

# 老外每天都在看的 金融&财经

## 英文

## Daily Financial & Economic News

主编 / 金利

主 编 / 金利

副主编 / 杨云云 高楠楠 郭丹

编 委 / 于洋 谭若辰 龙微 任姣可 沈辉 杨洁 李素素

何静 黄娜 张继龙 李岩岩 周自珍



大连理工大学出版社

many of that group said they'd saved absolutely nothing—yet they retired anyway. Just 4% said they had delayed their retirement due to debt.

“They get to a certain age and they feel privileged,” Ellington said, “They say, ‘I’m going to go on that trip even though I have to put it on my credit card.’”

When you’re young, you have time to pay off splurges like a trip to Hawaii, but for retirees, procrastination can lead to serious financial problems.

It’s not just vacations and entertainment; one of the biggest sources of senior debt is medical expenses. More than 75% of the seniors surveyed said they went into debt for medical or funeral expenses.

Part of the reason they’re not paying off their debts is they don’t know where to start and they’re too embarrassed to ask for help. But the financial crisis may have also played a role.

“Financial institutions haven’t been perceived as the most friendly,

受平生所积攒的一切的时候，而现实是，很多人并没有积攒下足够的资本，”他补充道。

然而，这也没有阻止他们退休。

超过一半的受访者表示他们积攒的钱不足 5 万美元——而这个群体中有很多人说什么都没攒下——但他们还是退休了。只有 4% 的人表示他们已经由于债务原因推迟了退休时间。

“他们到了一定年龄，并且他们感觉自己应该得到特殊对待，”埃林顿说。“他们说，‘我要将这段旅行继续下去，哪怕我的信用卡债务会因此增加。’”

当你年轻时，你还有时间还清在夏威夷疯狂之旅中挥霍掉的大把金钱，但对退休人员来说，拖延还款可能会导致严重的财政问题。

问题不仅仅在于休假和娱乐的费用；最大的老年债务之一就是医疗费用。超过 75% 的受访老人表示，他们因为医疗费或丧葬费而负债。

他们不偿还债务的部分原因是

privileged [ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒd] adj. 有特权的

splurge [splɜːdʒ] n. 挥霍

procrastination [prəˌkræstɪˈneɪʃən] n.

拖延

their financial problems, if they don't pay off their debts before they die, it will eventually become their children's burden.

Whatever that parent owes will be deducted from his or her estate before that estate is divided among the children and other beneficiaries.

Imagine a scenario where the kids are bickering over who gets mom's house and, in the end, no one gets it because it had to be sold to pay off mom's credit-card debt.

"That is a very realistic scenario," Ellington said. "A lot of kids don't find out how much their parents are struggling until they pass away."

Unfortunately, this debt denial isn't exclusive to seniors: Among those surveyed who had not yet retired, 25% said they were carrying debt of \$5,000 or more—yet more than half said they didn't plan to delay retiring because of debt.

And more than one in four said they weren't worried about paying off their debt in their lifetime.

"People think it will all just work

虽然那些正悄悄地被一堆债务所吞噬的退休人员觉得，他们是在保护他们的孩子免受财政问题的影响，然而，如果他们在死前不还清这些债务，那么这终将会成为他们孩子的负担。

无论父母欠多少债，这些债都将从其遗产中扣除，而子女和其他受益者只能分得扣除债务后的遗产。

想象这样一个场景：孩子们都在为谁能得到妈妈的房子而争论，但最后，没有人得到它，因为不得不出售房子来还清妈妈的信用卡债务。

"这是一个很现实的场景，"埃林顿说。"许多孩子在父母过世后才发现他们父母所背负的债务。"

不幸的是，这种逃避债务的想法并不仅限于老年人：在未退休的受访者中，有 25% 的人表示，他们现在负债 5000 美元或者更多——但超过一半的人表示他们并没打算因为债务原因而推迟退休时间。

超过四分之一的人说，他们并不担心在有生之年还不清债务。

"人们认为这个问题总会解决  
beneficiary [ˌbenɪˈfɪʃiəri] n. 受益人  
bicker ['bɪkə] v. 争吵  
denial [diˈnaɪəl] n. 拒绝

ability to diversify.

You can be least fearful if most of your income holdings are in individual **Treasury** or highest-quality municipal bonds that you plan to hold to maturity. Despite government debt perils, no one in Congress is discussing defaulting on that kind of debt.

Bond mutual funds that are primarily invested in longer-term maturities (more than five years) are troublesome. They will lose value if interest rates rise as investors shift to higher-yielding notes. The conventional advice is to shorten average maturities and move more of your money into inflation-protected securities.

Another useful measure is duration, or the amount of principal a bond will lose if interest rates rise at least one percentage point. The shorter the duration the better in a rising rate environment.

Of course, shorter maturities mean lower yields, which presents a problem for those needing income. While income investors have certainly been

幸运的是,有很多选择可以让投资者收回所得,这将避免网络泡沫危机再次发生。若想知道选择哪种方式,需要评估投资者的收入需求、风险承受力以及资金多样化能力。

如果你将大部分收入都投入到了个人国债,或者价值最高的市政债券中,并且你计划在这些债券到期前一直持有它们,那么你大可不必害怕这些危机。尽管政府现在处于债务风险中,但国会中不会有人提出要拖欠这些债务。

主要用于长期投资(5年以上)的债券互助基金比较棘手。如果由于投资者转向高收益票据导致利率增长,那么这些债券将失去价值。传统的建议是,缩短债券的平均期限,同时将你的资金更多地投入到通货膨胀保值证券中。

另一个有效的措施是知道债券的持有期限,或者了解如果利率上涨至少1%,债券本金将减少多少。持有时间越短,在利率上升的环境

municipal [mju: 'nisipəl] adj. 市政的

peril [ˈperil] n. 危险

defaulting [di'fɔ:ltɪŋ] n. 不付欠款

securities [si'kjʊəritiz] n. 股票

principal [ˈprɪnsəpəl] n. 资本



ing other financial products to you. 何盈利，而这主要是通过向客户捆绑销售其他金融产品实现的。由于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

Armed with comprehensive details of 于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

exactly how users spend and borrow 于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

money, there could be unease that 于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

they can all too easily target consum- 于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

ers for specific products that they 于全面了解用户支出和借贷的全部细节，这些银行能够轻松地向消费者推销某些他们并不需要的特定产品，这实在令人不安。

don't necessarily need or want. ....

...



### 难句变简单

1. Lloyds already offers free text alerts to its current account customers when they are near their account limit to avoid slipping into the red, as well as weekly balance alerts featuring the last six transactions of the week and overseas transaction alerts when their debit cards are used abroad.

### • 难点分析

本句话的主干为：Lloyds already offers free text alerts. as well as weekly balance alerts and overseas transaction alerts. 也就是共提供三种提醒服务，这三种服务的对象都是 current account customers，第一种和第三种服务都由时间状语从句修饰，而第二种服务则由伴随状语修饰。

### • 译文

劳埃德银行已经为活期账户客户提供免费短信提醒服务，该服务在消费金额快达到最高限额时对客户进行提醒，避免其账户赤字，同时还提供每周开销提醒，以告知客户上周最后的六笔交易，并且当客户在国外使用借记卡时，也提供海外交易提醒。

in New York said: 'The Saudis had seemed to be walking the tightrope and avoiding problems, but the cleric story had people worried that it signalled problems there.'

Auto makers were also fearing the sharp increase in crude costs as spiking oil prices threaten the auto industry recovery by damaging sales of gas-guzzling pick-ups and other large vehicles.

According to Nick Kalivas, an analyst at MF Global in Chicago, "The real story is gasoline."

"The market is getting worried that you could see \$4 gasoline in the U.S.," he said.

In comparison, pump prices averaged \$2.79 for all of 2010, when U.S. vehicle sales began to recover, according to industry data.

But with today's high prices, Nissan Executive Vice President Colin Dodge said surging prices would harm sales of vehicles with heavy fuel consumption.

'As soon as it (gasoline) goes above \$3, if your car is a gas-guzzler,

曼氏金融纽约公司的高级副总裁及能源期货专家罗伯特·亚杰说:

"沙特人似乎正在走钢丝,他们想避免问题出现,但神职人员被捕事件令人们感到忧虑,因为这标志着沙特阿拉伯存在问题。"

汽车制造商们也对原材料成本的急速上涨感到忧虑,因为飙升的石油价格会导致高油耗的皮卡及其他大型车辆的销售额下降,这将威胁到汽车行业的复苏。

曼氏金融芝加哥公司的分析师尼克·卡里瓦斯说:"问题的关键就是汽油。"

"美国的油价将达到4美元,市场状况越来越令人担忧",他说。

行业数据显示,2010年美国汽车销售形势开始复苏,当时的全年平均油价为2.79美元每加仑,这与现状形成了对比。

但在当今油价走高的背景之下,日产汽车公司的执行副总裁科林·道奇表示,高涨的油价会影响高油耗车型的销售。

"一旦(油价)达到3美元以上,如果你生产的汽车是油老虎,

tightrope ['taɪtrəʊp] n. 极其危险的处境  
gas-guzzler 油耗高的汽车

## Chapter 2

# 财经人物

Passage 1 彼特·戴蒙德

Passage 2 史蒂夫·乔布斯

Passage 3 欧洲央行行长特里谢捍卫欧元和欧洲经济活力

Passage 4 创始人扎克伯格签署《捐赠誓言》

Passage 5 巴菲特：做事后诸葛亮很容易

Passage 6 拉里·埃里森

Passage 7 索罗斯警告德国经济政策可能破坏欧元区经济形势

Passage 8 亿万富翁回报社会，致力慈善

Passage 9 阿尼尔·阿姆巴尼公司股价下跌

Passage 10 世界首富卡洛斯·斯利姆



## 老外每天都在看的 金融 & 财经英文

在那里，戴蒙德将效力于他曾经的学生，现任美联储主席本·伯南克。



### 拓展训练 True or False

1. Policy makers in the United States are trying to understand and combat the causes of stubbornly high unemployment.
2. Professor Diamond's renomination will probably be rejected again by Senate Republicans.

Keys: 1. T 2. F





**cintosh** was introduced in 1984, the company's business stalled, and Mr. Jobs's relationship with John Sculley, then Apple's chief executive, soured. Their conflict ended with Mr. Jobs's departure from Apple in 1985. The following year, with a small group of Apple employees, he founded **NeXt Computer**, which ultimately focused on the corporate computing market, without notable success. In 1986, he bought the computer graphics division of **Lucasfilm Inc.** and re-established it as the independent animation studio **Pixar**.

A decade later he sold the NeXt operating system to Apple and returned to the company. In short order he was again at the helm and set out to modernize the company's computers.

Since he returned to Apple in late 1996, Mr. Jobs has been the product team leader, taste arbiter and public face of a company that has been a stylish breath of fresh air in the personal computer business....

乔布斯和史蒂夫·沃兹尼亚克于 1976 年成立了苹果公司，在早期，公司因苹果电脑 II 的问世而赢得声誉。1984 年 Mac 苹果电脑发明后，公司的业务停滞不前，并且乔布斯与当时苹果的执行官约翰·史考利的关系恶化。他们之间的冲突最终以 1985 年乔布斯离开苹果公司而告终。次年，乔布斯与一小批苹果公司的员工创立了 NeXt 电脑公司，并最终将公司重点放在了企业计算机市场上，但没有取得显著成功。1986 年，他买下了卢卡斯影业公司的电脑绘图部，并将它重建为一个独立的动画工作室——皮克斯动画工作室。

十年后，他将 NeXt 操作系统卖给苹果公司，并重返苹果。不久，他再次掌管公司，并着手于公司电脑现代化的研发。

自从 1996 年底回到苹果公司后，乔布斯一直是产品团队的领导者、产品品味的决定者，以及公司的代言人，他为个人电脑商业领域注入了一股新鲜的、时尚的活力……

at the helm 掌管

“The E.F.S.F. is not enough,” said Christoph Rieger, head of interest rate strategy at **Commerzbank**, “Before long, policy makers will be forced to explore the ‘nuclear’ option: genuine common issuance.”

On Thursday, the central bank conceded that an extraordinary loan program to banks was still needed into next year. Months earlier, the central bank had indicated that it would be wound down.

Traders said the central bank was also buying Irish and Portuguese debt on open markets on Thursday and Friday, continuing a program begun this year and pushing up bond prices and lowering the cost of borrowing for these countries. Mr. Trichet declined to comment on the bank’s bond-buying policy, except to say that the latest data on purchases would be published next week.

The steps taken by the bank appear to have calmed market tensions for now.

Further out, it remains to be seen whether other countries, like Portugal and—more worrying, because of its size—Spain, will be driven by inves-

中，有一条建议扩大欧洲金融稳定机构 (E.F.S.F.) 的规模，该机构目前可以解决欧元成员国所担保的 4400 亿欧元债务。

“仅有欧洲金融稳定机构是不够的，”德国商业银行利率策略主管克里斯托夫·丽格说，“不久以后，决策者将不得不探索所谓的‘核心’策略：真正的共同发行。”

周四，央行承认，向银行提供无限期借贷的措施将延期至明年。几个月前，央行曾表示，将终止该措施。

交易商表示，央行也于周四和周五两天在开放市场买入了爱尔兰和葡萄牙的债券，继续执行始于今年的一个项目，提升债券价格，同时，降低这些国家的借贷成本。特里谢拒绝评论银行的债券购买政策，他只是说将于下周公布购买的最新数据。

现在，银行采取的措施似乎已经平息了市场中的紧张局势。

未来，是否有国家，如葡萄牙和西班牙，将会受投资者驱使被迫

issuance [ˈɪʃjuːəns] n. 发行



Forbes magazine

《福布斯》杂志，世界上最著名的财经杂志名称，因前瞻性强、有不妥协精神、观点鲜明、简明扼要而闻名于世。

AOL

美国在线服务公司，全称为：American On Line。

Oracle

甲骨文股份有限公司，是全球大型的数据库软件公司。

Star Wars

《星球大战》，是美国导演乔治·卢卡斯所制作拍摄的一系列科幻电影。

CNN

美国有线新闻网，全称为：Cable News Network。

Princeton University

普林斯顿大学，位于美国新泽西州的普林斯顿，是美国一所著名的私立研究型大学。



## 英文文章

Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg has joined the band of billionaires who have pledged to give the majority of their wealth to charity.

Zuckerberg announced he had signed up for the Giving Pledge, an initiative set up by Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates that asks signatories to commit to donating the majority of their wealth.



众多亿万富翁承诺将其大部分财产捐给慈善机构，而 Facebook 的创始人马克·扎克伯格也成为了其中一员。

pledge [pledʒ] v. 许诺

signatory ['signətəri] n. 签署者



“People wait until late in their career to give back. But why wait when there is so much to be done?” said Zuckerberg. “With a generation of younger folks who have thrived on the success of their companies, there is a big opportunity for many of us to give back earlier in our lifetime and see the impact of our philanthropic efforts.”

The money collected under the Giving Pledge is not pooled or targeted at a specific cause. It is considered a “moral commitment” and is not a legal contract.

Philanthropy experts welcomed the move in principle but expressed concern about the lack of details. “It’s really important that we look at not just who is giving but who is benefiting,” said Aaron Dorfman, executive director of the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy in Washington. “In general, wealthy donors do not give in ways that benefit

世界级富豪承诺将捐出他们至少50%的财产用于慈善事业。

“人们总是等到职业生涯晚期才想要回报社会。但是目前有这么多事情需要去做，为什么一定要等呢？”扎克伯格说。“一代年轻人已经在他们的事业上大有作为，这为我们中的许多人提供了机会，使我们可以 在有生之年更早地回报社会，并且看到我们慈善工作的成果。”

由《捐献誓言》所筹集来的资金并不会集中用于某一特定方面。该誓言书被认为是一个“道德意义上的承诺”，而非法律范畴上的合同。

在原则上，慈善事业专家对于该行为表示欢迎，但他们担心该宣言书缺乏细节。“我们关注的不仅是谁捐了这些财物，还有谁得到了这些捐助，这一点很重要，” 责任慈善事业全国委员会执行董事亚伦·多尔夫曼说，该委员会位于华盛顿。“总的来说，不受政府重视的社区不会得到富裕捐助者们的帮助。”

folk [fəʊk] n. 人们

thrive [θraɪv] v. 茁壮成长

philanthropic [ˌfɪlənˈθrɒpɪk] adj. 慈善事业的

benefit ['benɪfɪt] v. 受益

donor ['dəʊnə] n. 捐赠者



## Passage 6

Lawrence J. Ellison

拉里·埃里森

——Apr. 7, 2010 《纽约时报》

### 关键词

Lawrence J. Ellison, Oracle



### 背后的故事

拉里·埃里森是软件业巨头甲骨文公司的创始人、总裁及 CEO，他被《财富》杂志评为世界上第五富有的人，其成功可以说是“美国梦”的完美体现。

32 岁之前，埃里森还一事无成，读了三所大学却没有获得一张文凭，换了十几家公司，创业伊始只有 1200 美元，但甲骨文公司的销售额却逐年增长，他自己也成为了硅谷首富。但是埃里森也因贪图享受、好勇善斗和傲慢自大而出名，恶意收购商务软件制造商仁科公司及“垃圾门”事件也使埃里森备受指责。



### 专有名词

Forbes list

福布斯富豪榜

University of Illinois

伊利诺伊大学，位居美国公立大学前五名。

University of Chicago

芝加哥大学，美国最富盛名的私立大学之一，是一所综合性大学。

Central Intelligence Agency 美国中央情报局，美国政府的情报、间谍和反间谍机构。

## • 译文

英国的预算对其 AAA 评级和稳定的前景起到支持作用，因为这一预算案朝着扭转在过去两年中出现的政府财政状况严重恶化的方向迈出了关键性的一步。

2. The big difference is that the UK can set its own monetary policy and it also has the currency, which allows more freedom.

## • 难点分析

本句主干为：The big difference is that...，句子最后是 which 引导的定语从句，which 指代的是 UK's own monetary policy 以及 it also has the currency，这两部分是并列的关系，作为对主句的解释。

## • 译文

最大的区别在于英国可以制定自己的货币政策，并且拥有自己的货币，这就给予了更多的自由。



## 扩展训练 Match

- This piece of news is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. George Soros  
B. the financial status of European countries  
C. Germany policy
- People are \_\_\_\_\_ about Britain's financial outlook.  
A. optimistic      B. pessimistic      C. neutral

Keys: 1. B 2. A



## 英文文章

Three years ago, when **Anil Ambani** ranked among the 10 richest men in the world, he had little problem raising \$2.5 billion for an electric utility with no revenues and zero experience in the power business.

These days, the magic is gone. The Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group, which controls Ambani's half-dozen public companies, has seen the value of its shares in those companies fall by nearly half—or \$17.8 billion—since August 2009. That's when Kotak Securities issued a report saying Ambani's mobile phone operator, **Reliance Communications**, had engaged in “opportunistic” accounting tactics. The Mumbai brokerage earlier sparked a government audit of Reliance when it said the company had reported higher revenue numbers to investors than it had to India's telecom regulator.

On Feb. 9 an Indian accountants association said it had queried Re-



三年前，当阿尼尔·阿姆巴尼位列世界十大富豪之时，为一个没有收益且没有能源行业相关经验的电力公司募集 25 亿美元资金对他来说并非难事。

不过现在，他的魔力消失了。自 2009 年 8 月以来，控制着阿姆巴尼上市公司一半业务的安尼尔·迪鲁拜·阿姆巴尼集团已经看到这些公司的股票价格下跌了将近一半，相当于 178 亿美元。当时科塔克证券发布的一份报告称，阿姆巴尼旗下的移动电话运营商信实通信公司有“投机倒把”的会计行为。这家位于孟买的经纪公司早前称，信实通信公司向投资者报告的收入

utility [ju:'tɪləti] n. 公共事业

tactics ['tæktiks] n. 策略

audit [ɔ:'dɪt] n. 查账

query ['kwɪəri] v. 质疑



\$1.3 billion in emerging markets but no Ambani shares. Anil Ambani's finances are "difficult to understand and corporate governance is not very strong."

Total debt for Reliance Communications, Reliance Power, and Reliance Infrastructure exceeds cash by as much as \$10 billion, Bloomberg data show. Reliance Communications burned through \$477 million in the quarter ended Dec. 31, pushing available cash down to \$327 million from \$1.9 billion in the previous quarter, according to its cash-flow statement. Ambani failed to sell a stake in a transmission-tower subsidiary last year, and he's trying to sell 26 percent of the phone company. He "has to take some bold decisions now, selling off noncore assets and reducing debt," says Jagannadham Thunuguntla, chief strategist at SMC Capital in New Delhi.

Reliance Power is planning to spend at least \$7 billion on power plants this year, research firm Sanford C. Bernstein (AB) reports, and

公司的状况”，利瑞弗森资产管理公司的资金经理尤根·梅尔说。该公司在新兴市场拥有约 13 亿美元的股票，但是却没有购入阿姆巴尼旗下公司的股份。阿尼尔·阿姆巴尼的财政状况“令人很难理解，公司的管理力度也不是很强”。

彭博咨询公司的数据显示，信实通信公司、信实电力公司和信实基础建设公司的债务超过公司可用现金数额多达一百亿美元。在 12 月 31 日结束的四季度中，信实通信公司花费了 4.77 亿美元，根据现金流量表的数据，公司的可用现金也从上个季度的 19 亿美元减少至 3.27 亿美元。去年阿姆巴尼没能成功出售其输电塔业务附属公司的股份，目前阿姆巴尼正在努力售出其电话公司 26% 的股份。他“现在必须做出一些大胆的决定，售出非核心资产并削减债务”，新德里 SMC 资本公司的首席战略家加干那达慕说。

调查公司桑福德伯恩斯坦的报告称，今年信实电力公司计划投资

subsidiary [səb'sidiəri] n. 子公司

bold [bəʊld] adj. 大胆的



for baseball by buying his favourite team, the **New York Yankees**. Slim, however, is content to remain a fan, albeit one with a computer-like memory for player statistics. Other indulgences are also understated—he likes to stay up late reading history books, particularly about **Genghis Khan**. His Mexico City home has just six bedrooms and a small swimming pool, even if it is filled with art by Renoir, Van Gogh, Rivera and his personal favourite, Rodin.

Visitors to Mexico City will find few grand monuments to its richest son. Slim's telecoms giant, **América Móvil** operates out of a former tyre factory. The main offices of Inbursa, his financial business, contain a somewhat down-at-heel art gallery where Slim often likes to eat his lunch on a fold-out table in the middle of the room. His companies are famously obsessed with costs and loathe to borrow, a legacy that might go back to the days when he would write Confucian-style strictures such as "Maintain austerity in prosperous

仍然喜欢用笔和纸，而不使用电脑。同时他还坚持要求公司顾问将简报内容控制在一页纸内。)

斯利姆的生活与那些，比如说俄罗斯寡头们炫耀般的消费方式完全不沾边。斯利姆非常喜爱棒球，最喜欢的球队是纽约洋基队，如果是那些俄罗斯寡头拥有这样的爱好，他们会以买下这个球队的方式来表达对它的狂热。虽然斯利姆对每名球员状况的了解程度堪比电脑中存储的数据，但他却满足于做一个球迷。他的另一个嗜好也很朴素——他喜欢熬夜阅读历史书籍，尤其是关于成吉思汗的书。他在墨西哥城的家只有六个卧室和一个小型泳池，尽管如此，他家里满是雷诺阿、梵高、里维拉和他最喜欢的艺术家罗丹的艺术品。

到墨西哥城观光的游客会发现，城里几乎没有关于斯利姆的大型纪念碑。斯利姆旗下的通信巨头——墨西哥美洲电信公司的前身是一家轮胎工厂。他旗下的金融业务银行 Inbursa 的总部办公室里设有一个有些简陋的美术馆，斯利姆常常在美

loathe [ləʊð] v. 憎恨

热门话题

财经人物

品牌优势

经济形势

经济政策