

高自考（经贸类）大专指定教材

第二版

基础英语第二册 参考书

张二虎 岳立群 主编
黄震华 主审



对外经济贸易大学出版社

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《基础英语》参考书第二册

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前 言

受北京市高等教育自学考试委员会办公室的委托,我们编写了北京市文凭考试经贸类专业基础英语教材《基础英语》第一二册。本套教材是北京市自考办指定教材,是参加北京市自考办每年7月份举办的国贸类大专文凭考试的学员的必读教材。该书适用于全日制专科二年级学生、夜大和社会办班以及自学外语的学生使用,同时还可作为大学本科二年级的辅助教材。由于这套英语教科书以基础语言知识为主,内容比较浅易,又增加了一些经济贸易词汇和知识,对学习外贸专业的学生尤为适合。为方便《基础英语》的教与学,我们特编写了《基础英语参考书》,以期对使用《基础英语》的老师、同学有所帮助。

《基础英语参考书》主要分为以下四部分:

Post-reading 答案

Exercises 答案

课文 A 译文

课文 B 译文

Notes to Text B

《基础英语》及《基础英语参考书》自问世至今已有八年。这些年来由于世界经济发展迅猛;另一方面,根据教学实践的反馈,我们对该书做了一些修改。同时对练习部分也做了修订,使其在体例和难度上保持一致,并使其和课文以及所涉及的语法密切相关。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误、纰漏之处在所难免。诚请使用本书的老师、同学批评指正,以便我们及时修正。

编 者

2003 年元月于北京

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Lesson One

GNP & GDP

Post-reading

1. Answers to the questions on the text:

- 1) Most governments do this by measuring the value of their country's yearly production of goods and services.
- 2) It's the gross national product. It includes all goods and services produced by citizens of the country anywhere in the world.
- 3) It's the gross domestic product, which counts only goods and services that have been produced within the nation's borders.
- 4) They say GDP provides a truer measure of the economy. It's easier to study the economies of different countries as most industrial countries use GDP. And this method is less likely to be affected by sudden changes in foreign oil prices or in the value of the American dollar in other countries.
- 5) The change from GNP to GDP will immediately reduce the value of American production by at least 40,000 million dollars a year.
- 6) No, they haven't.
- 7) They report GNP four times a year.
- 8) They might report it three times a year.
- 9) Both measures provide the same overall picture of the American economy. They will differ only in the rate of change they show in the economy.

2. Complete these five sentences according to the text:

The U. S. government reports its economic condition by using a

measure called the gross national product. It includes all goods and services produced by citizens of the country anywhere in the world. Recently the government has started using a new method known as the gross domestic product, which includes all the goods and services that have been provided within the nation's borders. Economic experts say GDP provides a truer measure of the economy. The Commerce Department of the U. S. will release the GDP for the first 4 months of this year very soon.

Exercises

1. Decide if the INF forms are participles or gerunds:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1) participle | 2) participle |
| 3) participle | 4) gerund |
| 5) gerund | 6) gerund |
| 7) participle | 8) gerund |
| 9) gerund | 10) participle |
| 11) participle | 12) participle |
| 13) participle | 14) gerund |
| 15) participle | 16) participle |

2. Vocabulary Work:

- 1) gross domestic product—the total goods and services produced within a country
- 2) gross national product—the total goods and services produced by the citizens of a country
- 3) production—the creation of things or services which satisfy human wants
- 4) value—the utility of a good measured by its price
- 5) commerce—a term for all forms of trade—wholesale, retail, import and export
- 6) rate—the change per unit for goods or services and export

7) earnings——with reference to wages of an employee

8) economic policy——the principal aims of a government in economic field

3. Multiple choices:

1) b

2) b

3) c

4) a

5) d

6) c

7) b

8) b

9) c

10) a

4. Draw a line between the two halves of the sentences that match:

1) We made much better time in going east than we did in going west.

2) Most people just ruin scissors by trying to sharpen them.

3) He started in stealing small things and ended by robbing banks.

4) What's the use of talking about it again? He would not listen to you.

5) What is your point in doing that?

6) When we studied in Canada, we went swimming in summer and skating in winter.

7) Come on and get going or we'll be late.

8) I can't stand being shouted to like this.

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

1) It makes no difference whether he comes or not.

2) Can you tell me how to reduce our weight?

3) We have to increase food production and reduce its import.

4) I am always at your service.

5) The food in this restaurant is good but the service is awful.

6) Our country will release 12 films next year.

7) Have you counted how many people will attend the party this evening?

8) He is not likely to win.

9) We must take some measures or we shall fail.

10) It is very likely that I will come to Beijing again next year.

6. Supply the missing words:

The index of leading indicators

The index of leading indicators is the government's main way of

measuring what American economy might do six to nine months in the future. Eleven economic activities called indicators are on the list. Economists have found that these activities reach highs and lows before the general economy does. So the activities are watched to see if they indicate or show what will happen to the economy in the future. Last week, the Commerce Department released its monthly indicators. It rose by 8%. This index is seen as a sign that American economy is improving.

Seven of the indicators rose in February. The biggest change was the longer week for factory workers. However, four other indicators fell. They included lower prices on the American stock market and more workers who recently lost their jobs.

7. Decide if the following verbs are followed by the infinitive or the gerund:

Verbs followed by the infinitive:

agree	care	decide	fail	forget	hope	pretend
intend	learn	mean	offer	stop	plan	refuse

Verbs followed by the gerund:

admit	deny	postpone	forget	enjoy	avoid
finish	stop	can not help	keep	suggest	
consider	look forward to	be used to	be opposed to		

8. There is only one mistake in each of the following sentences:

- 1) She could not help laughing at his mistake.
- 2) Don't let those children eat a lot of candy.
- 3) I was surprised to see a person cry at that movie.
- 4) He had his chest X-ray taken yesterday.
- 5) She was not used to living in this room.
- 6) Since you need more money, you should not stop trying to find a better job.
- 7) The professor had us read the first half of the book by Monday.
- 8) She could not help noticing the man cry.

第 一 课

课文 A

国民生产总值与国内生产总值

世界各国政府对外公布他们的经济情况,多数政府以计算全国每年所创造的产品与劳务总值的方式对外公布。美国等一些国家采取国民生产总值的计算方法,简称 GNP。这种计算方法包括在世界各地的本国公民所创造的产品与劳务总值。

最近,美国商业部启用最新的方法计算总值,即国内生产总值,简称 GDP。这种计算方法只计算在本国领土内所创造的产品和劳动总值,在美国的外资公司所创造的产值包括在内,而美国公司在其他国家的产值不算在内。

经济学家普遍赞成这一举措。他们说,国内生产总值提供更准确的经济计算手段。他们还注意到,大多数工业国家都采用这一方法,因此更容易研究不同国家的经济。一些政府官员还评论道,新的计算方法使他们更准确地了解美国的经济情况。这种新方法很少因外国石油价格或美元对其他国家货币的比值突变而受影响。

经济专家说,从以国民生产总值计算变为以国内生产总值计算,美国总产值至少少计 400 亿美元,但这在美国经济中的确只是一个很小的变化,不足总产值的 1%。

商业部将很快公布今年头 4 个月的非正式的国内生产总值,政府还将继续公布国民生产总值,自 1941 年以来一直每年公布 4 次,专家们说国内生产总值和国民生产总值一般都会提供同样的、总的美国经济情况,区别只在于,在经济方面它们所显示的变化速度不同。

课文 B

国内生产总值

美国商业部公布了新的全国经济增长估算报告,报告显示了去年年底在美国国内商品和劳务总产值高速增长。这种国家产值计算方法称为

国内生产总值。

国内生产总值从 10 月到 12 月份以年增长率 7.5% 的速度增加。这在近 10 年中,是增长速度最快的,这将经济全年的增长率提高到 3%。1992 年国家产值增加了 2.6%,而在萧条期间的 1991 年,产值降低了 1%。

商业部官员说,国内生产总值的迅速增长主要是由于出口的增加。10 至 12 月份的出口增加了 20% 多。个人消费在这一阶段也有所增加,另外住房建筑,在新机器上的商业投资导致了经济更高速度的发展。

专家确信在过去的几个月的高速经济发展不会持续今年一年。他们说加州近期地震、全国大面积严寒和对美国富人的高税收会影响经济发展。他们估计今年头 3 个月的国民生产总值会有较大的下降。经济学家注意到欧洲和日本经济仍较弱,所以美国将不可能出口同去年年底一样数量的商品。大部分经济学家认为去年年末的国内生产总值不会导致明显的通货膨胀。他们预计下一次商业部的产值报告将可能显示去年全年的经济总增长率为 3% 左右,然而股票市场的许多商人有所担忧,他们确信这种增长意味着物价上涨。

专家说,对于物价上涨的忧虑超过了任何实际通货膨胀的征兆,他们说最近可靠的工资和物价计算几乎或根本没有显示出通货膨胀的迹象。可这种担心已影响金融市场,多数经济学家正等着近期的失业率研究结果,他们打算研究就业增长率和国内生产总值,以便进一步了解美国的经济情况。

Notes to Text B

1. Production, product, produce

The measure of a nation's production is known as the gross domestic product.

production, product 和 produce 都可用作名词。Production 是抽象名词,译为“生产”,与 consumption(消费)对称。

Rice production is rising this year. 今年大米生产有所增长。

product 是普通可数名词,译为产品。

This is a product of the soil. 这是土地产品。

produce 译为农产品,是集合名词,前面不可加“a”,也不可以说 produces.

The farmer sells his produce at the public market. 农民在市场出售他的农产品。

2. rise, arise, raise, rouse, arouse

They believe such increases mean prices will rise. 他们认为这样的上升意味着价格上涨。

He rose to welcome. 他起身迎接。

Sugar has risen a cent a pound. 一磅糖涨价一分。

arise 为不及物动词,译为“发生”。

Accidents arise from carelessness. 事故多由于不小心而发生。

raise 为及物动词,后面须加宾语,可译为“举起”,比“lift”一词正规、庄严。

Raise your hands. 举起你的手。

rouse 为及物动词,后面须加宾语,可译为“唤醒”,“引起”,同 arouse 相比更为具体一些。

I was roused by the phone. 我被电话吵醒了。

arouse 为及物动词,可译作“唤起”。

Her pretty clothes aroused us. 她漂亮的衣服引起我们的注意。

Lesson Two

The Problem of False Money

Post-reading

1. Answers to the questions on the text:

- 1) Because an increasing amount of false American paper money appears both at home and in other countries.
- 2) In 1993, the U. S. government ceased about 164 million dollars.
- 3) Because they have problems of law enforcement.
- 4) They use printers or copying machines to make counterfeit money.
- 5) They use it to buy goods or they exchange it for real money.
- 6) They placed a special thread into the left side of each piece of paper money valued at 10 dollars or more. The thread can be seen if the money is held up to a light.
- 7) Because this change is not enough to stop counterfeiters with good copying machines and other equipment.
- 8) They'll move the picture on the bill a little to one side, and they will make it 50% larger. The money will have small color dots. They will place more threads in the paper and so on.
- 9) American Treasury officials say they will not recall or cancel any money now in use.

2. Complete these five sentences according to the text:

The U. S. Treasury Department announced that it would soon change the look of American paper money because they found an increasing amount of false American paper money appearing both at home and abroad. The counterfeiters make false money in order to buy

goods or exchange it for real money. Three years ago, the government tried to stop them with a special thread but it was not enough. Now they plan to design new paper bills that will be almost impossible to counterfeit. They will not recall or cancel any money now in use.

Exercises

1. Multiple choices:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1) d | 2) c | 3) b | 4) a | 5) c |
| 6) d | 7) c | 8) a | 9) d | 10) a |

2. Write the past participles of the following verbs:

been	ridden	begun	rung
broken	run	chosen	seen
done	shown	drunk	sung
driven	spoken	eaten	stolen
flown	swum	forgiven	taken
given	torn	gone	thrown
grown	worn	heard	written
hurt	known		

3. Put "T" after the sentence if it is correct, put "F" if there is an error in the participle or the infinitive:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1) F | 2) T | 3) F | 4) T | 5) F |
| 6) T | 7) T | 8) F | 9) F | 10) F |

4. Put the adjective into its proper place in the sentences below:

- 1) Yesterday, I bought a ring worth a hundred dollars.
- 2) Finally, they caught the robber alive.
- 3) Is there anything interesting in the novel?
- 4) Your help has made this work possible.
- 5) All people present this evening have to sing here.
- 6) This is a famous Chinese novel.
- 7) He wears a bright red coat.

- 8) I don't know those three young men.
 - 9) This is an easy and interesting French novel.
 - 10) They are really two young lazy girls.
5. Translate the following sentences into English:
- 1) You should have your hair cut.
 - 2) He was amused by my joke.
 - 3) I like the girl sitting on the right side.
 - 4) Feeling tired I called them, saying that I was not coming.
 - 5) Other children call him a fool.
 - 6) It's no use talking with him.
 - 7) You must stop smoking.
 - 8) Can you make a birthday cake for me before Wednesday?
 - 9) I saw a rabbit running up the mountain.
 - 10) Do you see what I mean?
6. Decide if we should use "do" or "make" in the expressions below:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| do good | do nothing |
| make a bed | do it |
| do a favour | do harm |
| make an offer | make money |
| do business | make the best of |
| make a suggestion | do away with |
| make an attempt | do one's best |
| make an excuse | make arrangements |
| make a mistake | make a decision |
| make a profit | do a good turn |
| do something | make an effort |
| make peace | make a noise |
| make love | make a phone call |
7. Supply the missing words:

The first list of economic indicators was created in 1938. The Department of Commerce began publishing the monthly report on the

leading indicators in 1960. Changes are made in the list every few years to make it helpful in showing the direction of economic growth. The index of leading indicators is important to public leaders and private business owners. They use it to help make long-range decisions that affect the economy. Some economic experts, however, say that the leading indicators have not been working well recently. The index did not warn of the American recession that began 18 months ago. And it rose for 6 months early last although the recession continued.

第 二 课

课文 A

假 币 问 题

最近美国财政部宣布,美国将于不久更改美元纸币的外观,这是由于国内外不断增多假美元纸币才做出这一决定的。1993年,政府官员在美国查封了4,400万假美元,在其他国家终止使用了1亿2千万假美元,他们说,在国外,一些国家假美钞更令人头痛,部分原因来自于不同地区的法律执行问题。

假币亦称伪钞,制造假币的人称为伪钞制造商。他们用打印机或复制机制造假币,用假币买东西或换真币。有些假币制造商有很高的技术,他们能制造出在外观上和手感上同真币极为相似的假币。美国财政部三年前制定了一种新的保安系统以防假币。他们在10元或10元以上美元的左边,加了一条特殊的线,如将钱放在灯下就可看到这条线。他们说,现在光靠这一做法还不能防止那些拥有好的复制机和设备的制造商,所以他们计划设计出使制钱商很难模仿的新纸币。财政部说,他们将首先更换100美元的钞票,并在1996年对外使用,然后逐一设计其他纸币。官方称,他们希望在2000年更换完所有的纸币。

新币的纸张,大小和颜色都不变,最大的变动将是每张纸币上的美国名人像,照片虽相同,但位置不在纸币的中间,而是向一边稍加移动,另外名人像将比现行纸币的照片扩大50%。纸币将印有无法复制的彩色小