic transportation and international transportation?
33. What are the major factors that may influence the exchange rate?
34. What is a joint venture?
35. What is tariff barriers?

五、汉译英:本大题共10小题,每小题3分,共30分。把下列句子翻译成英语。

36. 合同依法实施,未能履行合同义务的一方可能受到起诉,并被强制做出赔偿。
37. 如果投保的险别不是造成损失的直接原因,保险公司将不予赔偿。
38. 加入世界贸易组织对中国有益,因为它将促进中国的改革和发展,提高商品和服务的质量。
39. 信用证按其作用、形式和机制分作不同的种类。
40. 在特定条件下,提高利率可以吸引国外短期资金,提高一国的外汇汇率。
41. 在国际贸易中几乎不可能使付款和实际交货同时进行。
42. 进口商可以通过可转让的运输单据将货物在运输途中卖给新的买方,这类可转让单据用起来非常方便。

43. 一件商品的成本会因生产规模扩大而减少。
44. 贸易和发展理事会是联合国贸易和发展会议的常设机构。
45. 企业投保的主要刺激是他们可以腾出资金，进行其他项目的投资。

六、英译汉：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分。把下列短文翻译成汉语。

46. The Wall Street Crash

The American investor was generally more speculative than his English counterpart, often investing with borrowed money and using maybe only a 10% cash deposit. Prices on the New York Market rose higher and higher as the money poured in. Finally, the inevitable happened and in October 1929 prices started to fall. Panic ensued as speculators hurried to sell—they were not only losing their own money but also the 90% they had borrowed. Prices tumbled as selling generated yet more selling. As with the South Seas Bubble in England more than two centuries earlier, many were ruined – on 24th October alone 11 people jumped to their death from the buildings surrounding Wall Street.