金融专业英语阅读

(第三版)

主编 沈素萍 副主编 李 平



对外经济贸易大学出版社



金融专业英语系列教材 总主编 沈素萍

金融专业英语阅读

(第三版)

主 编 沈素萍 副主编 李 平 参 编 谢京秀 宫梦媛 庞 萍 严红卫



对外经济贸易大学出版社 中国•北京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

金融专业英语阅读 / 沈素萍主编. —3 版 . —北京: 对外经济贸易大学出版社, 2018. 3 金融专业英语系列教材 ISBN 978-7-5663-1892-3

I. ①金… Ⅱ. ①沈… Ⅲ. ①金融-英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 Ⅳ. ①F83

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 022690 号

© 2018 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行 版权所有 翻印必究

金融专业英语阅读 (第三版)

沈素萍 **主编** 责任编辑: 谭利彬

对外经济贸易大学出版社 北京市朝阳区惠新东街10号 邮政编码: 100029 邮购电话: 010-64492338 发行部电话: 010-64492342 网址: http://www.uibep.com E-mail; uibep@ 126.com

北京时代华都印刷有限公司印装 新华书店经销成品尺寸: 185mm×260mm 18 印张 416 千字 2018 年 3 月北京第 3 版 2018 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5663-1892-3 印数: 0 001-3 000 册 定价: 48.00 元

第三版前言

《金融专业英语阅读》是我们编写金融专业英语系列教材的第一部分。第三版的修订正值全球金融互联网业务迅速发展的背景下,所以在第二版十七章的基础上增加了一章有关互联网金融的内容,同时对有些课文的短语的理解填空、短篇专业文章理解进行了更换,并更换了部分专业金融信息的时文辅助阅读。在辅助阅读中增添了相关文章的金融所面临的问题和对策的丰富案例。同时,本次修订更换了 9 篇最新阅读文章,并对原有章节进行了调整。

即:第一章:货币政策。第二章:外汇风险和进行外汇风险管理的原因。第三章:管理外汇交易风险的工具和方法。第四章:美国对外汇交易的干预。第五章:金融市场和中间业务。第六章:共同基金。第七章:债券。第八章:期权。第九章:互联网金融(新增篇章)。第十章:保持风险管理决策一致性。第十一章:国际清算银行。第十二章:商业银行借贷。第十三章:信贷分析。第十四章:何种抵押贷款更适合你?第十五章:会计的历史起源。第十六章:财务报告与公认会计准则简析。第十七章:保险的历史起源。第十八章:保险单及其业务周期。

具体调整如下:

第一章: 货币政策

短篇专业文章理解、短语的理解填空、补充阅读部分进行了更换调整。

补充阅读更换成: Monetary Policy in the Future

第二章:外汇风险和进行外汇风险管理的原因

短语的理解填空进行了更换调整。

第三章: 管理外汇风险的工具和方法

短语的理解填空进行了更换调整。

第四章:美国对外汇交易的干预

短语的理解填空、补充阅读部分进行了更换调整。

补充阅读更换成 What Does China's "Currency Manipulation" Mean for the Dollar?

第五章: 金融市场和中间业务

补充阅读更换成 The Role and Costs of Intermediaries in Financial Markets

第六章: 共同基金

补充阅读部分替换成 How to Analyze a Mutual Fund

第八章: 期权

短语的理解填空进行了更换调整。

第九章: Online Banking 互联网金融(为新增加的全篇文章)

第十章: 保持风险管理决策一致性(原第九章)

第十一章: 国际清算银行(原第十章)

2

补充阅读更换成 One Bank to Rule Them All: The Bank for International Settlements

第十二章:商业银行借贷(原第十一章)

补充阅读更换成 Basel III: Impact on Asset-Based Lending

第十三章: 信贷分析(原第十二章)

补充阅读更换成 No Need to Panic—China's Banks Are in Pretty Good Shape

第十四章:何种抵押贷款更适合你?(原第十三章)

第十五章:会计的历史起源(原第十四章)

第十六章: 财务报告与公认会计准则简析(原第十五章)

第十七章:保险的历史起源(原第十六章)

补充阅读更换成 What Are Insurers Up Against?

第十八章: 保险单及其业务周期(原第十七章)

本教材从培养高级应用型人才的目标出发,增加了金融实务内容和案例分析,实用性较强,适合于高等院校专业英语教学使用,也可供各类大专院校学生及广大金融专业人员学习英语,提高涉外金融业务交际能力使用。同时可为广大金融专业人员获取 FECT (金融专业英语证书) 提供很好的素材。

本教材配有 PPT 课件,请登录 www.uibep.com 下载。本教材还配有课文译文和练习参考答案,供读者使用。

本书在编写过程中得到王福清、曹霞和对外经济贸易大学出版社刘红、宋海玲的帮助,在此谨致谢忱。对于书中存在的疏漏请广大读者予以批评指正。

沈素萍 2017年8月31日于北京惠园

第二版前言

《金融专业英语阅读》是我们编写金融专业英语系列教材的第一部分。因本教材包括十七章,此次修订正值全球金融危机的背景下,所以在第 1 版十六章的基础上增加了一章有关面对金融危机的内容,并对每一章配有词汇注释、短语注释、专业术语解释、知识背景介绍,同时增加了语言练习的设计,包括对全文课文的理解、短语的理解填空、专业术语填空、专业翻译、短篇专业文章理解,同时增加了专业金融信息的时文辅助阅读,并做了较全面的调整和更换。同时,本次修订在辅助阅读中增添了相关金融危机后所面临的问题和对策的丰富案例。其中:更换了 13 篇最新阅读文章,并对原有章节进行了调整。

即:第一章:货币政策。第二章:外汇风险和进行外汇管理的原因。第三章:控制外汇交易风险的工具和方法。第四章:美国对外汇监管的干预。第五章:金融市场和中间业务(原第七章)。第六章:共同基金(原第十四章)。第七章:债券(原第十五章)。第八章:期权(原第十六章)。第九章:保持风险管理决策一致性(新增篇章)。第十章:国际清算银行。第十一章:商业银行借贷。第十二章:信贷分析。第十三章:何种抵押贷款更适合你?第十四章:会计的历史起源(原第五章)。第十五章:财务报告与公认会计准则简析(原第六章)。第十六章:保险的历史起源(原第七章)。第十七章:保险单及其业务周期(原第八章)。

具体调整如下:

第一章: 货币政策

词汇及术语、问题的调整。

补充阅读部分: Bernanke: Lack of Regulation to Blame for Housing Bubble

第二章:外汇风险和进行外汇风险管理的原因

本章各部分全部换成新内容。

补充阅读部分: 更换成 Foreign Exchange Risk

第三章:控制外汇交易风险的工具和方法

词汇的调整。

翻译部分更换了内容。

补充阅读部分: 更换成 FX Risk Takes Center Stage for Countries, Corporate Boards, and Executives

第四章:美国对外汇交易的干预

词汇的调整。

翻译部分更换了内容。

补充阅读部分: 更换成 Correction Turns "Great" Thanks to Government Intervention 第五章: 金融市场和中间业务

词汇的调整。

第六章: 共同基金

补充阅读部分: 替换成 SEC Proposes Measures to Improve Regulation of Fund Distribution Fees and Provide Better Disclosure for Investors

第七章:债券

补充阅读部分: 替换成 Stocks & Bonds: How to Choose the Right Option

第八章: 期权

词汇的调整。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 The Financial Crisis of 2008: Nothing New Under the Financial Sun, 并相应更新问题。

第九章: Making Consistent Risk Management Decisions 保持风险管理决策一致性(为新增加的全篇文章)

第十章: 国际清算银行

正文部分数据更新,比如文中很多地方提供的都是 1999 年或 2000 年的数据,调整成现在的数据。此外,巴塞尔协议已经有个新的改革,增加相应的内容。

词汇的调整。

根据正文新增内容适当调整翻译内容。

第十一章: 商业银行借贷

正文部分的印刷错误进行了更正。

翻译部分做了适当调整。

补充阅读部分:换成原第十二章补充阅读 Hedges: The New Corporate ATMs

第十二章:信贷分析

正文部分, 词汇部分, 注释部分进行了删减。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 Financial Engine Failure

第十三章:何种抵押贷款更适合你?

正文部分:新增"Reserve Mortgage"部分。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 Subprime Mortgage Crisis

第十四章:会计的历史起源

词汇的调整。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 Regulation Has Costs, Not Only Benefits

第十五章: 财务报告与公认会计准则简析

正文替换成"Quick Insights—Financial Reporting & GAAP Rules"财务报告与 GAAP 原则简述,并相应替换练习题。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 Financial Crisis: The Failure of Accounting Reform

第十六章: 保险的历史起源

把补充阅读中的内容压缩加到正文部分。

练习部分进行了调整。

补充阅读部分: 替换成新文章 Insurance Industry Valuation Insights: Recent Trends 2008

第十七章: 保险单及其业务周期

正文部分更改为 Insurance Policy And Its Lifespan

练习部分进行了调整。

补充阅读部分:替换成两部分补充阅读,即 sample policy 和 policy cancellation letter。 本教材从培养高级应用型人才的目标出发,增加了金融实务内容,实用性较强,适 合于高等院校专业英语教学使用,也可供各类大专院校学生及广大金融专业人员学习英 语,提高涉外金融业务交际能力使用。同时可为广大金融专业人员获取 FECT (金融专业 英语证书)提供很好的素材。

本教材配有 PPT 课件,请登录 www.uibep.com 下载。本教材还配有辅导用书,提供 课文译文和练习参考答案,供读者使用。

本书在编写过程中得到王福清、曹霞和对外经济贸易大学出版社刘红、宋海玲的帮 助,在此谨致谢忱。对于书中存在的疏漏请广大读者予以批评指正。

> 沈素萍 2011年1月24日于北京惠园

第一版前言

《金融专业英语阅读》是金融专业英语系列教材的一部分。本教材是为学习完大学英语基础阶段的本科生所编写,旨在让学生通过金融实务操作阶段的英语学习,培养学生的书面金融专业英语技能,使他们为较复杂的金融专业英语学习打下良好的基础。

本教材包括十六章,每一章配有词汇注释、短语注释、专业术语解释、知识背景介绍、语言练习(包括对全文课文的理解、短语的理解填空、专业术语填空、专业翻译、短篇专业文章理解),以及专业金融信息的时文辅助阅读,并配有相关的问题理解,以便使学生通过课堂教学了解当前经济金融领域的最新变化。

全书结构如下:第一章:货币政策。第二章:外汇风险和进行外汇风险管理的原因。第三章:管理外汇风险的工具和方法。第四章:美国对外汇交易的干预。第五章:会计的历史起源。第六章:会计和簿记。第七章:金融市场和中间业务。第八章:保险的历史起源。第九章:保险单。第十章:国际清算银行。第十一章:商业银行贷款。第十二章:信贷分析。第十三章:何种抵押贷款更适合你。第十四章:共同基金。第十五章:债券。第十六章:期权。

本教材适合于高等院校专业英语教学使用,也可供各类大专院校学生及广大金融专业人员学习专业英语,提高涉外业务交际能力使用,同时可为广大金融专业人员获取FECT(金融专业英语证书)提供适当的素材。

本书在编写过程中得到王福清、曹霞同志的帮助,在此谨致谢忱。对于书中存在的疏漏,请广大读者予以批评指正。

沈素萍 2006年4月6日于北京惠园

Table of Contents

Chapter One
Monetary Policy
货币政策
Chapter Two
Foreign Exchange Risk and Why It Should Be Managed
外汇风险和进行外汇风险管理的原因17
Chapter Three
Tools and Techniques for the Management of Foreign Exchange Risk
管理外汇风险的工具和方法 · · · · · · 29
Chapter Four
U.S. Foreign Exchange Intervention
美国对外汇交易的干预 ······4
Chapter Five
Financial Markets and Intermediaries
金融市场和中间业务 · · · · · · · 53
Chapter Six
Mutual Fund
共同基金 ······ 65
Chapter Seven
Bonds
债券
Chapter Eight
Options
期权

全
融
专
亚
英
语
阅
读
第
=
版

Chapter Nine
Online Banking
互联网金融99
Chapter Ten
Making Consistent Risk Management Decisions
保持风险管理决策一致性109
Chapter Eleven
Bank for International Settlements
国际清算银行
Chapter Twelve
Commercial Bank Lending
商业银行借贷
Chapter Thirteen
Credit Analysis
信贷分析····································
Chapter Fourteen
What Kind of Mortgage Loan Should You Get?
何种抵押贷款更适合你?
Chapter Fifteen History of Accounting
会计的历史起源····································
云灯的历义起你————————————————————————————————————
Chapter Sixteen
Quick Insights—Financial Reporting & GAAP Rules
财务报告与公认会计准则简析
Chapter Seventeen
History of Insurance
保险的历史起源

全
融
专
业
英
语
阅
读
$\overline{}$

Chapter Eighteen
Insurance Policy and Its Lifespan
保险单及其业务周期217
参考译文

Chapter One

Monetary Policy

货币政策

Monetary policy is one of the tools that a national government uses to influence its economy. Using its monetary authority to control the supply and availability of money, a government attempts to influence the overall level of economic activity in line with its political objectives. Usually this goal is "macroeconomic stability"—low unemployment, low inflation, economic growth, and a balance of external payments. Monetary policy is usually administered by a government appointed "Central Bank".

Central banks have not always existed. In early economies, governments would supply currency by minting precious metals with their stamp. No matter what the creditworthiness of the government, the worth of the currency depended on the value of its underlying precious metal. A coin was worth its gold or silver content, as it could always be melted down to this. A country's worth and economic clout was largely to its holdings of gold and silver in the national treasury. Monarchs, despots and even democrats tried to skirt this inviolate law by filing down their coinage or mixing in other substances to make more coins out of the same amount of gold or silver. They were inevitably found out by the traders, money lenders and others who depended on the worth of that currency. This is the reason that movies show pirates and thieves biting Spanish dubloons to ascertain the value of their booty and loot.

The advent of paper money during the industrial revolution meant that it wasn't too difficult for a country to alter its amount of money in circulation. Instead of gold, all that was needed to produce more banknotes was paper, ink and a printing press. Because of the skepticism of all concerned, paper money was backed by a "promise to pay" upon demand. A holder of a "pound sterling" note of the United Kingdom could actually demand his pound of silver! When gold became the de facto backing of the world's currency a "gold standard" was developed where nations kept sufficient gold to back their "promises to pay" in their national treasuries. The problem with this standard was that a nation's economic health depended on its holdings of gold. When the treasury was bare, the currency was worthless.

In the 1800s, even commercial banks in Canada and the United States issued their own banknotes, backed by their promises to pay in gold. Since they could lend more than they had to hold in reserves to meet their depositors' demands, they actually could create money. This inevitably led to "runs" on banks when they could not meet their depositors' demands and were bankrupt. The same happened to smaller countries. Even the United States Treasury had to be rescued by JP Morgan several times during this period. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, countries legislated their exclusive monopoly to issue currency and banknotes. This was in response to "financial panics" and bank insolvencies. This meant that all currency was issued and controlled by the national governments, although they still maintained gold reserves to support their currencies. Commercial banks still could create money by lending more than their depositors had placed with the bank, but they no longer had the right to issue banknotes.

Modern central banking dates back to the aftermath of great depression of the 1930s. Governments, led by the economic thinking of the great John Maynard Keynes, realized that collapsing money supply and credit availability greatly contributed to the savagery of this depression. This realization that money supply affected economic activity led to active government attempts to influence money supply through "monetary policy". At this time, nations created central banks to establish "monetary authority". This meant that rather than accepting whatever happened to money supply, they would actively try to influence the amount of money available. This would influence credit creation and the overall level of economic activity.

Modern monetary policy does not involve gold to a great extent. In 1968, the United States rescinded its promise to pay in gold and effectively removed itself from the "gold standard". Since then, it has been the job of the Federal Reserve to control the amount of money and credit in the U.S. economy. By doing this, it wants to maintain the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and its comparative worth to other currencies. This might sound easy, but it is a complex task in an information age where huge amounts of money travels in electronic signals in microseconds around the world.

Economists debate the relevant measures of money supply. "Narrow" money supply or M1 is currency in circulation and the currency in easily accessed chequing and savings accounts. "Broader" money supply measures such as M2 and M3 include term deposits and even money market mutual funds. Economists debate the finer points of the implementation and effectiveness of monetary policy but one thing is obvious. At the extremes, monetary policy is a potent force. In countries such as Russia, Poland or Brazil where the printing presses run at full tilt to pay for government operations, money supply is expanding rapidly and the currency becomes rapidly worthless compared to goods and services it can buy. Very high levels of inflation or "hyperinflation" are the result. With 30%~40% monthly inflation rates, citizens buy hard goods as soon as they receive payment in the currency and those on fixed income have their investments rendered worthless.