

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试  
外刊经贸知识选读试题  
课程代码:00096

1. 请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

每小題选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

一、单项选择题:本大题共 15 小題,每小題 2 分,共 30 分。

在每小題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,请将其选出并将答题卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

1. Foreign trade, which has a major role in the Four Modernizations program, has grown rapidly over the past few years.  
A. dwindled                      B. reduced                      C. decreased                      D. developed
2. The four special economic zones in China have specifically designed tax and other incentives for the foreign investors.  
A. hinders                      B. stresses                      C. inducements                      D. limits
3. Now, some Western experts are predicting that China could become the world's dominant economy early in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.  
A. powerful                      B. inessential                      C. backward                      D. deprived
4. In 1991, for the second year in a row, the economies of low-income and middle-income countries virtually stagnated, as measured by an increases in per capita gross domestic product(GDP).  
A. rose                      B. depressed                      C. increased                      D. went up
5. Everybody understands that you defend your interest.  
A. sell                      B. give up                      C. harm                      D. protect
6. When the European Community's vast single market officially takes effect on Jan. 1, there will be no balloons and brass bands.  
A. tiny                      B. small                      C. large                      D. little

7. Instead, Japan is undertaking a detailed defense of its record on trade.  
A. joking                      B. making                      C. damaging                      D. destroying
8. As the early morning light filters through the windows of Lucky-Goldstar's towering corporate headquarters in Seoul, the chairman of the company issues instructions.  
A. head office                      B. headache                      C. branch                      D. president
9. Major investment is going into the Dubai-based Emirates airline, which added four new destinations last summer.  
A. flowing into                      B. withdrawing                      C. looking into                      D. escaping
10. In the past few days differences between U. S. and the European Community on farm trade have narrowed almost to nothing.  
A. identity                      B. disagreement                      C. accordance                      D. similarity
11. The American Company agreed to receive and market Romanian products of equivalent value.  
A. larger                      B. different                      C. same                      D. smaller
12. Until now these have been dominated by other companies.  
A. controlled                      B. betrayed                      C. cheated                      D. deceived
13. Thailand became the second largest supplier in 1984, following a nearly eightfold increase over 1983 shipments.  
A. eight times                      B. more than eight                      C. eighty per cent                      D. multiple
14. Many prices are at historic lows, and the IMF expects further falls.  
A. denies                      B. rejects                      C. refuses                      D. anticipates
15. Coffee fluctuated wildly on uncertainty over Brazil's role in the market.  
A. extremely                      B. softly                      C. actually                      D. gently

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,在答题卡(纸)相应位置正确的涂“A”,错误的涂“B”。

### Passage 1

#### Surplus, what Surplus?

Analysis by Mr Haraoka's office 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.

Also, the American and Japanese economies have been out of kilter. America's strengthening economy caused an increase in American demand for Japanese imports, while Japanese demand for foreign goods declined. The effect is amplified, MITI argues, because 35% of American exports to Japan are industrial commodities, which are highly sensitive to the business cycle.

Having argued that criticism of the trade surplus in Washington is misconceived, MITI's forthcoming paper goes on to predict that the surplus will, of its own accord, gradually diminish in size and relevance.

16. The trade surplus increase in Japan recently.
17. Japan imported less luxuries than before.
18. Asian economies continue to grow in machinery and equipment exports to Japan.
19. The American demand for Japanese goods was not affected by its strengthening economy.
20. MITI predicts that the surplus will reduce by size.

### Passage 2

#### Here Comes Korea, Inc.

**Strategy:** South Korea's emergence as a world-class economic power has been startlingly rapid. Four decades of Japanese colonial rule, followed by the bloody Korean War, left the country psychologically scarred and economically bereft. In 1961, when Gen. Park Chung Hee seized power in a military coup, yearly per capita income hovered at a bare—bones \$ 100. Park committed Korea to exporting its way out of poverty, and his strategy was as simple as it was effective: shower the country's fledgling conglomerates with huge subsidies, government-backed loans and official favors and turn them into the world's suppliers of bargain-basement textiles, footwear and light industrial goods.

More recently, Korea has benefited from some unabashed borrowing of Japanese business practices. At the Han Ryuk Electronics Co. on the outskirts of Seoul, for example, all 350 employees wear uniforms, the color and style depending on the job. The plant recently held a competition to come up with a company song, and wall placards exhort workers to "Improve Quality", "Boost Exports" and remember the importance of "Diligence and Sincerity." And true to their Japanese model, employees are grouped into small "quality circles," which meet after work once a week to discuss ways to improve productivity.

21. South Korea's economic growth was very rapid.
22. South Korea was colonized by Japan for four decades.
23. The policy by Gen. Park Chung was to make way out of poverty by import.
24. Korea did not learn any good Japanese business practices.
25. The group discussion for employees is for improving productivity of the company .

## 非选择题部分

### 注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

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. 易货贸易
27. 优秀样品
28. 金融家
29. 人均收入
30. 自由市场
31. 贸易差额
32. 市场力量
33. 酋长国
34. 幸运抽奖
35. 特许经营权

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. Bank for International Settlements
37. technology transfer
38. economic heavyweight
39. domestic demand
40. tough policy
41. White Paper
42. tax breaks
43. certificate of origin
44. wreck the agreement
45. the U. S. department of commerce

五、简答题:本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分。

### Passage 1

**lead:** Firmer. Values moved up to their best level since April last year in the absence of a settlement at Australia's broken hill lead-zinc-silver mines, currently operating on an interim labour-agreement that was extended indefinitely at the beginning of the week. Lme stocks were down 1,075 tonnes at 33,725 tonnes, the lowest level since July last year.

**aluminium:** Lower. A sharp 3,375-tonne rise in lme stocks, to 125,725 tonnes dulled the market at the outset, as did the bleak outlook for aluminium prices in 1987 forecast by international traders shearson lehman. Western world production, which is expected to result in a deficit of 220,000 tonnes this year after 370,000 last year, is forecast to rise next year, causing a surplus of 130,000 tonnes. News of a settlement at alcan's seebree plant, affected by strike action since June, further dampened sentiment.

46. Paraphrase the sentence of "lme stocks were down 1,075 tonnes at 33,725 tonnes"?

47. What was the western world production of aluminium last year?

48. What's the result of "rise" in production of aluminium next year?

## Passage 2

Nations with serious debt problems, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, have been compelled to devote almost all their export earnings to debt service, leaving themselves with virtually no surplus to pay for imports. With barter, however, debtor nations can continue to import goods while, in effect, concealing export earnings from creditors.

But countertrade is not the exclusive province of debtor nations. Says Yoffie, "Even countries with strong foreign exchange positions, such as Australia, Canada and Indonesia, are insisting on countertrade in certain areas. Linking imports and exports is a way to exert power over multinational corporations. Countries that lack expertise in international marketing try to use countertrade as leverage to tap the networks of global firms."

49. What is "debt service" in the text?

50. What benefits can "countertrade" bring to a country?

51. What does the "global firms" refer to?

## 六、翻译题:本大题 12 分。

52. Another source of confusion for the investor lies in the fact that in Guangdong, for instance, there are three Special Economic Zones and two "open" areas, Canton and Hainan island. There have been recent complaints from the Hainan government on interference from Canton (the provincial capital) on the exercise of its authority.

So, while a comprehensive framework for the country's modernization has been provided by the central committee's 21 October 1984 decision to reform the economic structure, it will be some time before the dust settles and local authorities and foreign investors can deal with one another in a systematic way. The mountainous bureaucracy facing foreign businessmen has yet to be reduced effectively, despite promises by government.