

电力专业英语

电力部华北电业管理局编写

(经济管理类)

SPECIAL ENGLISH
FOR POWER
INDUSTRY
(ECONOMICS AND
MANAGEMENT)

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《电力专业英语》(经济管理类)

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为了满足电力经济管理类专业人员学习英语和参加中高级专业技术职务评定外语水平考试的需要，我们受华北电业管理局的委托，编写了这本《电力专业英语（经济管理类）》教材。

全书共分十一个单元，包括：中国的电力工业、计划和统计、财务会计、人事管理、教育和培训、思想政治工作、基建管理、领导及控制、市场经济、金融与税收和国际贸易。第一单元的A、B由董汉杰编写，C由张汝器编写，第二单元由张丽编写，第三、七、八、十单元由张汝器编写，第四单元由朱理岩编写，第五单元的A、B由周密编写，C由郭子仪编写，第六单元由傅涤先编写，第九单元由李淑芹编写，第十一单元由袁宁编写。

本书由华北电力学院北京研究生部张汝器

教授主编，翟东群教授主审。彭玉忠、邓耀群和薛殿文为此书的编写、组编、审定付出了辛勤的劳动。总体框架设计与策划由傅涤先提出。陈国兴、李波为本书的编写提出过宝贵的意见，谨致谢意。

虽然我们尽了很大的主观努力，力求编出一本内容新颖、语言地道、针对性强、符合实际需要的教材，但是由于水平有限，时间仓促，在主观努力和客观效果之间势必存在差距，难免有错误或不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

彭玉忠 编著

1995.1.2

序 言

五年前，我们请华北电力联合职工大学组织编写并出版了《电力专业英语》，该书作为华北电力系统评定中、高级专业技术职务外语水平考试的培训教材，在提高全网专业技术人员外语水平方面发挥了重要的作用。几年来，该书多次再版，在全国电力系统也产生了一定的影响。但是，《电力专业英语》选材主要是在电力生产技术方面，对经济、财税、金融、外贸等内容没有涉及。为了适应当前深化经济体制改革和扩大对外开放的需要，根据广大专业管理人员的要求，我们请华北电力集团联合职工大学组织编写了《电力专业英语》的姊妹篇——《电力专业英语》（经济管理类），作为经营管理人员学习外语和评定专业技术职务外语水平考试的培训教材。

这本书选材较新，涉及面广，针对性较强，注重了实用性，紧密结合了电力企业管理的实践，不仅对经营管理人员，而且对工程技术人员和广大电业职工也不失为一本学习外语和了解电力管理知识的好教材，希望这本教材的出版，为提高职工整体外语水平发挥积极的作用。

任亿安

1995年1月16日

内 容 提 要

《电力专业英语》(经济管理类)是1990年出版的《电力专业英语》的姐妹篇。主要对象是电力企、事业单位的经济管理人员,为他们提供一本实用性较强的专业英语学习教本,也是中级及以上电力经济管理专业技术职务英语水平考试的主要教材。全书共分十一个单元,主要内容包括:中国的电力工业、计划和统计、财务会计、人事管理、教育和培训、思想政治工作、基建管理、领导及控制、市场经济、金融与税收和国际贸易等。每个单元均含二篇正课文和一篇阅读课文,并附有生词、词组、译文、习题和参考答案以及必要的语法注释。

本书除作为电力企事业单位管理类人员英语培训教材之外,也可以作为电力系统有关专业的师生及电力企、事业单位领导干部学习电力经济管理类专业英语的参考书。

學好外語
中學用強
化電力
企業管理

史大楨

不斷提高外語水平為
中國電力事業的發展
服務

謝紹賢

一九九五元月

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UNIT 1 CHINA'S POWER INDUSTRY

TEXT A

The Status quo and Prospect of China's Power Industry

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the electric power industry of our country has made big strides in its development, the total installed capacity increased from 1,850MW in 1949 to more than 182.9 GW by the end of 1993, the annual generation of electricity from 43TWH to 836.4TWH. The installed capacity has moved up from 25th to 4th in the world and the annual electricity generation in 1993 also ranked the 4th only after U.S.A, CIS and Japan. By the end of 1993, the electric power was mainly generated by thermal and hydropower plants, among which hydropower capacity was 18% and the rest was thermal generating capacity. The portion of electricity generated by hydropower plants was around 14%.

The average annual increase rate of the installed capacity and electricity generation were respectively 10.8% and 12.4% during the past 44 years.

At the time of liberation, there was not any complete power grid in the country (only one 220kV and several

154 kV transmission lines in Northeast China Region), whereas by the end of 1993, there were 13 power grids each with a capacity of over 2000MW, among which 4 grids have a capacity of over 20,000 MW each, i. e. North China, Northeast China, East China and Central China grids.

There were, by 1993 in the whole country, 10,231km of 500kV transmission lines with a transformation capacity of 34,990MVA, 4,389km of 330kV lines with a capacity of 7,850MVA, and 86,857km of 220kV lines with a capacity of 144,470MVA. At present, more than 99.6% of the counties and 92.4% of the villages of our country have got electricity supply.

Up to the end of 1993, there were in operation 9 thermal power plants and 2 hydropower plants each with an installed capacity of more than 1,000MW. And five of the thermal power plants have an installed capacity of more than 1,500MW.

China's largest thermal power plant at present is Jianbi Power Plant in Jiangsu Province, with an installed capacity of 1,625 MW, while the largest hydropower plant is Gezhouba Hydropower plant in Hubei Province, with an installed capacity of 2,715MW.

Now, the largest operating thermal generating unit is 600MW in capacity. The first unit was installed in Yuanbaoshan Power Plant and put into operation at the end of 1985. By the end of 1993, there were in

operation 6 thermal generating units of 600MW, 66 units of 300MW, 5 units of 250MW and 155 units of 200MW.

The largest China-made hydropower generating unit has a capacity of 320MW. Now, 4 units have been put into operation in our country.

China's nuclear power has already made a start. The 2x 900MW PWR reactor and turbogenerator units imported from France and the United Kingdom were put into commercial operation on February 5 and May 6 in 1994. One China-made 300MW PWR reactor and turbogenerator unit installed at Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant in Zhejiang Province was put into operation in 1991.

Of China's 182.9GW generating equipment installed, about 18% was imported from abroad, among which 6.8% was imported from CIS, 2.1% from Japan, 0.7% from France, 0.4% from Italy, 2.3% from Czechoslovakia and the remaining 5.7% from other countries. During the 7th Five Year Plan, another 8,583MW of generating equipment will be imported.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of the electric power industry since 1949, the rate of development of the national economy and the electric power consumption for the daily use increase still faster. Hence there exists a wide gap between supply and demand in our country. Therefore, we must speed up the construction of the electric power industry to make the rate of development exceed, or at least keep in step with

that of the national economy.

The "Outline of Electric Power Development for the Period 1986-2015" has clearly set the goals for the years 2000 and 2015. The basis of these two goals is to put the development of the electric power industry in step with, or slightly in advance of, the development of the national economy.

The goal of Electric Power Development for the year 2000: By the end of this century, China's GNP is scheduled to be quadrupled as compared with that of 1980. The rate of development of electric power should at least keep pace with this. The total installed capacity in the year 1980 was around 60GW. Therefore in the year 2000, it should at least be fourfold of this figure, i.e. 240GW with a yearly generation of 1,200TWH. The average yearly growth rate of the installed capacity should be 7% from 1980 to 2000. The execution of the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans promised to be propitious. The 6th Five Year Plan was fulfilled one year ahead of schedule, and it is expected that the 7th Five Year Plan will also be fulfilled ahead of time. Thus, judging from the actual rate of growth attained, the total installed capacity of generating equipment may reach 290 or 300GW by the year 2000, and the annual generation of electricity may reach 1,450 or 1,500TWH.

The goal of Electric Power Development for the year 2015: if the GNP of our country is to be doubled

within the period from 2000 to 2015, the total installed capacity of generating equipment will reach 480-580GW by 2015, the average yearly growth rate will be 4.37% during this period, which is realizable.

New Words

- status quo ['steitəskwou] *n.* 现状
prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 前景
stride [straɪd] *n.* 大步,阔步;进展,进步
instal(l) [ɪn' stɔ:l] *vt.* 安装,设置
capacity [kə' pæsɪti] *n.* 容量
annual ['ænjuəl] *a.* 每年的,年度的
generation [dʒenə'reɪʃən] *n.* 产生,发生(电、热等)
rank [ræŋk] *v.* 列为,列在
generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 发生,产生(电、热、光等)
thermal ['θɜ:məl] *a.* 热的,由热造成的
hydro ['haɪdrəu] *a.* 水的
portion ['pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 一部分,一份
respectively [rɪs' pektɪvli] *ad.* 分别地
grid [grɪd] *n.* 网络,电网
transmission [trænz'mɪʃən] *n.* 传输,传送
region ['ri:dʒən] *n.* 地区
whereas [hwɛər'æz] *conj.* 而,却
ultimate ['ʌltɪmɪt] *a.* 最终的,最后的
China-made 中国制造的

nuclear ['nju:kliə] *a.* 核能的
 reactor [ri'æktə] *n.* 反应堆
 turbogenerator [tə:bou' dʒenəreitə] *n.* 汽轮发电机
 import [im'pɔ:t] *vt.* 进口; 引入
 Kingdom ['kiŋdəm] *n.* 王国
 schedule ['ʃedju:l] *n.* 时间表; 计划表
 remaining [ri'meiniŋ] *a.* 剩余的, 其余的
 notwithstanding [nɒtwi'θ' stændiŋ] *prep.* 尽管
 consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] *n.* 消费, 消耗
 gap [gæp] *n.* 差距
 outline ['aʊləin] *n.* 大纲, 提纲
 goal [gəʊl] *n.* 目的, 目标
 century ['sentʃuri] *n.* 世纪, 百年

Phrases and Expressions

power industry 电力工业
 installed capacity 装机容量
 power grid = electric power grid 电网
 thermal power plant (station) 火力发电厂(站), 火电厂(站)
 hydro (electric) power plant (station) 水力发电厂(站), 水电厂(站)
 nuclear power plant 核电厂(站)
 transmission line (有时前面加 electric power 或 power)
 输电线路