

(课程代码 00834)

第一部分 选择题

英语经贸知识试题 第2页 (共5页)

15. In order to _____ the industrialization of the less-developed countries, the western nations must open up their markets.
A. profit B. progress
C. facilitate D. improve
16. GDP measures the market _____ of all goods and services produced within the geographic area of an economy.
A. profit B. value
C. tax D. earning
17. Japan is an important supplier of high-tech products and a major importer of _____ materials.
A. low B. raw
C. part D. original
18. The highest form of economic integration is called the economic _____.
A. gathering B. group
C. union D. organization
19. APEC was not exactly an organization but an official _____.
A. formation B. integration
C. form D. forum
20. Both the exporter and the importer face risks as there is always the possibility that the other party may not fulfill the _____.
A. content B. contract
C. contend D. contractor

第二部分 非选择题

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，空格处已给出字母提示。本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分。

To better enjoy the benefit to free flow of 21. g_____, services, capital, labor and other resources, countries have signed various 22. ag_____ to liberalize trade among themselves.

Regional 23. ec_____ integration falls under four types.

The first and loosest form is the 24. f_____ trade area. Members of the area removes 25. b_____ to the flow of goods and services among themselves while each member still adopts its own policy as regards to trade with outsiders. Different members may have 26. d_____ tariff rates or quota restrictions.

The second form is the Customs Union that goes a step further by adopting the 27. s_____ trade policy for all the members toward countries outside their organization.

The highest form of economic integration is called the economic 28. u_____ which is characterized by integration of the 29. do_____ policies of its members in respect of economy, finance etc. Member countries are required not only to harmonize their taxation, government expenditure, industry policies, etc., but also use the same 30. cu_____, such as EU using euro.

三、术语辨析：写出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。

31. EU
32. GDP
33. GATT
34. FDI
35. IMF
36. L/C
37. CIF
38. WTO
39. D/P
40. MNC

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，共 10 分。

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|------------------------|---|
| 41. recipient | a. all forms of man-made obstructions to international trade other than tariffs |
| 42. infrastructure | b. money held aside to meet future demand |
| 43. non-tariff barrier | c. required as a condition for something else |
| 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 sell, or to authorize others to make and sell a newly-invented machine or process |
| 46. budget | f. a limit placed by a government on the amount of imports or commodity |
| 47. reserve | g. company expansion through the purchase of other business |
| 48. acquisition | h. large-scale public services, such as water and power supplies, road, rail and radio communications, etc. |
| 49. prerequisite | i. an account of probable future income and expenditure during a period |
| 50. patent | j. strict, that must be obeyed |

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.