

Modern Classified English

# 现代分类英语

主编 丁大勇

4



东华大学出版社

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**Modern Classified English (4)**

# 现代分类英语（第四册）

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## 前 言

《现代分类英语》是一套以成人高校为主要对象的英语教材，也可供其它各类高校学生和广大英语爱好者自学使用。本教材最大的特色是其对教学内容加以分类。第一、第二册分别有生活、文化、旅游、体育、科普、会展等六个专题；第三、第四册则由跨文化交流、英美文学、世界多极化、世贸组织、经济全球化、会计基础六个板块组成。这样的编排旨在加强教材内容的可选性和针对性——各个类别之间只在词汇、语法、阅读、写作及翻译技能方面存有联系，而在知识范围方面自成一体，因此教师可视学生的具体情况和教学时数来确定教学内容；而英语自学者则可根据自身具体情况、兴趣爱好进行有针对性的学习。

《现代分类英语》的教学目标是使学习者比较熟练地掌握英语基础知识和语言技能、有较好的听、说、读、写、译的能力，为获取专业知识所需要的信息及进一步提高英语水平打下较为扎实的基础。为此，我们在选材、体例的设计和编排上，力争突出教材的思想性、新颖性、知识性和趣味性，同时在语言输入的内容和形式上作了一次大胆的探索 and 尝试。

《现代分类英语》的第一、第二册精选了高中阶段英语语法的重点和难点，共编成了十二讲。第三、第四册则着重介绍常用的阅读、写作及翻译技能，各为六讲。

每册教材的最后附有课文的参考译文、练习的参考答案及词汇汇总表。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们查阅了中外多种英语书报杂志及其它资料，其中一些文章经过删节或改编形成了本书的课文。谨在此向有关作者致以诚挚的谢意。

上海立信会计学院外语系丁大勇副教授主持《现代分类英语》全套教材的编写工作。

上海立信会计学院外语系教师周杏芬、邬迅、俞敏、李海洁为《现代分类英语》第四册副主编。

具体分工如下：

丁大勇：第一、第二、第三、第四、第五、第六单元的课文 A、课文 B 及其参考答案和部分参考译文。

周杏芬：第十四、第十五单元的课文 A、课文 B 及其参考答案和参考译文。

邬迅：第一、第三、第五、第六、第八、第十、第十一、第十三、第十五单元中的写作、翻译技能及其参考答案。

俞敏：第十一、第十二、第十三单元的课文 A、课文 B 及其参考答案和参考译文。

李海洁：第一至第十五单元的课文 A、课文 B 的词汇及书后的词汇汇总表。

何茂林：第七、第八、第九、第十单元的课文 A、课文 B 及其参考答案和参考译文。

郭永红、王佳鸣、肖玉洁、周莉敏、张锡伟、于志新、王海、承华等教师参加了《现代分类英语》第四册的部分编写工作。

由于编者水平有限、加之时间仓促，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请各位同行和读者不吝指正。

编 者

2004 年 10 月

# Contents

## Part One The World Trade Organization

Unit 1	Text A	What is the World Trade Organization? .....	1
	Text B	China's 15-Year Road to WTO Entry .....	9
	Writing Skills (4) .....		13
Unit 2	Text A	WTO and Developing Countries .....	19
	Text B	Why We Rage at the WTO .....	27
Unit 3	Text A	Principles of the Trading System.....	32
	Text B	Emergency Protection from Imports .....	39
	Writing Skills (5) .....		44
Unit 4	Text A	Anti-dumping Actions.....	48
	Text B	How Are Disputes Settled? .....	54
Unit 5	Text A	Problems with Current U.S. Policy.....	59
	Text B	Toward a New Foreign Policy.....	67
	Writing Skills (6) .....		71

## Part Two Economic Globalization

Unit 6	Text A	Economic Globalization—A Major Trend in Today's World...	75
	Text B	New Century Calls for New International Economic Order ...	82
	Translating Techniques (1) .....		87
Unit 7	Text A	Is Globalization Helping or Hurting? .....	91
	Text B	How Globalization Hurts the poor in Africa .....	101
Unit 8	Text A	Double Standard on Globalization .....	107
	Text B	Credit Addiction Goes Global.....	114
	Translating Techniques (2) .....		120
Unit 9	Text A	A Divided Europe Would be a Europe without Influence .....	124
	Text B	The Road to EURO: A Realized Dream.....	133
Unit 10	Text A	Economic Globalization and Environment .....	139
	Text B	Company Looks to the Golden Arch Link in Chinese Joint Venture .....	147
	Translating Techniques (3) .....		153

## Part Three Accounting Fundamentals

Unit 11	Text A	Accounting: A Financial Language.....	157
	Text B	Basic Concepts.....	165
	Translating Techniques (4) .....		171
Unit 12	Text A	Understanding Financial Statements .....	175
	Text B	A Case Study .....	183
Unit 13	Text A	Basic Cost Accounting .....	187
	Text B	Philosophical Views Concerning Taxes .....	193
	Translating Techniques (5) .....		197
Unit 14	Text A	Overview of An Audit of Financial Statements .....	200
	Text B	Independent Auditor's Report.....	206
Unit 15	Text A	Accounting and Auditing Contrasted .....	210
	Text B	Generally Accepted Auditing Standards .....	216

Translating Techniques (6)	219
Appendix I The Chinese Translations of the Texts (课文参考译文)	223
Appendix II Key to Exercises (练习答案)	249
Appendix III Glossary (生词总表)	272

# **Unit 1**

## **Text A**

### **What is the World Trade Organization?**

The WTO began life on 1 January 1995, but its trading system is a century older. Since 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had provided the rules for the system. (The second ministerial meeting, held in Geneva in May 1998, included a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the system.

It did not take long for the General Agreement to give birth to an unofficial, *de facto* international organization, also known informally as GATT. Over the years GATT evolved through several rounds of negotiations.

The last and largest GATT round, was the Uruguay Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994 and led to the WTO's creation. Whereas GATT had mainly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements now cover trade in services, and in traded inventions, creations and designs (intellectual property).

There are a number of ways of looking at the WTO. It's an organization for liberalizing trade. It's a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It's a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. (but it's not Superman, just in case anyone thought it could solve — or cause — all the world's problems!)

Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other. The first step is to talk. The WTO was born out of negotiations, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986-94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the "Doha development Agenda" launched in 2001.

Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to liberalize trade. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers—for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease.

At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the legal ground-rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binds governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to



meet social and environmental objectives.

The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible — so long as there are no undesirable side-effects. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy. In other words, the rules have to be “transparent” and predictable.

Helping to settle disputes is a third important side to the WTO's work. Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements.

## New Words and Expressions

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* harmony of opinion; accord; an arrangement between parties regarding a method of action; a covenant 同意, 一致, 协定, 协议

tariff ['tærɪf] *n.* duties or a duty imposed by a government on imported or exported goods; a list or system of duties imposed by a government on imported or exported goods 关税, 关税表, 税则, (旅馆, 饭店等的)价目表、价格表 *vt.* to fix a duty or price on 给...确定关税或价格; 课以关税

provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* to furnish; supply; to take measures in preparation; to make a stipulation or condition 供应, 供给, 准备, 预防, 规定

ministerial [ˌmɪnɪ'stɪəriəl] *adj.* of or relating to administrative and executive duties and functions of government 内阁的, 部的

celebration [selɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 庆祝, 庆典

anniversary [æni'vɜ:səri] *n.* the annually recurring date of a past event, especially one of historical, national, or personal importance 周年纪念

unofficial [ʌnə'fɪʃ(ə)l] *adj.* not official 非官方的, 非法定的, 非正式的

de facto [dei'fæktəʊ] *adj.* in reality or fact; actually 事实上的, 实际的

informally [in'fɔ:məl] *adv.* 非正式地, 不拘礼节[形式]地, 简略地; 通俗地; 口语地

evolve [ɪ'vɒlv] *v.* to develop or achieve gradually; to develop (a characteristic) by evolutionary processes (使)发展, (使)进展, (使)进化

round [raʊnd] *n.* 圆形物; 球; 兜圈; 巡回; 循环; 周转; 周期; 周围; 范围; (游戏, 比赛等的)一次, 一回合, 一场, 一局, 一圈

negotiation [nɪ'gəʊʃɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act or process of negotiating 商议, 谈判, 流通

whereas [weə'æz; (US) hwɛr'æz] *conj.* 然而, 反之, 鉴于, 尽管, 但是

cover ['kʌvə(r)] *n.* 盖子, 封面, 藉口 *vt.* 覆盖, 铺, 掩饰, 保护, 掩护, 包括, 包含, 适用 *vi.* 覆盖, 涂, 代替

invention [ɪn'venʃ(ə)n] *n.* 发明, 创造

creation [kri:'eɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the act of creating; all creatures or a class of creatures 创造, 创作物

design [dɪ'zaɪn] *n.* a graphic representation, especially a detailed plan for construction or manufacture; a drawing or sketch 设计, 图案, 花样, 企图, 图谋, (小说等的)构思, 纲要 *v.* to conceive or fashion in the mind; invent; to formulate a plan for; devise 设计, 计划, 谋划, 构思  
liberalize ['lɪbəraɪz] *v.* to become liberal or more liberal 自由化

negotiate [nɪ'ɡəʊʃɪət] *v.* to arrange or settle by discussion and mutual agreement; to transfer title to or ownership of (a promissory note, for example) to another party by delivery or by delivery and endorsement in return for value received; to succeed in going over or coping with (与某人)商议, 谈判, 磋商, 买卖, 让渡(支票、债券等), 通过, 越过

settle ['set(ə)l] *n.* 有背的长凳 *vt.* to put into order; arrange or fix definitely as desired; to establish as a resident or residents; to restore calmness or comfort to 安放, 使定居, 安排, 解决, 决定, 整理, 支付, 使平静

in case *conj.* (1) if it happens that; if 如果发生; 如果 (2) as a precaution 以防万一

essentially [ɪ'senʃəlɪ] *adv.* constituting or being part of the essence of something; inherent 本质上, 本来

sort out *v.* 挑选出

host [həʊst] *n.* one who receives or entertains guests in a social or an official capacity 主人, 旅馆招待

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* (pl. agendas) a list or program of things to be done or considered 议程

launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *n.* 下水, 汽艇, 发射, 发行, 投放市场 *v.* 使(船)下水, 掷(标枪等), 发射(导弹、火箭等), 开办, 发动, 发起

barrier ['bæriə(r)] *n.* a structure, such as a fence, built to bar passage; a boundary or limit (阻碍通道的)障碍物, 栅栏, 屏障

circumstance ['sɜ:kəmstəns] *n.* a condition or fact attending an event and having some bearing on it; a determining or modifying factor 环境, 详情, 境况

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *vt.* to keep up or carry on; continue; to keep in a condition of good repair or efficiency; to declare to be true; affirm 维持, 维修, 继续, 供养, 主张

consumer [kən'sju:mə(r); (US) kən'su:mər] *n.* one that consumes, especially one that acquires goods or services for direct use or ownership rather than for resale or use in production and manufacturing 消费者

spread [sprɛd] *n.* the act of spreading 伸展, 展开, 传播, 蔓延, 酒席, 宴会, 桌布 *v.* to open to a fuller extent or width; stretch 伸展, 展开, 铺, 涂, 敷, 摆, 传播, 散布

disease [dɪ'zi:z] *n.* a pathological condition of a part, an organ, or a system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms; a condition or tendency, as of society, regarded as abnormal and harmful 疾病, 弊病

sign [saɪn] *n.* something that suggests the presence or existence of a fact, condition, or quality 标记, 符号, 记号, 征兆, 迹象, 征候 *v.* to affix one's signature to 签名(于), 署名(于)~, 签署

bulk [bʌlk] *n.* size, mass, or volume, especially when very large 大小, 体积, 大批, 大多数, 散装 *vt.* to be or appear to be massive in terms of size, volume, or importance; loom 显得大, 显得重要

commerce ['kɒmə:s] *n.* the buying and selling of goods, especially on a large scale, as between cities or nations 商业

contract [kən'trækt] *n.* an agreement between two or more parties, especially one that is written and enforceable by law 合同, 契约, 婚约 *v.* 使缩短, 感染, 订约

bind [baɪnd] *v.* to tie or secure, as with a rope or cord 绑, 镶边, 装订, 凝固, 约束

limit ['lɪmɪt] *n.* the point, edge, or line beyond which something cannot or may not proceed 界限, 限度, 限制 *vt.* to confine or restrict within a boundary or bounds 限制, 限定

producer [prə'dju:sə(r); (US) -'du:-] *n.* one that produces, especially a person or an organization that produces goods or services for sale 生产者, 制作者, 演出人, (电影)制片人

exporter [ɪk'spɔ:tə(r)] *n.* 输出者, 出口商

importer [ɪm'pɔ:tə(r)] *n.* 输入者, 进口商

meet [mi:t] *vt.* to come upon by chance or arrangement 遇见, (迎)接, 与(某人目光)相遇, (赴约)和...会面, (经介绍)与...相识, 对付 *vi.* to come together 相遇, 接触

overriding *adj.* first in priority; more important than all others 压倒一切的, 首要的

purpose ['pɜ:pəs] *n.* the object toward which one strives or for which something exists; an aim or a goal 目的, 意图, 用途, 效果, 决心, 意志 *vt.* to intend or resolve to perform or accomplish 打算, 企图, 决心

flow [fləʊ] *n.* 流程, 流动, (河水)泛滥, 洋溢 *vi.* to move or run smoothly with unbroken continuity, as in the manner characteristic of a fluid 流动, 涌流, 川流不息, 飘扬 *vt.* 溢过, 淹没 so long as (1) during the time that 在...的时间之内 (2) inasmuch as; since 既然; 因为 (3) under the condition that; provided that 以...为条件; 只要

undesirable [ʌndɪ'zəɪərəb(ə)l] *adj.* not likely to please; objectionable 不合需要的, 不受欢迎的, 令人不快的

side-effect *n.* 副作用

remove [rɪ'mu:v] *vt.* to move from a place or position occupied 移动, 开除, 移交 *vi.* to go away; depart 迁移, 搬家 *n.* 移动, 距离, 班级, 升级

obstacle ['ɒbstəkl(ə)l] *n.* one that opposes, stands in the way of, or holds up progress 障碍, 妨害物

ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə(r); (US) ɪn'ʃʊər] *vt.* to make sure or certain; insure 保证, 担保, 使安全, 保证得到

confidence ['kɒnfɪdəns] *n.* trust or faith in a person or thing; a feeling of assurance, especially of self-assurance 信赖; 信心

in other words *adv.* 换句话说

transparent [træns'pærənt, trɑ:-] *adj.* capable of transmitting light so that objects or images can be seen as if there were no intervening material 透明的, 显然的, 明晰的

predictable [prɪ'dɪktəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可预言的

involve [ɪn'vɒlv] *vt.* to contain as a part; include 包括, 笼罩, 潜心于, 使陷于

painstakingly ['peɪnstetkɪŋli] *adv.* 苦干地, 辛勤地; 艰苦地, 费力地

harmonious [hɑ:məʊniəs] *adj.* exhibiting accord in feeling or action; having component elements pleasingly or appropriately combined; characterized by harmony of sound; melodious 和谐的, 协调的, 和睦的, 悦耳的

neutral ['nju:trəl] *n.* a nation nonaligned with either side in a war 中立者, 中立国, 非彩色, 齿轮的空档 *adj.* not aligned with, supporting, or favoring either side in a war, dispute, or contest 中立的, 中立国的, 中性的, 无确定性质的, (颜色等)不确定的

### Proper Names

World Trade Organization (WTO) 世界贸易组织

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 关贸总协定

Uruguay Round 乌拉圭回合

Doha development Agenda 多哈发展议程

## Explanatory Notes

1. GATT 1948年1月签署的“关税及贸易总协定”,体现商业方面权利和义务的互惠,以便扩大国际贸易和使国际贸易自由化。它制定了有关国际贸易安排和讨论国际贸易自由化协议框架的规则和义务。

2. the Uruguay Round 乌拉圭回合: 1989年4月8日, 100多个国家同意在商品和农产品贸易方面进一步自由化,把“关税及贸易总协定”的权利推广到诸如劳务的贸易和与贸易有关的知识产权等方面。

3. intellectual property 知识产权: 指某人所占有的无形劳动创造,包括专利、商标、版权、电脑软件、工业设计和商业秘密等。

4. trade barrier 对国与国之间货物和劳务的自由贸易设置人为的障碍,通常包括关税、补贴、限额、外汇控制。

5. WTO 世贸组织: 成立于1995年,“关税及贸易总协定”是它的前身。

## Exercises for the Text

### I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. When did the WTO come into being?
2. How does the WTO differ from GATT?
3. Can the WTO solve all the trade-related problems in the world?
4. What is the relationship between the Uruguay Round and the WTO?
5. Is the trade liberalization the sole objective of the WTO? Why or why not?

6. Does international trade have to be based on the WTO agreements?
7. What is the objective of the WTO agreements?
8. Why is it necessary for the WTO rules to be “transparent” and predictable?
9. Is “helping to settle disputes” included in the WTO’s work?
10. What is the most harmonious way to settle trade disputes?

**II. Choose the best answer for each of the following.**

1. The WTO is \_\_\_\_\_ its trading system.
  - a. 100 years younger than
  - b. 100 years older than
  - c. as old as
  - d. as young as
2. The creation of the WTO resulted from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Nixon Round
  - b. the Tokyo Round
  - c. the Millennium Round
  - d. the Uruguay Round
3. The WTO is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. all of the following
  - b. an organization for liberalizing trade
  - c. a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements
  - d. a place to settle trade disputes
4. The WTO is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. just about liberalizing trade
  - b. to use trade barriers, if necessary, to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease
  - c. both a. and b.
  - d. neither a. nor b.
5. The sentence “The system’s overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible — so long as there are no undesirable side-effects.” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. removing trade barriers
  - b. ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world
  - c. giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy
  - d. the rules have to be “transparent” and predictable

**III. Put in the missing information based on the text.**

1. Over the years GATT evolved through several rounds of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ GATT round, was the \_\_\_\_\_ Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994 and \_\_\_\_\_ the WTO’s creation.
3. Trade relations often involve \_\_\_\_\_ interests.
4. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some \_\_\_\_\_ procedure

based on an agreed \_\_\_\_\_ foundation.

5. The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the "Doha development Agenda" \_\_\_\_\_ in 2001.

**IV. Supply a word or an expression that you have learned in the text. The first letter is given.**

1. It is the twentieth a \_\_\_\_\_ of our country's independence.
2. Some people believe that we e \_\_\_\_\_ from the apes.
3. The rights of part-time workers are not c \_\_\_\_\_ by these regulations.
4. They're holding a f \_\_\_\_\_ on new ways of teaching history.
5. He l \_\_\_\_\_ a fierce attack on his political opponents.
6. The company c \_\_\_\_\_ a survey to find out local reaction to the leisure centre.
7. The elimination of weapons of mass destruction is a question of o \_\_\_\_\_ importance.
8. They tried to put o \_\_\_\_\_ in the way of our marriage.
9. The meaning of this passage seems quite t \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The country adopted a n \_\_\_\_\_ foreign policy during the World War II.

**V. Match each of the terms in Column A with its appropriate definition in Column B.**

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. WTO                   | a. a multilateral trade treaty signed on January 1, 1948  |
| 2. GATT                  | b. the last and largest GATT round of negotiations from 1986 to 1994                                |
| 3. the Uruguay Round     | c. a global trade organisation resulted from the Uruguay Round                                      |
| 4. intellectual property | d. method and order of directing business in official meeting , a law case, etc.                    |
| 5. forum                 | e. rules used as a base for deciding how to deal with sth.  |
| 6. trade barrier         | f. an effect that is unexpected or unwanted, happening in addition to the intended                  |
| 7. ground-rules          | g. talking with another person or group in order to try to reach an agreement or settle an argument |
| 8. negotiation           | h. a place where trade issues can be talked over  |
| 9. procedure             | i. an artificial restraint on the free exchange of goods and services between countries             |
| 10. side-effect          | j. an intangible creation that is possessed, such as patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc.         |

**VI. Translate the following passages into Chinese.**

**Passage 1**

On December 7, 1990, the four-year round of talks to establish new rules for world trade broke off in disarray in Brussels. The United States and the European Community remained deadlocked over the issues of reducing subsidies to farmers. The effort to liberalise rules

governing \$4 trillion in annual world trade among the now 112 nations failed in broad areas of trade, including farming, patents, financial services, telecommunications, and textiles. Although it was not expected to cripple world trade, it was anticipated that trade wars would intensify, and the promising ladder out of poverty would be taken away from the world's poorest nations who are forced to pay the highest prices on subsidised products, especially farm items from member states of the E.C.

### **Passage 2**

Thanks to GATT, world trade expanded faster than global output after the end of World War II. With GATT, tariffs, worldwide, have been cut from an average of 40% in 1947 to less than 5% today, and consumers have reaped rich rewards in the form of lower prices and better merchandise. GATT has been remarkably successful and crucial to a strong world economy.

# **Unit 1**

## **Text B**

### **China's 15-Year Road to WTO Entry**

China is one of the founding nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) launched in 1947. After the People's Republic of China was founded in October 1949, Taiwan authorities illegally took China's seat. In April 1984, China obtained the status of GATT observer. In July 1986, China formally submitted an application for restoring its status as a signatory nation of GATT, thus starting the long march of returning to GATT.

In September 1986, China began to participate in multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round of GATT.

In March 1987, GATT set up a China Working Group, which held its first meeting in October the same year. By the time the 11th meeting was held in October 1992, the China Working Group had basically completed the deliberation of China's economic and trade systems, indicating the beginning of substantial talks on China's return to GATT.

In April 1994, China signed the final document of the Uruguay Round and the World Trade Organization Agreement. The signing of the two documents was a necessary condition for China's return to GATT. In November the same year, China proposed to complete substantial talks on the return to GATT at the end of the year, which became a requirement founding members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) initiated on January 1, 1995. Because of the deliberate obstruction of certain signatory nations, the 19th meeting of the GATT China Working Group held in December failed to reach an agreement on China's becoming of a founding member of the WTO.

On January 1, 1995, the WTO was formally founded, which completely replaced GATT after one year of transition. In May, talks on China's return to GATT, which had been suspended for five months, resumed in Geneva. On July 11, the WTO decided to accept China as its observer. In November, The Chinese government addressed WTO Director-General Renato Ruggiero, renaming the China GATT Return Working Group the China WTO Entry Working Group. China's negotiations on its return to GATT thus became negotiations on China's WTO entry.

On May 23, 1997, the fourth meeting of the WTO China Working Group held in Geneva reached an agreement on two major articles, namely, the non-discrimination principle and the judicial review, in the protocol on China's access to the WTO. In August, New Zealand became the first country to reach a bilateral agreement on its accession with the Republic of Korea,



Hungary and Czech.

On April 7, 1998, China's package plan on reducing tariffs, put forth at the seventh meeting of the WTO China Working Group, was generally welcomed in the group.

On November 15, 1999, through hard and intricate negotiations, the Chinese and US governments signed the bilateral agreement on China's accession to the WTO in Beijing.

On May 19, 2000, in Beijing, China and EU representatives signed bilateral agreement on China's WTO entry.

On June 9-21, 2001, China successively reached comprehensive consensus with the United States and the EU on issues left over in multilateral negotiations in relation to China's WTO entry. The 16th meeting of the WTO China Working Group, held in June 28-July 4, reached a full consensus on 12 major issues remained in the multilateral negotiations. The 17th meeting of the WTO China Working Group, held in July 16 — 20, discussed legal documents and appendixes as well as the report of the working group. Finally the drafting of these legal documents was finished.

On September 13, 2001, China and Mexico reached bilateral agreement on China's WTO entry. China completed bilateral market entry negotiations with all WTO members.

On September 17, 2001, the 18th meeting of the China Working Group passed all the legal documents on China's WTO entry, which also put an end to all work of the China Working Group.

On November 7—13, the 4th WTO Ministerial Meeting was held in Doha, Qatar. China, formally, was accepted as a WTO member.

## New Words and Expressions

found [faʊnd] *v.* to establish or set up, especially with provision for continuing existence; to establish the foundation or basis of; base 建立, 创立, 创办, 使有根据

illegally [i'li:gəlli] *adv.* prohibited by law 不法地

observer [əb'zɜ:və(r)] *n.* one that observes; a delegate sent to observe and report on the proceedings of an assembly or a meeting but not vote or otherwise participate 观测者, 观察员, 遵守者

submit [səb'mɪt] *v.* to yield or surrender (oneself) to the will or authority of another; to give in to the authority, power, or desires of another (使)服从, (使)顺从 *vt.* 提交, 递交

march [mɑ:tʃ] *n.* 行军, 步伐, 进行曲 *v.* (使)进军, 前进 *n.* (March)三月(略作 Mar)

participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpɪt] *vi.* to take part in something 参与, 参加, 分享, 分担

complete [kəm'pli:t] *adj.* having all necessary or normal parts, components, or steps; entire 全部的, 完全的, 完成的 *vt.* to bring to a finish or an end 完成, 使完善

deliberation [dɪlɪbə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 熟思, 从容, 商议, 考虑

substantial [səb'stænʃ(ə)l] *adj.* of, relating to, or having substance; material; true or real; not