

研究生英语
系列教程

总策划 / 施 欣 周迎春

总主编 / 吴建国

总主审 / 郑立信 左晓岚

英语泛读教程

English Extensive Reading Course
For Graduate Students

■ 主 编 张 骏

■ 副主编 韩亚文 佟和龙



人民交通出版社
China Communications Press

大学英语
四级教材

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For Undergraduate Students

主编 王 强
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内 容 提 要

本教程以《研究生英语教学大纲》教学要求为主要依据,突出科学性、实用性、趣味性和可读性,以英语阅读技能的训练及提高为重点,同时强调语言综合运用能力的培养。所选的阅读材料均出自近年来国内外出版的图书、期刊和杂志,经精选或改编而成,内容涵盖交通运输、物流工程与管理、国航、电子商务等专业领域,反映了当前相关学科的前沿信息,突出强调在专业语料的氛围中强化提高语言能力。

本教程可供普通高等院校交通运输、国际航运、物流工程、经济管理、国际商务等专业的研究生和相关行业的专业技术人员使用。

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总 序

中国的经济发展要融入世界经济的主流,中国的企业要在更大的范围和更深的程度上参与经济全球化的进程,应对日趋激烈的国际竞争的挑战,这就是我们所面临的不可避免的现实。新的发展态势、新的经济格局,必然会对我国高等教育的发展提出新的要求。如何适应人才市场的需求,积极而有效地探索和改革传统的培养模式,促进科研开发的国际合作,已成为高等教育,尤其是研究生教育的一项紧迫任务。

众所周知,我国的交通运输、国际航运、物流工程与管理,以及国际经济与商务等领域近年来发展迅速,正方兴未艾。这些领域的发展需要我们从速加快培养和造就出大量的能够了解这些领域的国际竞争趋势、掌握最新信息、熟悉各种“游戏规则”、既具有较高的专业素质又具有很强外语能力的专业技术人才。正基于此,在研究生层次的培养上,探索新的外语教学理念、改革传统外语教学模式、使专业研修与外语技能的培训紧密结合的任务才显得尤为紧迫。

由吴建国教授担任总主编、郑立信教授担任总主审的这套《研究生英语系列教程》,较好地体现了新的教学理念和研究生培养模式的特点:既突出专业的相关性,又强调英语语言技能的应用型的培养和训练;既重基础,又有拔高;既有时代感和针对性,又不乏对人文素养的关怀。这是因为编者具有独到的眼光和对工作高度负责的态度,精心选出的材料内容广泛,积极新颖,融知识性和可读性于一体。值得一提的是,该教程各分册在体例设计上都是以学习者为中心来安排的,强调学员、教员、编者以及文本之间的相互作用和相互影响,充分体现了注重知识输入的同时更注重知识的输出这一教学原则。相信学习者通过这套教程的学习,可获得双重的收效:提高综合运用英语语言的能力,掌握获取专业信息的能力。

融世界之先进,创中华之新奇。当前,各行各业都在快速发展,无论是新兴产业还是传统产业,都显示出勃勃生机。尤其是在物流、航运、商务等国际性服务业领域里,新的理论、新的规则、新的运作方法不断推陈出新,日新月异。随着中国的日益强盛,世界已把目光转向了中国,而中国也需要融入世界经济和文化的发展潮流。在这样的历史时期,我们更需要脚踏实地研究和探索适合时代发展特征的新的教学理念,转变传统的外语教学模式,在严峻的挑战中找到发展和促进外语教学的新的机遇,努力为社会培养和造就出一大批适合于行业需要的、外语水平较高的专业技术人才。

我是一名英语爱好者,长期以来一直坚持不辍地学习、练习。我的体会是,只要肯学,敏于猎奇,勤于追踪,敢于突破,善于总结,就一定会有所收获。于是,一名英语学习者就能做到开卷有益,从一部优秀教材中学到许多从别的书本里学不到的东西,得益之多,往往会超出编著者的期望。相信这套教程也会使学习者受益良多,并学以致用。值此系列教程即将付梓之际,谨缀数语如上,是为序。

博士 教授 博士生导师

上海海事大学副校长

教育部高等院校物流类教育指导委员会 主任

2007 年 6 月

前 言

随着我国研究生教育规模的不断扩大和培养模式多样化的发展趋势,以行业需要为特点、与国外名校联合办学的硕士学位研究生培养模式,以及各类工程管理硕士和 MBA 项目,已成为我国高等院校一个很具潜力的发展方向。这种培养模式不仅要求学员具有较高的素质、较新的行业管理知识和较强的从事实际工作的能力,对外语实际应用能力的要求显得尤为突出。本《研究生英语系列教程》正是为了满足此类研究生英语教学的需求而编写的。

本《研究生英语系列教程》的编写以《研究生英语教学大纲》以及研究生培养模式的特点和要求为依据,突出知识性和实用性,强调语言应用能力的培养,同时兼顾到语言基础的训练和巩固。本系列教程共由 5 个分册组成:即《英语精读教程》、《英语泛读教程》、《英语口语教程》、《英语听力教程》和《英语写作教程》。各分册之间既具有密切的横向联系,又各有其鲜明的特色和侧重。内容涵盖了交通运输、国际航运、物流管理、物流工程、国际商务等相关领域。本系列教程各分册均为 15 单元,各分册所选材料均具有积极的思想意义,富有时代感,具有较强的可读性和可接受性,且便于操作。

本系列教程的编写原则基于两个前提:(1) 语言学习是一种积极和互动的过程;(2) 语言材料的合适选取应有利于激发学习的积极性,有利于学以致用,提高效率。各分册共同具有的主要特点如下:

1. 选材新颖,内容丰富,题材广泛,有利于拓宽学员的知识面和视野;
2. 语言规范,难度适中,针对性强,适合学员的实际水平,符合研究生外语教学的要求;
3. 内容实用,循序渐进,重视基础,有利于学员掌握语言技能,并为以后的学习和从事实际工作打下较坚实的基础;
4. 本系列教程主要适用于交通运输、国际航运、物流、MBA、工程类的研究生,也可适用于其他各相关专业研究生以及相关企事业单位在职人员的培训。

编写本系列教程的指导思想是:“以学习者为中心”,强调读者、编者、课文和教员之间的互动作用,目的在于能使学习者通过较科学的语言习得规律,结合自己的行业知识和亲身经历,运用英语这一交流工具来准确地表达自己的思想,或做出及时而又正确的判断,从而达到能全面提高英语实际应用能力和综合素质的效果。

担任本系列教程各分册主要编写工作的人员均为长期从事高校英语教学并具有较丰富的从事实际工作经验的教授或副教授。尽管本系列教程中的部分内容已在实际教学或培训中使用过两至三年,且效果颇佳,但他们仍深感缺少新颖而又系统化,且用起来顺手的教材的苦恼,是以萌发了编写本教程的念头。在长达近两年的编写过程中,他们密切合作,集思广益,相互沟通,使得各分册在总体框架下既互有衔接,又各具特色,形成一个有机整体。因此,本系列教程既可配套使用,又可按具体培训目标独立选用。

担任本系列教程主审工作的是著名语言学家、词典编纂家郑立信教授和左晓岚博士。他们不仅仔细审读了书稿,还提出了很多富有建设性的宝贵意见。此外,本系列教程的编写工作得到了上海海事大学领导的关心和支持,尤其得到了交通运输学院领导的鼎力襄助和 MTE 项目部的全程指导和管理以及全力以赴的协助。人民交通出版社的闻亚伦同志为本系列教程的编写和出版也给予了极大的鼓励和支持。我们谨在此向他们致以诚挚的感谢。

由于水平所限,书中如有错误、欠妥之处,诚请同行专家、教授和使用者批评指正。我们希望本系列教程能对提高研究生英语教学的层次,以及提高行业性教材建设和基础学科建设的层次起到一定的促进作用。

吴建国
上海海事大学
2007 年 6 月 21 日

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编者的话

如何实践学以致用,如何把提升语言技能和精通专业语料相结合,如何提高语言综合运用能力,这些问题一直困扰着研究生阶段的英语教学。

《英语泛读教程》就是针对这些问题专为非英语专业的硕士研究生设计的一本高级英语阅读教材。

本教程以《研究生英语教学大纲》教学要求为主要依据,突出科学性、实用性、趣味性和可读性,以英语阅读技能的训练及提高为重点,同时强调语言综合运用能力的培养。所选的阅读材料均出自近年来国内外出版的图书、期刊和杂志,经精选或改编而成,内容涵盖交通运输、物流工程与管理、国航、电子商务等专业领域,反映了当前相关学科的前沿信息,突出强调在专业语料的氛围中强化提高语言能力。

本教程尝试将原汁原味的专业语料和精心配置的强化训练项目结合,体现真实性、实用性和适用性原则,旨在为读者实现熟练语言技能、精通专业语料的目标提供事半功倍的利器。

使用对象:

1. 交通运输、物流、管理、国际航运、贸易等相关专业的硕士研究生;
2. 相关行业的管理人员和工作者。

主要特色:

1. 取材新颖,提供大量生动、真实的案例素材,帮助硕士生提高英语语言阅读技能,体验英语阅读乐趣,拓宽专业知识视野;
2. 语言规范,难度适中,篇幅合理,针对硕士研究生英语实际水平,灵活编排了任务型、体验型阅读练习。

使用说明:

本教程编排体例简洁,方便教学和自学。每单元提供课文 A 和课文 B 两篇阅读材料。相关练习的参考答案附书后,便于参阅。

Text A 强化训练阅读技能,兼顾相关话题的实务分析,分为 6 个部分:预览—词汇和短语—课文—课文注解—练习—网络资源。练习形式包括针对课文的多项选择题(含词汇练习和阅读理解练习两部分)、短文完型填空,以及内容相关的阅读材料和讨论题(含 A、B 两部分)。

Text B 将提高阅读能力和拓展专业知识相结合,提供相关话题的案例分析和深度信息、评论或报道,分 3 个部分:课文—注解—练习。练习形式包括本单元相关话题的讨论、阅读理解、案例分析或针对该话题的写作技能练习。

建议在使用时,充分利用课文 A 的练习,强化语言阅读技能训练;同时,根据课文 B 内容,结合专业知识学习,拓展语言的综合运用能力。

《英语泛读教程》由张骏担任主编,韩亚文、佟和龙担任副主编。编写人员有韩亚文、张骏、佟和龙、郭亚东、陈皓。编写过程中得到上海海事大学、南京大学、香港理工大学同行和朋友的大力支持,南京工业大学陈琳、葛文静为本书编写也做了一定的工作,在此诚表谢意。由于编者水平所限,如有疏漏之处恳请同行、专家和读者朋友不吝批评指正。

编者

2007 年 6 月

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Unit 1 International Trade

Text A The Future of International Trade

By Boudewi Mohr



PREVIEW

In today's complex economic world, neither individuals nor nations are self-sufficient. Nations have utilized different economic resources; people have developed different skills. This is the foundation of international trade and economic activities. This article tells us the important factors that may have significant impact on the future of world trade.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- monetary (1) *adj.* of the currency in use 货币的, 金融的
- arable land(soil) (2) land suitable for growing crops 可耕地
- overriding (2) *adj.* more important than anything else 突出的, 压倒一切的
- demographer (2) *n.* a person who is skilled or qualified in the study of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc., as illustrating the conditions of life in communities 人口统计学家, 人口学家
- acreage (3) *n.* an extent of land, typically when used for agricultural purposes, but not necessarily measured in acres 土地面积(尤指农业用地, 但不一定以英亩计算)
- level off (3) level out; make something flat or smooth 弄平, 平整; to become steady in development 平稳
- dietary (4) *adj.* of or relating to the kinds of food that a person or animal habitually eats(有关)饮食的

fluctuate (5) *v.* rise or fall irregularly in amount or number (数量) 不规则波动, 起伏
 recoverable (6) *adj.* reusable 可再利用
 geothermal (6) *adj.* relating to, or produced by the internal heat of the earth 地热的, 有关地热的
 thermal (7) *adj.* concerned with or caused by heat 热的
 lava (8) *n.* the molten matter which flows from a volcano 火山熔岩
 geyser (8) *n.* a natural spring of hot water that sometimes rises suddenly into the air 间歇喷泉
 uranium (9) *n.* a heavy white metal that is radioactive 铀
 masses of (9) a large amount of, lots of 大量
 nuclear fusion (9) a nuclear reaction that produces power without producing any waste 核聚变
 Mediterranean countries (10) 地中海国家
 point of saturation (11) the stage beyond which no more can be absorbed or accepted 饱和点和点, 极限; 与 saturation point 同
 priority (11) *n.* an interest having prior claim to consideration 优先考虑的问题 (方面)
 couple with (11) couple up (with), bring or come together as companions or partners 结对, 成伴
 merge (13) *v.* combine or be combined; join or blend gradually 合并; 融合
 merger (13) *n.* the combination of two commercial companies 结合, 合并
 liquidity (14) *n.* availability of liquid assets to a market or company 资产折现力, 资产货币互换力

TEXT

[1] In spite of the difficulties of predicting future trends in world trade, we can specify factors that will be important. Some of these are: population growth; possible scarcity of commodities; the food and energy situation; relations with the Third World (developing nations); pressures to preserve the environment; and international cooperation on political, social, economic, and monetary problems.

[2] The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that presently some 700 million hectares of land are harvested by farmers. This is only about 50 percent of the world's present arable land. The FAO estimates that, ultimately, 3.2 billion hectares could be made productive. In 1976 the world's population was over four billion people. This figure could go up to well over ten billion a century from now. Therefore, the food supply and the birthrate are overriding issues for economists and demographers alike.

[3] Although feeding the world's population will be a major problem, the world is probably not headed for disaster. First, the world's arable acreage can be expanded greatly. Second, the distribution of food and the yield of food per acre can be improved.

Third, population growth can be controlled. Historical evidence shows that birth and death rates level off as countries move into the industrial stage.

[4] If population growth continues at its present pace, the future balance between food demand and supply may become dependent on new dietary patterns. Reduced consumption of meat, increased use of new high-protein food from soybeans, and development of ocean resources for food are some alternatives that must be considered.

[5] As the population grows, prices of commodities will fluctuate. As countries endeavor to increase yields on existing croplands through intensified use of water, energy, and fertilizers, the cost of commodities will rise.

[6] Growth of trade will depend greatly on availability of energy sources. There may still be a trillion barrels of recoverable oil in the Middle East. But the oil crisis of 1974 has led to renewed interest in coal and to a search for alternative sources of energy. Solar, geothermal, and nuclear energy will play a large role in the years to come.

[7] Solar energy is available in various forms. Buildings can be heated and cooled by direct use of solar radiation; crops and trees, which are the most efficient converters of sunlight into energy, can be grown for their energy potential; wastes can be burned as fuel; sunlight can be converted into DC (direct current) electricity; electric power can be derived from the sun warmed surface waters of the ocean (ocean thermal power); lastly, solar radiation can be converted to heat that will drive electric power generators (solar thermal power). Serious problems still remain as to transportation and storage of solar energy.

[8] Geothermal energy is the energy contained within the earth. Heat is abundantly available deep in the earth's core and is constantly produced. However, this heat is usually located at too deep a level for commercial exploitation. Sometimes heat comes to the surface in the form of lava and geysers. In short, very little is known on the use of geothermal energy, and it has barely been exploited.

[9] Nuclear energy is produced in nuclear power plants. At these plants atoms of uranium are split, thus releasing masses of energy. Another source of energy under development is the nuclear fusion of certain atoms of hydrogen. This could eventually replace natural gas as a source of energy. Also, power could be made available through refinements of the battery, some of which have made an electrically run car an economic possibility.

[10] In future trade the key development to watch is the relationship between the industrialized and the developing nations. Third World countries export their mineral deposits and tropical agricultural products, which bring them desired foreign exchange. Tourism has also been greatly responsible for the rapid development of some developing nations. Many Third World nations with high unemployment and low wages have an emigration of workers to the developed nations. Western Europe has received millions of such workers from Mediterranean countries. The developing nations profit when these workers bring their savings and their acquired technical skills back home. Many developing nations benefit when Western nations establish manufacturing in their countries to take advantage of cheap labors.

[11] As economies mature, economic growth rates tend to level off. The rate of population growth is leveling off today in Western nations. This leveling-off eventually leads to static non-growth markets. A point of saturation sets in—technology and innovation have seemed to achieve the impossible, but then how much further can it go? Herman Kahn, in his book *The Next 200 Years*, says that a shift on priorities will have to occur for industrialized nations. No longer is the creation of money and jobs essential; it is rather the improvement of the quality of life that must be our concern. Today pollution is of major concern for industrialized nations. Environmentalists are worried about the relationship between industrial objectives and preserving the environment. In developing nations, however, the problem of pollution is ignored for the sake of development.

[12] The Western World will eventually move to a period of relatively low economic growth, coupled with a high rate of unemployment. A so-called welfare society will emerge. The unemployed in new welfare society will be taken care of by the employed through generous contributions to the social welfare system.

[13] Political questions remain as to the world's future. We can only speculate as to whether organized markets such as the Common Market and COMECON could eventually merge. In the present political climate, this would seem impossible, although some cooperation agreements are already in effect. Obviously a merger between the Western and Eastern European markets would greatly enhance world trade.

[14] International monetary cooperation will have a significant impact on future trade. If the IMF countries are not able to agree upon a new international monetary order in the years to come, international trade may become too risky for some companies to get involved in. If the IMF is unable to create sufficient international liquidity reserves in the future, there may not be enough liquidity to sustain growth in trade.

[15] However, growing international consultation and cooperation in economic, monetary, and political matters will certainly contribute to the flourishing of the world trade for years to come.

From Boudewi Mohr, "The Future of International Trade", *Selections from The World of English*, Volume Two, 1st ed. (Beijing: The Commercial Press, 2001)

Notes

1. FAO (1) The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Since its establishment in 1945, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has been leading international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy. 联合国粮食及农业组织(简称联合国粮农组织),成立于1945年,致力于消除全球饥饿,为发达国家和发展中国家提供平等协商和辩论的舞台。
2. COMECON (13) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance It was an economic organization from 1949 to 1991, linking the USSR with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Po-

land, Romania, East Germany (1950-90), Mongolia (from 1962), Cuba (from 1972), and Vietnam (from 1978), with Yugoslavia as an associated member. Albania also belonged between 1949 and 1961. Its establishment was prompted by the Marshall Plan. Comecon was formally disbanded in June 1991. 经济互助委员会, 1949~1991 年间的一个经济组织, 成员包括前苏联、保加利亚、捷克斯洛伐克、匈牙利、波兰、罗马尼亚、东德、蒙古、古巴和越南, 南斯拉夫为准成员国。阿尔巴尼亚在 1949 到 1961 年间也是其成员国。该组织起源于马歇尔计划, 1991 年 6 月解散。

3. IMF (14) International Monetary Fund The IMF is an international organization of 185 member countries. It was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment. 国际货币基金组织, 包括 185 个成员国, 目的是促进国际货币合作, 稳定货币兑换, 实现有序兑换, 推动经济增长和提高就业率。同时, 为各国提供短时经济援助, 帮助调节平衡支付。
4. Historical evidence shows that birth and death rates level off as countries move into the industrial stage. (3) 历史证据显示, 当一些国家进入工业阶段后, 人口出生率和死亡率便会拉平。
5. become dependent on new dietary patterns (4) 取决于新的饮食模式。
6. Also, power could be made available through refinements of the battery, some of which have made an electrically run car an economic possibility. (9) 此外, 通过改进蓄电池也可以获得动力, 其中有些已经使得电动汽车在经济上成为可能。
7. This leveling-off eventually leads to static non-growth markets. (11) 这种增长的停滞最终造成静态的不增长市场。
8. A point of saturation sets in—technology and innovation have seemed to achieve the impossible, but then how much further can it go? (11) (继而) 达到一个饱和点——技术和革新似乎取得了不可能取得的成就, 但它还能走多远?
9. a shift on priorities will have to occur for industrialized nations. (11) 在优先考虑哪些问题方面, 工业化国家必须有所改变。
10. move to a period of relatively low economic growth, coupled with a high rate of unemployment. (12) 走向一个相对而言低经济增长与高失业率相伴随的阶段。
11. If the IMF is unable to create sufficient international liquidity reserves in the future, there may not be enough liquidity to sustain growth in trade. (14) 如果国际货币基金组织今后不能建立足够的国际清偿能力储备, 将不会有足够的清偿能力以支持贸易的增长。

EXERCISES

VOCABULARY CHECK

Circle the letter of the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. In spite of the difficulties of predicting future trends in world trade, we can **specify** fac-

- tors that will be important. (Paragraph 1)
- A. display
 - B. instruct
 - C. discover
 - D. state in detail
2. Some of these are: population growth; possible scarcity of commodities; the food and energy situation; relations with the Third World (developing nations) ; pressures to **pre-serve** the environment... (Paragraph 1)
- A. save from being harmed/destroyed
 - B. prevent
 - C. store
 - D. continue
3. Therefore, the food supply and the birthrate are **overriding** issues for economists and demographers alike. (Paragraph 2)
- A. the most enlightening
 - B. the most interesting
 - C. the most important
 - D. the most astonishing
4. Third, population growth can be controlled. Historical evidence shows that birth and death rates **level off** as countries move into the industrial stage. (Paragraph 3)
- A. increase
 - B. become steady
 - C. decrease
 - D. vanish
5. As the population grows , prices of commodities will **fluctuate**. (Paragraph 5)
- A. decrease
 - B. increase
 - C. change
 - D. flip
6. As countries **endeavor** to increase yields on existing croplands through intensified use of water, energy, and fertilizers, the cost of commodities will rise. (Paragraph 5)
- A. try earnestly
 - B. try in vain
 - C. manage
 - D. decide
7. As countries endeavor to increase yields on existing croplands through **intensified** use of water, energy, and fertilizers, the cost of commodities will rise. (Paragraph 5)
- A. increased in degree
 - B. extraordinary
 - C. economic

- D. intentional
8. Nuclear energy is produced in nuclear power plants. At these plants atoms of uranium are split, thus releasing **masses** of energy. (Paragraph 9)
- A. substance of
B. a large amount of
C. particle of
D. unlimited quantity of
9. Also, power could be made available through **refinements** of the battery, some of which have made an electrically run car an economic possibility. (Paragraph 9)
- A. improvement
B. system
C. excellence
D. pure substance
10. If the IMF is unable to create sufficient international liquidity **reserves** in the future, there may not be enough liquidity to sustain growth in trade. (Paragraph 14)
- A. money in coins or notes
B. foreign exchange
C. money at a bank
D. assets kept readily available

READING CHECK

Choose the best answer based on your understanding of the text.

1. Which statement best expresses the central point of the article?
- A. The author informs readers of the major difficulties in predicting the future trends of international trade.
- B. Among the important factors affecting the future trends of international trade are population growth, possible scarcity of commodities, the food and energy situation, relations with the Third World (developing nations), pressures to preserve the environment, and international cooperation on political, social, economic, and monetary problems.
- C. Growing international consultation and cooperation in economic, monetary, and political matters will certainly contribute to the flourishing of the world trade for years to come.
- D. The food supply and the birthrate are the most important issues affecting the future of international trade.
2. Which sentence could serve as the topic sentence of paragraph 3?
- A. Although feeding the world's population will be a major problem, the world is probably not heading for disaster.
- B. Historical evidence shows that birth and death rates level off as countries move into the industrial stage.