

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试

经贸英语试题

课程代码:02635

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:

每小题选出答案后,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 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

- The store _____ mountain-climbing gear.
A. specializes of B. specializes in C. specializes on D. specializes with
- It is _____ our mutual interest to cooperate.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
- The new city, Brasilia, _____ Rio de Janeiro as the Capital of Brazil in 1960.
A. replaced B. supplanted C. displaced D. substituted
- That style of fashionable shoes was a popular one in Paris but it never really caught _____ in Britain.
A. on B. off C. in D. with
- The quality of our products _____; it is always excellent.
A. never varies B. varies C. never various D. various
- Don't _____ his silence for lack of interest, though he is a man of few words.
A. mislead B. misunderstand C. mistake D. mix
- This medicine will _____ you a good night's sleep.
A. assure B. assume C. ensure D. consume
- David was _____ to his mother too much.
A. attaching B. attach C. attachment D. attached
- He finally _____ that he would try to get work in an insurance company.
A. completed B. concluded C. fulfilled D. composed

10. It is difficult to _____ his handwriting, which is badly written.
A. make of B. make from C. make out D. make up
11. Whether or not you are _____ of it, you are or will be selling in your lifetime.
A. conscious B. conscientious C. consciously D. conscientiously
12. The added service departments varied _____ nursery schools and car washes to roofing, house painting, television repair, and plumbing departments.
A. to B. with C. at D. from
13. The husband was viewed _____ a “model husband”.
A. for B. as C. into D. of
14. If the buyers fail to _____ the vessel in time, the sellers shall have the right to claim compensation for their losses.
A. disperse B. dispel C. dispense D. dispatch
15. These documents must be _____ to the customs of the importing country.
A. subject B. submitted C. committed D. submit
16. Our products can bring you both comfort and _____.
A. convenience B. confidence C. dependence D. reliance
17. The United Kingdom consists _____ England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.
A. in B. of C. with D. up
18. They act _____ accordance with the teacher's instructions.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
19. The deputy manager exchanged the company's interest _____ his personal honor.
A. with B. for C. at D. in
20. The suggestions of the board will be _____ as soon as possible.
A. implemented B. complimented C. implied D. implanted

二、阅读理解:本大题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In today's world, trade barriers in international trade are still widespread. Trade barriers usually consist of tariff restrictions and non-tariff barriers. Tariffs are sometimes justified on the grounds that they protect domestic employment and wages, help create the competition of domestic products in the world market, and protect domestic industries.

A tariff is simply a tax or duty levied on a product when it crosses national boundaries. In general, tariffs can be divided into an import tariff and an export tariff. The most widespread tariff is the import tariff. which is a tax levied on an imported product. A less common tariff is an export tariff, which is a tax imposed on an exported product. For example, oil exports have been taxed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in order to raise revenue by controlling

the supply and increasing the price of oil in the world market.

There are three types of tariffs, specific tariff(从量税), ad valorem tariff(从价税) and compound tariff(混合税). A specific tariff is expressed in terms of a fixed amount of money per physical unit of the imported product. An ad valorem tariff is expressed as a fixed percentage of the value of the imported product. A compound tariff is a combination of a specific and an ad valorem tariff.

Specific tariff is relatively easy to apply and administer, particularly to standardized commodities and staple products(基本产品). Ad valorem tariff can be applied to products with a wide range of grade variations. Compound tariff is compound duties that are often applied to manufactured products embodying raw materials that are subject to tariffs.

21. The main purpose of levying tariff is _____.
A. to protect domestic employment and wages
B. to help create the competition of domestic products in the world market
C. to protect domestic industries
D. A、B and C
22. Which of the following is not right?
A. Trade barriers in international trade are still widespread
B. The most widespread tariff is the import tariff
C. Levying tariff is the only way to protect domestic industries
D. Levying tariff can make domestic products more competitive
23. Oil exports have been taxed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in order to _____.
A. decrease the export of oil
B. raise revenue by controlling the supply and increasing the price of oil in the world market
C. control the use of oil and protect the oil resources
D. None of these
24. Which of the following is right?
A. Non-tariff barriers can also be used to protect domestic industries
B. Ad valorem tariff can be applied to staple products
C. The purpose of Levying Export tariff is to increase revenue
D. Tariff is never imposed on domestic products
25. Specific tariff is _____.
A. often applied to manufactured products embodying raw materials that are subject to tariffs
B. relatively easy to apply and administer, particularly to standardized commodities and staple products
C. expressed as a fixed percentage of the value of the imported product
D. often apply to products with a wide range of grade variations

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、填空题:本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。

break down effect illegal take into account available
practice bear in mind mutual advantageous sustain

26. The manager is not _____ now; she is talking about some marketing plans with the president of the board.
27. The police _____ the rebellion.
28. The import license will remain in _____ until next year.
29. To protect environment, countries in the world must carry out the _____ development.
30. Chinese people should _____ history _____ and never allow the tragedy to happen again.
31. One factor it _____ is the politico-economic climate of the borrower's country.
32. That man engaged in questionable business _____.
33. "It would also be a clear sign of the seriousness of our _____ regard," Michael said in his lecture.
34. The new process should be particularly _____ to small companies.
35. _____ drug dealing will be punished severely.

四、术语翻译:本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。将下面的英语翻译成中文。

36. 自然资源
37. 市场调查
38. 包装
39. 询盘
40. 最终用户
41. 市场份额
42. 试选样品
43. 产品展示
44. 委托行
45. 产品生命周期

五、句子翻译:本大题共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。将下面的英语句子翻译成中文。

46. This company brings out a new product every half year.

47. We will try to satisfy your need of this product.

48. It's in our mutual interest to cooperate with each other.

49. Those who reveal the secrets of the company would be punished severely.

50. Selecting the right mode of transport is a vital step for an exporter.

六、句子翻译:本大题共 5 小题,每小题 6 分,共 30 分。将下面的中文句子翻译成英语。

51. 他的缺席带来了(give rise to)许多麻烦。

52. 他专心致志(be involved in)地制定计划。

53. 可向保险公司提出索赔(claim)。

54. 一项新的发明会让许多能够代替(replace)旧玩意儿的新产品变得可能。

55. 字迹模糊不清(blur),难以识别(identify)。



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