

高自考（经贸类）大专指定教材

第二版 基础英语第二册

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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前 言

受北京市自学考试办公室的委托,我们编写了这套外贸英语教材第一二册。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,并且是大专程度国际贸易专业英语考试的命题依据。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英语的学生使用。同时还可以作为大学本科二年级的辅助教材。由于这套英语教材以基础语言知识为主,同时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。

本书每课都由以下几个部分组成:

读前问题	(Pre-reading)
正课文	(Text A)
词汇和短语	(Words and Expressions)
注释	(Notes)
读后练习	(Post-reading)
口语、写作练习	(Oral and Writing Activities)
语法及练习	(Grammar and Exercises)
副课文	(Text B)

正、副课文都围绕同一或相关的题目进行。正课文适合精读、复述,较容易。副课文较难,用于提高阅读能力及提供背景知识。课文后面的所有阅读及语法练习都围绕正课文展开,与正课文密切相关。同时值得一提的是,每课都有一个口语及写作练习,它可以引导学生参照书中的对话范例(model dialogue),使用列出的一些最常用的功能表达法(functional expressions)。学生应能使用这些表达法在设定的场景下做简短的对话,从而提高语言交际能力。

教师在使用此书教学的过程中,可以根据学校的教学计划安排,根据自己学生的水平和特点,有侧重、有补充、有删节地进行教学。第二册共16课,按每周6-8课时教授一课计算,每周上课时间可大致做以下安

排:

课前问题、正课文、课后练习	2-3 小时
口头及笔头练习	2-3 小时
语法及语音练习	2-3 小时

具体安排还应由教师根据实际情况而定。

在编写过程中,我们注重将基本知识与基本技能相结合,根据规范性与实用性相结合,日常生活用语与外贸业务术语相结合的原则,提供了大量练习供学生及自学者自己做。

本教材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。修订工作主要围绕课文和练习展开。就课文而言,我们就其难度做了一些调整。课文过长、生词太多的,我们对其进行了删改;课文太易的,我们则挑选了难度适当的课文予以替换;课文内容过时的,我们则用新的内容取而代之。此外,我们还对练习部分做了修改,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。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,编写中不免出现这样或那样的疏漏和错误,望使用此书者批评指正,以便我们及时修正。

编 者

2003 年元月于北京

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Lesson One

Pre-reading

What do you think of the following?

- 1) What does GNP stand for?
- 2) What about GDP?
- 3) Does China use GDP or GNP?
- 4) Do you know the difference between the two?

What do they mean?

First discuss the meanings of the expressions below, then look them up in the dictionary to check if you get them right:

economic condition

to measure the value/production

production of goods & services

foreign owned company

to approve of something

to make policy decisions

economic activity

the value of the American dollar

overall picture

rate of exchange

Text A

GNP & GDP

Governments throughout the world make public reports about the

condition of their economies. Most do this by measuring the value of the country's yearly production of goods and services. Some countries including the United States have used a measure called the gross national product or GNP. It includes all goods and services produced by the citizens of the country anywhere in the world.

Recently the American Commerce Department has started using a new method to measure production. The new method is known as the gross domestic product or GDP. It counts only goods and services that have been produced within the nation's borders. Earnings by foreign owned companies operating in the United States are included in the GDP, but earnings of American companies operating in other countries are not.

Economic experts generally approve of the changes. They say the gross domestic product provides a truer measure of the economy. They also note that most other industrial countries use this method. Therefore they say it will be easier to study the economies of different countries. Some officials also say the new system will help them make better economic policy decisions. They say it will provide them a clearer understanding of economic activities in the U. S. The new measure is less likely to be affected by sudden changes in foreign oil prices or in the value of the American dollar in other countries.

Economic experts say the changes from GNP to GDP will immediately reduce the value of American production by at least 40,000 million dollars a year. But that is really a very small change in the American economy—less than 1%.

The Commerce Department will release the unofficial gross domestic product for the first 4 months of this year very soon. The government will also continue to report GNP as it has four times a year since 1941. This measure will be released one month after the GDP. Experts say both the gross domestic product and the gross national product will generally provide the same overall picture of the American economy. They will differ only in the rate of change they show in the economy.

Words and Expressions

measure['meʒə]v. 计算	border['bɔ:də]n. 边界, 边境
yearly['jɜ:li]adj. 每年一次的, 每年的	earnings['ɜ:nɪŋz]n. 收入, 所赚的钱
measure['meʒə]n. 计算方法, 计算标准	foreign owned company 外国公司
gross[grəʊs]adj. 全部的, 总共的	operate['ɒpəreɪt]v. 经营
gross national product 国民生产总值	approve[ə'pru:v]vi. 赞成
service['sɜ:vɪs]n. 服务业	policy decision 重大决定
citizen['sɪtɪzn]n. 公民	understanding['ʌndə'stændɪŋ]n. 了解
Commerce Department 商业部	release[ri'li:s]v. 发布
domestic[də'mestɪk]adj. 内部的	unofficial['ʌnə'fɪʃəl]adj. 非官方的, 非正式的
gross domestic product 国内生产总值	overall[əʊvəɹəl]adj. 全面的
count['kaʊnt]v. 计算	overall picture 全面的情况
	differ['dɪfə]vi. 差别, 不同
	rate of change 变化的速度

Notes

- Most do this by measuring the value of their country's yearly production of goods and services:

In economics *production* is taken to include the production of commodities as well as the production of services. It is first concerned with changing raw materials into finished articles. This process of production is not complete until a commodity has reached the person who wishes to make use of it. Therefore the production of services is involved (it mainly refers to commercial services). The services are transport, wholesaling, retailing and so on. The yearly production is the total volume of production of all goods and services produced during the whole

year.

2. Some countries including the United States have used a measure called the gross national product or GNP:

Gross national product is the money value of all the goods and services produced in the country during one year. It includes net income from abroad.

3. It includes all goods and services produced by citizens of the country anywhere in the world; citizens of the country 本国公民
4. Recently the American Commerce Department has started using a new method to measure production:

Commerce Department 商务部。美国的部常用 department 而不用 ministry。例如:

Department of State 国务院

Department of Defense 国防部

Department of Agriculture 农业部

另外在美国部长常用 secretary 一词,而不用 minister。例如:

Secretary of State 国务卿

Secretary of Treasury 财政部长

Secretary of Labor 劳工部长

5. The new method is known as the gross domestic product or GDP:

GDP is the money value of all the goods and services produced within a country but excluding net income from abroad.

6. Earnings by foreign owned companies operating in the United States are included in the GDP, but...

earnings: money earned by work or trading 收入

有些名词常以复数形式出现:

belongings 所有物

savings 存款

surroundings 环境

shorts 短裤

glasses 眼镜

scissors 剪刀

forces 部队

arms 武器

living quarters 住所

personal effects 个人用品

7. They also note that most other industrial countries use this method:
Industrial countries: the countries connected with industry or their industrial activities play a very important role in their economy. Here it refers to rich or developed countries.
8. Some officials also say the new system will help them make better economic policy decisions:
Policy decisions: important and planned decisions made in support of an aim. 决策, 重大决定
9. Experts say both the gross domestic product and gross national product will generally provide the same overall picture of the American economy:
专家们讲, 国内生产总值和国民生产总值一般都会提供一个同样的、总体的美国经济情况。
10. They will differ only in the rate of change they show in the economy:
他们的区别只在于他们在经济方面显示出的变化速度不同。

Post-reading

1. Based on the text, answer the following questions:
 - 1) How do governments throughout the world report the condition of their economies?
 - 2) What is GNP and its definition?
 - 3) What is GDP? How is it defined?
 - 4) Why has the U. S. government started using GDP?
 - 5) What is its weak point?
 - 6) Have they stopped using GNP?
 - 7) How many times do they report GNP a year?

- 8) What about GDP?
- 9) What are their similarities and differences?
2. Complete these five sentences according to the text:
 The U. S. government reports its economic condition by using. . .
 It includes all. . .
 Recently the government has started using... which includes all...
 Economic experts say the GDP...
 The Commerce Department will release...

Oral and Writing Activities

1. Interview two or three of your classmates and find how they budget for each month. Then discuss with your neighbors and find the best way to rebudget it. After the discussion, write a brief report explaining your opinions.

_____ Money from their parents

_____ Their earnings

_____ Total income (On average)

Items Approximately how much a month

Rent

Medical care

Food

Drinks

Transportation

Daily necessities

Books

Entertainment

Miscellaneous items

Total expenses

Savings

2. Asking to think about/decide.

Here are expressions and structures used in this situation:

Think it over.	Make up your mind.
Consider it a while.	Decide what you want to do.
Please give it your consideration.	So what do you say?
Think about it.	What's your decision?

3. Read, discuss and perform the following model dialogue:

Two friends are shopping together.

F1: Tell me, Tom, Which bag do you like better?

F2: I think this one is fine. I like the color of this bag.

The shape is good, but it's too big.

F1: The size is O. K. for me, but did you notice the price? It's 60 dollars. I just can't decide which to buy.

F2: Come on. Make up your mind, will you? It's getting late.

4. What would you do in the following situations?

1) You are a sales person, and you sell cosmetics door to door.

You are talking to someone who seems to be interested.

2) You are a student. The summer vacation is coming. You are talking with a friend about where you should go.

Grammar

Present Participle 分词-ing

Any discussion of participles must begin by distinguishing -ing participles from gerunds. One of the best ways of distinguishing -ing participles and gerunds is to remember that gerunds function as nouns whereas -ing participles function as adjectives or adverbs.

1. Major functions of gerunds.

1) Nouns functioning as subjects, objects or predicate nouns following BE, e. g.

Seeing is believing. Jack hates hunting.

2) Compound nouns:

a walking stick, a swimming pool, a sleeping car

3) Gerund clauses functioning as subjects or direct objects.

Taking a walk in the woods is enjoyable when the weather is warm.

I enjoy walking in the afternoon.

2. Major functions of-ing participles.

1) Adjective + noun combination:

a crying baby (a baby who is crying)

an amusing story (a story which is amusing)

a waiting car (a car which is waiting)

2) -ing adjectives in predicate, e. g.

The story is amusing.

The movie is interesting.

3) -ing forms as complements, e. g.

I found the story amusing.

We heard him walking downstairs.

4) -ing forms as adverbial, e. g.

They came into the room laughing and talking.

We stood there watching the show for one hour.

3. Forms of participles.

The -ing participle has three possible forms:

1) Basic form: working (verb + ing), e. g.

Working hard on his paper, John began to type up the last part of it.

2) Perfective form: having worked (having + past participle), e. g.

Having worked on his paper for four hours, John stopped to take a walk.

3) Perfective-progressive form: have been working, e. g.

Having been working on his paper for more than a week, John decided to turn it in.

4. Participles functioning as adjectival clauses, e. g.

1) Who is the comrade standing (= that is standing) by the door?

- 2) They built a highway leading (= which leads) into the mountains.
- 4) Did you see the man talking (= who was talking) to the chairman?
5. Participles functioning as adverbial clauses, e. g.
 - 1) I stayed with him for three hours last night helping him with his homework.
 - 2) They sat facing each other.
 - 3) Travelling by ship, they visited a number of cities.
 - 4) Seeing nobody at home, she decided to leave them a note.
 - 5) Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy.

Exercises

1. Decide if the-ing forms are participles or gerunds:

1) an interesting book	2) a charming girl
3) running water	4) boiling point
5) cooking apples	6) swimming pool
7) a burning building	8) a sleeping bag
9) retiring age	10) smiling women
11) growing children	12) a dying soldier
13) the coming months	14) a dining-room
15) the following chapter	16) a sleeping child

2. Vocabulary Work

Match the following words from the passage with their meaning.

Link them with a line.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) gross domestic product | the creation of things or services which satisfy human wants |
| 2) gross national product | the charge per unit for goods or services |
| 3) production | the total goods and services produced within a country |
| 4) value | the principal aims of a government in economic field |