



财政干部教育培训教材

财政干部 英语

培训教程

财政部干部教育中心
财 政 部 国 际 司

组 编

第三册

*An English Training Course
For Public Finance Officials*



经济科学出版社
Economic Science Press

*An English Training Course
For Public Finance Officials*

财政干部英语培训教程

第三册

财政部干部教育中心 组编
财 政 部 国 际 司

经济科学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

财政干部英语培训教程. 第三册/财政部干部教育中心, 财政部国际司编. —北京: 经济科学出版社,
2004.8

财政干部教育培训教材

ISBN 7-5058-4327-3

I. 财… II. ①财…②财… III. 英语-干部教育-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 063546 号

《财政干部英语培训教程》

编写委员会成员

顾 问：金立群 廖晓军

主 任：王建国

副主任：赵晓宇

委 员(以姓氏笔划为序)：

安 远 刘 晨 李 赤 李光辉

邹加怡 郑晓松 穆赛男

前言

为进一步提高财政干部的英语水平，满足财政干部学习财政专业英语和开展国际交流的需要，财政部干部教育中心和国际司组织编写了《财政干部英语培训教程》。本套教材的编写工作得到了有关方面的大力支持，财政部领导要求教材选材要精当，编排要合理，要花精力出精品，真正为财政系统干部编写一套好教材。

本套教材分为三册，第一册为听、说、精读和写作；第二册为泛读和翻译；第三册为补充阅读，作为对第一、二两册的补充。各册之间相互关联，循序渐进。并以培养财政干部的英语应用能力为中心，突出“实战”特点，精心设计了内容适用、针对性强、易于操作的练习题。

本套教材第一、二册由山东财政学院李毅教授和武汉大学卢洪友教授共同担任主编，第一册精读部分由赵永平、孟庆平执笔，听说部分由倪若男执笔，实用英语应用文写作部分由张震执笔，中西文化知识介绍部分由马文执笔；第二册由李毅、郑九海、陈明执笔。李毅、卢洪友对第一二册进行了总纂。国际关系学院 Andrew Sadler 博士、John Ball 博士审阅了第一二册。第三册由财政部国际司赵晓宇司长和邹加怡副司长共同担任主编，李光辉、张天伟、田华、华慧参与了文章筛选整理和注释等工作。

本套教材编写过程中，得到山东财政学院、国际关系学院、山东省财政厅、经济科学出版社的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

《财政干部英语培训教程》编写委员会

2004年7月

简 介

根据《财政干部英语培训教程》编写委员会提出的从“实战”出发、以实用为目的、帮助广大财政干部解决在国际交往中实际问题为出发点的要求，以掌握 2 000 个英语词汇为起点，通过对本套教材的学习，最终能全面掌握 4 000~5 000 个英语词汇（新增部分多以财政专业英语词汇为主）的定位，对各司局提交的中文素材和各类材料进行认真加工、整理和改编，并按照英语语言学习的规律，将《财政干部英语培训教程》分为三册。听、说、精读和写作作为第一册，泛读和翻译作为第二册，补充阅读作为第三册。

第一册由 18 个单元组成，包括财政专业英语、听力与口语、实用财政英语应用文写作三大部分。集中体现了财政学自身知识体系的完整性，突出英语学习的重点与难点。通过大量丰富多样的练习形式，将英语听、说、读、写的语言基本技能训练有机地结合在一起。

财政专业英语部分主要以预算为核心，以公共财政框架为主干，集中反映财政专业的基础知识和基础内容，编排上遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。主要内容有：市场失灵与公共财政职能、公共财政概述、经济效率和收入公平分配、公共财政支出、成本效益分析、公共财政收入、税收、税收制度、公债、公共财政预算、预算平衡理论、财政联邦制、财政政策、财政监督等。

听力与口语部分主要涉及财政干部日常工作及主要业

务活动过程中所使用的英语口语，并将英语口语功能的介绍有机地穿插在每一情景对话之中。通过精心设计的练习将情景中语言点的灵活运用充分展示给读者，使读者充分了解在此类情景中如何运用英语进行交流；听力技能的训练将财政专业知识和英语语言技能训练紧密地结合起来，以利于读者能就本专业领域内的内容进行自如地理解与表达。听力主要包括两个部分：Section A 为 Warming-up section，侧重于语音及读音规则方面的热身练习。该部分练习中的句子均选自同一单元的精读课文，在训练听力技能的同时，又对精读内容加以强化，充分体现教学中有效重复的原则，以达到良好的学习效果。Section B 为听力主干部分，以多种练习形式综合培养读者听的技能。口语共分三个部分：Section A 为 Dialogue (对话) 或者 monologue (独白)，此部分的内容是每一单元的主体，旨在为读者提供相关范本，使读者熟悉该情景下地道的表达方式，同时读者还可以利用这一段的录音进行听力理解的训练；Section B 为功能扩展部分，是对 Section A 的扩展与补充，提供了该情景中最常用的有关语言素材，以便于读者灵活运用语言；Section C 为练习部分，通过形式多样的练习巩固和强化在相关场景中用英语进行交际的能力。

实用财政英语应用文写作部分共有 18 个专题，内容包括：政府间协议书、涉外合同、技术说明书、招标、备忘录、酬应文书、讲话稿、欢迎辞、答谢辞、开幕辞、祝酒辞、闭幕辞、告启文书、电子公文、传真、业务邀请函、推荐信、感谢信。每个专题由写作要求、范文、功能拓展、练习及参考译文五部分组成。注重实用性是其突出特点，本部分文体齐全，基本囊括了财政涉外工作中需要使用的各种应用文体。本部分选材新颖、语言规范；每个专题的开头，专门分析和讲解各类文书的写作要求、目的、语言特征及结构特征，选材时特别注重中英文书写的语言套路、格式的特征，使读者可以根据不同的写作目的、语言环境和语体风格的要求进行选择、改动、重组文句，具有很强的针对性、实用性和可操作性，以帮助读者领会写作要领，举一反三，融会贯通。

第二册由 15 个单元组成，教材在结构和内容上与第一册环环相扣，上下呼应。通过精选财政部各司局所提供的专项业务典范素材

及反映国内外财政未来发展趋势和先进管理经验的相关经典原版文章,在巩固和拓展第一册知识和技能的同时,注重实际运用语言知识能力的培养。选材上力求充分展现中外财政领域最新知识与最新专业术语,并配以翻译技巧与相关练习的训练,使第一二册形成寓听、说、读、写、译五项语言基本技能训练于一体的有机整体。主要包括政府工作报告、可持续发展、宏观经济政策、财税改革、社会发展支出、社会保障、农业支出、金融、贸易、会计、金财工程、政府采购、经济全球化、国际金融机构、经济合作组织等与财政管理工作密切相关的15个系列专题。每个专题由3篇前后内在逻辑相联的文章构成,选材精当,编排合理,习题多样,充分体现了语言地道、典范、新颖、实用的特征。练习设计针对性强,所列专业术语及补充词汇详尽,基本涵盖了专题所涉及内容的最新常用表达方式。翻译技巧与口译部分讲解精练、易于掌握。通过学习,读者能够达到阅读财经英语原文、应用英语表达专业内容的目的,从而满足广大财政干部进一步学习财经英语、特别是提高与岗位工作相关英语能力的需要。

第三册由5个单元27篇文章组成,作为对第一、二册的补充部分,旨在扩大阅读量,拓宽读者视野,供学习参考和提高之用。主要精选中外国家领导人、国家财长、国际组织及其负责人的部分优秀文章、演讲稿及报告,并按大学演讲、宏观经济、财政金融、对外贸易和可持续发展五大部分进行分类。目的是使读者在学习第一、二册的基础上,为其进一步提高财经英语水平、拓展知识面提供丰富多样的学习参考资料。教材各单元在保留原汁原味的前提下,为便于学习和理解,适当介绍作者情况和文章背景,并对文章中的难点加以注释。读者可根据实际需求情况,有选择性地进行学习和使用。

Contents

Unit One Speeches on Campus

1. Turning Your Eyes to China *Jiabao Wen* (3)
2. Speech Given in Peking University *Bill Clinton* (14)
3. China's Role in the 21st Century
 Global Economy *Lawrence Summers* (35)
4. Implementing a Global Partnership
 for Poverty Reduction *James D. Wolfensohn* (44)
5. US-China Cooperative Relationship
 is Growing Fast *Colin L. Powell* (56)
6. Twenty Years of Reform—Achievements,
 Challenges and the New Agenda *Nicholas Stern* (68)

Unit Two Macroeconomics

7. State of the Union Address *Bush* (89)
8. China: Policies for sustained
 Economic Growth and Stability *Horst Köhler* (100)
9. U. S. Committed to Growing China
 Trade Relationship *John Snow* (106)
10. The 11th China-U.S.
 Joint Economic Committee Address *Robert E. Rubin* (111)
11. The Role of China in Stabilizing East Asia *Paul A. Volcker* (117)
12. The World Economy Recovers Gradually *Kenneth Rogoff* (125)
13. Asia and China's Economy *Jemaluddin Kassum* (130)

Unit Three Public Finance and Financial Sector

- 14.** Getting China Right **Stephen Roach** (139)
- 15.** Poverty, Growth, and the International
 Monetary System **Robert Mundell** (145)
- 16.** Lessons from the Asian Crisis **Anne O. Krueger** (156)
- 17.** Mild Deflation in China **Kenneth Rogoff** (167)
- 18.** Exchange Rate Issues About China **Fred Bergsten** (170)
- 19.** China's Medium-term Fiscal Challenges **World Bank** (175)

Unit Four Foreign Trade

- 20.** China: Post-WTO Accession Reform
 and Its Partnership in the Global Economy **Liquan Jin** (181)
- 21.** The Case for Normal Trade
 Relations with China **Lawrence H. Summers** (198)

Unit Five Sustainable Development

- 22.** Marshall Plan for the Next 50 Years **Gordon Brown** (211)
- 23.** Corporate Governance and
 the Challenge of Development **James D. Wolfensohn** (215)
- 24.** The World Bank at the Millennium **Joseph E. Stiglitz** (222)
- 25.** Investing in Many Generations
 of Reform **Lawrence H. Summers** (230)
- 26.** A Time to Act—2002 Annual
 Meetings Address **James D. Wolfensohn** (240)
- 27.** Sustainability—an Evolving Framework **World Bank** (248)

Unit One

Speeches on campus

1

Turning Your Eyes to China

Jiabao Wen

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to begin by sincerely thanking President Summers for his kind invitation.

Harvard is a world-famous institution of higher learning, attracting the best minds and bringing them up generation after generation. In its 367 years of history, Harvard has produced seven American presidents and more than 40 Nobel laureates. You have reason to be proud of your school.

It is my great pleasure today to stand on your rostrum and have this face-to-face exchange with you. I am an ordinary Chinese, the son of a school teacher. I experienced hardships in my childhood and for long years worked in areas under harsh conditions in China. I have been to 1,800 Chinese counties out of a total of 2,500. I deeply love my country and my people.

The title of my speech today is "Turning Your Eyes to China".

China and the United States are far apart, and they differ greatly in the level of economic development and cultural background. I hope my speech will help increase our mutual understanding.

In order to understand the true China—a changing society full of promises—it is necessary to get to know her yesterday, her today, and her tomorrow.

China yesterday was a big ancient country that created a splendid civilization.

As we all know, in the history of mankind, there appeared the Mesopotamian civilization in West Asia, the ancient Egyptian civilization along the Nile in North Africa, the ancient Greek – Roman civilization along the northern bank of the Mediterranean, the ancient Indian civilization in the Indus River Valley in South Asia, and the Chinese civilization originating in the Yellow and Yangtze river val-

leys. Owing to earthquake, flood, plague or famine, or to alien invasion or internal turmoil, some of these ancient civilizations withered away, some were destroyed and others became assimilated into other civilizations. Only the Chinese civilization, thanks to its strong cohesive power and inexhaustible appeal, has survived many vicissitudes intact. The 5,000-year-long civilization is the source of pride of every Chinese.

The traditional Chinese culture, both extensive and profound, starts far back and runs a long, long course. More than 2,000 years ago, there emerged in China Confucianism represented by Confucius and Mencius, Taoism represented by Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, and many other theories and doctrines that figured prominently in the history of Chinese thought, all being covered by the famous term "the masters' hundred schools". From Confucius to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the traditional Chinese culture presents many precious ideas and qualities, which are essentially populist and democratic. For example, they lay stress on the importance of kindness and love in human relations, on the interest of the community, on seeking harmony without uniformity and on the idea that the world is for all. Especially, patriotism as embodied in the saying "Everybody is responsible for the rise or fall of the country"; the populist ideas that "people are the foundation of the country" and that "people are more important than the monarch"; the code of conduct of "Don't do to others what you don't want others to do to you"; and the traditional virtues taught from generation to generation: long suffering and hard working, diligence and frugality in household management, and respecting teachers and valuing education. All these have played a great role in binding and regulating the family, the country and the society.

On this year's Teacher's Day which fell on 10th of September, I went to see Professor Ji Xianlin of Peking University in his hospital ward. Professor Ji, 92, is a great scholar in both Chinese and western learning, specializing in oriental studies. I enjoy reading his prose. In our tête-à-tête we talked about the movement of "Eastern learning spreading to the West" and "Western learning spreading to the East". In the 17th and 18th centuries foreign missionaries translated Chinese classics into European languages and introduced them to Europe, and this aroused great interest in some eminent scholars and enlightenment thinkers there. Descartes, Leibniz, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Goethe and Kant all studied the traditional Chinese culture.

In my younger days I read Voltaire's writings. He said that a thinker who wanted to study the history of this planet must first turn his eyes to the East, China included.

Interestingly, one and a half century ago, R. W. Emerson, famous American philosopher and outstanding Harvard graduate, also fell for the traditional Chinese culture. He quoted profusely from Confucius and Mencius in his essays. He placed Confucius on a par with Socrates and Jesus Christ, saying that we read [the moral teachings of the Confucian school] with profit today, though they were "addressed to a state of society unlike ours".

Rereading these words of Voltaire and Emerson today, I cannot but admire their wisdom and far sight.

China today is a country in reform and opening-up and a rising power dedicated to peace.

The late Dr. John King Fairbank used the following words to describe China's over population and land scarcity. On the land owned by one farmer in the US, there might live hundreds of people forming a village in China. He went on to say that although the Americans were mostly farmers in the past, they never felt such pressure of population density.

A large population and underdevelopment are the two facts China has to face. Since China has 1.3 billion people, any small individual shortage, multiplied by 1.3 billion, becomes a big, big problem. And any considerable amount of financial and material resources, divided by 1.3 billion, becomes a very low per capita level. This is a reality the Chinese leaders have to keep firmly in mind at all times.

We can rely on no one except ourselves to resolve the problems facing our 1.3 billion people. Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have achieved much in our national reconstruction; at the same time we have made a few detours and missed some opportunities. By 1978, with the adoption of the reform and opening-up policies, we had ultimately found the right path of development—the Chinese people's path of independently building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The essence of this path is to mobilize all positive factors, emancipate and develop the productive forces, and respect and protect the freedom of the Chinese people to pursue happiness.

China's reform and opening-up have spread from rural areas to the cities, from the economic field to the political, cultural and social arenas. Each and every step

forward is designed, in the final analysis, to release the gushing vitality of labor, knowledge, technology, managerial expertise and capital, and allow all sources of social wealth to flow to the fullest extent.

For quite some time in the past, China had a structure of highly-centralized planned economy. With deepening restructuring toward the socialist market economy and progress in the development of democratic politics, there was gradual lifting of the former improper restrictions, visible and invisible, on people's freedom in choice of occupation, mobility, enterprise, investment, information, travel, faith and lifestyles. This has brought extensive and profound changes never seen before in China's history. On the one hand, the enthusiasm of the work force in both city and countryside has been set free. In particular, hundreds of millions of farmers are now able to leave their old villages and move into towns and cities, especially in the coastal areas, and tens of millions of intellectuals are now able to bring their talent and creativity into full play. On the other hand, the massive assets owned by the state can now be revitalized, the private capital pool in the amount of trillions of Yuan can take shape, and more than 500 billion US dollars worth of overseas capital can flow in. This combination of capital and labor results in a drama of industrialization and urbanization of a size unprecedented in human history being staged on the 9.6 million square kilometers of land called China. Here lies the secret of the 9.4% annual growth rate that China's economy has been able to attain in the past 25 years.

The tremendous wealth created by China in the past quarter of a century has not only enabled our 1.3 billion countrymen to meet their basic needs for food, clothing and shelter, and basically realize a well-off standard of living, but also contributed to world development. China owes all this progress to the policy of reform and opening-up and, in the final analysis, to the freedom-inspired creativity of the Chinese people.

It has become so clear to me that at the current stage China has an abundant supply of labor in proportion to her limited natural resources and short capital. If no effective measures are taken to protect the fundamental rights of our massive labor force, and in particular the farmer-workers coming to the cities, they may end up in a miserable plight as described in the novels by Charles Dickens and Theodore Dreiser. Without effective protection of the citizens' right to property, it will be difficult to attract and accumulate valuable capital.

Therefore, the Chinese Government is committed to protecting (1) the fundamental rights of all workers and (2) the right to property, both public and private. This has been explicitly provided for in China's law and put into practice.

China's reform and opening-up aims at promoting human rights in China. The two are mutually dependent and reinforcing. Reform and opening-up creates conditions for the advancement of human rights, and the latter invigorates the former. If one separates the two and thinks that China only goes after economic growth and ignores the protection of human rights, such a view does not square with the facts. Just as your former President Franklin Roosevelt said, "True individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence," and "Necessitous men are not free men."

I am not suggesting that China's human rights situation is impeccable. The Chinese Government has all along been making earnest efforts to correct the malpractices and negative factors of one kind or another in the human rights field. It is extremely important and difficult in China to combine development, reform and stability. Seeing is believing. If our friends come to China and see for themselves, they will be able to judge objectively and appreciate the progress made there in human rights and the Chinese Government's hard work in upholding human rights since the beginning of reform and opening-up.

China is a large developing country. It is neither proper nor possible for us to rely on foreign countries for development. We must, and we can only, rely on our own efforts. In other words, while opening still wider to the outside world, we must more fully and more consciously depend on our own structural innovation, on constantly expanding the domestic market, on converting the huge savings of the citizens into investment, and on improving the quality of the population and scientific and technological progress to solve the problems of resources and the environment. Here lies the essence of China's road of peaceful rise and development.

Of course, China is still a developing country. There is an obvious gap between its urban and rural areas and between its eastern and western regions. If you travel to the coastal cities in China's southeast, you will see modern sights of skyscrapers, busy traffic and brightly-lit streets. But in rural China, especially in the central and western rural parts, there are still many backward places. In the poor and remote mountain villages, folks still use manual labor and animals to till the land. They live in houses made of sun-dried mud bricks. In times of severe