Financial English 第四版 财经专业类语 教程

宋德富 张美兰 主编



高等教育出版社

Financial English 第四版 财经专业英语教程

Calling Zhuanye Yingyu Jiaocheng

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内容简介

《财经专业英语教程》(第四版)保留初版时的三大部分:工商管理、 经济体制和金融投资、世界贸易、但内容发生了重大改变。 经过三次修 订,课文变化率高达80%,体现了与时俱进的原则。 第四版的工商管理 部分包括管理理念、管理法则、管理人员应有的素质、技术层面的财务管 理目标、增值税和世界通用的审计报告格式等。 经济体制和金融投资部 分囊括股票和证券投资基础、股市崩溃史、通货膨胀与通货紧缩、对凯恩 斯主义的再思;第四版新增了混合经济、中国经济改革的新举措、量化宽 松和有关 GDP 的知识。 世界贸易部分包括 WTO 自由贸易理论、国际支 付简史、无货币支付、国际外汇市场,新增了世界自由贸易区发展史以及 西方人眼中的中国上海自贸区的文章等。 每一部分后均安排一个复习单 元,对该部分学习到的财经词汇和术语变换语境进行复习巩固,并安排相 关内容的短文理解练习,检查学生财经英语的阅读能力。 这些短文同时 扩充了财经英语的知识面,包括管理会计、商业模式、PMI、股票指数、 货币供应量、CPI、IPO、基尼系数、IMF、金价历史、世界银行组织结构、 由子货币弊端等。 整个教程内容丰富,练习的专业性强,适用于财经各 专业使用。任课教师可以根据教学对象所学专业对其中的某个部分有所 侧重。 另外, 本教程解释详尽, 设计了大量的巩固练习, 并附有词汇总 表、参考译文等,完全适合有志者进行自学。

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一、修订原则

《财经专业英语教程》(第四版)修订时正处于全球经济缓慢复苏的时刻,尤其是美国经济出现明显好转,逐渐退出量化宽松的金融政策已经起步。美国国家经济分析局对此次美国的经济危机进行了官方评估,告知全世界危机并非人们原先认为的那么严重,确定了危机的时间跨度为2007年12月起到2009年的6月底结束,其间GDP为负增长,其后变负为正,缓慢提升,如同人的机体一般,病来如山倒,病去如抽丝。欧盟的发展也经历了相似的过程,部分成员国遭遇了沉重债务困扰。新兴国家保持着较快的发展速度,尤其是中国,其持续高速发展令世界瞩目,但较高的发展速度也随之带来一些挑战。无论是发达国家还是发展中国家在自身发展过程中所经历的这次跌宕起伏都需要实践和理论支撑。作为财经类专业的学子应该借助这个时代给予的机会认真了解相关的资料,夯实专业英语基础,为未来的工作或深造准备必需的条件。

本次修订工作力争与时俱进,着眼未来,增加一定的专业性,扩充财经概念的覆盖面,让学生更加深入了解西方经济学理论,帮助他们看懂财经理论和报道的英语文章,鼓励他们使用英语表述中国的重大经济改革内容。为此,教程的工商管理部分保留了管理理念、管理法则、财务管理目标、管理人员应有的素质,增添了增值税和中国税收营改增的内容。审计工作是管理的重要环节,本次修订增加了世界通用的审计报告格式。经济体制、金融和投资部分保留了股票和证券投资基础、股市崩溃史、通货膨胀与通货紧缩,以及对凯恩斯主义的再思索等,新增了混合经济、中国经济改革的新举措、量化宽松和有关 GDP 的知识。世界贸易部分新增了世界自由贸易区发展史以及西方人眼中的中国上海自贸区的文章。为了巩固所学的专业英语,除了紧扣财经词汇术语设计多样化的练习以外,此次修订增加了短文练习的篇数,力求扩充学生财经英语的知识面,譬如管理会计、商业模式、PMI、股票指数、货币供应量、CPI、IPO、基尼系数、IMF、金价历史、世界银行组织结构、电子货币弊端等。整个教程内容丰富广泛,兼顾了财经各专业的基础知识;练习单句的专业性强,避免了专业英语重复基础英语的通病。

二、使用对象

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新单词的界定主要参考教育部办公厅 2007 年 7 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中的"大学英语参考词汇表",同时把在基础英语中相对冷僻,但在财经英语中却是常用的单词也列入其内。对新单词根据它们的使用频率标以分级记号,以便在教学过程中把握重点:*为基础词汇(一般要求、较高要求和更高要求的词汇);**为常用财经词汇;***为不常用词汇(更高要求的词汇)。这样处理的结果使本教程既适合于本科院校,也适合于高职高专院校的财经类学生。Notes to the Passage 重点讲解长句难句,为学生课后自学提供方便。练习的设计除了主课文和阅读材料的理解外,重点放在财经术语的反复练习上。对使用频率极高的动词也安排了足够的练习。第四版的修订坚持对长课文采用分段落或分层次进行正误辨认设计,便于读者对照解答。

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四、使用

根据大学英语学习不断线的原则,本教程可以安排在基础英语教学完成后的三个学期内完成,每学期学习五个单元,外加一个复习单元。每周两个课时,每个单元教学时间为6学时,每学期36~40课时。每个单元正课文和阅读课文教学时间比可以是5:1。阅读课文可以让学生自学,教师进行答疑,并指定有关段落要求学生进行翻译。教师也可以根据学校规定的课时和学生所学专业,有选择地学习有关单元。

五、教辅材料

本书教辅材料包括练习参考答案、阅读课文的译文以及 PPT 课件。请任课教师到高等教育出版社网站 http://www. hep. com. cn/sem 下载,或直接与编者进行互动。宋德富教授的 Email 地址为 sdfzml @ vip. sina. com , QQ 号为 1735007082。

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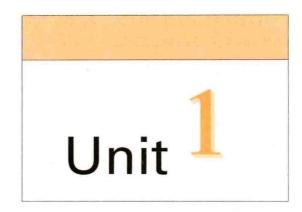
在此,谨向他们一并表示衷心的感谢!

编者 2014年3月

Contents

Passage Timeless Management Laws Passage Timeless Management Laws Passage Treading Mastering Yourself Passage The Goal of Financial Management Passage for Reading 5 Influential Business Models Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds Passage For Reading Diagnosing Depression	assage	Knowledge	and Change Management	
Passage Timeless Management Laws Passage for Reading Mastering Yourself Passage The Goal of Financial Management Passage for Reading 5 Influential Business Models Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(1) Passage Mixed Economy Passage Mixed Economy Passage Stocks Basics Passage Stocks Basics Passage For Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage for Reading Mastering Yourself Passage The Goal of Financial Management Passage for Reading 5 Influential Business Models Passage BT to VAT Reform to China				
Passage The Goal of Financial Management Passage for Reading 5 Influential Business Models Passage BT to VAT Reform to China				
Passage The Goal of Financial Management Passage for Reading 5 Influential Business Models Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage For Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	'assage for	Keading	Mastering Yourself	
Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage BT to VAT Reform to China Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	-			
Passage for Reading Value Added Tax Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage Auditor's Report Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage for Reading An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report Revision(I) Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds				
Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage	Auditor's R	eport	
Passage Mixed Economy Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for	Auditor's R Reading	eport An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report	
Passage for Reading China's Economic Reforms; What You Need to Know Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for	Auditor's R Reading	eport An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report	
Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for Revision(I	Auditor's R Reading)	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report	
Passage Stocks Basics Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for Revision(I	Auditor's Reading	eport An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report	
Passage for Reading A Stock Market Crash Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for Revision(I	Auditor's R Reading)	eport An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report	
Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for Revision(I Passage Passage for	Auditor's R Reading)	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report nomy China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know	
Passage Benefits and Risks Associated with Bonds	Passage Passage for Passage Passage Passage	Auditor's R Reading) Mixed Ecor Reading Stocks Basi	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report nomy China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know	
	Passage for Revision (I Passage Passage for Passage fo	Auditor's R Reading) Mixed Ecor Reading Stocks Basi Reading	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report nomy China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know CS A Stock Market Crash	
rassage for Reading Diagnosing Depression	Passage for Revision (I Passage Passage for Passage Passage for P	Auditor's R Reading) Mixed Ecor Reading Stocks Basi Reading	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report nomy China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know A Stock Market Crash	
	Passage Passage for Revision(I Passage Passage for Passage for	Auditor's R Reading) Mixed Ecor Reading Stocks Basi Reading	An Example of a Standard Unqualified Auditor's Report nomy China's Economic Reforms: What You Need to Know A Stock Market Crash	

	Contents			
	Passage	Deflation vs	Inflation	· 117
	Passage for	Reading	Giant of Finance; John Maynard Keynes	· 126
Unit II	PE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	Passage	Quantitative	Easing	
	Passage for	Reading	GDP Revisions Make Recovery Look Better. Recession Not as Bad	• 142
Unit L			TARREST AND TO SECULIAR TO SECULIAR THE SECULIAR	
	Revision(]	[)	ii ii aa ii ii aa aa aa aa aa aa aa aa a	• 146
Unit 13	*********			
	Passage	Free Trade	Zone ·····	
	Passage for	Reading	China Opens Shanghai Free-trade Zone ······	· 168
Unit 1			THE RESERVE TO THE PARTY OF THE	
	Passage		WTO	
	Passage for	Reading	Understanding the WTO: Basics	· 185
Unit 15				
	Passage		tory of the International System of Payments(I)	
	Passage for	Reading	A Brief History of the International System of Payments (II)	. 201
Unit I				
	Passage		International E-commerce Payment Solutions	
	Passage for	Reading	Challenges to a "Cashless" World	• 212
Unit 1	**********		en de la companya de	
	Passage	Internationa	l Foreign Currency Exchange Services	
	Passage for	Reading	The Foreign Exchange Market	• 226
Unit 11			A THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, WHEN THE WAY THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	
	Revision(I	I)		• 230
附录』	总词汇制			- 240
附录 2	财经英语	翻译技巧	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	. 293
附录 3	丰课文金	* 老译文	(1 1 2 7 1 M - 10 1 M 1 1 2 1 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 317





Knowledge and Change Management

Knowledge Management

- [Para 1] In 1988 Peter Drucker wrote:
- [Para 2] The typical business (of the future) will be knowledge-based, an organisation composed largely of specialists who direct and discipline their own performance through feedback from colleagues, customers and headquarters. For this reason it will be what I call an information-based organisation.
- [Para 3] In such an organisation, the management of knowledge and information becomes a key to gaining competitive advantages.
- [Para 4] "Business today", echoed Charles Handy in 1992, "depends largely on intellectual property, which resides inalienably in the hearts and heads of individuals." Both writers were reflecting a growing awareness that companies had moved far from Victorian times, when they were (as Handy put it) "properties with tangible assets worked by hands whose time owners bought". They had become properties whose most valuable asset was intangible—the knowledge which exists in the heads and hearts of employees or in formal databases, patents, copyrights and so on.
- [Para 5] Knowledge was seen as the key to the creation not only of business wealth but also of national wealth. In the British government's 1998 White Paper on the competitiveness of the nation, it said:
- [Para 6] Our success depends on how well we exploit our most valuable assets: our knowledge, skills and creativity . . . they are at the heart of a modern knowledge-driven economy.

- [Para 7] Lester Thurow, an American management professor, went so far as to suggest in a 1997 article in *Harvard Business Review* that intellectual property rights had become more important than manufacturing products or dealing in commodities. Once companies realised this they became aware of the need to find out how to manage that knowledge, how best to use it to create extra value. This was not an issue they had addressed systematically in the past.
- [Para 8] Information technology helped in their efforts to introduce good knowledge-management practices. Developments in it advanced the science immeasurably. Data warehousing (the centralising of information in vast electronic databases) enabled companies to be more sophisticated and customer-oriented in their business. At last the left hand knew what the right hand was doing; the marketing department knew who was already a customer of the company, and for what product or service.

[Para 9] Knowledge management has been considered as four separate activities:

- Capturing information. Companies need to ensure that they are not suddenly bereft of vital information when an important individual moves to another employer.
- Generating ideas. All employees should be encouraged to come up with new ideas, through ideas boxes or by being rewarded for ideas that make or save money for the company.
- Storing information. Data warehouses have to be structured so that the information in them can
 be accessed by everybody who needs it.
- Distributing information. Organisations must encourage the spread of information to others. The
 hoarding of information has historically been seen as a source of power.

Change Management

- [Para 10] Businesses are torn between a desire to define for all time their organisation's structure and strategy, and a recognition that their world is in a constant state of flux. For the larger part of the 20th century they were more focused on the static elements of this dichotomy. But in recent years changes have become more frequent and more dramatic, so much so that a whole branch of management is now devoted to the subject of change itself.
- [Para 11] In a classic analysis of the dilemma, Henry Mintzberg, a Canadian business academic, described how a student asked him whether he "was intending to play jigsaw puzzle or Lego" with the elements of structure and power that he described in his books and that he put together to make a number of configurations of different organisations. Mintzberg wrote:
- [Para 12] In other words, did I mean all these elements of organisations to fit together in set ways—to create known images (the static state)—or were they to be used creatively to build new ones (the dynamic state)? I had to answer that I had been promoting jigsaw puzzles, even if I was suggesting that the pieces could be combined into several images instead of the usual one. But I immediately began to think about playing organizational Lego. Configuration is a nice thing when you can have it. Unfortunately, some organizations all of the time, and all organizations some of the time, cannot.

[Para 13] Lego stands you in better stead in an ever-changing world.

[Para 14] Rosabeth Moss Kanter is probably best known for her work on change management. Her book "The Change Masters" was labelled as "the thinking man's In Search of Excellence'", the more popular title by Peters and Waterman that came out a year earlier. Charles Handy, another business writer who has focused closely on change management, has identified "discontinuous change" as the only constant characteristic in today's workplace.

[Para 15] This close examination of the nature of change and the search for a suitable analogy had its critics. In Beyond the Hype, Robert Eccles and Nitin Nohria said that "the primary concern of managers...should be mobilising action among individuals, rather than endless quibbling about the way the world really is". The philosophical nature of change, they felt, was being discussed more than the question of how to manage businesses and people in them.

New Words

*	access ['ækses]	vt.	存取(计算机文件);访问
		n.	通道,人口;接近
*	address [ə'dres]	vt.	对付,解决;发表(演说等);写地址
		n.	住址;演说;举止
*	analogy [əˈnælədʒi]	n.	类似,相似
* *	asset ['æset]	n.	资产,财产;有价值的人或物;优点,长处
* * *	bereft [bi'reft]	adj.	缺少的,被剥夺的
*	colleague ['kɔliːg]	n.	同事,同僚
* *	commodity [kəˈmɔditi]	n.	商品,货物
* *	competitive [kəm'petitiv]	adj.	竞争的, 比赛的
* *	competitiveness [kəm'petitivnis]	n.	竞争, 比赛
*	configuration [kən₁figjuˈrei∫ən]	n.	配置;构造;形状,外貌
* *	copyright ['kopirait]	n.	版权
* *	customer ['kastəmə]	n.	顾客, 主顾,客户
* *	customer-oriented		以顾客为中心的,以客户为导向的
*	database ['deitəbeis]	n.	数据库,资料库
* * *	dichotomy [dai'kətəmi]	n.	二分法:完全对立的差异
*	dilemma [di'lemə]	n.	左右为难,进退维谷
*	discipline ['disiplin]	vt.	训导;控制,把握
		n.	训导;纪律;处罚;学科
*	distribute [dis'tribju;t]	vt.	分配,分给;散发;散播;分布
*	exploit [iks'ploit]	vt.	开采;开发
*	feedback ['fi;dbæk]	n.	反馈, 反馈信息
* * *	flux [flAks]	n.	连续的改变;不稳定的状态
	IIII [IIIII	10.	正决的人又;个心是的小心

*	[nib;ch'] gnibraoh	n.	贮藏,积蓄;临时围墙,囤积
*	immeasurably [i'meʒərəbli]	adv.	不能测量地,无限制地
* * *	inalienably [in'eiliənəbli]	adv.	不可分割地,不能转让地
*	information-based		以信息为基础的
* *	intangible [in'tænd3əbl]	adj.	无形的;难以捉摸的,难以理解的,无法
			确定的
*	intellectual [intilektjuəl]	adj.	智力的; 理智的, 善于思维的
		n.	知识分子
* * *	jigsaw ['dʒigsɔ:]	n.	拼图
*	mobilise ['məubilaiz]	vt. & vi.	动员起来, 调动, 鼓动起
* *	patent ['peitənt]	n.	专利,专利权
*	performance [pəˈfɔːməns]	n.	业绩,表现,行为,成就;演出,表演;性
			能,工作情况
*	[lekites/elil,] lasidqosolidq	adj.	哲学上的
* *	promote [prem'erq]	vt.	提升,提拔;推销;促进;推动
* *	property ['prəpəti]	n.	财产,资产,所有物;房地产;性质,特性,
			性能
* * *	quibble ['kwibl]	vi.	(about)就小事进行争辩,反对
*	reside [ri'zaid]	vi.	居住; 定居;驻留
*	systematically [sistə mætikəli]	adv.	系统地,有系统地
* *	tangible ['tændʒəbl]	adj.	有形的;实际的;可触摸的
* *	warehousing ['weəhauzin]	n.	仓库费;入仓库;仓库贮存

Special Terms

intellectual property	知识产权
jigsaw puzzle	七巧板,智力拼图玩具
competitive advantage	竞争优势
tangible assets	有形资产
knowledge-driven economy	知识驱动型经济,知识(导向型)经济
extra value	附加值,超值
address an issue	解决一个问题
information technology	信息技术
data warehousing	数据库存
electronic databases	电子数据库
marketing department	市场部,营销部,销售部
capture information	俘获信息,采集信息
generate ideas	产生创意,产生观点,形成思想

ideas box store information data warehouses access information distribute information business academic manufacturing products dealing in commodities 建议箱,意见箱存储信息/资讯数据仓库访问信息/资讯发布资讯/信息 工商学者制造品成交

Notes to the Passage

- 1. [Para 1] Peter Drucker: 彼得·德鲁克(November 19, 1909—November 11, 2005), 被尊为"现代管理学之父"的德鲁克,是这个时代最出色的管理学者,《纽约时报》赞誉他为"当代最具启发性的思想家"。
- [Para 2] The typical business (of the future) will be knowledge-based, an organisation composed largely of specialists who direct and discipline their own performance through feedback from colleagues, customers and headquarters.

本句是主系表结构,系动词 be 后有两个表语,一个是形容词 knowledge-based(以知识为基础的),另一个是名词 an organisation,该名词后是一个过去分词短语 composed largely of specialists 作后置定语,译成"大部分是由专家组成的一个组织"。在 specialists 后用 who 引出一个长长的定语分句,说明了这些专家的责任是"根据同事、客户和总部的反馈信息对自身的业绩和表现进行指导和控制"。

3. [Para 4] "Business today", echoed Charles Handy in 1992, "depends largely on intellectual property, which resides inalienably in the hearts and heads of individuals."

本句的主语是 Charles Handy,谓语动词是 echoed(附和),其直接引语被分割了,即"Business today depends largely on intellectual property, which resides inalienably in the hearts and heads of individuals."引语中的引出非限制性定语分句的关系代词 which 代表的先行词是 intellectual property。整个引语可以译成:"如今的企业主要是依靠知识产权,而知识产权无法剥离地存在于个体人的心里和脑子里"。Charles Handy查尔斯·汉迪,出生于1932年,爱尔兰管理学者,当代最知名的管理大师,管理界的预言家、哲学家,以"组织与个人的关系"、"未来工作形态"的新观念而闻名于世。其著作《非理性时代》(the Age of Unreason)出版以来一直畅销不衰。

4. [Para 4] Both writers were reflecting a growing awareness that companies had moved far from Victorian times, when they were (as Handy put it) "properties with tangible assets worked by hands whose time owners bought".

awareness 名词后跟的 that 分句是同位语分句,具体解释了 awareness (明白,知晓)的具体内容; Victorian times 为英国维多利亚女王统治的时间,从 1837 年到 1901 年。when 分句是关系副词引出的定语分句,主语 they 指的是 companies, 所谓 properties with tangible assets worked by

hands 是相对前面的知识产权而言,这是通过工人加工有形资产形成的产权。请注意,这里不是短语 by hand(用手的,亲自的),hands 表示"人手,员工;有手艺或技能的人",这样后面由 whose 引出的定语分句就通顺了,即"工人们的时间出卖给了企业主"。

5. [Para 5] Knowledge was seen as the key to the creation not only of business wealth but also of national wealth.

并列连词 not only... but also 连接了两个介词短语,把 the creation of business wealth 和 the creation of national wealth 分割了。"知识不仅仅是创造企业财富的关键,也是创造国民财富的关键"。

- 6. [Para 7] Lester Thurow: (born 1938) 莱斯特·梭罗,麻省理工学院斯隆管理学院前院长,是许多经济主题畅销书的作者。
- 7. [Para 8] At last the left hand knew what the right hand was doing;...

本句的源头在《圣经》的《马太福音》,原句是 The left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing,现在商业界常用来表示各人都应该保持自身利益的独立性(We presently use the phrase to suggest that, in business, one should keep one's interests independent of each other)。本文说的是,由于信息技术的发展,这种独立性已经无法存在了。

- 8. [Para 10] Businesses are torn between a desire to define for all time their organisation's structure and strategy, and a recognition that their world is in a constant state of flux.
 - be torn between... and... 的意思是 find it very difficult to choose between them, "在两者间难以决策,左右为难"。between 后的第一个名词短语 a desire to define for all time their organisation's structure and strategy 意思是"渴望为自己的组织确定一个永久性结构和战略", for all time"永远";第二个名词短语 a recognition that their world is in a constant state of flux 意思是"承认他们的世界始终处于一种变化的状态"。
- [Para 10] For the larger part of the 20th century they were more focused on the static elements of this dichotomy.

句末的 this dichotomy 指上一句中提到的"渴望稳定"和"始终变化"这一对完全对立的方面。 但在 20 世纪的大部分时间还是稳定因素占据上风。

- 10. [Para 11] Henry Mintzberg:亨利·明茨伯格, (born in Montreal, September 2, 1939)全球管理界享有盛誉的管理学大师,经理角色学派的主要代表人物。他是最具原创性的管理大师,对管理领域常提出打破传统及偶像迷信的独到见解。其著作《管理工作的性质》(The Nature of Managerial Work)是管理领域的经典之作。
- 11. [Para 11]... with the elements of structure and power that he described in his books and that he put together to make a number of configurations of different organisations. 句中有两个由关系代词 that 引导的定语分句,其代表的先行词是相同的,即 the elements of structure and power"结构和权力因素"。第一句,"他在书中所描述的企业的结构和权力因素";第二句,"他使用这些因素进行拼接,组装成很多不同的组织结构"。
- 12. [Para 13] Lego stands you in better stead in an ever-changing world. 短语 stand sb. in good stead"使某人处于有利地位"。这句中的 Lego 就是前文提到的 organisational Lego"组织乐高拼装",也就是 configuration"按变化情况进行配置"。

- 13. [Para 14] 关于 Rosabeth Moss Kanter(罗莎贝斯·莫斯·坎特): She has taught at the Harvard Business School since 1986, also serving as Editor of the Harvard Business Review form 1989 to 1992. Her book The Change Masters(变革大师) was named one of the most influential business books of the 20th century (Financial Times). Professor Kanter has been named to lists of the "50 most powerful women in the world" (Times of London), and the "50 most influential business thinkers in the world" (Accenture 埃森哲 and Thinkers 50 research). 罗莎贝斯·莫斯·坎特自 1986 年始任教于哈佛大学商学院,1989 到 1992 年期间兼任哈弗商业评论的编辑。金融时报认为她的著作变革大师是 20 世纪最具影响力的管理方面的书籍之一。坎特教授进入了伦敦时报提名的世界 50 位最强妇女的名单,同时也是世界上 50 个最具影响力的管理思想家人物。
- 14. [Para 14] 关于 Peters 和 Waterman 合写的 In Search of Excellence(《追求卓越》)—书:这本书在中国之外的其他国家和地区销量有六七百万册,而在中国有六七个版本,印量也应在百万册之上。
- 15. [Para 15] Nitin Nohria 尼汀·诺利亚,哈佛大学商学院商业管理学教授,专精于企业领导与组织变迁。与 Robert Eccles (罗伯特·艾克尔斯)合著 Beyond the Hype、(《超越管理迷思》或译为《超越管理精髓》),分别对目前企业倡导的各种管理架构、理论模式、专业术语等进行了阐述。

Comprehension Exercises to the Passage

[Ex. 1] Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) in relation to the information in the passage.

[Para 1] to [Para 4]

- According to Peter Drucker, the future business will be largely dependent on knowledge and information.
- Peter Drucker held the view that the typical business of the future will be composed of specialists who will manage workers to ensure the performance of the company.
- What Charles Handy said in 1992 agreed with what Peter Drucker wrote in 1988 on the view that the knowledge was the most valuable assets of the business.
- 4. The knowledge can be bought from employees just like the time of the employees.

Para 5 to Para 8

- 5. Knowledge is also a key to create the wealth of nation.
- According to Thurow, the importance of intellectual property rights was as important as manufacturing products or dealing in commodities.
- Only when companies realize the utmost importance of intellectual property rights could they find the ways to manage that knowledge and to best use it to create extra value.