

# 大学英语 专业阅读教程

邓贤贵 孙广勇 张 坚 主编



中山大学出版社

大学英语

# 专业阅读教程

College English for Specific Purposes

主 编：邓贤贵 孙广勇 张 坚  
编 者：滕智红 谭浩洁 王传友  
李黛芬  
主 审：郭贵龙

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# 前 言

《大学英语专业阅读教程》是根据教育部2001年4号文件精神和广东培正学院教务处的要求编写的。2001年4号文件《关于加强高等学校本科教学工作提高教学质量的若干意见》指出,要“积极推动使用英语等外语进行教学”,要求“本科教育要创造条件使用英语等外语进行公共课和专业课教学。对高新技术领域的生物技术、信息技术等专业,以及为适应我国加入WTO后所需要的金融、法律等专业,更要先行一步,力争在三年内,外语教学课程达到所开课程的5%~10%”。广东省教育厅2001年文件《关于加强我省高校英语教育工作的意见》中要求“将英语确定为部分课程的教学语言,并逐步使其成为与普通话地位相同的教学语言”;“2005年本科院校初步实现英语作为部分课程双语教学的目的,2010年以后逐步向教学语言的目标要求过渡”。教育部高等教育司张尧学司长也提出“如果中小学英语‘一条龙’计划推进顺利,国家重点建设大学应逐渐转向不设公共英语课,学生入学后直接接受双语教学的方式。这样既节省许多学习课时,又可避免学生以死记硬背方式学习英语的枯燥和烦琐,同时也能够改变传统英语教学的应试教育模式并加强了实用性英语教学”。

本教材涵盖市场、会计、金融、计算机、管理、法律专业,用以衔接大学英语与双语教学,循序渐进地导入专业的初步知识和专业词汇。通过本教材的学习,学生可以体会专业英语的特点,文章格式,构词规律,相同的词汇在不同的专业中具有不同词义的特点;并可以消除对阅读专业英语的畏惧心理从而顺利地过渡到双语教学。达到把英语作为工具去摄取专业知识,而不是把英语作为学习的目的。

一般外语教学的规律都有一定的共同点,至少“English is not taught but learnt”的说法是相同的。因此,教师在教学方面应采用不同的教学方法:即以学生自学为主,让学生课外预习课堂上分组讨论,老师有针对性地进行讲评。教学先以阅读翻译为主,根据学生情况逐步过渡到30%、50%、80%的英语交流。

本书由易到难共分四部分42个单元,由广东培正学院英语教育中心邓贤贵、孙广勇、张坚主编。邓贤贵负责法律专业部分的编写,滕智红负责市场专业部分的编写,谭浩洁负责会计专业部分的编写,王传友负责金融专业部分的编写,李黛芬负责计算机专业部分的编写,张坚负责管理专业部分的编写。

编者在编写过程中参考了前辈、同仁和网站上的文章、著作和研究成果;双语教学管理中心刘晓瑜主任对选题进行了审查修改,编者在此向他们表示衷心感谢。

由于本书编写时间仓促,水平有限,难免有错漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年3月

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# Part One



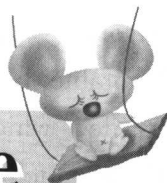
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## Unit 1

# International Trade



- 1 **Economic** activity began with the caveman, who was economically self-sufficient. He did his own hunting, found his own shelter, and provided for his own needs. As primitive populations grew and developed, the principle of division of labor evolved. One person was more able to perform some activity than another, and therefore each person concentrated on what he did best. While one hunted, 5 another fished. The hunter then traded his surplus to the fisherman, and thus each benefited from the variety of diet.
- 2 **In** today's complex economic world, neither individuals nor nations are self-sufficient. Nations have utilized different economic resources; people have developed different skills. This is the foundation of international trade and 10 economic activities.
- 3 **For** example, the United States is a major consumer of coffee, yet it does not have the climate to grow any of its own. Consequently, the United States must import coffee from countries (such as Brazil, Columbia, and Guatemala) that grow coffee efficiently. On the other hand, the United States has large 15 industrial plants capable of producing a variety of goods, such as chemicals and airplanes, which can be sold to nations that need them. If nations traded item for item, such as one automobile for 10,000 bags of coffee, foreign trade would be extremely cumbersome and restrictive. But instead of barter, which is the trade of goods without an exchange of money, the United States receives money 20 in payment for what it sells. It pays for Brazilian coffee with dollars, which Brazil can then use to buy wool from Australia, which in turn can buy textiles from Great Britain, which can then buy tobacco from the United States.
- 4 **For** most nations exports and imports are the most important international

activity. When nations export more than they import, they are said to have 25  
a favorable balance of trade. When they import more than they export, an  
unfavorable balance of trade exists. Nations try to maintain a favorable balance  
of trade, which assures them of the means to buy necessary imports. Some  
nations, such as Great Britain in the nineteenth century, based their entire  
economy on the concept of importing raw materials, processing them into manu- 30  
factured goods, and then exporting the finished goods. The subsequent profits  
enabled these nations to import the food they needed.

5 **In** addition to visible trade, which involves the import and export of goods  
and merchandise, there is also invisible trade, which involves the exchange of  
services between nations. 35

6 **The** United States has been described as a nation of immigrants. Many Amer-  
icans send money back to families and relatives in the "old country". In the  
past fifteen years, millions of workers from the countries of southern Europe  
have gone to work in Germany, Switzerland, France, the Benelux nations, and  
Scandinavia. The workers send money home to support their families. These are 40  
called immigrant remittances. They are an extremely important kind of invisible  
trade for some countries, both as imports and exports.

7 **Invisible** trade can be as important to some nations as the export of raw  
materials or commodities is to others. In both cases, the nations earn money to  
buy necessities. 45

8 **The** different kinds of trade nations engage in are varied and complex, a  
mixture of visible and invisible trade. Most nations are more dependent on  
exports than on any other activity. The earnings from exports pay for the imports  
that they need and want. A nation's balance of payment is a record of these  
complex transactions. By reflecting all of these transactions in monetary terms, a 50  
nation is able to combine the income it receives, for example, from exports,  
tourists expenditures, and immigrant remittances. This combined income is then  
spent on such items as manufactured goods from other countries, travel for its  
citizens to other countries, and the hiring of construction engineers.

## New Words

**primitive** [ˈprɪmɪtɪv] **a.**

**diet** [ˈdaɪət] **n.**

**utilize** [juːˈtɪlaɪz] **vt.**

**Columbia** [kəˈlʌmbɪə] **n.**

**Guatemala** [ˌgwætɪˈmɑːlə] **n.**

**cumbersome** [ˈkʌmbəsəm] **a.**

**restrictive** [rɪsˈtrɪktɪv] **a.**

**visible** [ˈvɪzəbl] **a.**

**immigrant** [ˈɪmɪgrənt] **n.**

**a.**

**Switzerland** [ˈswɪtsələnd] **n.**

**Benelux** [ˈbenɪlʌks] **n.**

**Scandinavia** [ˌskændiˈneɪvjə, -viə] **n.**

**necessity** [nɪˈsesɪti] **n.**

**remittance** [rɪˈmɪtəns] **n.**

原始的，远古的，粗糙的，简单的

通常所吃的食物

利用

哥伦比亚

危地马拉（拉丁美洲），危地马拉人

讨厌的，麻烦的，笨重的

限制性的

看得见的，明显的，显著的

移民，侨民

（从外国）移来的，移民的

瑞士（欧洲中部国家）

比利时、荷兰、卢森堡三国经济联盟，

全称（Benelux Economic Union）

斯堪的纳维亚（半岛）（瑞典、挪威、丹麦、冰岛的泛称）

必要性，需要，必需品

汇款

## Professional Terms and Expressions

**provide for**

**division of labor**

**concentrate on**

**self-sufficient**

**in payment for**

**favorable balance of trade**

**unfavorable balance of trade**

提供

分工

专注于

自给自足

当作……的报酬

贸易顺差

贸易逆差

## Exercises

### Comprehension of the Text

◆ Choose the best answer to each of following statements or questions.

1. The principle of division of labor means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. economically self-sufficient
  - B. each person concentrated on what he did best
  - C. nations can benefit from the variety of diet
  - D. providing for people's own needs
2. What do we call such trade as one automobile for 10, 000 bags of coffee?
  - A. Barter.
  - B. Invisible trade.
  - C. Raw material.
  - D. Manufactured goods.
3. What is a favorable balance of trade?
  - A. Export is more than import.
  - B. Export is less than import.
  - C. Export equals to import.
  - D. Import is more than export.
4. Which of the following is visible trade?
  - A. Transportation service.
  - B. Insurance.
  - C. Export of commodities.
  - D. Tourism.
5. Immigrant remittances refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. import
  - B. export
  - C. money sent home by immigrants
  - D. money sent from the "old country"

### Vocabulary

◆ Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

vary	transaction	transmit	economy
favor	special	compare	necessity

1. Traders throughout the history have helped \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge and inventions.
2. When a country \_\_\_\_\_ more and more in grain production, it will have to use land that is less and less suited to growing grain.
3. We need to distinguish between absolute advantage and \_\_\_\_\_ advantage.
4. It may lead to a greater \_\_\_\_\_ of products being made available to consumers.
5. Foreign direct investment is used to describe transnational capital \_\_\_\_\_ made by companies from one country to another.
6. The world \_\_\_\_\_ grew by a total of 40 percent between 1980 and 1993.
7. A tent and a sleeping bag are the \_\_\_\_\_ for camping.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ situation in the world economy in the 1980s gave many companies sufficient resources.



## Translation

### III Translate the following professional terms and expressions.

- |         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. 无形贸易 | 6. immigrant remittance  |
| 2. 经济资源 | 7. manufactured goods    |
| 3. 自给自足 | 8. comparative advantage |
| 4. 工业基地 | 9. finished goods        |
| 5. 贸易顺差 | 10. balance of payments  |

### IV Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. As primitive populations grew and developed, the principle of division of labor evolved.
2. Some nations, such as Great Britain in the nineteenth century, based their entire economy on the concept of importing raw materials, processing them into manufactured goods, and then exporting the finished goods.
3. Invisible trade can be as important to some nations as the export of raw materials or commodities is to others.
4. By reflecting all of these transactions in monetary terms, a nation is able to combine the

income it receives, for example, from exports, tourists expenditures, and immigrant remittances.

5. Despite the shock of steeply higher oil prices and the slowdown in industrial country growth after 1973, most of these developing countries were able to maintain high rates of expansion in their exports of manufactures during the decade of the 1970s.

### ▼ Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese.

Since ancient times, people have expanded their trading as far as technology allowed. Marco Pole opened up the silk route between Europe and China in the thirteenth century. Today, container ships laden with cars and machines and Boeing 747s stuffed with farm-fresh foods ply sea and air routes, carrying billions of dollars worth of goods. Why do people go to such great lengths to trade with those in other nations? All nations have particular talents and resources; like individuals, whole nations can specialize in one or many activities. For example, the islands of the Caribbean have abundant sunshine and good weather year round, and so these islands specialize in tourism. Specialization enables nations to emphasize the activities at which they are most efficient and at the same time gain certain advantages through trade.

But which goods should a country specialize in? What should it export and what should it import? The answer is that it should specialize in those goods in which it has a comparative advantage.

Words: 167

## Glossary

trade barrier

trade friction

trade conflict

trade practices

trade pattern

terms of trade

trade liberalization

Theory of Comparative Advantage

贸易壁垒

贸易摩擦

贸易冲突

贸易惯例

贸易模式

贸易条件

贸易自由化

相对优势理论



absolute advantage	绝对优势
relative cost	相对成本
opportunity cost	机会成本
International Specialization	国际分工
international counter-trade	国际对销贸易
non-tariff barrier	非关税壁垒
regional integration	区域一体化
economic integration	经济一体化
world trade disciplines	世界贸易规则
trade gap	贸易失衡
imperfect competition	不完全竞争
trade sanction	贸易制裁
raw material and intermediate components	原材料和中间产品
the international movement of factors of production	生产要素的国际流动
cross-border trade	跨境贸易
unilateral import	单边进口
foreign direct invest	国外直接投资
investment policies	投资政策
compensation agreement	补偿贸易协议
export of high-technology products	高技术产品出口
government assistance programs	政府资助项目
natural or technological resources	自然或技术资源
regional trade bloc	地区性贸易组织 (集团)
protective tariff	保护性关税
country of origin	原产国
material damage	实质损害
one-directional technology flows	单方向技术流动
strategic benefit	战略利益
transport risks	运输风险
legal and administrative risks	法律和行政风险
foreign regulations	对外管制
withdrawal of import licenses	取消进口许可证
breach of contract	违反合同
legal framework	法律框架
prescriptions	规程