

ECONOMIC ENGLISH

经济英语课本

李善泽 著



外语教学与研究出版社

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编 者 说 明

本书是为高等经济院校（包括综合性大学及工科院校等的经济科系）编写的教学用书，供学生学完基础英语、过渡到阅读英文专业书籍时使用，也可供经济与管理研究人员及工作人员进修英语使用。

本书共24课，课文均选自英文原版书刊或经济学原著，内容有经济知识、经济理论以及企业管理等。各课课文独立成章。编者从学生的实际水平考虑，对少数课文作了适当的裁剪或改写，但对原作的主要部分及观点均未作改动。

本书属于精读教材性质，在教学过程中，除巩固过去所学基础英语外，教师应结合课文重点讲些翻译方面的知识和技巧，同时可以通过课堂辅导或自学另进行泛读训练。学完本书后，学生应能借助词典阅读和翻译经济方面（以至社会科学方面）的英文书籍或文章。

鉴于学生已经学过基础英语，本书不再编写一般性练习，但每课后均附阅读材料一篇，其内容力求与课文相适应，可供学生进行翻译练习。教师也可以根据具体情况另行补充一些翻译练习。为了照顾自学者的需要，每课后均附有课文注释，对疑难问题、语法关系以及翻译问题加以必要的讲解，并在书后附有全部课文的参考译文。

本书在编写过程中，得到有关同志的热情协助，同时参考了国内外一些语法著作及工具书，特在此致以衷心的感谢。本书初稿虽经几年试用，并多次进行修改，但经济专业英语教材终属首创，许多问题尚有待探索，加之编者水平有限，错误之处自不会少，希专家们及广大读者不吝指正。

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Lesson One

Speech at the Graveside of Karl Marx

Friedrich Engels

On the 14th of March, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes, and when we came back we found him in his armchair, peacefully gone to sleep—but forever.

An immeasurable loss has been sustained both by the militant proletariat of Europe and America, and by historical science, in the death of this man. The gap that has been left by the departure of this mighty spirit will soon enough make itself felt.

Just as Darwin discovered the law of development of organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of development of human history: the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology, that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, religion, etc.; that therefore the production of the immediate material means of subsistence and consequently the degree of economic development attained by a given people or during a given epoch form the foundation upon which the state institutions, the legal conceptions, art, and even the ideas on religion, of the people concerned have been evolved, and in the light of which they must, therefore, be explained, instead of

vice versa, as had hitherto been the case.

But that is not all. Marx also discovered the special law of motion governing the present-day capitalist mode of production and the bourgeois society that this mode of production has created. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light on the problem, in trying to solve which all previous investigations, of both bourgeois economists and socialist critics, had been groping in the dark.

Two such discoveries would be enough for one lifetime. Happy the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery. But in every single field which Marx investigated—and he investigated very many fields, none of them superficially—in every field, even in that of mathematics, he made independent discoveries.

Such was the man of science. But this was not even half the man. Science was for Marx a historically dynamic, revolutionary force. ~~However~~ great the joy with which he welcomed a new discovery in some theoretical science whose practical application perhaps it was as yet quite impossible to envisage, he experienced quite another kind of joy when the discovery involved immediate revolutionary changes in industry, and in historical development ^{of society} in general. For example, he followed closely the development of the discoveries made in the field of electricity and recently those of Marcel Deprez.

For Marx was before all else a revolutionist. His real mission in life was to contribute, in one way or another, to overthrow of capitalist society and of the state institu-

tions which it had brought into being, to contribute to the liberation of the modern proletariat, which he was the first to make conscious of its own position and its needs, conscious of the conditions of its emancipation. Fighting was his element. And he fought with a passion, a tenacity and a success such as few could rival. His work on the first *Rheinische Zeitung* (1842), the *Paris Vorwärts* (1844), the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung* (1847), the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* (1848-1849), the *New York Tribune* (1852-1861), and in addition to these a host of militant pamphlets, work in organizations in Paris, Brussels and London, and finally, crowning all, the formation of the great International Working Men's Association—this was indeed an achievement of which its founder might well have been proud even if he had done nothing else.

And, consequently, Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his time. Governments, both absolutist and republican, deported him from their territories. Bourgeois, whether conservative or ultra-democratic, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were cobweb, ignoring it, answering only when extreme necessity compelled him. And he died beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow workers—from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America—and I make bold to say that though he may have had many opponents he had hardly one personal enemy.

His name will endure through the ages, and so also will his work!

New Words and Expressions

- graveside [ˈgreɪvsaɪd] *n.* 墓前
 living [ˈlɪvɪŋ] *a.* 当代的, 活着的
 thinker [ˈθɪŋkə] *n.* 思想家, 思考者
 cease [si:s] *vi. & vt.* 停止
 cease to do sth. 停止做某事
 scarcely [ˈskeəslɪ] *ad.* 仅仅, 刚刚
 armchair [ˈɑ:mˈtʃɜ:] *n.* 扶手椅, 安乐椅
 peacefully [ˈpi:sfʊli] *ad.* 安静地
 forever [fəˈrevə] *ad.* 永远
 immeasurable [ɪˈmeʒərəbl] *a.* 不可估量的
 sustain [səʊˈteɪn] *vt.* 蒙受, 遭受
 militant [ˈmɪlɪtənt] *a.* 战斗(性)的
 gap [gæp] *n.* 空白, 空隙
 departure [dɪˈpɑ:tʃə] *n.* 离开; 去世(古语)
 mighty [ˈmaɪti] *a.* 伟大的
 spirit [ˈspɪrɪt] *n.* 精神; (特指具有某种精神或品质的) 人物
 human [ˈhju:mən] *a.* 人类的
 hitherto [ˈhɪðəˈtu:] *ad.* 历来, 迄今
 conceal [kənˈsi:l] *vt.* 隐藏
 overgrowth [ˈəʊvəgrəʊθ] *n.* 丛生
 ideology [ˌaɪdɪˈɒlədʒi] *n.* 意识形态
 mankind [ˈmænˈkaɪnd] *n.* 人类
 shelter [ˈʃeltə] *n.* 掩蔽所, 住处
 pursue [pəˈsju:] *vt.* 追求; 从事
 religion [rɪˈlɪdʒən] *n.* 宗教
 subsistence [səbˈsɪstəns] *n.* 生存
 attain [əˈteɪn] *vt.* 达到
 epoch [ˈi:pək] *n.* 时代
 form [fɔ:m] *vt.* 形成, 构成
 foundation [faʊnˈdeɪʃən] *n.* 基础
 institution [ˌɪnstɪˈtju:ʃən] *n.* 制度
 legal [ˈli:ɡəl] *a.* 法律的
 conception [kənˈsepʃən] *n.* 概念
 concerned [kənˈsə:nd] *a.* 有关的, 该(常放在被修饰的名词之后)
 evolve [ɪˈvɒlv] *vi. & vt.* 发展; 演变; 使逐渐形成
 in the light of 按照
 mode [məʊd] *n.* 方式, 模式
 throw light on 使……明白, 阐明

- economist [i:'kɒnəmist] *n.* 经济学家
- grope [grəʊp] *vi. & vt.* 摸索
- lifetime ['laɪftaɪm] *n.* 一生
- grant [grɑ:nt] *vt.* 给予
- superficially [ˌsju:pə'fiʃəli] *ad.* 表面地, 肤浅地
- dynamic [dai'næmɪk] *a.* 动力的, 起推动作用的
- joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* 喜悦, 乐趣
- theoretical [θiə'retɪkl] *a.* 理论(上)的
- application [ˌæpli'keɪʃən] *n.* 应用, 用途
- as yet 到目前为止(仍), 到当时为止(仍)
- envisage [ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ] *vt.* 展望, 预计
- electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪti] *n.* 电(学)
- mission ['mɪʃən] *n.* 使命
- contribute [kən'trɪbjʊ:t] *vi.* 促成, 促使(to)
- in one way or another 以各种方式
- bring into being 建立, 实现, 产生
- conscious of 意识到……(的)
- emancipation [ɪ,mænsi'peɪʃən] *n.* 解放
- passion ['pæʃən] *n.* 热情
- tenacity [ti'næsɪti] *n.* 顽强
- rival ['raɪvəl] *vt.* 与……竞争
- pamphlet ['pæmflɪt] *n.* 小册子
- crowning all (插入语) 加之, 尤其是
- founder ['faʊndə] *n.* 创始人
- proud [praʊd] *a.* 骄傲的, 自豪的
- be proud of 以……自豪
- calumniate [kə'læmneɪt] *vt.* 诬蔑
- absolutist ['æbsəlu:tɪst] *a.* 专制主义的
- republican [rɪ'pʌblɪkən] *a.* 共和主义的, 共和政体的
- deport [di'pɔ:t] *vt.* 驱逐……出境
- territory ['terɪtəri] *n.* 领土
- conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv] *a.* 保守的
- ultra-democratic [ˌʌltrə-'demə-'krætɪk] *a.* 极端民主的
- vie [vaɪ] *vi.* 竞争
- vie with one another (或 with each other) 互相竞争
- heap [hi:p] *vt.* 倾泻
- slander ['slɑ:ndə] *n.* 诽谤
- brush [brʌʃ] *vt.* 擦, 刷掉
- aside [ə'saɪd] *ad.* 旁边
- brush aside 把……撇在一边, 漠视
- cobweb ['kɒbweb] *n.* 易破的东西, 蜘蛛网
- ignore [ɪg'nɔ:] *vt.* 不理, 忽

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 视 | bold [bəʊld] <i>a.</i> 大胆的 |
| compel [kəm'pel] <i>vt.</i> 强迫 | opponent [ə'pəʊnənt] <i>n.</i> 敌 |
| revere [ri'viə] <i>vt.</i> 尊敬 | 手, 反对者 |
| mourn [mə:n] <i>vi. & vt.</i> 悲 | endure [in'djuə] <i>vi.</i> 持久 |
| 痛, 哀悼 | so also 同样地 |

Notes to the Text

1. 本文是恩格斯1883年3月17日在伦敦海格特公墓安葬马克思时用英语发表的讲话。
2. —but forever, 插入语。这类插入语是在一句话说完后又作的进一步解释, 前面常用破折号。
3. The gap... will soon enough make itself felt.
(这一) 空白在不久的将来就会使人感觉到……
这里是 make 的一种用法: make + 名词 (或代词) + 过去分词, 表示“使…… (处于某状态)”。
4. Darwin ['da:win] 达尔文 (1809—1882), 英国生物学家, 进化论的创始人。
5. the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology, that...
hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology 是充当定语用的过去分词短语 (修饰 fact), that... 则是 fact 的同位语从句。
6. ... instead of vice versa, as had hitherto been the case.
……而不能象过去那样反其道而行之。
1) vice versa ['vaisi'və:sə] (拉丁语) 反过来, 反过来也是一样。在这里用作名词, 表示“相反的情况”。
2) 关系代词 as 所引起的从句是 vice versa 的同位成份, 也作 instead of 的宾语。
7. in trying to solve which... in the dark.

这是由关系代词 *which* 引起的定语从句，修饰 *problem*，*which* 在从句中是 *to solve* 的宾语 (*try to solve a problem* 意为“试图解决问题”)。*in trying to solve* 是状语，修饰 *had been groping*。

8. *Happy the man to whom... = Happy (would be) the man to whom...*

此处为了强调 *happy*，同时也便于安放修饰 *man* 的定语从句 *to whom...*，故将表语 *happy* 放在句首 (省去系动词 *would be*)。

9. *However great the joy = However great (was) the joy*
是由 *however* 引起的让步状语从句，为了强调 *great*，同时也便于安放修饰 *joy* 的定语从句 *with which...*，故省去系动词 *was*，将表语 *great* 放在前面。

10. *Marcel Deprez* [*ma:səl də'prei*] 马赛尔·德普勒 (1843—1918)，法国电学家，曾在米斯巴赫至慕尼黑之间架设了一条实验性输电线路。

11. *For Marx was before all else a revolutionist.*

此处的连词 *For* 表示原因，它较 *because* 正式，很少用于口语中，但语气比 *because* 弱。*for* 和 *because* 一样可引起原因从句，但 *for* 所引起的从句只能表示其前所述事态的原因，因此 *for* 不用于句首。例如：*We can't go, for it is raining.* (我们不能去了，因为正在下雨。) 表示原因的 *for* 如用在句首，则所引起的不再是状语从句，*For* 在此时是起承上启下的作用，即表示本句是上文事态的原因。此时，*For* 的语气更弱，往往不再译出。

12. *which he was the first to make conscious of its own position and its needs, conscious of the conditions of its emancipation.*

这里是 *make* 的又一种用法：*make + 名词 + 名词 (或形*

容词、介词词组、副词等)，表示“使……成为……”。
在本句中是 make which (即 modern proletariat)
conscious of: 使……意识到……

13. *Rheinische Zeitung* [ˈrainiʃə ˈtsaituŋk] 《莱茵报》，马克思曾为该报编辑之一，恩格斯也曾为该报撰稿。
14. *Vorwärts* [ˈfɔ:vʌts] 《前进报》，是德国的报纸，于1844年1月至12月在巴黎出版，马克思曾积极参与该报的编辑工作。
15. *Deutsche Brüsseler* [ˈdɔɪtʃə ˈbryslə] *Zeitung* 《德意志——布鲁塞尔报》，是侨居布鲁塞尔的德国流亡者创办的报纸，后来在马克思和恩格斯的领导下，成了共产主义者同盟的机关报。
16. *Neue* [ˈnɔɪə] *Rheinische Zeitung* 《新莱茵报》，在科伦出版，主编是马克思，参加编辑部工作的有恩格斯等。
17. *New York Tribune* [ˈnju:ˈjɔ:k ˈtribju:n] 《纽约论坛报》，1841年至1924年在纽约出版。
18. in addition to 除……之外，还有，又。
19. *International Working Men's Association* 国际工人协会，即第一国际，1864年秋由马克思创立。
20. *Siberia* [saɪˈbɪəriə] 西伯利亚
21. *California* [ˌkæliˈfɔ:njə] 加利福尼亚 (美国州名)
22. I make bold to say... 我敢说……
make bold to do sth. 敢，擅自(做)

Reading Material

Lenin's Scientific Method of Work

by N. K. Krupskaya

Whatever Vladimir Ilyich did, he always did thoroughly. He did a lot of spade-work.

The more important he thought a job, the more he

delved into the minutest details.

Seeing how difficult it was towards the end of the 1890's to issue an illegal newspaper in Russia and considering a national newspaper of the utmost importance from the point of view of organization and propaganda—a newspaper which would give a Marxist analysis of events and developments in Russia, as well as of the growth of the young labour movement—Vladimir Ilyich chose several comrades and decided to go abroad and publish it there. It was he who conceived and got *Iskra* under way. Every issue of this newspaper was meticulously edited. Every word was weighted. And here is one extremely characteristic feature—Vladimir Ilyich personally read the proofs. He did not do this because there were not any proof-readers (I learned the job very quickly), but because he did not want any mistake to slip into the newspaper. First he would read the proofs himself, then ask me to go through them and after that scan through them again.

And that was so in everything. He did a lot of work on the *zemstvo* statistics. His note-books were full of carefully written out tables. When he dealt with important figures, he would check up the totals even when those tables had already been published. A careful check on every fact and every figure was characteristic of Ilyich. He based all his conclusions on facts.

Lenin did not rely on his memory, perfect though it was. He never cited facts from memory. His facts were scrupulously correct. He would go through heaps of material (he read and wrote very fast) and write out everything

he particularly wanted to remember. His note-books are full of extracts.

In his own books he would underline the points he wanted to remember or make marginal notes, jotting down on the cover the number of the page and underscoring it—the more important he considered the point in question, the more lines he would put under the page number. Rereading his own articles, he would put down his remarks too and if some point gave him a new idea, he would write the page number on the cover. That is how Ilyich trained his memory. He always remembered what he had said, in what circumstances and to whom. You will see that there are very few repetitions in his books, speeches and articles.

Lenin carefully studied the experience accumulated by the world proletariat in its revolutionary struggle. This experience is elucidated particularly vividly by Marx and Engels. Lenin read and re-read them at every new stage of our Revolution.

Lesson Two

The Nature of Economics

Most of us have already had considerable experience in dealing with or observing the materials of economics. We have all bought goods and had some dealings with business firms; many of us have had jobs of various kinds. Most of us have had some contacts with banks or other financial institutions; and in the past few years we have all had experience with large and frequent price changes. To add to this experience, we have all read articles dealing with economic subjects in newspapers and magazines.

These experiences can be quite helpful to us provided that we interpret them in the proper manner. The danger is that we may assume that we know more than we do or that we generalize too much from insufficient observations. On the other hand if we regard our economic experiences as observations that require some further explanation, they will help us in raising questions that need to be answered. As we study economic principles, testing them against our own experience will do to things: it will help to give us a better and more realistic understanding of the principles; and it may help us to test the validity of the principles. Economics represents an attempt to explain how and why the real world operates in certain fields of human activity.

Economics is the science that deals with human wants