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经济专业
英语阅读文选

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经济专业英语阅读文选

周敦仁 黄 科 卢 建 编注

知 识 出 版 社

内 容 提 要

本书中大部分课文选自英美著名的经济期刊和经济学名著。全书在编排上既注意了英语语文的深度,又考虑了经济学的专业特点,内容由浅入深,文体多样,词汇常用。全书结构为:原文→词汇表→课文注释→参考译文。部分课文的注释里还介绍了海外影响较大的英文刊物,如《经济学家》、《商业周刊》、《时代》、《美国新闻与世界报道》、《未来学家》等,适用于高等院校经济系、管理系的本科生、研究生,电大经济专业学生 and 实际经济部门的中青年职工。本书有助于读者提高对经济类书刊及文献资料的阅读、理解和笔译能力。

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Lesson One

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES^①

Mao Zedong

We must firmly reject and criticize all the decadent bourgeois systems, ideologies and ways of life of foreign countries. But this should in no way prevent us from learning the advanced sciences and technologies of capitalist countries and whatever is scientific in the management of their enterprises. In the industrially developed countries they run their enterprises with fewer people and greater efficiency and they know how to do business. All this should be learned well in accordance with our own principles so that our work can be improved. Nowadays, those who make English their study no longer work hard at it, and research papers are no longer translated into English, French, German or Japanese for exchange with other countries. This too is a kind of blind prejudice. Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign as mentioned above, has anything in

common with the Marxist attitude^②, and they^③ in no way benefit our cause.

In my opinion, China has two weaknesses, which are at the same time two strong points.

First, in the past China was a colonial and semi-colonial country, not an imperialist power, and was always bullied by others. Its industry and agriculture are not developed and its scientific and technological level is low, and except for its vast territory, rich resources, large population, long history, *The Dream of the Red Chamber* in literature, and so on, China is inferior to other countries in many respects, and so has no reason to feel conceited. However, there are people who, having been slaves too long, feel inferior in everything^④ and don't stand up straight in the presence of foreigners. They are just like Chia Kuei in the opera *The Famen Temple* who, when asked to take a seat, refuses to do so, giving the excuse that he is used to standing in attendance. Here we need to bestir ourselves, enhance our national confidence and encourage the spirit typified by "Scorn U.S. imperialism", which was fostered during the movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea.

Second, our revolution came late. Although the 1911 Revolution which overthrew the Ching emperor preceded the Russian revolution, there was no Communist Party at that time and the revolution failed. The victory of the people's revolution came in 1949, more than thirty years after the

October Revolution. On this account too, we are not in a position to feel conceited. The Soviet Union differs from our country in that,^⑤ firstly, tsarist Russia was an imperialist power and, secondly, it had the October Revolution. As a result, many people in the Soviet Union are conceited and very arrogant.

Our two weaknesses are also strong points. As I have said elsewhere, we are first "poor" and second "blank". By "poor" I mean we do not have much industry and our agriculture is underdeveloped. By "blank" I mean we are like a blank sheet of paper and our cultural and scientific level is not high. From the standpoint of potentiality, this is not bad. The poor want revolution whereas it is difficult for the rich to want revolution. Countries with a high scientific and technological level are overblown with arrogance. We are like a blank sheet of paper which is good for writing on.

Being "poor" and "blank" is therefore all to our good. Even when one day our country becomes strong and prosperous, we must still adhere to the revolutionary stand, remain modest and prudent, learn from other countries and not allow ourselves to become swollen with conceit. We must not only learn from other countries during the period of our First Five-Year Plan, but must go on doing so after the completion of scores of five-year plans. We must be ready to learn even ten thousand years from now. Is there anything bad about that?⑥

WORD LIST

relationship [ri'leiʃənʃip] *n.*

关系

reject [ri'dʒekt] *vt.* 拒绝; 抵制

decadent ['dekədənt] *a.* 腐

朽的; 颓废的

ideology [ai'di'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 意

识形态; 思想意识

prevent [pri'vent] *vt.* 阻碍;

防止

prevent sb. from doing sth.

阻止某人干某事

management ['mænɪdʒmənt]

n. 管理; 经营

enterprise ('entəpraiz) *n.* 企

业; 事业

business ['biznis] *n.* 商业; 生

意

efficiency [i'fɪʃənsi] *n.* 效率;

功效

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 一

致

prejudice ['predʒudis] *n.* 偏

见; 歧视

indiscriminate [ˌɪndɪs'krɪm-

init] *a.* 不加区别的; 不加选择的

inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə] *a.* 下等的;

低劣的

bully ['buli] *v.t.* 欺侮

conceited [kən'si:tɪd] *a.* 自

负的; 骄傲自满的

bestir [bi'stə:] *v.t.* (常接 on-

eself) 使(自己)发奋; 激励

enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] *v.t.* 提高;

增强

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 原因; 理

由

arrogant ['ærəɡənt] *a.* 骄傲自

大的; 傲慢无礼的

blank [blænk] *a.* 空白的

potentiality [pə'tenʃi'ælɪti] *n.*

潜在性; [复]潜力

overblow ['ouvə'bləʊ] (over-

blew, overblown) *v.t.* 夸

张; 过分渲染

adhere [əd'hɪə] *v.i.* 坚持 (to)

swell [swell] (swelled, swollen
或 swelled) *v.i.* 膨胀

score [skɔ:] *n.* 二十; [复] 许多

Idioms & Expressions

in no way 一点也不; 决不
do business 做生意

in accordance with 与...一致; 按照

work hard at 在...方面努力工作; 致力于

have something in common with 与...有共同之处

on this account 由于这个原因; 由于这一点

in a position to do 能够做(某事)

in the presence of 在...面前; 在...在场的情况下

as a result 结果是
from the standpoint of 从...

观点看; 从...观点出发
to become swollen with conceit 翘尾巴; 骄傲自满

Notes to the Text

- ① 本文节选自毛泽东同志的《论十大关系》一文的英译本。在这里, 毛泽东同志论述了中国和外国关系问题, 指出每个民族都有它的长处, 一切民族、一切国家的长处都要学, 包括学习资本主义国家的先进的科学技术和企业管理中合乎科学的方面; 必须有分析有批判地学, 不能一概排斥, 也不能一切照抄, 机械搬用。
- ② Neither the indiscriminate rejection of everything foreign, whether scientific, technological or cultural, nor the ind-

indiscriminate imitation of everything foreign as mentioned above, has anything in common with the Marxist attitude ...; 当由 neither ... nor ... 连接的名词性短语作主语时,后面的动词谓语的人称和数一般应和 nor 连接的名词相一致。例如: Neither he nor his wife has arrived. 本文中动词 has 和名词 imitation 相一致。everything, something, nothing, anything 的修饰词一般总是后置的。例如:

He said something nice about her.

There is nothing wrong with it.

whether scientific, technological or cultural 在这里作 everything foreign 的定语。可以理解为 whether 后面省去了 it is. as mentioned above 是 indiscriminate imitation 的定语从句。

- ③ 这里 they 指前面的 indiscriminate rejection 和 indiscriminate imitation.
- ④ ... there are people who, having been slaves too long, feel inferior in everything ...; 句中的 having been slaves too long 是现在分词短语,完成式,作原因状语。意思是 as they have been slaves too long. 现在分词作状语时,含有时间、原因、让步、方式或伴随情况、结果等意义,但比较含蓄,须根据上下文来判断。
- ⑤ The Soviet Union differs from our country in that, firstly, ... in that 意思是“因为”,后面跟一个状语从句。是一种书面语用法。
- ⑥ Is there anything bad about that? 此种问句被称为修辞

性问句 (rhetorical question), 虽然形式上是问句,但实际上并不要求回答, 相当于一个语气强烈的陈述句。问句若是否定形式, 则表示强烈的肯定意义; 若是肯定形式, 则表示强烈的否定意义。例如:

Is that a reason for despair? 意思是 Surely that is no reason for despair. (这难道就是灰心丧气的理由?)

第 一 课

中国和外国关系

毛泽东

外国资产阶级的一切腐败制度和思想作风，我们要坚决抵制和批判。但是，这并不妨碍我们去学习资本主义国家的先进的科学技术和企业管理方法中合乎科学的方面。工业发达国家的企业，用人少，效率高，会做生意，这些都应当有原则地好好学过来，以利于改进我们的工作。现在，学英文的也不研究英文了，学术论文也不译成英文、法文、德文、日文同人家交换了。这也是一种迷信。对外国的科学、技术和文化，不加分析地一概排斥，和前面所说的对外国东西不加分析地一概照搬，都不是马克思主义的态度，都对我们的事业不利。

我认为，中国有两条缺点，同时又是两条优点。

第一，我国过去是殖民地、半殖民地，不是帝国主义，历来受人欺负。工农业不发达，科学技术水平低，除了地大物博，人口众多，历史悠久，以及在文学上有部《红楼梦》等等以外，很多地方不如人家，骄傲不起来。但是，有些人做奴隶做久了，感觉事事不如人，在外国人面前伸不直腰，象《法门寺》里的贾桂一样，人家让他坐，他说站惯了，不想坐。在这方面要

鼓点劲，要把民族自信心提高起来，把抗美援朝中提倡的“藐视美帝国主义”的精神发展起来。

第二，我们的革命是落后的。虽然辛亥革命打倒皇帝比俄国早，但是那时没有共产党，那次革命也失败了。人民革命的胜利是在一九四九年，比苏联的十月革命晚了三十九年。在这点上，也轮不到我们来骄傲。苏联和我们不同，一、沙皇俄国是帝国主义，二、后来又有了一个十月革命。所以许多苏联人很骄傲，尾巴翘得很高。

我们这两条缺点，也是优点。我曾经说过，我们一为“穷”，二为“白”。“穷”，就是没有多少工业，农业也不发达。“白”，就是一张白纸，文化水平、科学水平都不高。从发展的观点看，这并不坏。穷就要革命，富的革命就困难。科学技术水平高的国家，就骄傲得很。我们是一张白纸，正好写字。

因此，这两条对我们都有好处。将来我们国家富强了，我们一定还要坚持革命立场，还要谦虚谨慎，还要向人家学习，不要把尾巴翘起来。不但在第一个五年计划期间要向人家学习，就是在几十个五年计划之后，还应当向人家学习。一万年都要学习嘛！这有什么不好呢？

Lesson Two

SUBJECT MATTER AND METHOD OF POLITICAL ECONOMY^①

Frederick Engels

Political economy, in the widest sense, is the science of the laws governing the production and exchange of the material means of subsistence^② in human society. Production and exchange are two different functions. Production may occur without exchange, but exchange — by the very fact that it is only an exchange of products — cannot occur without production.^③ Each of these two social functions is subject to the influence of what are for a large part special external factors,^④ and consequently each has what are also for a large part its own special laws. But on the other hand, they constantly determine and influence each other to such an extent that they might be termed the abscissa and the ordinate of the economic curve.

The conditions under which men produce and exchange vary from country to country, and within each country again from generation to generation.^⑤ Political economy, there-

fore, cannot be the same for all countries and for all historical epochs. A tremendous distance separates the bow and arrow,® the stone knife and the exceptional occurrence of exchange transactions among savages from the steam-engine of a thousand horse power, the mechanical loom, the railways and the Bank of England. The inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego have not attained mass production and world trade, any more than they have bill-jobbing or a Stock Exchange crash. Anyone who attempted to bring the political economy of Tierra del Fuego under the same laws as are operative in present-day England would obviously produce nothing but the most banal commonplaces. Political economy is therefore essentially a *historical* science. It deals with material which is historical, that is, constantly changing; it first investigates the special laws of each individual stage in the development of production and exchange, and only when it has completed this investigation will it be able to establish the few quite general laws® which hold good for production and exchange in all cases. At the same time it goes without saying that the laws which are valid for definite modes of production and forms of exchange also hold good for all historical periods to which these modes of production and forms of exchange are common. Thus, for example, the introduction of metallic money brought into operation a series of laws which remain valid for all countries and historical epochs in which metallic money is a medium of exchange.

WORD LIST

Frederick Engels 弗里德里

希·恩格斯

political economy [pa'litikal

i'kɒnami] *n.* 政治经济学

subject ['sʌbdʒikt] *n.* 对象;

主题; *a.* 易受...的 (to)

law [lɔ:] *n.* 规律, 法则

means [mi:nz] *n.* 方法, 手

段; 财富, 收入

subsistence [səb'sistəns] *n.*

生存; 生计

subsistence wages 维持生

活的最低工资

function ['fʌŋkʃən] *n.* 职能;

作用

external [eks'tɜ:nl] *a.* 外界的

consequently ['kɒnsikwəntli]

adv. 因而; 所以

abscissa [æb'sisə] (复) abs-

cissas or abscissae [æb'si-

si:] *n.* 横坐标

ordinate ['ɔ:dinit] *n.* 纵坐标

curve [kɜ:v] *n.* 曲线

epoch [i:'pɒk] *n.* (新)纪元;

(新)时代

transaction (træn'zækʃən) *n.*

交易; 事务

savage ['sæviʒ] *n.* 野蛮人;

未开化的人

horse power 马力

loom [lu:m] *n.* 织机

inhabitant [in'hæbitənt] *n.* 居

民

Tierra del Fuego 火地岛

trade [treid] *n.* 贸易; 商业

bill [bil] *n.* 票据; 汇票

job [dʒɒb] *v.i.* 做股票经纪

bill-jobbing 票据投机

stock [stɒk] *n.* 股票; 公债券

stock exchange 证券交易所

crash [kræʃ] *n.* 破产; 失败

attempt [ə'tempt] *v.t.* 企图;

打算

obviously ['ɒvviəsli] *ad.* 明显

地

banal [bə'naɪl] *a.* 陈腐的