

河北大学 2010 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: A)

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	备注
思想政治教育	①中国化的马克思主义研究 ; ②中国特色社会主义研究; ③马克思主义思想道德研究	专业外语	

一、汉译英(10 分)

社会主义愈发展,民主也愈发展。在发展中国特色社会主义的历史进程中,中国共产党人和中国人民一定能够不断发展具有强大生命力的社会主义民主政治。

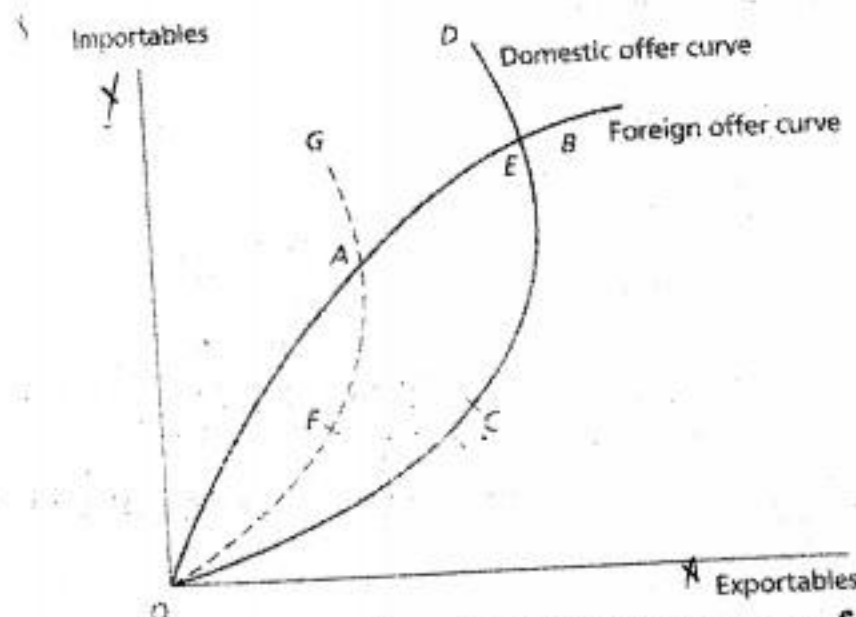
二、英译汉(10 分)

In the present era, culture has become a more and more important source of national cohesion and creativity and a factor of growing significance in the competition in overall national strength, and the Chinese people have an increasingly ardent desire for a richer cultural life. We must keep to the orientation of advanced socialist culture, bring about a new upsurge in socialist cultural development, stimulate the cultural creativity of the whole nation, and enhance culture as part of the soft power of our country to better guarantee the people's basic cultural rights and interests, enrich the cultural life in Chinese society and inspire the enthusiasm of the people for progress.

2. Fill in the 7 blanks with the 5 words given below. (7 marks)

(用给出的 5 个词汇填充下面文字的 7 个空白, 7 分)

1. A
2. E
3. OCED
4. OAEB
5. OFAG



Offer curve is a diagram showing the willingness of the rest of the world to engage in trade. The offer curve shows the amount of trade any one country can do at various relative prices. For a small country, the offer curve facing it is a straight line, whose slope is proportional to world relative prices of exports and imports. For a country with monopoly or monopsony power, the offer curve facing it is concave, and by using tariffs to restrict its own willingness to trade a large country can improve its terms of trade. The offer curve is a purely theoretical concept: in a multi-country and multi-commodity world actual offer curves are impossible to discover.

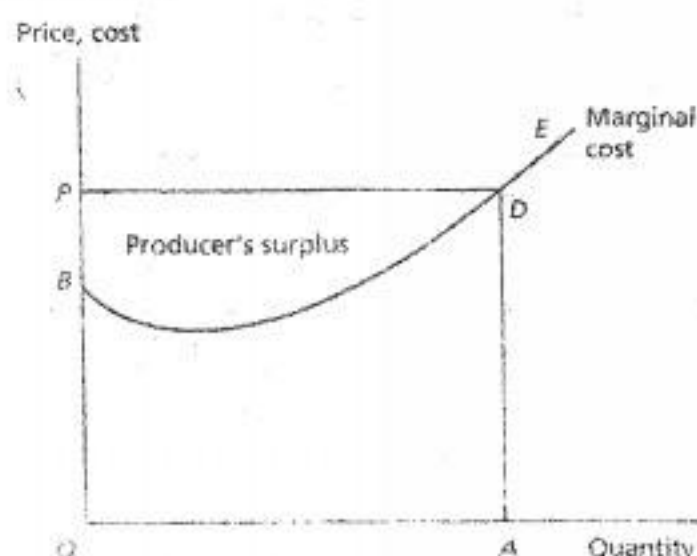
The horizontal axis shows amounts of good X, assumed to be the exportable of the country concerned; the vertical axis shows amounts of good Y, assumed to be the importable. 1 shows the trade the rest of the world is willing to do at any given relative prices. For a very small country 2 is a ray through the origin: the terms of trade available are simply given. For a larger country, 3 is concave: to do more trade the country has to accept worse terms of trade, as more units of exports have to be paid per unit of imports. 4 shows the amounts of trade the country's residents are willing to do at each relative price. They buy more imports as the terms of trade improve; the offer curve may run back at some level of exports, as drawn, but need not do so. 5 represents free trade equilibrium, where the domestic and foreign offer curves intersect. A tariff raises

the internal relative price of importables for any given external relative price. This makes residents less willing to trade, and shifts the domestic offer curve inwards to a position such as 6. Equilibrium shifts to 7, and the terms of trade improve, except in the small country case when the foreign offer curve is linear and the terms of trade are unchanged.

3. Translate one of the following into Chinese. (6 marks)

(选择下面两段图文中的一段译成汉语, 6分)

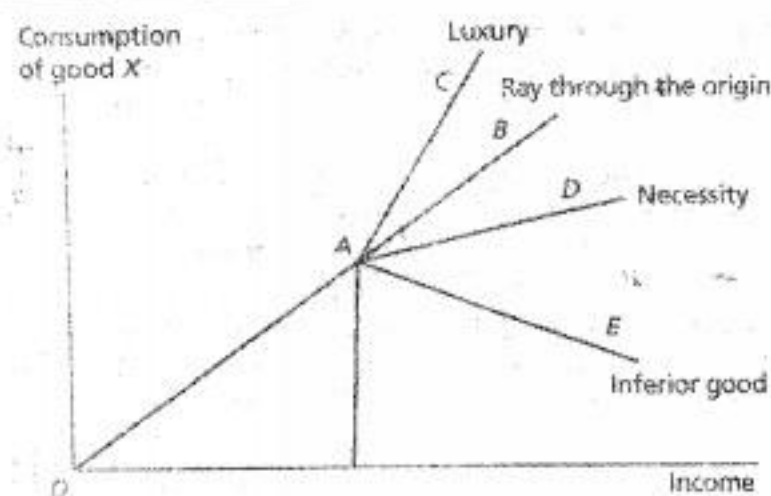
(1) producer's surplus



The excess of total sales revenue going to producers over the area under the supply curve for a good. If the supply curve is perfectly elastic there is no producer's surplus, but if the supply curve is upward-sloping, those productive resources which would have stayed in the industry at a lower price earn quasi-rents.

The horizontal axis shows quantity produced; the vertical axis shows costs and price. OA is quantity produced; BDE is marginal cost curve(MC); and OP is price. OBDA is total variable cost, OPDA is total revenue(=price X quantity), and BPD is producer's surplus if there are no overhead costs. If there are overhead costs, producer's surplus is BPD minus overheads.

(2) Engel curve



A curve showing the relation between income level and spending on the consumption of some good, at a given price. The Engel curve for a good with unit income elasticity is a ray through the origin; with income on the horizontal axis and consumption on the vertical, the Engel curve for a necessity with less than unit income elasticity is flatter than a ray through the origin; and that for a luxury with more than unit income elasticity is steeper.

The horizontal axis shows a consumer's total income; the vertical axis shows quantity of good X consumed at a given price. A shows initial consumption. OAB is a ray through the origin.

AC shows the quantity consumed as income rises for a luxury: AC is steeper than OAB. Consumption of X rises faster than total spending.

AD shows a necessity: AD is flatter than OAB. Consumption of X rises with total spending, but not as fast.

AE shows an inferior good: consumption of X falls as total spending rises.