

新世界  
NEW WORLD

商务英语系列教材  
BUSINESS ENGLISH



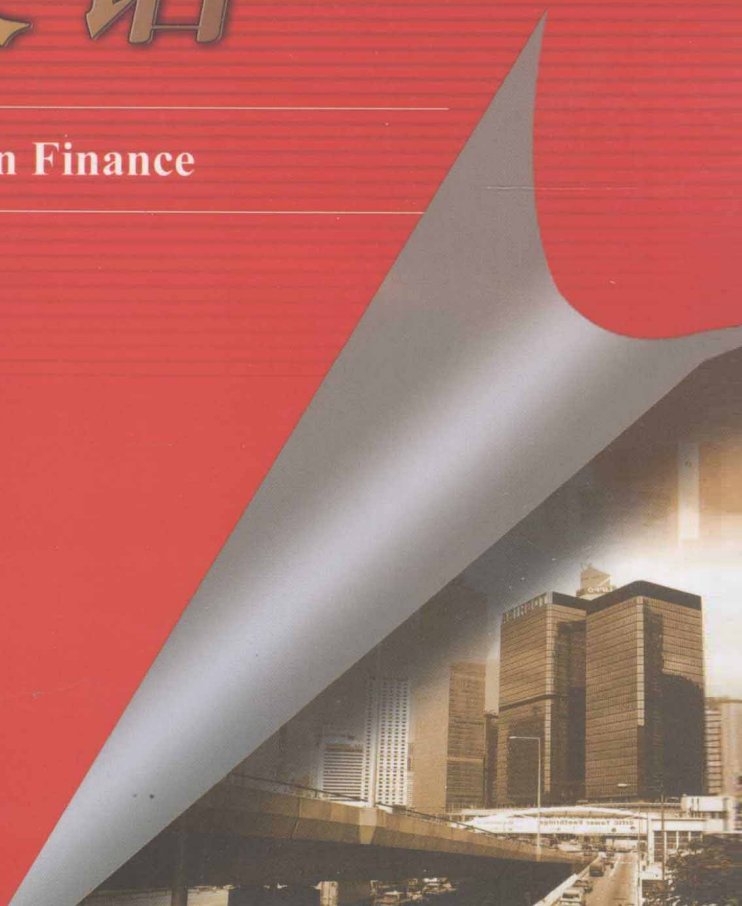
# 大学 金融英语

College English for Western Finance

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对外经济贸易大学出版社  
University of International Business and Economics Press



**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

大学金融英语 / 陈庆柏, 王景仙编著. —北京:  
对外经济贸易大学出版社, 2012  
新世界商务英语系列教材  
ISBN 978-7-5663-0482-7

I. ①大… II. ①陈… ②王… III. ①金融 - 英语 -  
高等学校 - 教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 235519 号

© 2012 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

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**大学金融英语**  
**College English for Western Finance**

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北京市山华苑印刷有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行  
成品尺寸: 185mm × 230mm 19 印张 382 千字  
2012 年 10 月北京第 1 版 2012 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 978-7-5663-0482-7  
印数: 0 001 - 5 000 册 定价: 36.00 元

# 出版说明

“新世界商务英语系列教材”是对外经济贸易大学出版社与对外经济贸易大学、东北财经大学、广东外语外贸大学、上海财经大学、上海对外贸易学院等院校联手推出的一套面向不同层次、涵盖不同模块的商务英语系列立体化教材。

本套教材面向三个层次：研究生、本科生和高职高专学生。研究生层次的商务英语适用于全国各高等院校商务英语方向以及财经类专业的硕士研究生。整体思路贯彻《研究生英语教学大纲》和《考试大纲》，适应全国研究生英语教学发展的新要求。本套全国高等院校研究生商务英语系列教材由阅读教程、翻译教程、写作教程、听说教程以及配套多媒体课件组成。

本科层次的商务英语教材适用于全国各高等院校英语专业的商务英语方向和国际贸易、国际经济、国际工商管理等商科专业的学生。

高职高专层次的商务英语教材按照教学模式设置，包括语言技能教材和商务谈判、国际贸易实务、外贸英文制单、商务礼仪等商务知识核心教材。

针对本科层次商务英语教学模式和课程设置，商务英语方面的教材涵盖下述三大模块：语言技能、混合模块（语言技能+专业知识）、商务专业知识。

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编撰者们不仅具有丰富的语言教学经验,而且具备商务活动的实践经验,或者曾任驻外商务官职,或者获得工商管理、经济学等商科专业的硕士、博士学位。他们集教学经验和专业背景于一身,这是本套商务英语系列教材编撰质量的有力保证。

对外经济贸易大学出版社  
2012年1月

# 编者有关本书的几点说明

## 一、编写此书的宗旨

我们编写此书的目的，就是让我国经贸财经类大专院校的学生，在学习掌握地道金融英语的同时，吸收、丰富且能运用西方基础金融学，特别是美国和英国的基础金融知识，为中国金融业的国际化作出自己的一份贡献。

## 二、该书的结构与涵盖的主要内容

此书由六个部分组成：第一部分是货币；第二部分是对两个最为重要的宏观经济政策（货币政策和财政政策）的阐述；第三部分比较全面、系统和深入地介绍了两个主要英语国家（美国和英国）中与人们经济生活息息相关的几个重要金融市场，包括货币市场、资本市场、外汇市场、证券市场、抵押贷款市场、金融衍生工具市场以及国际金融市场；第四部分讨论的是在国民经济中起着重要作用的各种金融机构（央行、投资行、商行和非银行类的金融中介机构）；第五部分涉及的内容是美国和英国对金融系统的监管，尤其是对银行系统、证券交易、保险行业和互助基金（英国叫单位信托）的监管；第六部分谈美英金融机构的日常管理和风险管理。本书配有辅导用书和 PPT 教学课件（请登陆 [www.uibep.com](http://www.uibep.com) 下载使用），供使用者参考。

## 三、本书能惠及的学子

鉴于上述内容，只要能认真学习并消化它们，以下人员一定能从中获益：

1. 经贸财经院校中攻读金融专业和商务英语专业的在校本科生和研究生；
2. 已用中文学过金融或国际金融且打算去海外攻读 MBA 和金融学博士学位的大专院校毕业生；
3. 有可能被派往国外工作的我国金融业现有从业人员；
4. 准备去国内外外资金融机构谋职的人员；
5. 有雄心用双语或用全英文教授西方基础金融学课程的在校中青年教师；
6. 准备参加一年一度举行的中国人民银行《金融专业英语证书考试》（FECT）的我国金融界在职人员。

#### 四、该书的显著特点:

本书的主要特点可归纳成以下三点:

其一, 重点突出。它首先体现在对金融英语学习与提高的强调上, 对本书主课文所作注释以及对练习类型的设计(回答问题, 给专业术语下定义, 英汉对译以及对难句的改写), 都是以提升学员对金融英语实际应用能力为出发点的; 其次该特点还体现在对本书内容的安排上, 本书的最后四部分集中介绍讨论美英两国的金融机构与金融市场, 以及他们对金融业的监管和对金融机构的管理(包括风险管理); 最后该特点还表现在全书主课文的重头戏(尤其是第四到第六部分)放在介绍美国金融上。

其二, 系统全面。该书对美英金融机构和金融市场尤其是对美国金融机构与金融市场的介绍既有广度也有深度。其本身就可独立成为一门能用双语或全英文教授的在美国称为《金融市场与金融机构》的基础金融学课程。这恐怕是本书区别于其它同类教材的一个显著特点。

其三, 与第一和第二特点息息相关的第三个显著特点是该书的多功能性。该书既可供双语教学又可供全英文教学使用, 还可作金融英语精读或泛读教材。待该书含有主课文中文译文和金融术语的教师辅导用书(英汉对照)问世后还可作商务英语金融方向的研究生翻译教材。真可谓“一石打多鸟”也。

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# *Part One*

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## **Money**



# Chapter 1

## Basics of Money



### Learning objectives

After studying this chapter you should be able to:

1. Define the term of “Money”
2. Tell the reasons for studying money
3. Know the major functions of money
4. Talk about the attributes or properties of money
5. Distinguish between the chief money theories
6. Explain different types of money

### Definition

Narrowly speaking, money refers to coins and banknotes which are used for buying and selling goods and services. But if it's defined in a broad manner, money can be other materials used as a medium of exchange such as precious metals, shells, cattles, cigarettes in POW camps ... and also include commercial papers like promissory notes, treasury bills, certificate of deposits (CDs) and all other documents representing banknotes, coins and wealth.

## *Why Studying Money*

At least three reasons can be given for doing so.

First, money is essential for the operation of any economy. It is widely used in modern society by people, governments and businesses.

Second, the size of money supply can affect the level of output of goods and services and their prices.

Finally, all governments use monetary policy to influence their economies, either by increasing money supply or by decreasing it, depending on their true economic situations.

## *Major Functions of Money*

The chief functions of Money can be summarized into the following:

### **1. Medium of Exchange**

Money can perform this function because it is accepted for the payment of debt and buying or selling of goods and services or financial assets.

### **2. Temporary Abode of Purchasing Power**

This function is closely related to the first function—medium of exchange, meaning money held is regarded as a readily available means of negotiating future selling and buying.

### **3. Store of Value**

Money can play this role because it can be used to make purchases in the future. Of course, other things like a house or a tract of land can also perform this function—the store of value.

### **4. Unit of Account**

A unit of account is the unit in which prices are quoted and accounts are kept. But it is difficult for money to perform this function when there is runaway inflation or hyperinflation.

## 5. Standard of Deferred Payment

Finally, money can serve as a standard of deferred payment or a unit of account over time, which means money can be used to quote prices for goods and services to be delivered later and settle account in the future.

Of the 5 functions, the first 3 functions are more important ones.

### *Attributes of Money*

According to financial experts modern money has 8 attributes or properties as listed below:

- **Portability**

This means money is easy to carry or to transport, from one place to another without any trouble.

- **Divisibility**

Modern currency or money can be easily divided into smaller parts with fixed value for each unit.

- **Durability**

Unlike commodity money such as fish or fruits, modern money lasts long. It does not spoil, it does not die either, and if it wears out or broken, it can be replaced with new ones from bank.

- **Stability**

The value of money is relatively or normally stable. If money changes its value too quickly, people will try not to hold it as store of value.

- **Legal Tender**

A legal tender means any means of payment or money that must be accepted in settlement of a debt. Banknotes like yuan, yen, euro... are legal tenders in China, Japan and eurozone respectively. As to coinage or coins, they can be legal tender if it is not used to pay a very large debt.

- **Acceptability**

As a legal tender, money is accepted everywhere in a country by people who sell a product or a service or lend money to others.

- **Transferability**

To perform the function of medium of exchange, money must be able to be transferred

from one person to another, from one entity to another without any legal process.

- **Recognizability**

To have the attribute of acceptability, the various units of a country's money must be immediately recognizable by the public. All the units must have exactly the same pattern, shape, and weight, and the same size and content as well as in the case of coins.

## *Major Money Theories*

Three common money theories are worth our learning. One is commodity theory, perhaps the oldest theory of the value of money. According to this theory, the value of money depends on the value of the commodity, out of which it is made, until less than 200 year ago, most of the civilized world's money was in the form of gold and silver coins.

The second one is the theory of competitive money supply. The most famous advocate of this theory is Adam Smith who is called the "father of economics" in the West. He showed, without affecting prices, a competitive banking system would automatically supply as much money as the public demanded. Similar to this theory is Say's law which says, "Supply creates its own demand."

The third theory is known as quantity theory. According to this theory changes in money supply bring about correspondent changes in price levels. This theory is seemingly getting increasingly popular in the developed countries. The most powerful supporter of this theory is Milton Friedman plus some other monetarists.

## *Classes of Money*

More than a dozen types of money can be read from textbooks on Money & Banking. Now let's have a quick look at them:

### **1. Commodity Money**

According to Marx, money itself is also a sort of commodity. For example in a barter economy, cattles, cloth, farm tools, animal hides, diamonds, even slaves and wives were used as money. During the second World War in the POW camps, cigarettes emerged as a medium of exchange, and outside the POW camps petrol was used as money. Why? Because people lost their faith in paper money due to very high inflation in the relevant countries.

## **2. Metal Money**

Metal money is also a sort of commodity money. It refers to gold, silver, or coins made of metals other than silver and gold. As late as 18th century in the U.S. money was primarily in the form of gold and silver coins.

Today, coins are normally made out of ordinary metals with the exception of commemorative coins.

## **3. Paper Money**

The most typical example of paper money is banknotes.

Other types of paper money include cheques, bill of exchange and other types of negotiable instruments like promissory notes, certificate of deposits...

## **4. Near Money or Quasi Money**

This term refers to a financial assets that can be converted into money easily. Examples of near or quasi money include bill of exchange, postal orders, and government bonds... Near money can be used to settle some debts but not all kinds of debts.

## **5. Legal Tender**

Coins and banknotes are legal tender which can be used to pay off any debts but small denominations can not be used to pay off a large debt. However, in some economists' opinion, legal tender is not always confined just to banknotes and coins. For example, in 18th century in the U.S., tobacco, bear's skin were legal tender, and under gold standard it is possible for gold to circulate domestically as legal tender along with the banknotes which can be changed on demand for gold.

## **6. "Plastic Money"**

In the States people often humorously call credit card plastic money, because it can play the role of money.

## **7. Ready Money or Ready Cash**

This term refers to cash or money which is immediately available for use.

## **8. Hot Money**

Hot money is the money which is moved from country to country to get the best returns. Hot money can influence a country's economy adversely if not controlled effectively, esp. when it was pulled out of a country in a very very short period of time.

## **9. Cheap Money**

This is the money which can be borrowed at a low rate of interest.

## **10. Danger Money**

Danger money is extra salary paid to workers in dangerous jobs.

## **11. Standard Money**

Money of ultimate redemption is called standard money. For example, prior to 1990s, in the U.S. paper money—US dollar or greenback could be converted into gold in case of need. Of course there was a condition for such conversion—the government must have adopted gold standard (linking the value of the country's currency to the value of quantity of gold). Now major western currencies have come off the gold standard. Today, standard money actually are the countries' currencies such as US dollar, Japaness yen, pound sterling, Renminbi...

## **12. Smart Money**

Money invested by people with expert knowledge, especially those with inside information about a particular project or an investment opportunity.

## **13. Safe-heaven Money**

This refers to money with stable or even rising value such as Chinese Renminbi.

## **14. Fiat Money**

It means paper money made legal tender by governments although it has no intrinsic value and is not backed by reserves. Almost all the world's paper currencies are considered fiat money.

## **15. Token Money**

It refers to coins where the value of metal in them is less than the value attached to them



by law.

## 16. Electronic Money

Broadly speaking, money deposited in the bank and processed through computer system or electronic payment system such as EPOS system can be called electronic money. Credit cards and debit cards are forms of electronic money. Credit card was known as plastic money in the 1980s and 1990s in the West, esp. in the USA.

### Notes

#### I. New Words

1. POW = prisoners of war 战俘
2. runaway *a.* 脱离控制的
3. attribute *n.* 属性; 特征 (与 property 意同)
4. recognizability *n.* 可辨认性
5. intrinsic *a.* 内在的; 国有的

#### II. Useful and Idiomatic Expressions

1. a tract of land 一片土地=a piece of land
2. to wear out 用旧, 用坏=to become unfit for further use
3. from one entity to another 从一个法律实体到另一个法律实体
4. in the form of... 以……形式出现
5. to bring about 带来, 造成=to cause sth. to exist
6. with the exception of... 除……外
7. to convert into 兑换成……
8. at a low rate of interest 以低利率

#### III. Key Terms

1. banknotes *n.* 银行券 paper currency issued by a central bank (又译: 钞票)
2. commercial papers 商业票据 (如: 期票 promissory notes, 国库券 treasury bill, 存款单 certificate of deposit)
3. medium of exchange 交换媒介
4. temporary abode of purchasing power 购买力的临时住所
5. store of value 价值储存