

机密★启用前

2021年4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. ___ all the achievements, China still face big challenges.
A. Now that B. Since C. Despite D. Although
2. The origin of the WTO can be traced ___ to the early post World War II years.
A. forward B. back C. inside D. behind
3. Purchasing existing facilities is known ___ acquisition.
A. for B. as C. by D. in
4. Under the flexible exchange rate system fluctuations of the exchange rate within a definite period of time will not ___ affect domestic money circulation.
A. immediately B. remarkably C. possibly D. successfully
5. Every contract of insurance requires an insurable interest to support it, or otherwise it is ___.
A. inefficient B. inevitable C. impossible D. invalid
6. Cargo insurance is an activity aimed ___ moving the burden of risk from exporters and importers to specialist risk-bearing underwriters.
A. in B. to C. at D. for
7. Like it or not, economic integration has become a/an ___ trend in world economic development.
A. objective B. protective C. relative D. creative

英语经贸知识试题 第1页(共4页)

8. ___ are the most common form of non-tariff barriers.
A. Quotas B. Tariff barriers C. Documents D. Drafts
9. ___ a broad sense, transportation is defined as the movement of freight and passengers from one location to another.
A. For B. On C. In D. By
10. Letters of credit fall under several categories ___ on their function, form and mechanism.
A. taking B. looking C. moving D. depending
11. Most of the credits used in international trade are ___, which require shipping documents to be presented together with the draft.
A. documentary credits B. clean credits
C. confirmation credits D. revolving credits
12. Visible trade involves the import and export of goods while invisible trade involves the exchange of ___.
A. food B. products C. services D. merchandise
13. ___ a per capita income of about \$ 30,000, America is the richest country in the west.
A. In B. With C. For D. Over
14. A ___ is a promise to sell goods at a stated price.
A. clean offer B. firm offer C. counter offer D. quotation
15. ___ is an agreement which sets forth binding obligations of the relevant parties.
A. A contract B. A quotation C. A draft D. An offer
16. The purpose of *Incoterms* is to provide a set ___ international rules for the interpretation of the most commonly used trade terms in foreign trade.
A. about B. of C. for D. with
17. Trade may occur out of ___, that is, the cost advantages of large-scale production.
A. absolute advantage B. comparative advantage
C. economies of scale D. investment
18. The theory of international ___ seeks to answer the question which countries will produce what goods, with what trade patterns among them.
A. investment B. trade C. specialization D. capital
19. Multinational Corporations can be classified ___ four different types according to their organization and way of operation.
A. up B. into C. out of D. for
20. ___ is the direct exchange of goods and services completed in a short period of time.
A. Barter B. Counter purchase C. Buyback D. Bundling

英语经贸知识试题 第2页(共4页)

座位号:

姓名:

00834

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。

Apparently, counter trade can be used to promote 21. ex . Barter and counter purchase deals can be seen as sales of 22. d goods for bundles of foreign goods. The 23. ex makes use of the comparative advantage of a foreign firm in marketing and 24. re the domestic producer's market making and research costs. Presumably, then, exports are expanded. However, when 25. f firms' marketing skills are used, the domestic producers do not acquire much market knowledge. Using counter trade to stimulate or 26. pr exports is a short-cut that 27. s marketing costs on the one hand but sacrifices learning on the other. This strategy may 28. t have undesirable long-run implications. In any case, if export promotion is the underlying 29. r for counter trade, we would expect counter trade activities to decline 30. o time as a nation's exports establish a foothold in the world market.

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. DDP
32. FAS
33. IMF
34. MFN
35. S/O
36. C.T.D.
37. GNP
38. MNC
39. EU
40. GATT

四、辨识题 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. input | a. of two sides |
| 42. bilateral | b. a person covered by an insurance policy |
| 43. liability | c. company stocks |

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| 44. invoice | d. what one is responsible for according to law |
| 45. ownership | e. legal right of possession |
| 46. insured | f. a document for the general description of the goods and the price |
| 47. deposit | g. a limit placed by a government on amount of imports or commodity |
| 48. settlement | h. money paid as part payment that is owed |
| 49. quota | i. something that is put in business operation |
| 50. equities | j. the act of paying a bill, debt, charge, etc. |

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. 国际贸易一般指不同国家的当事人进行的交易, 它涉及到许多因素, 因而比国内贸易要复杂得多。
52. 最著名的自由贸易区是北美自由贸易区, 它是由美国、加拿大和墨西哥于 1991 年建立的。
53. 随着制造业和技术的发展, 出现了另一个刺激贸易的因素, 即国际专业化。
54. 合同依法实施, 未能履行合同义务的一方可能受到起诉, 并被强制做出赔偿。
55. 控制成本是一些企业进行对外投资的主要动机之一。而降低生产成本是考虑的一个重要方面。

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. It should be noted, however, that the existence of a letter of credit is not a guarantee of payment to anyone. Its existence only assures payment to the beneficiary if the terms and conditions of the letter of credit are fulfilled. In addition, a letter of credit does not insure that the materials purchased will be those invoiced or shipped. Banks issuing letters of credit deal in documents not in merchandise. They have no legal obligation to inspect the actual merchandise. The quality and quantity of the merchandise shipped, although specified in the documents submitted to the bank as required by the letter of credit terms, ultimately depends on the honesty and integrity of the seller who has manufactured, packaged, and arranged for shipment of the merchandise. If the buyer discovers that the merchandise has been mislabeled or the cartons are empty, he must sue the seller, not the bank.