

# 经贸英语阅读教程

第3版

*Selected English Readings on Economics & Trade*



主编 潘忠 王茜

副主编 朱振荣

参编 冯婷婷



机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

高等院校国际经济与贸易系列精品规划教材

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作者经过认真筛选, 提供了原汁原味的经贸英语文章, 题材兼顾中外经济, 涵盖诸多行业领域。本书具有实用性、知识性和时效性的特点, 尤为重要是全书对课文中出现的各种专业组织和专业词汇进行了更加深入广泛的补充性解释。本书能纵深发展学生的英语运用能力, 提高学生阅读理解经贸英语文章的水平, 为其日后工作打下必要的语言基础。同时, 本书也可作为涉外活动人士用于提高商务英语水平的阅读材料。

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# PREFACE

## 前 言

2006年,本书编写组成功编写并出版了《经贸英语阅读教程》,广受社会好评。为适应新形势的发展,及时更新知识,现组织编写并出版第3版。

随着我国对外开放和市场经济建设的逐步深入,人们越来越注重对外交流能力的培养。特别是当前各高校正在开展本科教学综合改革,推动国际化教学,本书的推出就适应了这些改革趋势。本书主要针对的是高等院校的经济贸易类专业学生,尤其是国际经济与贸易专业的学生,可用于其专业英语、专业阅读等课程的教学。通过阅读一定篇幅原汁原味的英语文章,学生能够熟悉经贸领域惯用的专业词汇和典型语句,并了解国内外经贸领域曾经发生的重大事件。本书能纵深发展学生的英语实际运用能力,提高学生阅读理解经贸英语文章的水平,为其今后踏上工作岗位获悉即时经贸信息和发展动态打下必要的语言基础,提高对外交流水平。同时,本书也可作为社会上从事对外经济贸易工作或从事其他涉外活动的人士用于提高商务英语(business english)水平的阅读材料。

本版新编教材共收录16篇课文,每篇课文都经过编者的认真筛选,具有实用性、知识性、时效性的特点。题材兼顾中国经济和世界经济,涵盖了包括中国对外贸易、国际贸易组织、世界经济、国际金融、商品贸易、外贸运输、国际经济合作等诸多领域。每篇课文除了课文正文(Text)以外,还包括词汇解释(Words & Expressions)、专有名词(Proper Names)、课文注释(Notes)、理解问答(Tasks for Discussion after Reading)和补充阅读材料(Supplementary Reading)。本书除了针对课文进行重要语法和语言现象的解释之外,最大的特点是还对课文中出现的各种专业组织、专业词汇进行了更加深入广泛的补充性解释,可以起到扩大学生知识面的作用。

本书编者现供职于北京工商大学经济学院，具有多年从事经贸英语教学的经验，潘忠、王茜担任主编，朱振荣担任副主编，冯婷婷参编。具体分工为：潘忠负责编写第5、6、8、10、11、12、13、15章的内容，王茜负责编写第1、3、16章的内容，朱振荣负责编写第4、7、9章的内容，冯婷婷负责编写第2、14章的内容。兼顾到延续性、时效性，编者保留了第2版中的8篇课文，但对相关课文注释进行了更新和整合。另外，增加了8篇新课文，丰富了内容。编写过程中，编者查阅并参考了大量国际著名期刊、相关网站及各类参考文献，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏差错在所难免，敬请专家和读者不吝指正。

# SUGGESTION

## 教学建议

### 教学目的

本书主要针对的是高等院校的经济贸易类专业学生，尤其是国际经济与贸易专业所开设的专业英语、专业阅读等课程的教学。通过阅读一定篇幅原汁原味的英语文章，学生能够熟悉经贸领域惯用的专业词汇和典型语句，并了解国内外经贸领域曾经发生的重大事件。本课程能纵深发展学生的英语实际运用能力，提高学生阅读理解经贸英语文章的水平，为其今后踏上工作岗位获悉即时经贸信息和发展动态打下必要的语言基础，提高对外交流水平。

### 前期需要掌握的知识

经济学原理、商业经济学、国际贸易和国际金融等课程的相关知识。

### 课时分布建议 (36 ~ 48 学时)

教学内容	学习要点	课时	
		专业选修	专业必修
第1章 多哈困境	了解多哈回合的历史背景和主要议题 了解不同利益集团国家在多哈回合中的立场 分析世界贸易组织存在的问题和发展前途	3	4
第2章 全球次贷危机七大问题	了解次贷危机的产生原因 了解公众对次贷危机的认识和态度 分析问卷分析类文章的写作方法和构成	3	4

(续)

教学内容	学习要点	课时	
		专业选修	专业必修
第3章 贸易保护主义者的担忧	了解全球性经济危机背景下贸易保护主义现状 了解贸易保护主义对世界经济的危害 分析贸易保护主义产生的根源	2	3
第4章 2012世界贸易增长放缓	了解近两年世界贸易状况 分析造成贸易量下降的各种原因	2	3
第5章 不协调的股市与经济	了解近年股市和经济的发展趋势 了解股市与经济发展趋势背离的现象 分析股市与经济发展的互动关系	2	2
第6章 谁为亚洲制定亚太贸易规则	了解亚洲贸易的基本状况 了解中美两国在亚洲贸易中的地位和影响 分析亚洲经济一体化的发展方向	2	3
第7章 欧元：一体化前景	了解欧盟的发展历史 了解欧元对欧洲及世界经济的影响	3	4
第8章 石油美元泛滥	了解什么是石油美元 了解石油美元对全球贸易平衡的影响 分析石油输出国应如何看待石油美元	2	2
第9章 中国开始开展自由贸易谈判	了解自由贸易协定的由来、发展、特点和对国际贸易的影响 了解中国与各类自由贸易协定的关系 分析中国参与自由贸易协定的过程及存在的问题	2	3
第10章 中国贸易不平衡正在消失	了解中国对外贸易不平衡的历史 了解造成中国对外贸易不平衡的原因 分析贸易不平衡给中国带来的利弊	2	3
第11章 我们的货币，你们的麻烦	了解美国“双赤字”的原因 了解强势美元和弱势美元对美国经济和世界 经济的影响 分析中国应采取的货币政策对策	3	3
第12章 如何改变美国人储蓄 很少的局面	了解美国人低储蓄的原因及后果 分析美国人低储蓄与次贷危机的关系	2	3
第13章 留着石油自己用吧	了解石油输出国的石油使用情况 分析石油输出国高油耗的利弊	2	2
第14章 高海洋运费，高价格	了解海洋运费提高可能对中国经济产生的 影响 分析中国采用了哪些应对运费提高的措施	2	3

(续)

教学内容	学习要点	课时	
		专业选修	专业必修
第15章 能力、贸易与发展	分析贸易对发展中国家发展能力提高的重要性 分析影响发展中国家改善其在国际贸易中地位的因素 分析发展中国家应如何提高在国际贸易谈判中的谈判能力	2	3
第16章 两个世界的故事	了解两个不同经济集团面临的不同问题 分析并评价作者提出的三个对策	2	3
课时总计		36	48

说明：该课程主要是针对国际贸易、经济学、贸易经济、市场营销等相关专业本科生开设，基本课时原则上的要求为专业必修课48小时、专业选修课36小时。



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## TEXT 1

# The Doha Dilemma

(May 29, 2008, *The Economist*)

### *Does freer farm trade help poor people?*

The global food crisis has shone a **harsh** spotlight on the consequences of government **meddling** in agriculture. Poor people go hungry, in part, because Americans pay their farmers to **divert** crops from food to fuel. But in at least two areas, the crisis has **emboldened** those who are sceptical of free markets in food.

The first is “food security”. Politicians in rich and poor countries have seized on recent price **spikes** as proof that free farm trade is a risky business and self-sufficiency, a worthy goal. The second area concerns the poor. For years reformers have advocated freer trade on the grounds that **market distortions**, particularly the rich world’s subsidies, depress prices and hurt rural areas in poor countries, where three-quarters of the world’s **indigent** live. The Doha round of trade talks is **dubbed** the “development round” in large part because of its focus on farms. But now high food prices are being blamed for hurting the poor.

The argument for self-sufficiency is easiest to counter. Anyone who believes **autarky** is the route to food security should look at starving North Korea. In world markets trade barriers, not the lack of them, have **exacerbated** the mess. The commodities that have seen the biggest price spikes are those which tend to be traded least. Only 6% of global rice production, for instance, flows across borders. **Unilateral** export restrictions, such as those imposed by Vietnam and India, have made matters worse. Global supply is disrupted and domestic farmers discouraged from producing more. The route to deeper, less volatile markets lies through freer trade and fewer distortions. The notion that free trade **precludes** food security is plainly wrong-headed.

The links between trade, food prices and poverty reduction are more **subtle**. Different types of reform have diverse effects on prices. When countries cut their

tariffs on farm goods, their consumers pay lower prices. In contrast, when farm subsidies are slashed, world food prices rise. The **lavishness** of farm subsidies means that the net effect of fully freeing trade would be to raise prices, by an average of 5.5% for **primary farm products** and 1.3% for **processed goods**, according to the World Bank.

These effects are still much smaller than recent food-price spikes, but would they, on balance, help or hurt the poor? In crude terms, food-exporting countries gain in the short term whereas net importers lose. Farmers are better off; those who buy their food fare worse. Although most of the world's poor live in rural areas, they are not, by and large, net food sellers. A forthcoming study of nine poor countries by M. Ataman Aksoy and Aylin Isik-Dikmelik, two economists at the World Bank, shows that even in very rural countries, such as *Bangladesh* and *Zambia*, only one-fifth of households sell more food than they buy. That suggests the losers may **outnumber** winners.

But things are not so simple. The authors point out that net food buyers tend to be richer than net sellers, so high food prices, on average, transfer income from richer to poorer households. And prices are not the only route through which poverty is affected. Higher farm income boosts demand for rural labour, increasing wages for landless peasants and others who buy rather than grow their food. Several studies show this income effect can outweigh the initial price effect. Finally, the farm sector itself can grow. Decades of underinvestment in agriculture have left many poor countries reliant on imports; over time that can change.

The World Bank has often argued that the balance of all these factors is likely to be positive. Although freer farm trade—and higher prices—may raise poverty rates in some countries, it will reduce them in more. One much-cited piece of evidence is a study by Thomas Hertel, Roman Keeney, Maros Ivanic and Alan Winters. This analysis **simulated** the effect of getting rid of all subsidies and barriers on global prices and trade volumes. It then mapped these results on to detailed household statistics in 15 countries, which between them covered 1 billion people. Fully free trade in farm goods would reduce poverty in 13 countries while raising it in two.

## A question of numbers

But lately the bank seems to be taking a different line. Robert Zoellick, the bank's

president, claims that the food-price crisis will throw 100 million people below the poverty line, undoing seven years of progress. His figure comes from **extrapolating** the results of a different study by Mr Ivanic and Will Martin, another World Bank economist. This study analyses the effects of more expensive **staple foods** on poverty by examining household surveys in nine countries. In seven cases, higher food prices meant more poverty.

In fact, the bank's results are not as **contradictory** as they seem. The two studies are based on different sets of countries: only *Peru*, *Zambia* and *Vietnam* appear in both. And the gloomy analysis measures only the effect of pricier staple foods, whereas the other examines freer trade in all farm goods. Such trade brings broader benefits: even if higher prices for staples exacerbate poverty in some countries, at least in the short term, the effect may be outweighed by increased demand for other farm exports, such as processed goods, as rich countries cut tariffs.

These subtleties suggest two conclusions. First, the bank, and others, should beware sweeping generalisations about the impact of food prices on the poor. Second, the nature of trade reform matters. Removing rich-country subsidies on staple goods, the focus of much debate in the Doha round, may be less useful in the fight against poverty than cutting tariffs would be. The food-price crisis has not hurt the case for freer farm trade. But it has shown how important it is to get it right.

### Words & Expressions

harsh <i>adj.</i>	炫目的, 粗糙的
meddle <i>v.</i>	干预
divert <i>v.</i>	使转向, 改换用途
embolden <i>v.</i>	使更大胆, 鼓励
spike <i>n.</i>	猛增, 猛涨
indigent <i>adj.</i>	贫穷的, 贫困的
dub <i>v.</i>	称为
autarky <i>n.</i>	自给自足
unilateral <i>adj.</i>	单方面的, 单边的
exacerbate <i>v.</i>	使加重 (病、痛等), 使恶化
preclude <i>v.</i>	避免, 排除

subtle <i>adj.</i>	微妙的, 敏锐的
lavishness <i>n.</i>	挥霍, 浪费
outnumber <i>v.</i>	比……多
simulate <i>v.</i>	伪装, 模仿
extrapolate <i>v.</i>	预测, 推测
contradictory <i>adj.</i>	矛盾的, 抵触的
market distortion	市场扭曲
primary farm products	初级农产品
processed goods	加工产品
staple goods	大路货

### Proper Names

Bangladesh	孟加拉国
Zambia	赞比亚
Peru	秘鲁
Vietnam	越南

### Notes

1. Poor people go hungry, in part, because Americans pay their farmers to divert crops from food to fuel. 穷人们挨饿, 某种程度上是因为美国政府付钱给农民, 要求他们从种粮食改种生物燃料。

go 是不及物动词 (系动词), 后面可以跟一个形容词, 构成特殊的谓语形式, 说明动作发生时主语所处的状态。形容词 (或过去分词) 说明主语在进行某一动作时的特征, 其作用相当于表语。类似的词还有: come, run, return, stay, stand, sit, lie, rise 等。

They go home empty-handed. 他们空手回家。

His answer came quick and sharp. 他的回答既快又尖锐。

They returned from work tired and hungry. 他们工作回来又累又饿。

The thought lay heavy on her mind. 这想法沉重地压在她心上。

2. For years reformers have advocated freer trade on the grounds that market distortions, particularly the rich world's subsidies, depress prices and hurt rural areas in poor countries, where three-quarters of the world's indigent live. 多年来, 改革者们主张实现更加自由的贸易, 因为市场扭曲, 特别是富裕国家的补贴, 抑制了价格,

并且损害了贫穷国家农村地区的利益，在那里生活着世界3/4的穷困人口。

### (1) **market distortion** 市场扭曲

An economic scenario that occurs when there is an intervention in a given market by a governing body. The intervention may take the form of price ceilings, price floors or tax subsidies. Market distortions create market failures, which is not an economically ideal situation.

There is a tradeoff that regulators must make when deciding to intervene in any given marketplace. Although the intervention will create market failures, it is also intended to enhance a society's welfare.

For example, many governments subsidize farming activities, which makes farming economically feasible for many farmers. The subsidies paid to farmers create artificially high supply levels, which will eventually lead to price declines if the goods are not subsequently purchased by the government or sold to another nation. Although this type of intervention is not economically efficient, it does help ensure that a nation will have enough food to eat.

### (2) **subsidy** 补贴

A subsidy refers to direct or indirect government payment or special privilege industries. In the countries where protectionism continues as a part of national economic policies, subsidy is viewed as a means to promote national self-sufficiency, to encourage emerging industries and to alleviate depression and unemployment. Subsidies are granted on the ground that preservation or expansion of these industries, even at the cost of the general public, is in the public interest. In recent years, government subsidy in agriculture has caused trade friction between developed and undeveloped countries, and even among the developed countries.

Subsidy can lower the cost of products and can stimulate export, which will lead to enlarged import to other countries. The lower prices of imported goods arising from subsidization could benefit industrial users and consumers in the importing countries. But the prompt increasing of subsidized import would injure the domestic economy of the importing countries. Therefore, according to the rules in GATT of WTO, the importing countries have the right to charge countervailing duties (反补贴税) on subsidized imports.

补贴是指由政府直接或间接以货币形式支付或向某些特殊经济部门提供的特殊的优惠安排,如向交通、农业、采矿业或其他工业部门。在那些国民经济中仍然采用保护贸易政策的国家,补贴被看做一种提高自给自足能力的手段,是扶持新兴工业、消除衰退和降低失业的一种措施。给予补贴的基本理由是,尽管它牺牲了一般大众利益,但它维护和扩大产业是符合公共利益的。近年来,政府实施的农产品补贴不仅造成了发达国家和发展中国家之间的贸易冲突,也造成发达国家内部间出现了摩擦。

补贴通过降低成本达到促进出口的作用。低价销售对进口国国内的产品用户和消费者是有利的,但受补贴的进口品的快速增长会损害进口国的国内经济。因此,根据世界贸易组织的关税与贸易协定,进口国有权对享受补贴的进口品征收反补贴税。

### 3. the Doha round 多哈回合谈判

The World Trade Organization (WTO) conducts negotiations through what is called *rounds*. The Doha Development Round is the current trade-negotiation round which commenced with a ministerial-level meeting at Doha, Qatar in November 2001. Subsequent ministerial meetings took place in Cancún, Mexico (2003), and China Hong Kong (2005). Related negotiations took place in Geneva, Switzerland (2004, 2006, 2008); Paris, France (2005); and Potsdam, Germany (2007).

The Doha Round's objective is to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. As of 2008, talks have stalled over a divide on major issues, such as agriculture, industrial tariffs and non-tariff barriers, services, and trade remedies. The most significant differences are between developed nations led by the European Union (EU), the United States (USA) and Japan and the major developing countries led and represented mainly by India, Brazil, China and South Africa. There is also considerable contention against and between the EU and the USA over their maintenance of agricultural subsidies—seen to operate effectively as trade barriers.

The most recent round of negotiations, July 23 ~ 29 2008, broke down after failing to reach a compromise on agricultural import rules.

### 4. trade barrier A general term that describes any government policy or regulation that restricts international trade. The barriers can take many forms, including import



duties, import licenses, export licenses, import quotas, tariffs, subsidies, non-tariff barriers to trade 贸易壁垒

5. ... not the lack of them...

lack 在此处为名词, 表示缺乏的东西, 其后用介词 of, 又如:

Production decreased for lack of raw material. 生产因缺乏原料而下降。

lack 可以做及物动词, 和宾语之间不用介词。如:

Britain has large reserves of coal but lacks some metal reserves.

lack 也可以做不及物动词, 一般以现在分词形式出现。如:

He is lacking in courage. 他缺乏勇气。

6. **tariff** A duty or fee levied on goods being imported into the country 关税

与 tariff 有关的常用短语有:

tariff barriers	关税壁垒
tariff diminution	关税减让
tariff quota	关税配额
tariff union	关税同盟
tariff value	关税价格
tariff war	关税战

7. **farm subsidy** (农产品补贴) A governmental subsidy paid to farmers and agribusinesses to supplement their income, manage the supply of agricultural commodities, and influence the cost and supply of such commodities. Examples of such commodities include wheat, feed grains (grain used as fodder, such as maize, sorghum, barley, and oats), cotton, milk, rice, peanuts, sugar, tobacco, and oilseeds such as soybeans.

8. The lavishness of farm subsidies means that the net effect of fully freeing trade would be to raise prices, by an average of 5.5% for primary farm products and 1.3% for processed goods, according to the World Bank. 据世界银行称, 滥用农产品补贴意味着完全自由贸易的唯一效果是初级农产品的价格将平均上涨 5.5%, 加工产品的价格上涨 1.3%。

英语中有很多形容词可以形容 price, 如:

competitive price	有竞争力的价格
cut-throat price	低得赔上血本的价格
plummeting/precipitous price	骤然下跌的价格