

职工高等学校试用教材

基础经济英语

(Basic Economic English)

下册

天津市工农教育教研室

郭志强 (主编) 王龙章 周茹莉

宇航出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书系职工高等院校经济类专业通用的一套基础英语教材,分上、下两册。本书结合成人外语教学的特点,选材新颖、实用,语言规范、生动,语法少而精、表格化,并编入适量的英语词根学习内容。这样做,对成人职工学习英语、科学地记忆英语单词是大有益的。

本册为下册,有15篇课文、15篇阅读材料、75个英语词根、48个词缀、181个词组和短语、750个单词。

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特约编辑 张宗美

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编者说明

本书为职工高等学校经济类各专业通用的英语试用教材下册。本册的编写体例与上册相仿,有课文 15 篇、阅读材料 15 篇和 3 个单元复习,共需 110 个学时。每课平均需用 6.5 学时(其中阅读材料必用 1 学时、英语词根学习必用 0.5 学时),3 个单元复习共用 6 学时,余下 6.5 学时作为机动学时。

每课平均 40 个生词,全册共学 750 生词(包括阅读材料里带星号的 150 个生词),词组和短语 181 个、英语词根 75 个、前后缀各 24 个。

本册课文大多选自近期英美原著、内容实用、语言规范。语法内容有各种从句的加深部分和非谓动词的加深部分、补语、同位语、语气及虚拟语气、省略和倒装、It、That 和 As 的用法、主语和谓语的一致以及否定的表现形式。语法编排采用醒目易查的表格形式。各课练习分量适度,容易朗读的课文要求学生背诵。

参加本册编写工作的有王龙章、周茹莉、宋强、郭志强(主编)。刘增云老师协助做了一些编务工作。

南开大学沈桓副教授审阅了本册书稿。在整个编写过程中,天津市第二教育局和天津市工农教育教研室给予鼓励和支持。在此,我们一并致谢。

由于时间和水平所限,书中错误和不妥之处一定不少。请予指正。

编者

1987 年 6 月

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LESSON ONE

TEXT

Foreign Trade

Each country has to import the articles and commodities it does not itself produce, and it has to earn foreign exchange to pay for them. It does this by exporting its own manufactured articles and surplus raw materials. Thus the import and export trade are two sides of the same coin, and both can have beneficial effects on the home market. Import create competition for home-produced goods; exporting gives a manufacturer a larger market for his products, so helping to reduce the unit cost. In each case the effect is to keep prices in the home market down.

But there may be factors that compel governments to place restrictions on foreign trade. Imports may be controlled or subjected to a customs duty to protect a home industry, or because the available foreign exchange has to be channelled into buying more essential goods. And exports, too, may be restricted, to conserve a particular raw material required by a developing home industry.

These factors mean that importing and exporting are subject to a lot of formalities, such as customs entry and exchange control approval, from which the home retail and wholesale trades are free. They also mean that foreign trade involves specialized knowledge, and highly trained personnel.

Large firms, like the manufacturers of motor vehicles, computers and heavy electrical equipment, will usually have their

own import-export departments. Smaller firms, on the other hand, may find it cheaper to buy and sell through merchanting houses. Such merchants often trade in a wide variety of raw materials and manufactured goods, though each firm will probably have its own specialities. It will also have its own offices, associates or agents in the countries with which it trades, and a long experience of dealing with the many categories of people involved in import-export.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

article	[ˈɑːtɪkl]	n. 商品; 条款; 文章
earn	[ɜːn]	vt. 赚得; 博得
manufacture	[ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃə]	vt. (大量)制造 n. (工业)制造; 制造业; (Pl.) 制造品
manufacturer	[ˌmænjʊˈfæktʃərə]	n. 制造者; 制造商; 生产者
surplus	[ˈsəːpləs]	n. 过剩; 剩余(物); 盈余
raw material	[rɔː][məˈtɪəriəl]	原材料
thus	[ðʌs]	adv. (书面语)如此, 这样; 这么, 那么; 因而
beneficial	[ˌbenɪˈfiʃəl]	a. 有益的; 有利的
effect	[ɪˈfekt]	n. 结果; 效益; 效应 vt. 引起; 实现
competition	[ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən]	n. 竞争; 比赛
factor	[ˈfæktə]	n. 因素; 要素; 因子; 代理商
compel	[kəmˈpel]	vt. 强迫; 强夺; 催索
restriction	[rɪsˈtrɪkʃən]	n. 限制; 约束
restrict	[rɪsˈtrɪkt]	vt. 限制; 约束
custom duty	[ˈkʌstəm][ˈdʒuːti]	关税
protect	[prəˈtekt]	vt. 保护

channel	[ˈtʃænəl]	vt. 冲出一条路; 使经过某种路线前进;引导
essential	[ɪˈsenʃəl]	a. 本质的;必要的;精华的必不可少的
conserve	[kənˈsə:v]	vt. 保存,保藏;糖剂
require	[rɪˈkwaɪə]	v. 要求;需要
formality	[fɔːˈmæliiti]	n. 形式;手续(复数)
entry	[ˈentri]	n. 进入;入口;登记
retail	[ˈri:teɪl]	n. v. 零售
wholesale	[ˈhəʊlseɪl]	n. 批发 a. 批发的;大批的 adv. 按批发;大批大批地
involve	[ɪnˈvɒlv]	vt. 卷入;包围;涉及
specialize	[ˈspeʃəlaɪz]	v. 专业化;特殊化
speciality	[speʃiˈæliti]	n. 特性;特色;专业;特制品
motor	[ˈməʊtə]	n. 发动机;电动机;汽车
electrical	[ɪˈlektɹikəl]	a. 电的
on the other hand		另一方面
merchant	[ˈmæ:tʃənt]	n. 商人;批发商
wide	[waɪd]	a. 阔,宽;广阔,广泛
though	[ðəʊ]	conj. 虽然;可是
probably	[ˈprɒbəbli]	adv. 或许;大概
associate	[əˈsəʊʃieɪt]	n. 非正式会(社)员;同事 a. 联合的;副的
agent	[ˈeɪdʒənt]	n. 代理人;代理商
deal with	[di:l]	v. 经营;交易;同...往来
category	[ˈkætigəri]	n. 种类,部属;范畴

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. Thus the import and export trades are two sides of the same coin.

coin 原义是硬币, 这里转义为一件事情或一样东西。

(所以进口贸易和出口贸易是同一件事物的两个方面。)

2. In each case the effect is to keep prices in the home market down.

down 为副词, 作 prices 的补语。

3. Imports may be controlled or subjected to a customs duty to protect a home industry, or because the available foreign exchange has to be channelled into buying more essential goods.

to be channelled 为动词不定式(to channel)的被动语态。

foreign exchange 外汇, 国外汇兑 (其中 exchange 为名词, 作“汇兑, 兑换; 交换; 兑换率; 交易所, ”解。)

4. These factors mean that importing and exporting are subject to a lot of formalities, such as customs entry and exchange control approval.

such as customs entry and exchange control approval

作 formalities 的同位语, 同位语位于名词或代词之后, 对名词或代词作进一步的说明, 在语法上又与它们处于同一地位。

- ⑤ (be)subjected to ... 受到; 遇上; 蒙受; 使... 服从

be subject to ... 服从; 以... 为条件; 须经; 易受, 易患

subject to... 在... 的条件下; 假定; 如果

6. a lot of formalities, such as customs entry and exchange

control approval

许多(海关)手续,例如:海关进口手续和外汇管理核准

customs entry and exchange control approval 是 a lot of formalities 的同位语。

customs formalities 海关手续

7. customs duty 关税 (指进出口商品经过一国关境时,由政府设置的海关向进出口商征收的一种税收,经常写作: customs duties。)

GRAMMAR

定语从句(三)

英语中除了直接由关系代词和关系副词引导的定语从句外,还有由“介词+关系代词”以及关系副词“as”引出的定语从句。

I. 由“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

说 明	例 句
介词位于关系代词之前	<p>1. This is the principle on which a refrigerator works. 这就是冰箱工作的原理。</p> <p>2. The hotel at which they are staying is very expensive. 他们住的旅店很贵。</p>
介词位于动词之后(关系代词有时可以省略)	<p>1. The manager (whom) you talked about yesterday put forth a good proposal at the meeting. 昨天你谈到的那位经理在会上提出了一个好的建议。</p> <p>2. Many Chinese factories, research institutes have developed numerous advanced technology (which) some developed countries are interested in. 中国许多工厂和研究所研究出大量使某些发达国家颇感兴趣的先进技术。</p>
名词(或代词)+介词(of)+关系代词	<p>1. The whole country is going for reform, the importance of which is now known to everybody. 全国正在进行改革, 改革的重要性现在已是尽人皆知了。</p>

II. 由关系代词“as”引导的定语从句

说 明	例 句
主句中有 such 或 same	<p>1. Such views as he has mentioned should be discussed. 象他提到的那些看法应当加以讨论。</p> <p>2. I'm reading the same novel as she is reading. 我正在看的小说跟她在看的是同一部书。</p>
用 as 代表主句的整个概念	<p>1. As is known to us, technical innovation speeds up the development of products. 众所周知, 技术革新加速了产品的发展。</p> <p>2. As everybody knows, peasants are becoming rich because of the Party's policy. 大家知道, 党的政策使农民日渐富裕起来。</p>

英语词根学习 (1)

类 别	例 词
词根: (roots): 1. pel 等于 to drive, to push (逐使, 推动) 2. pet, petit 等于 to seek, to strike (寻求, 追求)	compel = [前缀 com- 加强词义 + 词根 pel 逐使] 驱使, 迫使 expel = [前缀 ex- 出 + 词根 pel 逐] 驱出, 开除 compete = [前缀 com- 一起 + 词根 pet 追求 + 后缀 (v.) -e] 比赛, 竞争 competition = [前缀 com- 一起 + 词根 petit 追 + 名 (n.) 词后缀 -ion] 比赛; 竞争
复习: 词根: port vail mod 前缀: ex- com-	写出下列各词的分解式: export = available = commodity =

EXERCISES

I. Translate the following phrases: (翻译下列短语:)

1. in many cases
2. 在无合同的情况下
3. be subjected to the law of economics
4. 受到关税的制约
5. a lot of customs formalities
6. 许多集装箱
7. such as customs entry and exchange control approval
8. 例如: 关税和货物

II. Answer the following questions according to the text:

(根据课文回答下列问题:)

1. How does a country earn foreign exchange?
2. What is the effect of importing and exporting?
3. Why are there restrictions on foreign trade?
4. What does foreign trade involve?

III. Guess the nearest meaning of the following words from the text: (找出与课文中词义最接近的词语:)

1. unit

- a) single b) element c) various d) quantity

2. compel

- a) persuade b) force c) insist on d) make

3. available

- a) useful b) important c) capable of being used
d) impossible in use

4. deal

- a) manage b) try c) communicate d) meet with

5. probably

- a) almost b) may be c) possible d) likely

IV. Translate the following sentences and point out the attributive clauses: (翻译下列各句并指出所含的定语从句:)

1. The goal of all the trade blocs was to merge small political units into large geographic entities in which goods could be freely manufactured and sold.
2. So the freezer becomes the coldest part of the refrigerator, in which water turns to ice and food is frozen solid.
3. As everybody knows, business letters must be typewritten.

single-spaced, on one side of the paper only.

4. As is known to us, the Bretton Woods System is still in use.

5. The company has made the same contract as that one.

6. Such an unfavourable balance of trade as mentioned above, will happen in any countries.

V. Translate the following sentences into English:

(将下列各句译成英语:)

1. 当国家出口量大于进口量时, 就称之为出现了贸易顺差。

2. 当他们进口量大于出口量时, 就存在贸易逆差。

3. 进口商品可导致国内产品的竞争, 出口产品能给厂商提供产品销售市场。

4. 这些因素意味着对外贸易也涉及到专门知识和经过高级培训的人员。

VI. Recite the first paragraph of the text. (背诵第一段课文。)

READING MATERIAL

Taxes Paid in the U. S.

There are many different kinds of taxes paid in the U. S. The most common of which is the sales tax. When someone buys something, he pays the price of his purchase plus a small additional percentage. This percentage is the sales tax. The revenue from sales tax goes to the state government to help pay for public schools, public safety, roads, parks and benefits for the poor.

A second type of tax is the income tax. This tax is a