

# 第一课 经济学家做什么

## 课文注释

1. An economist is someone who knows a lot about how goods and wealth are produced and used.

此句中 who 引导定语从句,修饰不定代词 someone,由于 someone 为单数,所以动词用了第三人称单数形式:knows。同时,这个定语从句中又包含了介词 about 引导的宾语从句。

know a lot about sth 对某事了解很多

He knows a lot about the new project.

他对这个新计划非常了解。

I know all about that.

我对那事全了解。

goods and wealth 商品和财富,尽管 wealth 为不可数名词,但 goods 为复数形式,且 goods 和 wealth 之间用 and 连接,所以动词用复数形式 are。

2. Food, for example, is a kind of goods.

for example, 例如,放此处与放句首并无区别,放此处只是起到突出主语 food 的作用。

3. Everyone eats food, but the average person does not think much about all the things that must happen before food appears on his plate.

the average person 一般人,普通人

average intelligence 平常智力

average ability 普通能力

think about 在此译为考虑,此外还有想起,回顾的意思

She was thinking about her childhood days.

她在回想她的童年时期。

4. Another example is the paper this article is printed on.

此句中 the paper 后接--省略 which 的定语从句,但需注意的是本句中 on 不能省略,因为 This article is printed on the paper. 句中如省略了 on,就缺少必要的介词。

Yesterday we visited the small flat (which) he lived in.

昨天我们参观了他住的小公寓。

It's not the fact of examinations I'm quarrelling with, it's the way they're conducted.

我并非对考试这件事本身有异议,而是不赞成考试的方式。

5. It started as wood on a tree very far from here.

as: 作为, as 和 like 都可作为介词后接名词,但其意思不同, like 译为“像”。

I worked as a slave.

我作为一个奴隶工作。

I worked like a slave.

我像奴隶一样工作。

far from 除了在此句中译为“距离……远”之外,还有“毫不,一点也不,远非”的意思,例如:

Your work is far from (being) satisfactory.

你的工作一点儿也不令人满意。

Far from admiring his paintings, I dislike them intensely.

我不但不钦佩反而十分讨厌他的画。

6. Men and machines made the wood into paper, which had to be packaged and carried by trucks and put into stores.

此处 which 引导一个非限制性定语从句,其显著特点是 which 句与其修饰的 paper 用逗号隔开,which 句只是对 paper 的修饰或附加说明,而不是 paper 的特有属性。

package 在此句中作动词,译为包装,它也可作名词使用,译为“捆、包、包裹,(喻)详细的计划”,如:package deal 整批交易。

此外,package 也可用 pack 替换,例如:

These books pack easily.

这些书很容易包装。

7. At every step in the process people had to be paid for their works.

step: 步骤,措施

Take steps to prevent the spread of influenza.

采取步骤防止流行性感蔓延。

What's the next step?

下一步该怎么办?

8. Money had to be used for buying and repairing the machines, and so on.

be use for 被用来,此处需注意的是,介词 for 后需跟名词或动名词。

A hammer is used for driving in nails.

锤是用来敲钉子的。

现在让我们来区别 used to do, be used to doing 和 be used to do。

used to do 过去常常做某事

I used to work till midnight.

我过去常常工作到深夜。

He used to smoke a pipe.

他过去抽烟斗。

be used to sth. /doing 习惯于

You will soon get used to it.

你很快就会适应它。

I'm not quite used to being spoken in that rude way.

我不习惯于别人对我那样粗鲁地讲话。

be used to do 被用来做……

Modern equipment is used to improve the efficiency.

现代设备被使用以提高效率。

A knife is used to cut bread.

用刀来切面包。

9. Economists try to understand how all the parts of the long story are related.

try to do 试图做某事

Don't try to swim across the river.

不要尝试游过那条河。

Try to get here early.

请尽量早一点来。

10. An economist learns how to guess what will happen in the future,...

此处用了 learns how to guess, 类似的句子:

I do not know how to answer this question.

我不知道该怎样回答这个问题。

11. If fruit growers in Florida lose part of their crops because of bad weather this month, what will happen to the price of oranges in New York two months from now.

此句中, if 引导条件状语从句, 从句用了一般现在时, 主句用

了一般将来时,表示某事可能发生。例如:

If you ask him, he will help you.

如果你向他请求,他会帮助你。

如果if引导从句表示一种不可能发生的情况,也就是使用了虚拟语气,则需用过去时态。

If I were you, I would work hard.

如果我是你,我将会好好学习。

If you had come earlier, you would have met him.

如果你早来一点的话,你就能遇见他了。

happen vi. 发生,现在来区别 happen to sb/sth. 和 happen to do

If anything happens to him, please tell me.

如果他发生什么意外,请通知我。

I happened to have heard about him.

我碰巧听说过关于他的事情。

12. These are just a few of the questions economists learn how to answer.

a few of the questions 许多问题中的几个

some of my friends 我的朋友中的一些

some of his income 他收入中的一些

## 同步练习

### 1. 汉译英

1) 一张纸

2) 两份报纸

3) 一块肥皂

4) 一条裤子

5) 一件家俱

6) 一把剪刀

7) 三片面包

8) 五双鞋

9) 一杯牛奶

## 2. 用 as 或 like 填空

- 1) A lazy man \_\_\_\_\_ him will never succeed.
- 2) Such goods \_\_\_\_\_ glass and china should be transported with great care.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ we all know, he is very honest.
- 4) I hope you will not say anything \_\_\_\_\_ that to our manager.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist, he has devoted all his time to research.
- 6) It looks \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
- 7) The bicycle, \_\_\_\_\_ a means of transport in small towns, is extremely convenient.
- 8) He talked endlessly \_\_\_\_\_ a scholar, actually he was nothing.
- 9) I have a watch rather \_\_\_\_\_ this one.
- 10) He was regarded \_\_\_\_\_ a great judge.

### 3. 选择填空

- 1) "We'll be through in a day or two," said the man in \_\_\_\_\_  
of the job.  
A. control                      B. hold  
C. charge                        D. manage
- 2) I borrowed the bicycle from a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mine                          B. my  
C. I                                 D. me
- 3) How do you like the book you borrowed from \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. mine                          B. my  
C. I                                 D. me
- 4) This picture is interesting to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. looking                      B. look  
C. look at                      D. looking at
- 5) This room is comfortable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. living                      B. live  
C. live in                      D. living in
- 6) How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ for this shirt?  
A. cost                      B. pay  
C. spent                      D. take
- 7) Few people knew how to \_\_\_\_\_ cotton \_\_\_\_\_ cloth.  
A. make...into                      B. make...from  
C. make...by                      D. make...after
- 8) Japan's economy has been seriously \_\_\_\_\_ by the great crisis.  
A. effected                      B. acted  
C. affected                      D. effecting
- 9) Paper is usually made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.  
A. of                      B. from  
C. into                      D. after
- 10) People made wood into paper, \_\_\_\_\_ will be used by many students.  
A. that                      B. how  
C. who                      D. which
11. This device is open only to those visitors \_\_\_\_\_ are unable to walk a long distance.  
A. who                      B. to whom  
C. which                      D. that which
12. Hiram Revels, the first black member of the United States





A. to eat on

B. to eat at

C. for eating

D. eating

20. He \_\_\_\_\_ to visit me once a month.

A. used

B. was used

C. using

D. uses

#### 4. 改错

1) A common use with gold in the nineteenth century was as a standard for the value of money.  
A B C D

2) How many people realize that agriculture is a source of raw materials for clothing and to shelter?  
A B C D

3) Harvesting of grains is affected by annual changes in temperature or in the amount of moisture, but both.  
A B C D

4) The world output of crude oil that year was 10 percent high than the previous year.  
A B C D

5) We should try find one or two things which have been done better than last time and comment favorably on them.  
A B C D

6) Several of my friends still feels very angry and bitter about it and just won't accept it.  
A B C D

7) He did not fear new ideas, not did he fear the future.  
A B C D

- 8) Rose said to her friend that she didn't feel like to go to the movies that night because she was tired out after a day's work.
- 9) Mary's mother has to call her at least half a dozen times until she answers her.
- 10) Our Chinese teacher is such a knowledgeable person that it seems there isn't nothing which he does not know.

## 5. 完形填空

### The Farmer and the Apple Tree

A poor farmer had a friend who was famous for the wonderful apple trees which he grew. One day, his friend gave the farmer a young 1 and told him to take it home and plant it. The farmer was pleased 2 the gift, but when he 3 home he did not know where to plant it. He was afraid that if he 4 the tree near the road, strangers would steal the fruit. If he planted the tree 5 one of his fields, his neighbours 6 at night and steal some of the apples. If he planted the tree near his house, his children 7 the fruit. Finally he planted the tree in his 8 where no one could see it. But without sunlight and good 9, the tree soon died.

Later the friend asked the farmer 10 he had planted the tree in such a poor place.

"What's the difference?" the farmer said angrily. "If I

11 the tree near the road, stranger would have stolen the fruit. If I had planted the tree in one of my fields, my neighbours 12 at night and stolen some of the apples. If I had planted it near my house, my own children would have 13 the fruit. ”

“Yes,” said the friend, “but 14 someone could have enjoyed the fruit. Now you have robbed everyone of the fruit and you also 15 a good tree. ”

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) A. plant           | B. tree             |
| C. seed               | D. stick            |
| 2) A. in              | B. to               |
| C. with               | D. on               |
| 3) A. got             | B. got to           |
| C. arrived at         | D. reached at       |
| 4) A. plants          | B. planted          |
| C. has planted        | D. had planted      |
| 5) A. at              | B. near up          |
| C. in                 | D. close            |
| 6) A. would have come | B. had come         |
| C. came               | D. would come       |
| 7) A. took            | B. will take        |
| C. would take         | D. would have taken |
| 8) A. jungle          | B. woods            |
| C. shrub              | D. bush             |
| 9) A. soil            | B. water            |
| C. fertilizer         | D. mineral          |
| 10) A. where          | B. when             |

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| C. why                 | D. that                   |
| 11) A. would plant     | B. plant                  |
| C. would have planted  | D. had planted            |
| 12) A. would have come | B. will come              |
| C. would come          | D. would have been coming |
| 13) A. carried         | B. taken                  |
| C. brought             | D. fetched                |
| 14) A. at least        | B. at first               |
| C. at last             | D. at most                |
| 15) A. have hurt       | B. have destroyed         |
| C. have had            | D. have planted           |

#### 6. 汉译英

- 1) 一般人都不会犯那样的错误。
- 2) 他现在可能已经上床睡觉了。
- 3) 杰克花了 10 美元买那本书。
- 4) 每个有关的人都想知道利润是如何分配的。
- 5) 约翰从银行借了一大笔钱, 现在他不得不连本带息还清。
- 6) 经济危机已严重影响了日本的进口。

#### 7. 英译汉

### Differences between Foreign Trade and Domestic Trade

When dealing in foreign trade——exporting and importing——a merchant faces a variety of conditions which differ from those to which he has grown accustomed in the domestic trade. Not only do the institutions the merchant meets abroad

diff from those at home, but he faces them as a citizen of a foreign country and is, therefore, frequently subject to special rulings and customs. This creates an entirely new situation, and he must acquaint himself with its various phases and effects.

There are, generally, certain differences which justify the separate treatment of the two types of trade. First, all trade today is conducted in terms of money, but whereas in domestic trade the same monetary unit is employed by both buyers and sellers, we often find two or more different units in a single transaction or series of transactions in foreign trade. Second, trade within a country is ordinarily free of the obstructions of strange languages, customs and commercial laws, but these obstructions may be greatly involved in foreign trade. Third, tariffs and other artificial obstacles, which occur in foreign trade, are largely absent in domestic trade.

In view of these conditions and differences, a foreign trader will need to know more.

生词:

- 1) domestic a. 国内的, 非国外的  
domestic trade 内贸  
foreign trade 外贸
- 2) accustom v. 使习惯于  
get accustomed to 习惯于
- 3) institution n. 组织, 机构
- 4) citizen n. 市民, 公民
- 5) frequently adv. 经常的
- 6) ruling n. 裁决

- 7) acquaint v. 使熟悉  
acquaint oneself with 使自己熟悉
- 8) phase n. 阶段, 时期
- 9) justify v. 证明某事是正当的
- 10) in terms of 根据, 有关
- 11) employ v. 使用
- 12) obstruction n. 障碍物
- 13) involve v. 使与...联系, 卷入  
get involved in 与...联系
- 14) tariff n. 关税
- 15) artificial a. 人为的, 不真实的
- 16) obstacle n. 障碍

## 8. 阅读理解

Opinion polls (民意测验) are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive (使恢复) the household and the neighbourhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centres of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human his-

tory in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a discouraging thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving(剥夺) them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people travelled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impracticable goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

1) What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls?

- A. Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population.
  - B. New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.
  - C. Jobs available must be distributed among more people.
  - D. The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.
- 2) The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about work and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
  - B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity
  - C. set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
  - D. be prepared to fill in time by taking up housework
- 3) The passage tells us that the arrival of the industrial age meant that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. universal employment guaranteed prosperity
  - B. economic freedom came within everyone's reach
  - C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed
  - D. to survive, everyone had to find a job
- 4) As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land
  - B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves



- C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
- D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find
- 5) It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the creation of jobs for all is an impossibility  
B. we must make every effort to solve problem of unemployment  
C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill  
D. we should help people to get fulltime jobs