

机密★启用前

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

## 外刊经贸知识选读

(课程代码 00096)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。
2. 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。
3. 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。

### 第一部分 选择题

一、单项选择题: 本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分。在每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个可以替代句中划线的单词或词组, 请将其选出。

1. Economic problems were exacerbated by the bad harvest(1959—1961)with the result that national income and the volume of foreign trade contracted during 1960—1962.  
A. eased B. worsened  
C. solved D. damaged
2. The foundation for all this was assembled in piecemeal form, beginning in mid—1979 with the State Council's decision to set up four SEZs in the south.  
A. increased B. raised  
C. put D. set up
3. Its boom radiates from Guangdong, its richest province. But it has spread as far west as Xinjiang, where foreign investors are searching for oil and other natural resources.  
A. sends B. despatch  
C. comes D. emits
4. International conditions for growth in developing countries deteriorated in 1991.  
A. became worse B. growth  
C. developed D. changed

5. This push to expand U.S.manufacturing exports is considered essential politically to fulfill President Bill Clinton's campaign promise of more "high - wage, high - skill" jobs for Americans.  
A. exceed B. increase  
C. contract D. provide
6. Another explanation is that many of the market's original 282 directives have already been implemented.  
A. abandon B. enforced  
C. cut D. adopted
7. It is this persistent surplus, more than anything that has provoked anger in Washington—and Mr.Clinton's remark that "the possibility of obtaining real, even access to the Japanese market is somewhat remote".  
A. evolved B. stimulated  
C. forced D. aroused
8. That view is echoed by a U.S. diplomat closely involved in the efforts to open Japanese markets to American goods, Washington's stock solution to the ballooning trade imbalance.  
A. related to B. resulted in  
C. prepared to D. in favor of
9. Not surprisingly, no country is more worried than Japan. Fearful that rapidly modernizing Korean rivals will intrude on its foreign and domestic markets.  
A. take into B. enter  
C. occupy D. claim
10. The UK, according to Dubai customs statistics, has slipped from second largest exporter in 1990 to fifth last year with Dh3, 402 million of exports or 7 percent of the total.  
A. increased B. decreased  
C. rose D. fell
11. What exactly are those reforms? The benchmark remains the scheme set out by Arthur Dunkel, the GATT's director - general, in 1991.  
A. outlet B. standard  
C. entrance D. obstacle
12. Barter in its traditional form—the direct exchange of goods of equivalent value—is relatively rare.  
A. different B. similar  
C. equal D. more

13. Coca Cola's advance into orange soda is bad news for Sunkist, which holds a 1.5% share of the soft drink market.
- A. development                      B. proceeding  
C. becoming                          D. changing
14. The Chinese, who constitute 95% of Hong Kong's population, prefer brown eggs over white.
- A. consist of                          B. account for  
C. substitute                          D. compare with
15. There is a constant shift in the soft commodities business, from the less efficient, higher-cost producers to their more competitive rivals.
- A. alter                                  B. renew  
C. transfer                              D. change

二、判断题：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。判断下列各题正误，正确的在答题卡相应位置涂“A”，错误的涂“B”。

#### Passage 1

##### Beijing Rising

Zhangjiagang is a commercial hub of Jiangsu, the fastest-growing province in China. China has the most dynamic economy in the world today. Its boom radiates from Guangdong, its richest province, but it has spread as far west as Xinjiang, where foreign investors are searching for oil and other natural resources. It is creeping inland, from Jiangsu to the cities of Chongqing and Wuhan, where businessmen from Hong Kong and Taiwan are starting to spend billions of dollars to build factories. A far fetched prediction? The new American administration doesn't think so. Bill Clinton has appointed China hands to top Asia posts at the State and Treasury department. When critics called the appointments a slight to Japan. The leading pacific economic power, U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman explained the administration's reasoning: by early in the next century, he said, China may replace Japan in importance to the U.S. as an economic partner, Japan recognized the rise of China.

Clearly, China's economy is a work in progress, nowhere near realizing the potential of its billion-plus population. China remains primarily a nation of farmers, and transition to an industrial free market is much like the traffic on highway 204—unpredictable.

Few state-owned firms have been sold, and most are laggard behemoths. Growth is driven by new joint ventures, collectives and private businesses, which now account for more than 50% of China's industrial production. For China's newly-rising enterprises profits are

up throughout the region—thanks largely to low wages.

16. As China's economy boom started in Guangdong province, the foreign investors paid attention only to that part of China and poured their money into the area.
17. The fact that president Bill Clinton appointed China hands to Top Asia posts at the State and Treasury department reflects the important position China now occupies in the minds of the decision makers of the U.S.
18. The transition of China from an agricultural nation to an industrial country will be very slow and difficult.
19. The private sectors of China's economy feel unsafe because relative laws and regulations have not been well established yet.
20. The low cost labor force enable China to have a great competitive advantage over some of her Asian neighbors.

#### Passage 2

##### Greater Wealth of Nations

The importance of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round is essential Threefold. First, as well as containing substantial tariff cuts, it promises to bring large areas of trade that have up to now been "outside the law". In textile, gradual phasing out of the protectionist Multifibre Arrangement will eventually allow greater international competition and force overdue restructuring of textile industries in the developed world. Second, the agreement will deliver tougher protection for intellectual property rights, a source of increasing conflict between developed and developing countries. Third, it provides for a significant elaboration of rules designed to ensure that trade is fair as well as free. All this is not to say that a brave new world of perfectly liberal trade is at hand.

21. Although the agreement reached in the Uruguay Round negotiation is believed to be a remarkable achievement, it offers nothing new to the world economy.
22. The member states of European Union, which negotiated as one party, took a unanimous stand on all questions from beginning to end in the Uruguay Round.
23. Many countries in the world subsidize their agricultural production and exports.
24. As multi-fibre Arrangement is an agreement reached between the textile producers and textile importers, it can satisfy the needs of both parties and help the world trade liberalization.
25. As ultimate goal of GATT is to a fair and free trade, no member country has the right to use protectionist measures under any conditions.



## 第二部分 非选择题

三、将下列中文词组译成英文：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。

26. 基础设施
27. 金融家
28. 生活水平
29. 人均收入
30. 强硬政策
31. 自由市场
32. 批发商
33. 总部
34. 走私
35. 补贴

四、将下列英语单词或词组译成中文：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。

36. barter
37. security
38. franchise
39. packing
40. supermarket
41. currency
42. factor
43. inventory
44. discount
45. delivery

五、简答题：本大题共 6 小题，每小题 3 分，共 18 分。

### Passage 1

The only sour note has been struck by new energy tax proposals in the U.S. and the EC. Talks on the subject between GCC/OPEC oil ministers and EC officials are due to be held on 11 May...

The emirate is now firmly on the world sporting map and reaping the rewards of more publicity.

Last year, however, it ousted the U.S. to become the second largest exporter to the emirate with goods worth more than \$1000 million, or 8% of Dubai's total import bill.

46. What was the "new energy tax proposals in the U.S. and the EC" about?
47. What is the meaning of "more publicity"?
48. According to the context, does "to oust" mean "to drive out" or something else more proper? If it does not, what does it mean in the sentence?

### Passage 2

The Clinton administration is drawing the first lines of tougher U.S. policy on trade, signaling to Europe and Japan that it will demand fairer treatment for American exports and is prepared to see relationships with the U.S. trading partners get worse before they get better.

To the administration, Tokyo appears more "result oriented" than the Community, prompting hopes that bargains can be reached with Japan to ease frictions on a range of issues.

49. What would happen if the U.S. demand for "fairer treatment" were rejected, according to the context?
50. What does "bargains" mean in the above sentence? Deals, agreements, lower prices, or something else?
51. What is the meaning of "results oriented"?

六、翻译题：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 12 分，共 12 分。

52. And China's market could grow even more important, and not just to Asia. Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, in recent testimony to congress, noted that although Sino-American trade surged to \$40 billion last year from only \$2 billion when Beijing began its economy reforms in 1979, trade in some areas, notably services, is still generally closed. As it opens, and if China succeeds in campaign to join the World Trade Organization, other areas of the market will expand.