

2021年10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:

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。

1. Business people are _____ about the income distribution of a market.
A. concerned B. brought C. concealed D. worried
2. Lower income countries are those that have per capita incomes of only \$765 or even _____.
A. more B. less C. better D. worse
3. To better enjoy the benefit of free _____ of goods, services, capital, labor and other resources, countries have signed various agreements to liberalize trade among themselves.
A. production B. exploration C. taking D. flow
4. The highest form of economic integration is called the _____.
A. economic union B. common market C. Customs Union D. free trade area
5. Without insurance, there would be a great deal of _____ experienced by an individual or an enterprise.
A. unemployment B. understanding C. uncertainty D. undertaking
6. International trade can be defined _____ the exchange of goods and services produced in one country with those produced in another.
A. as B. with C. over D. in
7. _____ are the most common form of trade restriction.
A. Quotas B. Documents C. Tariff barriers D. Drafts

8. A/An _____ is one by which payment cannot be made until a specific date or a specific time after the date or after sight.
A. usance credit B. sight credit C. transferable credit D. revocable credit
9. In response to an enquiry, a/an _____ may be sent by the exporter which should include all the necessary information required by the enquiry.
A. offer B. quotation C. contract D. confirmation
10. _____ of being a mere replacement of GATT, the WTO differs from its predecessor in several prominent dimensions.
A. Because B. Lack C. Despite D. Instead
11. China's efforts to gain _____ to the WTO can be divided into two periods.
A. achievement B. accordance C. accession D. acceptance
12. Contrary to the worry of some people that there would be trade _____ after entry into the WTO, China still enjoys a favorable balance of trade of 12 billion USD.
A. surplus B. conflict C. war D. deficit
13. In international trade it is impossible to match payment _____ physical delivery of the goods.
A. over B. with C. for D. at
14. China's total volume of import and export _____ from 500 billion USD in 2001 to over 1.1 trillion USD in 2004.
A. doubled B. expanded C. reached D. amounted
15. Countries of the world are _____ by the World Bank into three categories of high-income, middle-income and low-income economies.
A. divided B. named C. explained D. discussed
16. The common objective of international financial organizations is to help _____ standards of living in developing countries by channeling financial resources to them from developed countries.
A. rise B. raise C. arise D. arouse
17. The _____ refers to the rate by which a commercial bank buys a currency.
A. direct quote B. selling rate C. buying rate D. exchange rate
18. The fixed exchange rate system reduces the riskiness of international business and is also an important measure to _____ inflation.
A. continue B. boost C. curb D. decrease

19. Transportation insurance, like all forms of insurance, conforms ___ certain basic principles.

- A. for B. in C. at D. to

20. Insurance is risk transfer mechanism, whereby the individual or the business enterprise can ___ some of the uncertainty of life onto the shoulders of others.

- A. transform B. accept C. obtain D. shift

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。

As soon as an offer is accepted by the customer, the exporter sends him a contract to 21. c _____ the sale. In so doing, some Chinese import and export corporations use a sales contract and some use a sales confirmation. 22. B _____ are documents in the nature of a contract. Usually, a sales contract or sales confirmation contains some general terms and conditions as well as the 23. s _____ terms which vary with the 24. com _____. But such details 25. a _____ the names of seller and buyer, descriptions of goods, quantity, unit price, total amount, terms of delivery, terms of payment, ports of shipment and destination and so on are 26. in _____. The sales contract or sales confirmation is normally made out in two originals, one for the 27. ex _____ himself and the 28. o _____ for his customer. The number of copies may be decided 29. a _____ to need. Signing a sales contract or a sales confirmation means 30. con _____ of business in written form.

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____
26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

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. CFR
32. D/P
33. FCA
34. GSP
35. FOB
36. DEQ
37. GDP
38. L/C

39. BOP

40. FDI

四、辨析题 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. specialization | a. the party to whom an offer is made |
| 42. average | b. the exchanges of goods or services are tied together |
| 43. tariff | c. tax levied by the customs |
| 44. affiliate | d. becoming due |
| 45. perishable | e. of an ordinary, common or usual kind in quality or amount |
| 46. dispute | f. a subsidiary company controlled by another |
| 47. offeree | g. argument or controversy |
| 48. bundling | h. to restrict one's economic activities to certain particular fields |
| 49. draft | i. easily to go bad |
| 50. maturity | j. an unconditional order to someone to pay a sum of money |

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. 要评估某一市场的潜力，人们往往要分析其收入水平，因为它为那里居民的购买力高低提供了线索。
52. 国际股票交易所提供了一种途径，使人民的存款能够为那些需要资金的人们所利用。
53. 经济全球化为世界经济发展提供了新的动力和机会，同时也使各经济体更加相互依赖、相互影响。
54. 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。
55. 国家从事的贸易种类是多样的、复杂的，往往是有形贸易和无形贸易的混合。

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. Documentary collection is a means of ensuring that the goods are only handed over to the buyer when the amount shown on a bill of exchange is paid or when the customer accepts the bill as a contract to pay by a specified date.

The exporter sends the bill of exchange and the shipping documents to his bank, which forwards them to a bank in the customer's country. This bank, or the exporter's agents in the country concerned, takes the documents to the customer. If it is a sight bill the customer pays the amount directly. If it is a time bill he signs the bill, which means he has "accepted" it for payment within a certain specified time. In return for either payment or acceptance of payment, the customer is handed the shipping documents which give title to the goods.