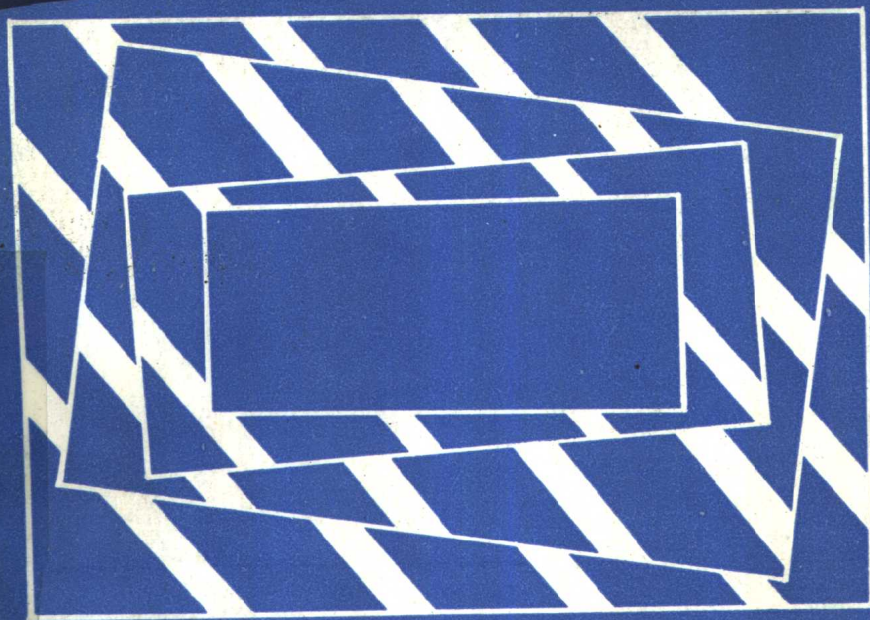


AN ENGLISH COURSE

综合经济英语教程

主 编 王 运
副主编 刘大铨等

下 册



综合经济英语教程

下册

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编写说明

随着改革开放形势的发展,我国对外经贸业务日益增多,对有关人员的外语要求也越来越高。为了使财经院校的学生在有限的外语教学时数内,既打下良好的语言基础,又能培养日后在经济领域内运用英语进行交往和从事业务活动的的能力,必须编写出一套把基础语言教学和专业语言教学有机结合为一体的新教材。为此,中国金融学院与西南财经大学、广东商学院等十二所财经院校的外语教学部门协商,共同编写《综合经济英语教程》,供财政、金融、商贸、经济管理、会计、统计、税务、保险等高等财经专业的学生使用,并在中国金融学院系列教材编辑委员会内设立《综合经济英语教程》编委会,由中国金融学院王运教授任主编。组成人员有常务副主编:刘大铨(中国金融学院)、副主编:颜钰(广东商学院)、缪竞冈(西南财经大学)、杨力田(沈阳财经学院)、陈庆柏(中国金融学院);编委:石莉美(云南财贸学院)、王学伟(北京经济学院)、徐兆菊(河南财经学院)、陈乃新(广东省财贸管理干部学院)、李兆国(长春税务学院)、王汝生(辽宁税务专科学校)、唐定昶(浙江财经学院)、张中强(西南财经大学)、邬发琴(四川大学外经系)、贾振之(中国金融学院)。

《综合经济英语教程》分上、下两册编写。上册是在复习巩固中学所学知识的基础上,加深加大语言难度,解决中学遗留的语法问题,课文选用与基础语言密切结合的通俗普及性的经济专业知识。下册进一步增加语言难度,使之达到中上水平,课文的印符量增大,专业知识增多,但选文大都既具专业性,又富文学色彩,生动可读。上下册练习的编写,既考虑到有助于巩固课文,又考虑到培养应试能力,取材多与课文有关,但测试范围超出了课文。下册习题的汉译英部分逐渐过渡到成段的翻译,以提高学生用英语系统表达某一问题的能力。为便于教学,上下册后

还各附一本《练习答案及参考译文》，供教师参考及学生自学用。

《综合经济英语教程》的主要特点，是在重视打好语言基础的同时，系统地广泛地进行各类经济专业语言的训练，融专业词汇及专业常用语法现象于基础语言知识教学之中，融生动多样化的语言现象于趣味性强、易于理解的财经读物之中，并力求把各种类型的语言训练与社会上的常规应试结合起来。按照国家教委对当前大学英语教学的基本要求，本教材以培养学生阅读能力为主，使学生尽早进入财经专业英语的阅读实践。学完本书后学生可阅读具有一定难度的综合经济方面的英文书刊及文献，同时也兼顾培养其它方面的语言能力，如应试能力和专业口语交际能力等。这本教材的主要使用对象是大专和本科财经院校的学生和社会上相应程度的从事经济工作的人员。

《综合经济英语教程》按单元编写，每个单元一般包括课文、词汇、注释、练习、补充阅读等，上册中还编入了会话。上册共编入32个单元：1—16单元由杨力田主持编写，由李兆国，王汝生，武振东执笔；17—32单元由缪竞冈主持编写，由缪竞冈，张中强，石莉美执笔；17—32单元的会话材料由陈庆柏提供并翻译。下册共编入24个单元：1—14单元由刘大铨主持编写，由刘大铨，夏晓明，段晓梅，王学伟执笔；14—24单元由颜钰主持编写，由颜钰，陈乃新，徐兆菊执笔。以上人员承担的任务均包括这套教程的本文和《练习答案及参考译文》的相应部分。全书由王运教授及刘大铨副教授拟纲、统稿并定稿。

由于编者经验不足，水平有限，讹误之处在所难免，敬希读者同行不吝指正。

《综合经济英语教程》编委会

一九九二年九月

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UNIT ONE

TEXT

Adhering to the Socialist Orientation and Deepening the Socialist Reforms

We should adhere to the socialist orientation of the reforms and clarify the focus of the current effort to deepen the reforms. The socialist economy in China is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. The current reform is the self-perfection of the socialist economic system. The key to the reforms lies in the gradual creation of an economic mechanism which combines a planned economy with market regulation. The extent, forms and scale of such a combination will have to be adjusted and readjusted with ever better results in the light of actual conditions. The major tasks for the current period of readjustment include: 1) stabilizing, enriching, readjusting and improving the reform measures introduced over the past few years on the basis of combining a planned economy with market regulation; 2) increasing centralization to an appropriate extent to meet the requirement for more planning in the period

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of improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order. Such centralization should be effected to a moderate extent on the basis of bringing into play the initiative of local governments and enterprises; it is by no means the kind of over-centralization that tends to deny localities and enterprises their decision-making power; and 3) establishing a macroeconomic control system which promotes a stable development of the economy while at the same time continuing to invigorate the microeconomy.

To deepen and perfect the reforms, emphasis will be laid on the following points:

—The contract responsibility system in enterprises should be continued because it is good for further arousing the enthusiasm of enterprises and employees for developing production. In the meantime, efforts should be made to earnestly sum up the experience and by eliminating the drawbacks, continuously perfect the system. If the base output quotas and the contracted part of the production task as specified in an enterprises contract are too small, they should be increased appropriately. Local authorities should look for diversified forms of the contract system which will correctly handle the relationship between the state and the enterprises, and try them out step by step under proper guidance. The system whereby the director of a factory assumes overall responsibility for its operations should be maintained and improved as well, so that management can be

strengthened, and reforms advanced in the enterprises. The leading role of the party organization in an enterprise in political and ideological work should be enhanced so as to give full play to the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the workers and staff. Horizontal cooperation between enterprises should be further promoted and the establishment of enterprise groups encouraged.

—The current system of financial contracts between the central and the local authorities has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages lie in that it brings into play the enthusiasm of local authorities for financial management and increasing revenue. The disadvantages are that it leads to the erection of barriers between different localities, split up the market and encourage overlapping construction. The current reform does not aim at a return to the old system under which local revenue and expenditure were all under central government control. Rather, it is intended to tap the strength and eliminate the weaknesses of the system and enable the central authorities to increase their financial resources to a certain degree.

—Reforms in the financial system must favor unified control. The macro-control of the central bank should be strengthened, and the scale of currency issues and the total amount of credit should be put under tight control. The central bank will exercise unified leadership and authority over all specialized banks. The monetary situation must be further straightened out. The illogical

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overlapping of services among different financial institutions must be ended. Loans should only be provided according to the governments industrial policies and credit plan. The need for banks to be managed in the manner of enterprises should not be over-emphasized. It is necessary to resolutely close down or merge financial institutions other than banks and trust and investment companies run by banks. Private banks including old-style money shops, must be banned. Reforms in the financial system should be brought in line with readjustment of the credit structure and the checking of loans already issued.

—The current contract system adopted in foreign trade has played an active role in developing foreign trade, but it has also contributed to the dispersion of foreign exchange and the disorder in foreign trade. Appropriate measures should be taken to gradually alleviate the over-decentralization in foreign trade and foreign exchange management and establish a proper measure of centralized control. The export of primary products in bulk and import of major goods will be placed under the unified administration of foreign trade corporations designated by the state. Production enterprises with foreign trade licenses are not allowed to purchase other enterprises' products for export or resell imported goods for a profit. All foreign trade transactions should be conducted through banks, except for those governed by specific government regulations. Unified management of foreign

debts will be strengthened. Channels through which loans are borrowed from foreign countries should be regulated so as to avoid duplication of borrowing. The ceilings for borrowing set by the state must not be exceeded.

—The system of materials management will be improved. The proportion of important materials subject to state unified allocation will be raised appropriately. The previous quotas of materials an enterprise turns over to the state for unified distribution should not be decreased, and quotas which are relatively low should be increased properly. Newly commissioned enterprises should turn over a certain amount of their products in proportion to state investment. Enterprises marketing their own products are required to set aside a certain amount for sale to customers designated by the state and according to the state quotas to meet the needs of the nation's key construction projects. Strong measures will be taken to carry out the state plan for the unified distribution of materials and the fulfillment of contract orders. The supply of important materials will be suspended for producers which fail to provide goods for distribution according to the state targets.

—The reform of the pricing system should be advanced step by step in a steady way on the basis of reinforced macro-control. Power to manage prices should be further centralized for stricter administration over prices of goods of vital importance for state construction and people's livelihood. Effective measures should be taken to stabilize

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the prices of daily necessities. The reform of the price structure should be carried out step by step, under competent leadership and by focussing on the prices of some commodities at a given time on the principle of a strict control of the general price level.

—The planning system should be improved appropriately enlarging the scope and proportion of products covered by mandatory plans. The mandatory plans should be strictly carried out and the methods for carrying out the guidance plans should be perfected. Large and medium-sized capital construction projects as well as those whose investment exceeds the stipulated norms must be examined and approved by the central authorities and the norms of investment for some industries will be readjusted according to the industrial policy of the state. In principle, small local construction projects and those whose investment is below the norms will be examined and approved by the authorities or provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government. To keep pace with the reforms in the systems of finance, investment, material supply and foreign trade, it is necessary to define the planning and managing powers vested in the central government and the authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, and the way large and medium-sized enterprises and enterprise groups are managed according to a centralized plan should be improved and perfected. The relations among the planning,

financial and banking departments will be straightened out so as to give full scope to the planning department's role in effecting an overall balance of the economy and implementing the state's industrial policy and as an economic lever for close cooperation between the planners, financiers and bankers so that they can work in syne according to the requirements of economic readjustment.

New words and Expressions

- adhere [əd'hɪə] vi. 坚持
 orientation [ɔːriən'teɪʃən] n. 向东, 定向, 方针
 clarify ['klærɪfaɪ] v. 分类, 归类
 commodity [kən'mɒdɪtɪ] n. 商品, 日用品
 ownership ['əʊnəʃɪp] n. 所有权, 所有制
 self-perfection ['self pə'fekʃən] n. 自我完善
 adjust [ə'dʒʌst] vt. 调整, 调节
 straighten(out) ['streɪtn] vt. 使变直; 使好转
 invigorate [ɪn'vɪɡəreɪt] vt. 使健壮; 使活跃
 micro-economy ['maɪkrəɪ'kɒnəmi] 微观调控
 eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] vt. 消除
 drawback ['drɔːbæk] n. 缺点(陷); 不利因素
 quota ['kwɒntə] n. 定额, 分配额
 diversify [daɪ'vəːsɪfaɪ] vt. 使不同; 使多样化
 assume [ə'sjuːm] vt. 假想; 设想
 overall ['əʊvəroːl] adj. 全面的
 responsibility [rɪspɒnsɪ'bɪlɪtɪ] n. 责任
 enhance [ɪn'hɑːns] vt. 提高; 增进
 endeavor [ɪn'devə] vi. n. 努力, 尽力
 horizontal [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] adj. 水平的, 横向的
 disadvantage [dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ] n. 不利条件
 revenue ['revɪnjuː] n. 收益; (国家的)岁入

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- erection [i'rekʃən] n. 直立; 竖立
split [split] v. 分裂, 分成若干部分
overlap [əʊvə'læp] v. 重叠, 交叉
expenditure [iks'penditʃə] n. 交出; 花费
over-emphasized ['əʊvə'emfəsaɪzd] adj. 过分强调的
merge [mə:dʒ] vt. 使合并
alleviate [ə'livieit] vt. 减轻, 缓和
over-decentralization ['əʊvə disentrəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] n. 过于分散
bulk [bʌlk] n. 容积; 大批
in bulk 散装, 大批, 整批
designate ['deɪɡneɪt] vt. 指出, 标出
duplication ['dʒʌpli'keɪʃən] n. 重复
ceiling ['si:lɪŋ] n. 上升限度, 天花板
allocation [ələ'keɪʃən] n. 分配
commission [kən'mɪʃən] n. 委托; 代理
turn over 倒转, 营业额, (货物) 周期
proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃən] n. 比例
in proportion to 与...成比例
submit [səb'mɪt] v. 使服从; 提交
fulfilment [fʌl'fɪlmənt] n. 实现; 完成
suspend [səs'pend] vt. 悬浮, 推迟, 中止
livelihood ['laɪvlihud] n. 生活, 生计
competent ['kɒmpɪtənt] adj. 有能力的
mandatory ['mændətəri] adj. 强制性的, 指令性的
stipulate ['stɪpjuleɪt] v. 规定, 保证
municipality [mjuːnɪsɪ'pælɪti] n. 市, 自治城市
pace [peɪs] n. 步, 步履
keep pace with 跟上; 与...相适应
vest [vest] vt. 授予
medium-sized ['mi:diəm saɪzd] adj. 中型的; 中号的

Notes

1. ...an economic mechanism which combines a planned economy with market regulation.

……计划经济同市场调节相结合的经济运行机制。

2. in the light of 根据, 考虑到

3. the contract responsibility system in enterprises
企业承包责任制

4. The system whereby the director of a factory...
whereby=by which; 本句可改写为:
The system by which the director of a factory...

5. It is by no means the kind of over-centralization that tends to deny
localities and enterprises their decision-making power.
而不是那种否定地方和企业必要自主权的过度集中。

a. 句中that 用作关系代词, 引导定语从句。

b. by no means 决不

6. bring into play 发挥, 把...调动起来

e.g. we must bring into full play the initiative and creativeness
of the teachers and staff.

我们必须充分调动教职员工的主动性和创造性。

7. Rather, it is intended to tap the strength and eliminate the weak-
ness of the system...

而是要有助于兴利除弊

8. The monetary situation must be further straightened out.
必须进一步整顿金融秩序。

9. It is necessary to resolutely close down or merge financial institu-
tions other than banks and trust and investment companies run by
banks.

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坚决关闭和合并非银行的金融机构,以及非银行办的信托投资公司。

other than 不同于,非,除...以外

e.g. Do you have any books other than novels? I want to read something on science.

你有没有不是小说的书呢?我想看一点科技方面的东西。

10. in line with 与...一致(相符); 按照

e.g. 1) That isn't in line with my ideas at all.

这与我的想法完全不符。

2) In line with history and social evolution socialism is both inevitable and invincible.

根据历史和社会进化的规律,社会主义是历史发展的必然,是不可抗拒的。

11. The supply of important materials will be suspended for producers which fail to provide goods for distribution according to the state targets.

对于不完成国家统配计划的,停止供应其重要物资。

12. mandatory plans 指令性计划

guidance plans 指导性计划

13. Large and medium-sized capital construction projects as well as those whose investment exceeds the stipulated norms...

大中型和限额以上基本建设项目.....

14. give full scope 充分发挥

EXERCISES

I) Questions:

1) What is the main character of the socialist economy in China?