# 座位号:

## 2025年4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:

A. industrialize

C. industry

- 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

	` +	·坝边洋越:本人越来 20 小越,至	ţ'\;	巡 1 万,共 20 万。在每小越列山的备近				
	项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。							
1.	The Stock Exchange has long served the needs of government, industry and							
	providing the central market place for the issue and trading of securities.							
	A.	investors	В.	investment				
	C.	merchant	D.	business				
2.	Aft	er 15 long years of hard, C	hina	became a formal member of the World Trad-				
	Org	ganization on Dec.11, 2001.						
	Α.	conference	В.	negotiations				
	C.	discussion	D.	consult				
3.	Ins	urance is a transfer mech	nani	sm, whereby the individual or the busines				
	enterprise can shift some of the uncertainty of life onto the shoulders of others.							
	Α.	disaster	В.	danger				
	C	difficulty	D	risk				

英语经贸知识试题 第1页(共5页)

4. Transportation is fundamental to the development and operation of an \_\_\_\_\_ society.

B. industrious

D. industrial

5.	One	of the major differences between _		trade and foreign trade is documentation.		
	Α.	domestic	В.	inland		
	C.	interior	D.	homeland		
6.	Inte	ernational business refers to	_ b	etween parties from different countries.		
	Α.	delivery	В.	transportation		
	C.	transaction	D.	exchange		
7. In assessing the potential of a market, people of				eople often look at its income level since it		
	provides clues about the power of its residents.					
	Α.	marketing	В.	purchasing		
	C.	selling	D.	negotiating		
8. The successful integration of European economies the cos				conomies the cost of cross-border		
	transactions.					
	Α.	decreased	В.	enhanced		
	С.	eliminated	D.	increased		
9.	. Tariff barriers are the most common form of trade					
	Α.	limit	В.	transaction		
	C.	permit	D.	restriction		
10.	For	the exporter there is the risk of buy	er _	The importer might fail to pay in full		
	for	the goods.				
	A.	mistake	В.	default		
	C.	fault	D.	misdo		
11.	The	ere is also a risk that wrong goods m	ight	be sent as a result of of the exporter.		
	Α.	negligence	В.	ignorance		
	C.	fault	D.	neglect		
12.	2. Every shipment must be accompanied by a number of correct			number of correct		
	Α.	data	В.	papers		
	C.	documents	D.	letters		
13.	Α.	A invoice includes several contents.				
	Α.	commercial	В.	financial		
	C.	monetary	D.	domestic		
14.	The	e earliest international sys	tem	was known as the gold standard.		
	Α.	economic	В.	commercial		
	C.	financial	D.	monetary		

英语经贸知识试题 第2页(共5页)

	industrialization of the less-developed countries, the western		n of economic integration is called the economic 28. u which is
nations must open up their			ration of the 29. do policies of its members in respect of economy
A. profit	B. progress		countries are required not only to harmonize their taxation, government
C. facilitate	D. improve	expenditure, industry p	policies, etc., but also use the same 30. cu, such as EU using euro.
16. GDP measures the mark			
geographic area of an econ			下列缩略语的英文全称。本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分。
A. profit	B. value	31. EU	
C. tax	D. earning	32. GDP	
17. Japan is an important supp	olier of high-tech products and a major importer of	33. GATT	
materials.		34. FDI	
A. low	B. raw	35. IMF	
C. part	D. original	36. L/C	
18. The highest form of econo	omic integration is called the economic	37. CIF	
A. gathering	B. group	38. WTO	
C. union	D. organization	39. D/P	
19. APEC was not exactly an	organization but an official	40. MNC	
A. formation	B. integration		
C. form	D. forum	四、对应选择题:在	右栏中找出与左栏相对应的表述。本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,
20. Both the exporter and the	e importer face risks as there is always the possibility that the	共10分。	
other party may not fulfill	the	41. recipient	a. all forms of man-made obstructions to international trade other
A. content	B. contract		than tariffs
C. contend	D. contractor	42. infrastructure	b. money held aside to meet future demand
		43. non-tariff barrier	c. required as a condition for something else
1.00	第二部分 非选择题	44. stringent	d. a person or an organization etc. that receives something
		45. quota	e. a special right to an inventor to be the only person to make and
二、完形填空: 本题共 10 个	空格, 每空格 1 分, 空格编号为 21 至 30, 空格处已给出字		sell, or to authorize others to make and sell a newly-invented
母提示。本大题共 10 小	题,每小题1分,共10分。		machine or process
To better enjoy the benef	it to free flow of 21. g, services, capital, labor and other	46. budget	f. a limit placed by a government on the amount of imports or
	ed various 22. ag to liberalize trade among themselves.		commodity
Regional 23. ecinte	egration falls under four types.	47. reserve	g. company expansion through the purchase of other business
-	m is the 24. f trade area. Members of the area removes	48. acquisition	h. large-scale public services, such as water and power supplies,
	and services among themselves while each member still adopts		road, rail and radio communications, etc.
	rade with outsiders. Different members may have 26. d	49. prerequisite	i. an account of probable future income and expenditure during
tariff rates or quota restrictions		≅ <del>-</del>	a period
•	Customs Union that goes a step further by adopting the	50. patent	j. strict, that must be obeyed
	the members toward countries outside their organization	-	

英语经贸知识试题 第3页(共5页)

英语经贸知识试题 第4页(共5页)

- 五、中译英:将下列句子翻译成英文。本大题共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。
- 51. 在国际贸易中进出口双方都面临风险,因为总存在对方不履约的可能。
- 52. 买方发出的询盘是为了获得拟定购商品的有关信息,它对发出询盘的人无约束力。
- 53. 在国际贸易中使用正确的单据很重要,否则进口商提货时会遇到困难。
- 54. 一件商品的成本会因生产规模扩大而减少。
- 55. 跨国公司是在一个以上国家拥有、控制和经营资产的商业组织。

六、英译中:将下列句子翻译成中文。本大题共1小题,每小题 20分,共 20分。 56.

The most powerful institution of the EU is the Council of Ministers. It has the final say on all important matters. Decisions of the council are made by votes allocated to member countries on the basis of their size. Different ministers attend the council meetings depending on the matters discussed. The council even has the power to pass legislation, which is quite different from the case of all the major countries of the world.

The European Parliament, despite the title, is but an advisory body with limited power. However, it is empowered to veto EU membership application and trade agreements with non-members. And it is believed the European Parliament will be more powerful in the future.