

附：英语自学考试大纲

英语 下册

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组 编 前 言

当您开始阅读本书时,人类已经迈入了 21 世纪。

这是一个变幻难测的世纪,这是一个催人奋进的时代。科学技术飞速发展,知识更替日新月异。希望、困惑、机遇和挑战,随时随地都有可能出现在每一个社会成员的生活之中。抓住机遇,寻求发展,迎接挑战,适应变化的制胜法宝就是学习——依靠自己学习、终生学习。

作为我国高等教育组成部分的自学考试,其职责就是在高等教育这个水平上倡导自学、鼓励自学、帮助自学和推动自学,为每一个自学者铺就成才之路。组织编写供读者学习的教材就是履行这个职责的重要环节。毫无疑问,这种教材应当适合自学,应当有利于学习者掌握与了解新知识和新信息,有利于学习者增强创新意识、培养实践能力、形成自学能力,也有利于学习者学以致用、解决实际工作中所遇到的问题。具有如此特点的书,我们虽然沿用了“教材”这个概念,但它与那种仅供教师讲、学生听,教师不讲、学生不懂,以“教”为中心的教科书相比,已经在内容安排、形式体例、行文风格等方面都大不相同了。希望读者对此有所了解,以便从一开始就树立起依靠自己学习的坚定信念,不断探索适合自己的学习方法,充分利用已有的知识基础和实际工作经验,最大限度地发挥自己的潜能以达到学习的目标。

欢迎读者提出意见和建议。

祝每一位读者自学成功。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

1999 年 10 月

写 在 前 面

我校受全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会委托编写成人高等教育英语国际贸易专业(专科)自学考试教材。全套教材分上、下两册,本书是下册。

在编写过程中,我们贯彻高等教育自学考试经济管理类专业委员会所制定的有关原则,力图使本教材适合自学者的特点和要求。为达此目的,本书课文既有一定难度,使自学者学后能达到考试大纲的要求,又尽力化难为易,循序渐进,以便于自学。

下册共有 14 篇课文,均选自原文著作。在语言难易程度上,与全国高等教育自学考试教材《英语》(上册)相衔接。课文均与经济贸易常识有关,目的是培养学员的语言理解和运用能力,以及经贸类英语文章的阅读能力,并为今后学习各专业英语课程作好准备。

为了满足自学者的需要,每篇课文均配有较详尽的注释,注释涉及一些背景知识,较复杂的语法现象和一些词语的讲解,一些难句则附了译文或句意。每课后面还有选择地作了一些语法讲解。每课课文后配有练习,前几项是直接跟课文相关的,后几项则是一些语法与词汇练习。望广大自学者能借此提高语言运用能力,在勤学苦练的基础上顺利通过考试。并希望自学者能自觉地进行听说训练,提高听说能力。

本书最后附有练习答案及总词汇表,供自学者查阅对照。

本书由对外经济贸易大学李德滋教授(主审)、北京大学王式仁教授审定,对外经济贸易大学对外贸易英语系对本书编写工作给予了大力支持和帮助,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们力图使本书成为一本实用的经贸类基础英语自学教材,但

由于水平所限和时间仓促,错漏之处在所难免,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者
于对外经济贸易大学
1999 年 8 月

CONTENTS

英语(下册)

1 Science and Economics	(3)
2 The Modern Banking System	(14)
3 A Free Port	(25)
4 The Market and the Public Interest	(37)
5 Comparative Advantage and Interdependence	(50)
6 On Foreign Trade	(61)
7 Transportation Operations	(71)
8 Advertising Media	(83)
9 Why Insurance Companies Exist	(97)
10 The Accumulation of Capital	(111)
11 Investment Demand	(123)
12 Japan's Economic Growth, 1950—1970	(137)
13 The Differentiation of the Product	(152)
14 The Costs of Economic Growth	(165)
Key To Exercises	(179)
Vocabulary List	(195)

附 英语自学考试大纲

《自学考试大纲》出版前言	(209)
I 课程性质与设置目的	(211)
II 学习要点	(212)

Ⅲ 考核目标	(266)
Ⅳ 有关说明与实施要求	(267)
附录	
题型举例.....	(270)
题型举例参考答案.....	(276)
《自学考试大纲》后记.....	(277)

英语

(下册)

Lesson One

Science and Economics

Science is the never-ending¹ struggle to find truth. You may dismiss this statement as the rambling of an amateur philosopher, but 'it holds some practical value². 'Truth is a temporary phenomenon³. It 'is limited by⁴ human communication systems, technology, and skill. For example, during 'the Dark Ages in Europe⁵, the world 'was perceived as⁶ flat. This flatness was acceptable as "truth" 'because travel and human knowledge of celestial phenomena were so limited that no other concept was needed⁷. A family lived in a small area and 'confined its activity to a small region⁸. This region appeared to be flat, so 'for all practical purposes, the earth was flat⁹, too. When travel and exploration became widespread, and especially when ships were able to sail far out on the Atlantic, the vision of a flat earth had to change. Many observations¹⁰ of stars and planets and of ships' movements at sea led to new principles and to a new truth. Those who were 'in the position to do¹¹ so could exploit the new truth about the earth's shape and 'turn it into riches¹². The Spanish, knowing they would not fall off the edge of a flat earth, found ' the New World¹³ and brought gold and silver back to Spain.

The situation has not changed much since the Dark Ages. Truth is still sought¹⁴ because it has value, and 'the scientific method remains the most systematic way of pursuing it¹⁵. The

method starts with a problem. Once the problem is well defined, information that might "have an effect on it"¹⁶ is gathered. The information is sorted and analyzed, and that which is useful is kept—to be used as a basis for "general principles"¹⁷. In the social sciences, the principles are often used to help formulate policies. The policies ultimately "are aimed at"¹⁸ removing the problem and improving people's lives.

In the 1970s the United States economy began to experience an energy crisis. The problem was identified as a shortage of several kinds of fuel. Economists "studying the problem"¹⁹ gathered facts about prices, shipping, "environmental considerations"²⁰, "alternative forms of fuel"²¹, and problems of international diplomacy "related to"²² fuel sources. These facts were analyzed to show the costs and the benefits "associated with"²³ each alternative and a policy emerged: "Keep thermostats turned down"²⁴, build the Alaska pipeline, and continue to search for methods of "harnessing solar power"²⁵. The scientific method led from the problem of fuel scarcity to the understanding that fuel will continue to be scarce and then to a policy of fuel conservation.

In economics (and in the other social sciences), the pursuit of truth is slowed because human behavior cannot "be subjected to"²⁶ the kinds of controlled experiments that are possible with white rats and guinea pigs. The economist must follow the steps²⁷ "in a search for"²⁸ new truths about economic behavior, but following them is frustrating and often "leads up"²⁹ blind alleys. Nevertheless, problems, facts, principles, and policies must be considered in a systematic way.

Notes

1. never-ending 不断的,持久的

全句的意思是:科学是为寻求真理而进行的永无止境的奋斗。

2. ...it holds some practical value 它包含了一些有实际意义的价值。

3. Truth is a temporary phenomenon. 真理是一种短暂的现象。

4. to be limited by 受限于……

例: Membership is not limited by sex.

The expenses should be limited to what you can really afford.

5. the Dark Ages in Europe 欧洲中世纪, 亦称黑暗时代(罗马帝国末期至公元10世纪)。

6. to be perceived as ... 被认为是……

翻译时, 为更符合中文习惯, 最好不译成被动句, 而译为: 人们认为地球是平的。

7. ...because travel and human knowledge of celestial phenomena were so limited that no other concept was needed. 旅游和人类对于天文现象的知识相当有限, 以至于根本不需要其他的概念。

本文前面有 Truth is a temporary phenomenon. 此处 phenomena 为复数, 仍作现象讲。phenomenon 的另一种复数形式是 phenomenons, 意为奇迹、奇才。例: His first novel published in 1988 made him a remarkable phenomenon of the 1980s.

8. to confine ... to ... 把……局限于……

例: In the old days women's activities were confined to the household.

She confines her remarks to scientific management.

9. ...for all practical purposes, the earth was flat, ...

for all practical purposes 为了一切有实际价值的目的。

10. observations 作观察资料、观测数据讲时常以复数形式出现。

11. in the position to do... 能够做……

例: He is in a position to persuade the manager out of his foolish plans.

12. ...turn it into riches 把它变成财富

It 指 the new truth about the earth's shape, riches 作名词, 常以复数形式出现。to turn...into... 使……变成……

例: She turned her old coat into a nice suit for her little son.

13. the New World 指新大陆(美洲大陆)。
14. Truth is still sought, ... 人们在继续寻找真理……。
15. ... the scientific method remains the most systematic way of pursuing it. 寻求真理的最系统的方法仍然是科学方法。it 指 truth.
16. to have an effect on ... 对……有影响, 有作用。例: Her happiness had an effect on all the children in the classroom.
17. general principles 总体政策原则, 总纲
18. to be aimed at ... 以……为目的, 旨在……
19. ... studying the problem ..., 分词短语作定语, 修饰 economists.
20. environmental considerations 有关环境的考虑
21. alternative forms of fuel 其他形式的燃料
22. to relate to ... 与……相关的, 有关联的
例: He made a speech on the question that related to foreign policy.
23. associate with ... 与……联系在一起。与其他形式的燃料联系在一起的利益, 也就是由其他形式的燃料创造的效益。
24. ... keep thermostats turned down... 把恒温器调小。to turn down 调小。例: Turn the light down.
25. harnessing solar power 利用太阳能
26. be subjected to ... 受……的控制、约束
27. steps 步骤, 指寻求真理的系统方法中的步骤。即: (1) problem identification, (2) information gathering, (3) analysis and generalization, (4) policy making.
28. in a search for ... 寻找、寻求, 与 in search of 相同。
29. lead up 引到、引入
lead up blind alleys 引入死胡同。

Grammar

名词的数 I

从词的形式来看,英语名词可分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单数与复数两种形式,不可数名词如物质名词、抽象名词、专有名词等有时也可有复数形式。

名词复数的构成

名词复数分规则复数形式和不规则复数形式。

规则复数形式

规则复数形式通常是在单数形式后加-s 或-es,其构成的主要方式如下:

大部分名词加词尾-s,如 girls, books, bags, workers 等。

以-th 结尾的名词加-s,如 paths, baths, youths 等。

以-s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh, 结尾的名词加-es,如 classes, boxes, brushes, matches 等。

以辅音+y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加-es,如 cities, countries, universities 等。

以元音+y 结尾的名词,加词尾-s,如 keys, boys, rays 等。

以辅音+o 结尾的名词,一般加-es,如 heroes, potatoes, tomatoes 等。

以元音+o 结尾的名词,只加-s,如 radios, studios, zoos 等。

以-f, -fe 结尾的名词,一般先变-f, -fe 为 v,再加-es,如 leaves, lives, knives, wolves 等。但也有一些直接加-s,如 roofs, proofs, chiefs 等。个别词两种方式都可以,如(handkerchief)handkerchiefs 或 handkerchieves, (scarf)scarfs 或 scarves。

不规则复数形式

凡不是以加词尾-s 或-es 构成的名词复数叫不规则复数,其构成方法大体可分下列几种情况:

通过内部元音变换构成复数。如:

man—men

woman—women

tooth—teeth foot—feet
goose—geese mouse—mice

加词尾-en 的复数形式。这仅限于下列三个名词：

brother—brethren (brother 的规则复数形式是 brothers “兄弟”，而 brethren 则表示不同词义，意为“教友”、“会友”)

child—children ox—oxen

单复数同形。如：

Chinese, Japanese, aircraft, sheep, deer, means 等。在此类名词中，有的具有两种复数形式，即规则和不规则的，如：

fish—fish/fishes duck—duck/ducks

外来词仍保有原来的复数形式，如：

analysis—analyses crisis—crises

basis—bases phenomenon—phenomena

复合名词的复数形式

复合名词变为复数时有以下几种方式：

复合名词所包含的主体名词变为复数，例如：

comrade-in-arms→comrades-in-arms

looker-on→lookers-on

editor-in-chief→editors-in-chief

由 man 和 woman 构成的复合名词中的成分全部变为复数，如：

man-servant→men-servants

woman comrade→women comrades

最后一个组成词变为复数，如：

boyfriend→boyfriends

drawback→drawbacks

sit-in→sit-ins

toothpick→toothpicks

此外，有些复合名词可有两种复数形式，如：

mouthful→mouthsful/mouthfuls

缩略词、拼缀词、首字母缩略词、缩写词、字母等的复数形式

缩略词和拼缀词的复数形式一般加-s 构成，如：

demo—demos memo—memos

首字母缩略词一般加-s 或 's, 如:

laser—lasers VIP (very important person) —VIP's/VIPs

缩写词一般加-s 构成复数, 如:

Dr. (Doctor) —Drs. yr. (year) —yrs.

有些表示度量衡单位的缩写词, 其复数往往不加-s, 如: ft. (foot) —ft. m. (metre) —m.

字母、阿拉伯数字等的复数形式一般在字母数字后加 's 或-s, 如: There are two o's in the word "room".

1980's/1980s

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions on the text.

- 1) What is the definition of truth according to the author?
Why?
- 2) What are the four steps in the process of pursuing truth?
- 3) What happened to the American economy in the 1970s?
- 4) What factors did the American economists take into consideration when they were studying the problem of energy crisis in the United States in the 1970s?
- 5) Why is the pursuit of truth slowed in economics?

2. Paraphrase the following sentences.

- 1) You may dismiss this statement as the rambling of an amateur philosopher, but it holds some practical value.
- 2) This flatness was acceptable as "truth" because travel and human knowledge of celestial phenomena were so limited that no other concept was needed.
- 3) Those who were in a position to do so could exploit the new truth about the earth's shape and turn it into riches.

- 4) Once the problem is well defined, information that might have an effect on it is gathered.
 - 5) The information is sorted and analyzed that which is useful is kept ...
3. Translate the following sentences into English using the verbs and phrases in the brackets.
- 1) 人员限制在 300 名。(be limited to)
 - 2) 生意被限制在很小的范围内。(be confined to)
 - 3) 努力工作可达成功。(lead to)
 - 4) 你应该永远努力做好本职工作。(aim at)
 - 5) 他受到严厉批评。(be subjected to)
4. In each of the questions below, three of the answers are correct and ONE is wrong. Underline the wrong answer.
- 1) He _____ us to go to an Italian restaurant.
a. advised b. suggested c. wanted d. told
 - 2) She _____ her daughter to take the English exam.
a. encouraged b. begged c. asked d. insisted
 - 3) I _____ working with her.
a. agreed b. enjoyed c. avoided d. hate
 - 4) She _____ to start work after the holidays.
a. hopes b. is thinking c. agreed d. expects
 - 5) He _____ that it was very dangerous.
a. told b. pointed out c. mentioned d. said
5. Put a preposition in each blank.
- 1) "Please confine yourself strictly _____ the subject," said the chair.
 - 2) This meeting aims _____ promoting international exchanges.

- 3) Income tax rates are related _____ one's annual income.
- 4) He always associates that song _____ his visit to Tibet.
- 5) This country was once subjected _____ foreign rules.
- 6) All roads lead _____ Rome.
- 7) That is difficult for a person _____ his position.
- 8) The policemen are still searching _____ survivors of the plane crash.

6. Write down the plural form of the following nouns according to the model.

basis — bases

analysis —

axis —

diagnosis —

ellipsis —

crisis —

hypothesis —

synopsis —

thesis —

7. Write down the noun form of the verbs according to the model.
Make changes where necessary.

1) to observe — observation

to converse —

to consider —

to evaluate —

to exploit —

to inform —

to educate —

to formulate —

to modernize —

to examine —

to translate —

to humiliate —

to attract —

to absorb —

to reflect —

2) develop — development

treat —

govern —

move —

agree —

announce —

pay —