

绝密 ★ 启用前

2020年10月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

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,请将其选出并将答题卡(纸)的相应代码涂黑。错涂、多涂或未涂均无分。

1. Whenever there is shortage of any specific goods, we'll replace by other goods with equivalent value.
A. same B. extra C. high D. low
2. The slump in consumer confidence has created panic in the stock market.
A. slow-down B. go-ahead C. drop-off D. speed-up
3. The progress in European integration provides a solid underpinning for Europe's future development.
A. theory B. critic C. explanation D. basis
4. Our country will achieve a state of law and order that we all aspire to.
A. learn from B. long for C. start up D. cope with
5. If those systems are of high quality, your business will have an edge on the competitors.
A. advantage B. pressure C. threat D. border
6. Our economic relationship with China adds \$ 2,400 per annum to every household through exports and investment.
A. for every share B. for every year
C. for everyone D. for every country

7. We drew lessons from other countries about risk management in the wake of the financial crisis last year.
A. between B. after C. before D. during
8. The American government avoided a direct confrontation with China on the currency issue.
A. negotiation B. contact C. compromise D. fight
9. During the process of globalization, the enterprises should take measures to reduce the pollical risks.
A. account B. sizes C. actions D. care
10. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is supporting the efforts of some U. S. lawmakers to end the trade embargo on Cuba.
A. relation B. freedom C. prohibition D. dispute
11. Some politicians accuse the U. S. of deliberately wrecking such agreement.
A. supporting B. destroying C. opposing D. pushing
12. Officials in China are urging eligible couples to have two children because of concerns over an ageing population.
A. qualified B. urban C. powerful D. wealthy
13. China's average tariff level has dropped to 5% now as the country fulfills its commitments to the WTO.
A. output B. employment C. salary D. tax
14. For the past ten years, Japan has been virtually at a standstill while a number of countries promoted bilateral economic partnerships.
A. prosperity B. stagnation C. deterioration D. stability
15. We believe the reduction should be easily offset by the unexpected increase in investment growth.
A. increased B. cut C. maintained D. compensated

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

Analysis and forecast of China's export situation in 1998

In term of export policy environments in 1998, the reform of China's foreign trade mechanism required by the socialist market economy will progress with new changes in the administrative

functions of the government. By means of support and preferential policies, the state will encourage the development of backbone industries that display strong competitiveness in international market, hi-tech industries and capital-intensive industries. Policies that encourage exports will be further implemented. Under these premises, the state will adjust export policies in line with its macroeconomic development program. New foreign trade policies are beginning to play active roles. They have raised tax rebates of textiles and will continue the effort to bring about a zero-rate terminally so as to reduce export costs.

The policy environments in 1998 will work to foster growth in exports. International and domestic markets are revealing the following favorable factors. First, importing countries are continuing to raise demand for Chinese products. Second, domestic production capacity has been upgraded although domestic investment and consumption are still limited. Third, inflation was kept under control in 1997. However the international market has given rise to some negative impacts on China's exports. The financial crisis that shock South-east Asia in 1997 has caused many nations to devaluate their currencies. This has led to a new level of competition within the region. The devaluation of the Yen has hurt Chinese exports to Japan. A large share of the processing and assembling activities in China and around East Asia will be seriously affected by the currency devaluation. The financial turmoil has had a massive impact on many sectors of the economy.

16. Capital-intensive industries require large amount of capital investment.

17. Raised tax rebate will help the export of textiles.

18. Domestic consumption raised together with the upgrade of domestic production capacity.

19. Yen is Japanese currency.

20. Currency devaluation in other Asian countries help Chinese Enterprises to improve competitiveness on the international market.

Passage 2

A Healthy Appetite for World Markets

The food industry accounts for a quarter of exports in Denmark and has been hit by the recent GATT deal. Denmark is the world's fifth-large exporter of food products. The food industry provides between 12 and 18 percent of Denmark's domestic employment. Manufacturing industry long ago overtook agriculture as the country's main export industry, and now provide about 70 percent of the country's merchandise exports, but agriculture and fisheries still account for about 5 percent of total employment and roughly the same share of total production.

The rise of the primary food industries ——pig meat, dairy products and fish —— has been accompanied by the development of companies in associated industries, many of them world leaders. And the government helps to finance a research program to lift the quality of its products. The country's food and food technology industry has never looked back. Since entry into the European Community further support has come from the common agricultural policy, which subsidizes exports to non-member countries. Yet, a threat does now hang over the sector in the shape of the recent GATT agreement, which calls for a reduction of 34% in the volume of exports of subsidized products. The Danish minister for agriculture sees the GATT agreement as a challenge, which opens up opportunities to win new markets. And he is calling for an attacking policy on the part of Europe to make the best of the opportunities.

Prospects for the primary food clearly depend on access to world markets, but Denmark has one important advantage, Pig meat is not directly supported under the common agricultural policy and its exports are therefore not threatened by the GATT agreement in the same way as dairy products and beef. Though pessimists focus on the food surplus in European countries in considering the future of the agriculture food industry, others focus on the global market. They predict a strong increase in demand for food and see limits to the potential for Danish production and exports.

21. Agriculture is the largest export industry in Denmark.

22. After entry into the Europe Community, Denmark's primary agriculture industry get subsidies when exporting to non-member countries.

23. The Danish minister of agriculture reacted positively toward the GATT agreement.

24. The food surplus in European countries will severely restrict Danish agriculture production and exports.

25. Danish exports of pig meat, dairy products and beef are threatened by the GATT agreement for the support under the common agricultural policy.

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. 国际收支

27. 市场份额

28. 技术转让

29. 贴现率

30. 可兑换货币

31. 反补贴税

32. 合资企业

33. 外汇储备

34. 国内生产总值

35. 易货贸易

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. exclusive contract

37. carbon tax

38. Securities and real estate markets

39. de-inflationary policies

40. tenders

41. fiscal packages

42. most-favored nation treatment

43. per capita income

44. futures

45. trade deficit

五、简答题:本大题共 6 小题,每小题 3 分,共 18 分。

Passage 1

In the coastal cities, only factories where plant is being upgraded by foreign investment, enjoy the 15% tax rate (or less for target projects such as transport, energy and telecommunications). The major source of confusion for foreign investors, however, is not the tax rate but who has the authority to approve projects. One official who is well aware of the confusion afflicting both local authorities and foreign investors is Mr. Jing, president of China International Economic Consultants Inc. which is the consultancy arm of the China International Trust and Investment Corp. While a comprehensive framework for the country's modernization has been provided by the central committee's 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.

46. What are "target projects"?

47. Could you find some other words to substitute the word "arm" here?

48. What is your understanding of "the dust settles"?

Passage 2

There are several common features—which would apply to metals and minerals, just as much as to soft commodities. Investment funds have moved out of commodities which were bought in the 1970s as store of value and into more liquid assets. The world has got used to living with much lower levels of stocks than in the inflationary 1970s. On the other hand, the persistence of high real interest rates has increased the cost of carrying large inventories. The long term downward trend is said to reflect increasing efficiency, both in the production and in the consumption of commodities. There is a constant shift in the soft commodities business, from the less efficient, higher-cost producers to their more competitive rivals. Only protectionism, for many products, prevents this shift happening more quickly, or, in the case of coffee, the transition is impeded in normal times by the existence of a rigid export quota system.

49. What are "soft commodities"?

50. Why is the 1970s named as "the inflationary 1970s"?

51. What protectionist steps might be taken to prevent the shift happening more quickly?

六、翻译题:本大题 12 分。

52. 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 economy 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 because 35% of American exports to Japan are industrial commodities, which are highly sensitive to the business cycle.