当代研究生英语 听说 教程 财经类

A Modern English Course of Listening and Speaking for Postgraduates





当代研究「 听说 教科」

A Modern English Course of Listening and Speaking for Postgraduates
(Finance and Economics)

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随着我国高等教育的迅速发展,国际化进程的加快,我国制定的新的财经类研究生人才培养方案要求培养复合型人才。财经类研究生英语教学的难点在于如何提高财经类研究生的听说水平,本书正是在此种背景下应运而生。

本书以提高财经类研究生听说能力为目标,旨在增强学生的自主学习能力。通过本书的学习,学生所掌握的财经类英语的积极词汇和句子结构能使其在商务环境下有效地进行沟通,提高自身的综合文化素养以适应未来社会发展的需要。同时本书通过广泛的选材和多样的练习来帮助学生提高听说能力。

本书的编者为南京财经大学一线教师,围绕该校设置的非英语专业硕士专业方向展开编写。全书分十二个单元,每单元由三个部分构成:第一部分为课前知识点预习。该部分根据单元主题选取视频片段,根据视频内容提供相关生词与表达法、文化注释、文化背景知识等,使学生通过该部分的学习和练习,掌握该单元主题的基本词汇和基本表达法等,提高听说能力。第二部分为视频欣赏。该部分根据单元主题选取该相关的视频,时长为5—10分钟。该部分根据单元主题让学生观看相关视频,学生观看完毕后,完成以下三项任务:(1)选择最佳答案并回答相关问题;(2)再次观看视频,根据题目选择对、错;(3)再次观看视频,用自己的话复述故事。第三部分为口语练习。该部分侧重于对话练习,由两部分构成:(1)介绍商务背景下使用的单词、表达法;(2)练习:练习部分包括复述对话和角色扮演(根据所给主题,设计情景对话)。

《当代研究生英语听说教程》(财经类)的选材涉及单元主题为:1929 经济大崩盘(Economic collapse in 1929);美国泡沫经济(Economic Bubble in the United States);第二次世界大战后美国经济复苏及垄断(Economic Recovery and Monopoly in the United States);香港腾飞(Taking Off in Hong Kong);亚洲金融风暴(Asian Financial Crisis);美国次贷危机(Sub-prime Crisis in the United States);欧债危机(European Debt Crisis);诺基亚巨头(Nokia Giant);苹果的黄金时代(The Golden Age of Apple);互联网金融(Internet Finance);美国的司法制度(American Judicial System);美国的财会制度(American Financial Accounting System)等方面。这些内容可以用于课堂教学,也可作为课堂教学的补充材料。本书适用于财经类院校非英语专业研究生、涉外机构工作人员、三资企业雇员和其他英语自学者。

本书提供基于二维码技术的英语开放式互动平台。读者需下载"扫扫看"app,并建议在 WiFi 条件下查看平台内容。

本书在编写过程中还得到李俊儒、胡美珠老师的关心和支持,在此表示感谢。《当代研究生英语听说教程》(财经类)的编者们恳请读者对本书中出现的问题提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便再版时改进。

编 者 2016年2月

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Unit 1 Economic Collapse in 1929

Part 1 Pre-activities

Task 1 Words and Expressions

boom [buːm]

- vi. 发出隆隆声;快速发展;暴涨
- vt. 发出低沉而有回响的声音;使繁荣;使迅速发展
- n. 繁荣;激增;隆隆声

[例句]The bond boom was terrific news for companies.债券市场的繁荣对公司来讲是个利好消息。

catastrophe[kəˈtæstrəfi]

n. 大灾难;惨败;悲剧的结局;地表突然而猛烈的变动

[例句]Globalization would spread the catastrophe everywhere.全球化会把这场灾难传播到世界各地。复数:catastrophes

underestimate [Ander estiment]

- vt. 低估;看轻;对……估计不足;把……的价值估计过低
- n. 低估;轻视;估计不足;过低评价;过低估价

[例句]The official house-price data tend to underestimate changes. 中国公布的官方房价数据往往会低估房价变化。

stun [stan]

vt. 击晕,使昏厥;使目瞪口呆;使大吃一惊

n. 打击;刺激

[例句] Is that thing set to stun? 有没有把它设置到击昏档?

disbelief [idisbi'li:f]

n. 不相信,怀疑

speculate ['spekjulent]

vt. 思索;猜测;推测

vi. 推测;投机;思索

[例句]That led authorities and analysts to speculate about what effect recent winter weather was having on launch plans.各国政府和分析人士因此纷纷猜测最近的严冬天气对发射计划有何影响。

prelude ['prelju:d]

n. 序曲,前奏曲;开场戏,序幕;前兆,预兆

v. 为……作序,开头;成为……的序曲;演奏序曲,唱开场戏

[例句]It may be a prelude to a much larger attack.也许这还只是一场更大袭击的前奏。

plummet ['plamit]

vi. 垂直落下;骤然跌落

n. 铅锤;坠子;重压物

[例句] If that happens, the price of the bond would plummet.如果这

种情况真的发生了,债券的价格将会暴跌。

shriek [fri:k]

- vt. & vi. 尖叫;引人注意;发出一种类似尖叫的声音
- n. 尖叫声;尖锐的声音:一种能使人联想起这种尖叫的声音

[例句]If need to use a personal shriek alarm to distract your aggressor so you can get away.如果需要的话,可以尖叫来发出警报声,转移侵犯者的注意力,这样你就可以逃脱。

terrify ['terifai]

vt. 使恐怖,使惊吓;恐吓,吓唬;威胁

[例句] Why does that terrify me? 我怎么觉得怪吓人的?

exhaust [Ig'zo:st]

- vt. 排出;用尽,耗尽;使精疲力尽;彻底探讨
- vi. 排气
- n. 排出;(排出的) 废气;排气装置

[例句]But the car disappeared from view with one last snort from its exhaust.可是汽车的排气管最后喷了一口气,消失在视线之外。

installment [in sto:lment]

n. 分期付款;部分;(丛书杂志等的)一部,一期

[例句]He hopes to sell his first installment of shares next year.现在他希望明年能卖掉自己的第一批股份。

ideology [aidi'pləd3i]

n. 意识形态;思想(体系),思想意识;观念学;空想,空论

[例句] Marxism was just the most important alternative ideology of

modernity.马克思主义不过是现代最为重要的另一种意识形态。

recruit ri krut

n. 新兵;(机构中的) 新成员;新学生

vt. 招聘,征募;吸收某人为新成员;(提供帮助)动员……;雇用

vi. 征募新兵;得到补充,得到补偿;恢复健康

[例句]The next president should recruit his successor from elsewhere.下一任总统应该从别处招募他的继任者。

ambition[æm'bɪʃn]

n. 抱负;渴望得到的东西;追求的目标;夙愿

vt. 追求;有……野心

[例句]Beijing's ambition is to make Shanghai a fully fledged global financial centre by 2020.中国政府的抱负是到 2020 年把上海打造成一个成熟的全球金融中心。

stigma ['stɪgmə]

n. 烙印;耻辱,污名;(病的) 特征;[植] 柱头 [例句] A sense of stigma is afoot.—种耻辱感正在浮现。

be accustomed to 使习惯 to take advantage of 利用

Task 2 Cultural Note

The play culture of America in 1920 was: "We believe the instant gratification. Take care of now. Don't worry about the future. Live for the moment."



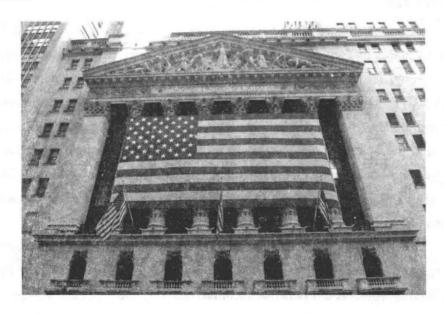
Task 3 Cultural Background

The Great Depression was a worldwide economic downturn starting in most places in 1929 and ending at different times in the 1930s for different countries. It was the largest and most important economic depression in world history, and is used in the 21st century as a benchmark on how far a modern economy could possibly fall. The Great Depression originated in the United States; historians most often use as a starting date the stock market crash on October 29th, 1929, known as Black Tuesday. The end of the depression in the U.S. is associated with the onset of the war economy of World War II, beginning around 1939.

The depression had devastating effects both in industrialized countries and in those which exported raw materials. International trade declined sharply, as did personal incomes, tax revenues, prices, and profits. Cities all around the world were hit hard, especially those dependent on heavy industry. Construction was virtually halted in many countries. Farming and rural areas suffered as crop prices fell by 40 to 60 percent.

Facing plummeting demand with few alternate sources of jobs, areas dependent on primary sector industries such as farming, mining and logging suffered the most. Even shortly after the Wall Street Crash of 1929, optimism persisted. John D. Rockefeller said that "These are days when many are discouraged. In the 93 years of my life, depressions have come and gone. Prosperity has always returned and will again."

The Great Depression ended at different times in different countries; for subsequent history see home front during World War []. The majority of countries set up relief programs, and most underwent some sort of political upheaval, pushing them to the left or right. In some states, the desperate citizens turned toward nationalist demagogues—the most infamous being Adolf Hitler—setting the stage for World War [] in 1939.





Exercises

According to the cultural note, answer the following questions.

- 1. What was the consuming innovation of 1920 in America?
- 2. What was the play culture?
- 3. The consuming credit was also called what?



Part 2 Watching Video



视频 0001

Task 1

Watch the video	and choose the best	answers to the following questions.	
1. On, wi	thout warning, th	he share prices were plummeting	g on
New York Stock	Exchange.		
A. Wednesday, O	Oct. 23rd, 1928	B. Thursday, Oct. 24th, 1929	
C. Wednesday, C	Oct. 23rd, 1929	D. Thursday, Oct. 24th, 1928	
2. Ten thousands pe	cople filled the st	reet from to	on
Oct. 24th, 1929.			
A. Broadway; th	e East River	B. Broadway; the West River	
C. the Fifth Avenu	ue; the East River	D. the Fifth Avenue; Broadw	ay
3. In Ame	ericans' confidenc	e grew so high that American pe	ople
thought the good	times would last	forever.	
A. 1909		B. 1919	
C. 1929		D. 1939	
4. In the next fives	days the financial	catastrophe swept away the four	nda-
tions of America	n's		
A. political atmo	sphere	B. economic atmosphere	

C. prosperity

D. cultural ideology

5. In 1920

transformed America.

A. automation

B. networks

C. luxuries

D. electrification

Task 2

Watch the video again and complete the TRUE or FALSE questions.

- 1. Thousands of banks failed and millions of people lost everything in 1929 stock crash. This is a story of financial disaster and we hope it will never happen again.
- 2. On Oct. 23rd, 1929, in a space of an hour 2,600,000 shares were sold.
- 3. Since World War I American government has sold bonds, that is "Liberty bonds" to pay for the war.
- 4. In 1920 America won the World War I.
- 5. In 1920 there was a sense that investing stocks was not only safe, but reliable and respectable.



Part 3 Oral Practice

Task 1

Read the following dialogues.

Dialogue 1

D: David Hatfield, the seller

H: He Peng, the buyer

D: Glad to meet you, Mr. He. Before my trip to China, we sent you a letter of establishing business relations with you.

H: Thank you for your letter. We'd be very pleased to enter into business relations with you.

D: When I knew you would hold the commodities fair in Dalian, I decided to come here in person to seek for the possibility of cooperation.

H: Welcome to our fair.

D: Thank you. Mr. He, here is a copy of our catalog and price list. I hope some of my products will be of interest to you.

H: I hope so, too. There is an increasing demand for electronic products in China. So, if your prices are competitive, we can come to terms.

D: We think our prices compare favourably with the prices of the same kind of products in the world market.

H: That's good. We'll, first of all, study your catalog and price list. And then we'll recommend your products to our customers and see which items they are interested in.

D: That'll be fine.

H: Then we can have a further discussion tomorrow.

Dialogue 2

S: Secretary

Y: Mr. Yang Yang

- S: Good morning, Mr. Smith's office.
- Y: Good morning. This is Yang Yang, salesman of Mount. Liang Tea Trading Co. Can I speak to Mr. Smith, please?
 - S: I'm sorry. Mr. Smith is not here at the moment.
 - Y: When can I reach him?
 - S: I'm afraid he is not available till evening. Can I take a message?
- Y: Yes. We learned the name and address of your firm from China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.
 - S: You did. Did you?
- Y: We learned that you are in the market for green tea, so I make a phone call to Mr. Smith to see whether we can build up business relations with your firm.
 - S: Your phone number, please.
 - Y: 85754661.
- S: All right, Mr. Yang. I will tell him that you called when he comes back to the office.
 - Y: It's very kind of you. Thank you very much.
 - S: It's my pleasure.

Task 2

Words and expressions in business situations.

1. 建立贸易关系

我们愿与贵公司建立商务关系。

We are willing to establish trade relations with your company.

我们希望与您建立业务往来。

Please allow us to express our hope of opening an account with you.

我公司经营电子产品的进出口业务,希望与贵方建立商务关系。

Our corporation is specialized in handing the imports and exports business in electronic products and wishes to enter into business relations with you.

2. 自我推荐

请容我们自我介绍,我们是……首屈一指的贸易公司。

Let's introduce ourselves as a leading trading firm in...

本公司经营这项业务已多年,并享有很高的国际信誉。

Our company has been in this line of business for many years and enjoys high international prestige.

我们的产品质量一流,我们的客户一直把本公司视为最可信赖的公司。

Our products are of very good quality and our firm is always regarded by our customers as the most reliable one.

3. 推销产品

我们从······获知贵公司的名称,不知贵公司对这一系列的产品是否有兴趣。

Your name has been given by...and we like to inquire whether you are interested in these lines.

我们新研制的……已推出上市,特此奉告。

We are pleased to inform you that we have just marketed our newlydeveloped ...

我们盼望能成为贵公司的……供应商。

We are pleased to get in touch with you for the supply of ...

我们的新产品刚刚推出上市,相信您乐于知道。

You will be interested to hear that we have just marketed our new product.

相认您对本公司新出品的……会感兴趣。

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