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Selected Readings on International

Business & Economics from Western Journals (5th Edition)

西方报刊经贸文章选读

史天陆 史伟明 编著

(第五版)



西方报刊经贸文章选读

(第五版)

史天陆 史伟明 编著

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西方报刊经贸文章选读 (第五版)

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导 言

读解西方经贸报刊是对外经贸工作者的"必修课"

对外经济和贸易是我国国民经济十分重要不可或缺的组成部分,随着改革开放不断深入,今后还要进一步开拓和发展。

对外经贸活动是一种双向或多向的交流,要取得成功就不但要了解自己而且必须认识对方,还要熟悉进行活动的背景形势。只有这样才能掌控全局,进退自如,稳操胜券,做到"知彼知己,百战不殆"。

以英美为主用英语写作的西方经贸报刊(含网络版)每日每时全方位详尽地提供从事国际经贸所需要的信息,这些报刊是外经贸工作者获取信息的主要来源。为了迅速及时获得准确的信息,对外经贸工作者必须学会用英语阅读西方报刊经贸文章。

内容聚焦影响深远并与中国密切相关的世界九大经贸问题

这部教材精读课文选文十九篇,围绕九大主题:

- 1. 中国的崛起与世界经济
 - 2. 中国的出口贸易与吸收外国直接投资
- 3. 世界经济的新格局
 - 4. 中美贸易和经济关系
 - 5. 中国经济改革的新阶段
- 6. 日本、韩国跨国公司的新动向
- 7. 世贸组织之多哈回合
- 8. 中国纺织品在世界市场——机遇和挑战
- 9. 世界商品(初级产品)市场——石油、矿产品和食品

这九个问题都是与中国密切相关,同时具有广泛深远影响的国际经贸大事。当前和未来世界经贸领域发生的许多情况都会同这些问题有所关联或自其中衍生而出。对这些问题的探索和研究其意义不止在于了解它们本身,而且还会大大有助于认识与之有千丝万缕联系的众多的其他问题。

入选的十九篇文章大都出自"名门"——西方各大著名报刊(详见目录),每一篇都是

从十几篇到几十篇中反复考量遴选出来的,不但在内容上充分反映了时代的潮流而且文字上 也突显出当代经贸报刊英语的特色。

如上所述,所选文章确能为读者提供大量有价值的信息和可资借鉴的观点与看法,但同时需要认真注意的是:这些文章出自西方报刊,西方世界的经济、政治、社会观点必然在其中得到大量的反映,在使用当中应注意以马克思主义的观点有批判地研究认识,使之"洋为中用"。

编写方式创新, 以读者为本全新布局, 力求读解效率最大化

根据现时读者的情况和需要,编者设计了全新的布局。每课由十个部分组成:

1. 课文

每段段末标有序号,与其他部分如词语注释、课文注解、译文和练习内所标的所在段号 呼应一致,便于交相查阅即查即得。

2. 词汇和用语的注释

词汇和用语的注释面广,以适应不同英语程度的读者的需要。基础英语中常用词语以外的词语大多在涵盖之内,包括经贸专业词语和频繁在经贸文章中出现而不具明确专业内容的普通词语,即准专业词汇群。

词义的说明,一般提供两个解释: 所在文章中的讲法和基本含义,这样有利于从根本上 认识这个词而便于广泛使用。

另外,常用的经贸专业词语和其他常用词语在前后各课的注释中都有重复甚至多次重复,这是因为认识和记忆一个新的词语都不可能一次完成,反复接触才是认记的规律,在有限的空间和时间内适当的反复出现便于尽早尽快地完成这一过程。

词语注释的排列以课文的分段为界,每段的词语注释之前都标明和所在课文各段所标相 一致的序号,注释按段号查找即得。

3. 课文注解

课文和补充阅读课文都配有注解,由两部分组成:基本经贸概念注解和语言难点注解。每篇文中出现的基本经贸概念都有注解,包括一些近年经常使用的新的热门术语,如purchasing power parity (ppp) "购买力平价"、outsourcing "外包"等。语言难点注解主要对易于引起文意混乱的动词分词用法和倒装句式一一做了解析。课文注解也是按段序排列,按疑点所在段的段号查找,如有注即可速得。

4. 中译文

课文、补充阅读课文以及练习用文都备有全文的中译文。

课文的译文见之于课本,可以看成是注解的补充,学生可对照参考,"他山之石,可以攻玉";补充阅读课文和练习用文的译文置于网络教学参考资料之中,由教师掌握机动使用。

. 2 .

每篇文章的译文与原文的各段末尾都有彼此相符的序号,便于交相查阅。

5. 课文提问, 导入要点

在经过了以上各阶段的学习之后,读者对课文的整个内容应达到清楚的了解。但是,在实际工作中阅读西方报刊经贸文章主要是为了获取其中的有用信息,所以不能止步于对文章一般的理解,还要拨云去雾围绕着主题从中提取其中心要点。

课文提问就是引导读者在一篇洋洒繁复的文字之中窥得其主旨。

每个问题后都附有答案线索提示, 所有问题都可以在课文以内解决。

6. 专业和常用词语的认知练习

构成一篇文章的语言成分主要是辞语和句式,掌握了辞语就拿下了半壁江山甚至大半江山。 通过认知练习,可以熟悉在课文中出现的西方报刊经贸文章经常使用的专业词语和其他词语,为今后阅读打下宽泛的基础。

题后附有答案线索提示。补充阅读材料也设有此种练习。

7. 补充阅读课文, 与课文相辅相成

补充阅读课文与课文同一主题,或与课文内容密切相关。由于内容上的一致或相关和语言上的重复与延伸,补充课文可以帮助读者深化或完整对每课主题的了解,同时增强对相关文字的认识和掌握。

- 8. 补充阅读课文翻译练习(Comprehension Translation Exercise),选出每课补充阅读文章的重要部分作英译中练习,藉以锻炼和检验理解能力。
 - 9. 阅读练习

这部教材的最终目的就是帮助学生获取独立阅读和理解当代西方报刊经贸文章的基本能力。

为此,精选了九篇现时西方经贸报刊的原作,配置在各课之后,供学生练习、检验、巩固和提高所学。这九篇原文,除其中少量生僻词语之外,一概不加注解,但每篇内容都与前面所学的各篇课文和补充阅读课文的主题同一或密切相关,用词和句式也大量重复,只要认真地完成了前面各阶段的学习,读懂读通这些原文应是水到渠成。

10. 进一步了解当前世界重大经贸问题的资料

如前所述,本书的各课选题都是当前国际经贸的主要问题,第五版又增加了"中国经济改革的新阶段"的内容,有很强的根本性和核心性,即现时和今后国际经贸领域许多问题都可能源自这些问题或与之密切关联。对这些问题的深刻了解可以为认识众多的问题打下良好的基础。为此,围绕这些问题在每课课后又精选了一些文章作充实知识之用。

读懂读通西方报刊经贸文章需要的不仅仅是英语,除了具备一定的英语水平之外,还需要国际经贸的基础知识和所涉问题的背景知识。众所周知,同一专业使用不同语言的人群如运动员之间的交流往往只要借助有限的共同语言就可以了,因为他们有共同的专业知识和经

验作相互理解的基础,"心有灵犀一点通"。阅读解析文章也是这个道理,相关知识也可以帮助理解英语。

教材的目标、理念和特点——如何使用这部教材

这部教材的编写目的十分明确,即通过这部教材的学习使学生获得独立阅读并理解当代 西方报刊经贸文章的基本能力。

为此,所用文章的选取是以其题材和语言形式的典型性和广泛适用性为基准的。由于教材学以致用,凡学生在其中读到的学到的,在今后阅读此类文章的实践中会得到充分的应用,学生会有较强的适应能力,可以比较顺利地读懂读通同类文章。

这一教材的另一特点是,在一课的编制上,使用同一或相关题材的一组文章作为课文、补充阅读课文及练习用文,使相类文章在一课之内密集出现,形成某一主题内容和用以表现其的语言形式(词语和句式)在有限空间和时间内频繁重复。而重复是深入理解和增强记忆的基础和必不可少的条件。这一布局可以使读者在有限时间之内完成其通过间断接触本来需要长时间才能达到的目的。

此外,按照阅读的规律并根据多年的教学经验,这部教材为学生提供了系统的辅助学生预习和复习的材料,由下列各项组成:

词语注释,涵盖面广而且常用词语前后反复介绍,可以帮助学生有效地解决阅读中词语认知问题。

经贸基本概念和语言难点的注解,是用来澄清学生对于文章内容和句式的疑惑。

课文的中译文是以上两部分的补充,还可以帮助学生从整体上理解一篇文章。

课文提问,是为了引导学生学习掌握阅读材料的要点,并检验前一阶段的学习效果。专业和常用词语的认知练习,是突出需掌握的重点词语。

补充阅读课文的段译练习,是完成课文和补充阅读课文两个学习周期后的初步练习和检验。 阅读练习,要求以全课所学独立读解一篇原文,是一次综合性的全面的练习和检验,方 式由教师选定。

本书另配网络版教师用教学参考资料,可登录 http://www.uibep.com 下载。参考资料提供了 1~9 课的课文提问和认知题答案、补充阅读课文的参考译文、选文中出现的重点语法现象的原则解释以及阅读练习课文的参考译文。

本版的完成,特别感谢宋海玲责任编辑积极而卓有成效的合作。

本版承蒙对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授和徐俊贤教授盛情审阅,甚为感谢。

对外经济贸易大学刘俊咸教授对本书的编写多次赐教,十分感谢。

南开大学段景欣教授一直关心这部教材的编写并提出不少精辟的见解,于此深致谢意。

回顾西方报刊经贸文章选读课 在对外经济贸易大学的设立与发展

早在二十世纪五十年代,北京对外贸易学院——对外经济贸易大学的前身成立伊始就开设了西方报刊经贸文章选读类的课程。当时,在校教务主任余绍光教授的支持下,金保赤教授为本科高年级学生自编教材讲解西方报刊的市场行情报道。

六十年代初期,为了加强商务英语教学,学校成立了商务英语教研室。京沪外贸英语专才一时荟萃一堂,既有学识渊博的学者又有经验丰富的专家。根据外贸实际工作需要,以姚念庆教授为主编写了系统的西方报刊经贸文章选读教材,并开课讲授。姚念庆教授早年留学英国,多年在国内外专门从事西方经济研究,是外贸部知名的专家。

在此期间,旅居美国多年的宗维贤先生自选教材,为青年英语教师进修讲授西方报刊选读课,侧重于介绍美国社会一般情况,讲解细致、深入。

二十世纪七十年代复校后,姚念庆先生重编了西方报刊经贸文章选读教材。参加这一工作的还有在美、英留学和工作多年的李志伟教授和胡鹤年教授。重编的教材选文得当,体系完备,注解确切深入浅出,深受同学的欢迎并得到有关院校同行的一致好评。

在改革开放的八十年代,中国的对外经贸和国际经贸形势都发生了巨大的变化。根据最新情况,借鉴前辈长期积累的经验,对外经济贸易大学新编了《西方报刊国际经贸文章选读》,并由外经贸部教育局组织审定为全国外贸院校统一使用教材,1989年出版,1992年获外经贸部优秀教材奖,至1999年先后发行8万9千册。在编写过程中,学校领导孙维炎、石畏三、黄震华教授给予了积极的关心和支持。

1999年,又编写出版了《西方报刊经贸文章选读·跨世纪版》,至 2007年发行 9 万 7 千册。

2000 年,编写出版了国家自学高考指定教科书《报刊经贸知识选读》,至 2014 年发行 12 万 5 千册。

2015年4月

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Lesson 1 ...

China's Emerging & the World Economy

中国的崛起与世界经济

≈ Text ≪

Chugging Along

By George Wehrfritz and Alexandra A. Seno
—Excerpts—

Don St. Pierre Sr. can recall the first Western deals with China in the early 1980s, which is why his perspective on today is so striking. As manager of the first major U.S.-China joint venture, Beijing Jeep, he arrived in 1985 when most Chinese still wore Mao suits and commuted on black bicycles. Entrepreneurship was shunned. Home was a "Mickey Mouse room" at the Lido Hotel. When St. Pierre asked for research on the number of private car owners, the answer came back: two. Now it's 1 million and rising, and many automakers see China as the key to future growth in a slumping world economy. "All the things we were dreaming and scheming 20 years ago are happening. My God! Who would have thought?" says St. Pierre. "I didn't imagine it would all happen this quick. I thought we would get here in 30 or 40 years, not 20." (1)

China now moves so fast that outside perceptions of it tend to lag increasingly far behind. Since the crash of 2001, economists have been agonizing over the rare simultaneous slump

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in the "three engines" of the world economy—Germany, Japan and the United States—and asking where the demand that drives growth will come from. Until recently, no one had ever seen China as an engine or an answer—even though it has continued to boom through recent shocks, is already by some key measures the world's second largest economy and, in the first three months of this year, grew at around 9.9 percent pace. Last week Lehmann Brothers analysts concluded that "China is already emerging as an important growth pole, not just for the Asia region, but also for the world." (2)

This turns the China story on its head. Since the days of the British colonial traders in Canton, China has inspired vast commercial hope (the billion-consumer market), doubt (but they're mostly peasants) and dread (how to compete with all that cheap labor?). Lately, however, the dread has overwhelmed the hope. The fear is that China's rapid emergence as the "factory to the world" poses a threat to factories everywhere else, but they miss a dramatic recent turn in the data: demand in China is also booming, and in the early part of this year, imports have been growing faster than exports. The Asian Development Bank forecasts that China will become the world's top importer by 2005, fully half a decade sooner than it is expected to become the world's biggest exporter. (3)

Not even China's neighbors seem to have noticed. Bruce Murray of the Asian Development Bank says the Asians who most fear China as an export power actually have the most to gain from its rise as a consumer. In 2002 China's imports from East Asia jumped 35 percent, and it is now expected to run a long-term trade deficit in the region. China last year surpassed Japan and will soon pass the United States as the region's top customer, driven by a growing middle class that numbers more than 200 million. The World Bank says Chinese demand is fueling "an amazing expansion" in East Asian trade, and now provides "a partial buffer against recession in the rest of the world" that may propel East Asia to 5 percent growth in 2003. **(4)**

Not only has China earned recognition as an economic driver, says Frank-Jürgen Richter of the World Economic Forum, but its share of the world economy is growing fast because the other engines are sputtering. China became the world's largest consumer of mobile phones in 2001 and of steel in 2002, and will become the second largest buyer of personal computers by the end of 2003. In recent weeks investment-bank analysts have noted that the "inflationary force" of China is holding up world prices for commodities from steel to copper and chemicals. Last week the world's largest steelmaker, Posco of Korea, raised prices, citing strong Chinese demand. American investor Wilbur Ross says one

reason he dared buy bankrupt Bethlehem Steel last month is that he sees China as a big-time buyer, not just a cheap seller of steel. "China is an engine." he says. (5)

If China is not normally recognized in that rank alongside America, Japan and Germany, it is because of the way economists read the numbers. In 2002 China accounted for just 2.6 percent of worldwide GDP, or just one third of Japan's. But GDP underestimates the true wealth of poorer countries. An alternate yardstick is purchasing power parity(PPP), which tries to measure real buying power by correcting for the low average price levels in poor countries. In PPP terms, China accounts for about 10 percent of world GDP, which puts it behind the United States in the No. 2 spot. Using PPP analysis and projected growth of 6 to 9 percent for the next two decades, Lehmann figures that the People's Republic of China already contributes more to global growth than Japan and could surpass Europe as early as 2008. **(6)**

China offers many multinationals an alluring market. No matter how competitive the market, the boom in demand is huge. At headquarters in Japan, executives say China defines the usual emerging market pattern, in which consumers start on two-wheelers and work their way to luxury cars. In 1999 Honda took over a failed Peugeot plant in Guangdong and began making high-end sedans and minivans, expecting to sell mainly to the government on the assumption that the average Chinese was too poor to buy a \$30,000 car. Instead, Honda made a profit in only its second year, and now expects that by 2005 China will surpass Europe as its third largest market after the United States and Japan. "The interesting thing," says spokesperson Tatsuya lida, "is that individuals now purchase over half the cars we sell." (7)

The ripple effects are increasingly broad, too. With companies rushing to set up shop in the world's largest market, foreign investment in China spiked to \$52.7 billion last year, surpassing the United States for the first time. Multinationals now account for more than half of all imports into China, as companies like Honda import steel to make cars, and the like. In a recent study, Berkeley economist David Roland-Holst shows that investment in China helps its neighbors in previously unrecognized ways, because its supply chain includes a growing network of contract producers across Asia. Every dollar spent in China is re-spent many times not only within the country, but also throughout the region, magnifying the effect of "a more liberal global trading environment," says Roland-Holst. (8)

In short, China now looks like the supercharged engine of the world's only dynamically growing region. In 2002, East Asian exports within the region rose 13 percent, mostly to China,

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while exports to the rest of the world rose only 3 percent. That will force East Asian nations to be more aggressive in "exploiting fast-growing opportunities in the China market itself," says the World Bank. (9)

It could get better, too. For all the talk of China's "globalization," it still has many industries, particularly in services like insurance and finance, which are only now beginning to open to world trade. Perhaps most important, Beijing knows it cannot tie the value of its currency forever to the dollar, particularly not now, when the dollar is falling rapidly and taking the renminbi with it, making already cheap Chinese exports even cheaper—from Germany and Japan. So far, a weaker currency has done surprisingly little to slow China's appetite for imports. But when Beijing lets the renminbi float freely—and the issue is when, not if—it is expected to rise by a high percentage against the dollar, giving a huge boost to the import-buying power of 1.3 billion Chinese. No, China is still not widely recognized as an economic engine, but it could prove to be the fourth engine that saved the world. (10)

> With John D. Sparks in New York and Karen Lowry Miller in Brussels -From Newsweek, June 23, 2003

Words & Expressions

Headline

chuq

v. 如发动机发出突突声

along

adv. 向前

Para. 1 (Paragraph 1)

Sr. ['si:niə]

a. 年长的,为 senior 的缩写,加在姓名后父子同名

时作为对父亲的称呼

deal

n. 交易

perspective

n. 观点: 想法

commute

v. 经常来往

shun

V. 避免

automaker

n. 汽车制造商

slumping

a. 衰落的

scheme

ν. 策划

Para. 2

perception agonize ['ægənaiz]

simultaneous engine

boom

shock

pace emerge

pole

n. 感知;察觉,认识

v. 极度忧虑,担心

a. 同时发生的

n. 引擎, 发动机

v. 迅速发展

n. 令人震惊的事; 冲击

n. 速度; 步伐

v. 出现; 兴起

n. 支杆; (帐篷的) 中心支柱

Para. 3

turn... on one's head

Canton

dread [dred]

pose

forecast

使……完全翻转过来, on one's head 倒立

西方人对广州的旧称

n. 畏惧

v. 造成, 形成

v. 预测

Para. 4

jump

run (a deficit)

deficit surpass

middle class

amazing

buffer ['bʌfə]

recession

propel [prə'pel]

v. 猛增: 跳跃

v. 积欠

n. 赤字

v. 超越 中产阶级

a. 惊人的

n. 缓冲措施: 缓冲器

n. 衰退

v. 推进

Para. 5

forum ['fɔ:rəm]

sputter ['spxtə]

mobile ['məubail] phone

commodity [kəˈmɔditi]

chemical

cite

bankrupt ['bænkrapt]

n. 论坛

v. (行进中) 发出噼啪声

移动电话

n. 初级产品

n. 化工产品

v. 引证

a. 破产的

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big-time	a. 重要的, 主要的	
Para. 6		
account for	占(比例)	
underestimate	v. 低估	
alternate	a. 供替换的,代用的	
parity ['pæriti]	n. 价值对等	
purchasing power parity	购买力平价	
in terms of	按照; 用的思想方法	
spot	n. (序列的)位置	
project	v. 预计	
figure	v. 估计	
contribute	v. 贡献	
Para. 7		
multinational	n. 跨国公司	
alluring	a. 诱人的	
executive [ik'zekjutiv]	n. 经营管理人员	
define	v. 表明;解释	
pattern	n. 模式	
two-wheeler	两轮车一自行车	
luxury ['lʌkʃəri]	n. 豪华	
Peugeot	(法国) 标致(汽车公司)	
high-end	a. 高端的, 高级的	
sedan	n. 轿车	
minivan	n. 小型货运车	
assumption	n. 假定,设想	
purchase	v. 购买	
Para. 8		
ripple	n. 涟漪	
spike	v. 达到; 钉	
supply chain	供应链	
contract producer	制造承包商	

magnify

v. 放大

Para. 9

supercharged

a. (内燃机等)加了压的,马力十足的

dynamically [dai'næmikəli]

adv. 生气勃勃地

aggressive

a. 积极进取的

exploit

v. 开发; 利用

Para. 10

for all...

尽管 ……

currency

n. 货币

appetite

n. 欲望; 食欲

float

V. 浮动

boost [bu:st]

n. 提高

Notes to the Text

On Basic Business & Economic Concepts

Para. 1

joint venture 合资企业

在国际经济活动中,指两国或两国以上的投资者在一国境内根据所在国(东道国)的法律,共同投资设立的股份制企业,共同管理、共享利润、共担风险及亏损。这是一种目前在 跨国公司中非常流行的所有权分享形式。

entrepreneurship 企业家精神

所谓企业家,就是自主地作出经营决策并承担经营风险的企业管理者。其特有的品质应该 是革新。一个企业家必须在以下几个方面有坚持不懈的创新: 1)新产品的创造, 2)新技术的 运用, 3)新市场的开拓, 4)新资源的开发, 5)新文化的培养, 6)新产业的组建。

Para. 2

the crash of 2001 9.11 事件

2001年恐怖主义分子袭击美国纽约世贸中心的事件。crash n. 碰撞。

Para. 6

GDP (gross domestic product) 国内生产总值

综合反映一国或地区生产水平最基本的总量指标。它是按照市场价格计算的一国所有常住单位在核算期内生产的最终产品与提供的劳务价值总和。

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) 购买力平价

经济学上的一种理论,它是根据各国不同的价格水平计算出来的货币之间的等值系数。

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