

2025年10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. The bottom may have been reached, but a strong upswing is implausible.

A. rise	B. upset
C. upward	D. update
2. Apart from navigating the inevitable road works, cars have to jostle with huge trucks.

A. believable	B. unavoidable
C. reasonable	D. valuable
3. One clue to the UAE's success has been the ability and willingness of the two countries to maintain a high level of public spending.

A. utility	B. personality
C. capacity	D. nationality
4. The withdrawal of Soviet economic and technical aid in the early 1960s caused trade to shift away from the USSR.

A. advantage	B. advance
C. adventure	D. assistance
5. Hong Kong is China's major export market accounting for approximately 26 percent of total exports in 1983.

A. main	B. much
C. many	D. minor

6. Nations also use countertrade as a camouflaged means of subsidizing exports.

A. messages	B. ways
C. areas	D. nations
7. The American company agreed to market approximately 500,000 jeans per year in East Germany.

A. appropriately	B. agreement
C. about	D. adjustment
8. Domestically, sales of soft drinks have been bubbling along nicely.

A. dramatically	B. overseas
C. dynamically	D. at home
9. But Dr. Pepper has told Coke bottlers that it doesn't see the new soda as a direct competitor.

A. rival	B. friend
C. colleague	D. partner
10. Developing states have had to maximize commodity exports in order to keep up their foreign exchange earnings.

A. regions	B. countries
C. provinces	D. companies
11. A cyclical slowdown of investment was apparently a major component of the investment decelerated or fell during 1991 in all the G-7 countries.

A. cycle	B. continuous
C. periodic	D. continued
12. The slowdown of the industrial countries in 1991 partly originated in structural problems inherited from the 1980s.

A. hired	B. employed
C. hid	D. left
13. Egg imports from the Netherlands also showed a dramatic increase in 1985.

A. funny	B. significant
C. excellent	D. humorous
14. But some economists stressed the risks that a more aggressive U.S. policy poses.

A. pressed	B. explained
C. presented	D. emphasized
15. But it appears that officials are prepared to turn up the temperature on trade—and live with the consequences.

A. turn on	B. turn around
C. raise	D. turn off

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

China this year is expected to enter the “top ten” of the world’s trading nations, leapfrogging South Korea in the process. But China’s extraordinary export growth is also bringing increased pressures for liberalisation and improved access to its markets.

Sensitive to these pressures, emanating mainly from the US, whose trade deficit with China in 1992 reached \$18 bn, Chinese officials have promised to quicken the pace of reform. One of China’s main aims is to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as soon as practicable, perhaps this year.

The Chinese see early GATT membership as one way of dealing with bilateral pressures from its main trading partners—the US, Japan and Germany—all of which are restive about their yawning trade gaps with China.

16. Before entering the “top 10” of the world’s trading nations, China was behind South Korea.
17. US’ trade deficit with China in 1992 reached 18 billion dollars.
18. China concerned a great deal over her trade surplus with the U.S.
19. One of China’s main aims is to join the World Trade Organization as soon as practicable.
20. As China is a developing country, her main trading partners wouldn’t care much about their trade imbalance with China.

Passage 2

“The world economy has bottomed out,” notes Rudi Dornbusch, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) economist who takes a monthly look at global economic trends for a number of corporations.

“The Bundesbank continues to call the shots,” Dornbusch says, referring to Germany’s central bank. It has been gradually lowering interest rates all year, but not fast enough to satisfy its neighbors. Dornbusch argues that real interest rates, which take into account inflation, are too high in Germany. Producer prices have fallen for six months there, so interest rates of 6.4 percent are “extremely high for an economy that is not growing,” he says.

The bottom may have been reached, but a strong upswing is implausible.

The MIT economist criticizes the French government for strangling the economy with high interest rates in order to keep the franc strong against the German deutsche mark. As a

result, Dornbusch predicts, France will experience rising unemployment in 1993, 1994 and 1995. And mass unemployment will worsen France’s budget deficit and the prospect for tax cuts or more government spending to boost the economy.

21. Producer prices have fallen for half a year in Germany.
22. According to Rudi Dornbusch for an economy that is not growing the interest rates should be relatively low.
23. The bottom may have been reached, and a strong upswing is coming soon.
24. France’s decision to keep parity with German Deutsche mark is not a wise one.
25. A mass unemployment will boost France’s economy.

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. 人均收入
27. 资本货物
28. 有形贸易
29. 中央银行
30. 消费品
31. 进口关税
32. 自由贸易区
33. 生产力
34. 盈余，顺差
35. 技术转让

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. White Paper
37. certificate of origin
38. tough policy
39. (government) procurement
40. barrier-free market
41. Gross national product (GNP)
42. hard currency
43. commodity market
44. European Community
45. domestic demand

五、简答题：本大题共 6 小题，每小题 3 分，共 18 分。

Passage 1

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. And it has penetrated the northeast, where the city of Shenyang, long a moribund center of state industry, is bustling with new private business, from trading companies to prostitution. Back in Beijing, officials at China's state council, or cabinet, are giddy with excitement and exhaustion. "We don't have people, we don't have time," says one. "Things are moving too fast."

After a slowdown through 1990, China's economy bounced back mightily, reaching a recent peak of 13 percent growth last year. Now, some western experts are predicting that China could become the world's dominant economy early in the 21st century.

46. What does "dynamic economy" refer to?
47. What is the meaning of "We don't have people" in the passage?
48. What does the phrase "the world's dominant economy" mean?

Passage 2

International conditions for growth in developing countries deteriorated in 1991. The seven major industrial countries (the G7) experienced a significant slowdown in GDP growth — from 2.8 percent in 1990 to 1.9 percent during 1991 as recession gripped Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States and growth rates slowed in continental Europe and Japan. In important respects, the slowdown was different from those that occurred during the 1970s and 1980s. Rather than reflecting the effect of disinflationary policies, weakness in demand was more closely related to the loss of momentum that had built up during the long period of expansion that began in 1983. In addition, a common factor underlying the slowdown in many industrial countries was the cyclical deceleration in investment spending.

49. What was the growth rate of the seven major industrial countries in 1991?
50. What was closely related to the weakness in demand?
51. What was a common factor underlying the slowdown in many industrial countries?

六、翻译题：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 12 分，共 12 分。

52. What companies often look for are threefolds: a skilled local workforce, good infrastructure (especially telecommunications) and a welcoming attitude by government. Acquiring the first two is a haul. But at least, something can be done about the third.

