

Classified English Vocabulary  
& Reading Series

陆乃圣 主编

# 英语分类 词汇记忆 与 阅读理解

经济篇  
英汉对照

辽宁教育出版社  
贝塔斯曼亚洲出版公司

适用大学英语四、六级考试  
和英语考级训练



增加词汇量、扩大知识面、提高英语阅读能力 适用大学英语四、六级考试和英语考级训练

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解：经济篇/陆乃圣主编. - 沈阳：辽宁教育出版社，2001.9

ISBN 7 - 5382 - 6096 - X

I. 英… II. 陆… III. 经济学 - 英语 - 词汇 - 高等学校 - 水平考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 053133 号

本书由贝塔斯曼亚洲出版公司授权辽宁教育出版社独家出版。

版权所有，翻印必究

辽宁教育出版社出版、发行

(沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮政编码 110003)

沈阳新华印刷厂印刷

---

开本：890 毫米 × 1240 毫米 1/32 字数：177 千字 印张：7%

印数：1—10,000 册

2001 年 9 月第 1 版

2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

---

责任编辑：杨军梅 戴俭萍

责任校对：合力

封面设计：吴光前

版式设计：赵怡轩

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定价：14.00 元

# 前 言

中国人学习英文，最拿手的是英文语法。就拿托福考试结构部分来说，几乎是难不倒中国学生的，许多人可以得个满分。但是，一讲到英文词汇，则大部分人会摇头，直说英文单词实在难记。有的人拿着词典背单词，记了后面的就忘了前面的。单词记不住，就读不懂文章，听不懂话，结果影响工作和学习，影响考试成绩。英文单词成了许多人的大敌。

要解决词汇问题，光靠背词典是不行的。几千个光秃秃的单词，怎么背都不可能记下来。单词要放到词组中去，词组要放到句子中去，句子要放到文章中去。记单词的最好办法是多读英文文章。通过读文章来记单词，不仅能记住它的意义，而且能知道它的用法。

读英文文章，除了有文字障碍，还有知识面问题。有的时候，英文词都认识，可是就不知道这句话是什么意思。这往往是因为文章涉及到某个你不熟悉的内容，譬如说历史、地理、风俗、习惯等，对你的阅读理解构成了障碍。换言之，对中国学生来说，阅读英文有两大障碍：词汇和知识。

从另一个角度来看，如果你大量阅读英文文章，就有助于你扫除这两大障碍，使你既掌握了词汇，又增长了知识。我们编写《英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解》的目的就在于此。

《英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解》是一部系列丛书，有专门

讲天文的，也有专讲地质的，还有关于气象、历史、经济、动物以及生活知识等等内容的。每个内容便是一本小册子，每本小册子里都有几十篇涉及同一主题的文章，文章短小精悍，通俗易懂，英文朴素简练。每篇文章的前面列出主要单词和词组，文章的后面有阅读理解练习与答案，还有中译文供你对照参考。你在闲暇的时候，读上一篇，便能轻轻松松扩大了知识面和英文词汇量，久而久之你的英文水平就会大有进步。

本册是“经济篇”，共有二十四篇文章，覆盖了有关经济的种种方面，例如贸易、垄断与竞争、销售与服务、市场调研、公司、资本、利润、税收、预算、财会、经济萧条等等。本册由陆乃圣教授主编，参加编写的有英语硕士研究生白芸、蒋岚、严鸿娟、金颖颖和丁大刚。由于覆盖面广，涉及一定的专业知识，所以编写工作难免出现纰漏，恳请读者不吝指正。

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# Trade

## 贸易

### 主要单词和词组

trade 贸易

occur 发生

perform 实行

domestic 国内的

exchange 交换

nation 国家

develop 发展

system 系统

specialization 专门化

labor 劳动力

mechanic 机械师

canned 罐装的

certain 某些

service 服务

produce 生产; 农产品

single 单一的

international 国际的

goods 商品

vital 十分重要的

economic 经济的

degree 程度

division 划分

concentrate 集中

machine 机器

region 地区

lumber 木材



steelmaking 炼钢

dependent 依赖

scale 规模

directly 直接地

owner 主人

market 市场

bargain 讨价还价

complicated 复杂的

deal 做生意；处理

middleman 经纪人

retailer 零售商

vegetable 蔬菜

grocer 杂货商

merchant 商人

basis 基础

sample 样品

material 材料

rubber 橡胶

conduct 进行

familiar 熟悉

furniture 家具

to take place 发生

necessary 必要的

monetary 货币的

medium 媒介；中介

barter 以物易物

worth 价值

actually 实际上

negotiate 协商

consumer 消费者

instead 取代；而是

wholesaler 批发商

firm 公司

amount 量

customer 顾客

transact 交易

description 描写；说明

raw 原始的

copper 黄铜

scope 范围

local 本地的

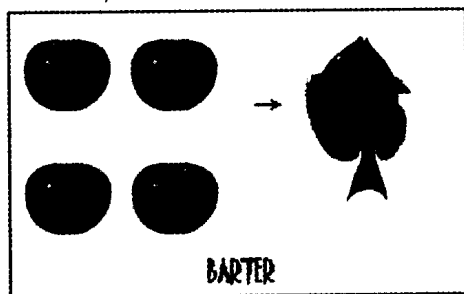
automobile 小汽车

no longer 不再

**T**rade is buying and selling goods and services. It occurs because people need and want things that others produce or services others perform. Trade that takes place within a single country is called domestic trade. International trade is the ex-

change of goods and services between nations. It is also called world trade or foreign trade.

Trade is vital both in developed and in developing nations. The economic systems of most countries have a high degree of specialization, or division of labor. Specialization means that each worker concentrates on one job, such as being a farmer, mechanic, or doctor. Factories concentrate on making one product, such as washing machines, canned soup, or shirts. Countries, cities, and regions also concentrate on producing certain goods and services. For example, Oregon specializes in producing lumber, Pittsburgh in steelmaking, and Florida in growing oranges. Specialization makes trade necessary. Because people do not produce everything they need themselves, they become dependent on others. They sell their labor or products for money, and use the money to buy other goods and services that they need.



To make trading easier, people have developed monetary systems. Large-scale trade is possible only if money is used as a medium of exchange. Without

money, people would have to exchange certain goods and services directly for other goods and services. This system of trade is called barter. Using barter, a banana grower who wanted a horse would have to find a horse owner who wanted some bananas. The two traders would then have to agree on how many bananas a horse was worth.

Trade takes place in markets. In earlier days, buyers and sellers actually met and bargained with one another at markets. In Europe during the Middle Ages, farmers came to town with their produce on market day. The townspeople shopped around the market and negotiated directly with the seller. Today, most trade is more complicated. Often, producers and consumers do not deal directly with one another. Instead, goods are passed on from producers to consumers by people called middlemen.

There are two kinds of middlemen: wholesalers and retailers. Wholesalers buy goods from producers and sell them mainly to other business firms. For example, a wholesaler of vegetables buys large amounts of vegetables from the growers and then sells them to grocers. This kind of trade is called wholesale trade. The grocers sell the vegetables to customers who eat them. This type of trade in which merchants sell goods mainly to the final consumer is called retail trade.

It is no longer necessary for buyers and sellers to meet face-to-face. Goods and services can be bought and sold by mail, telephone, or computer. Often, buyers and sellers do not even see the product being traded. They transact their business on the basis of description or sample. Trade in such basic foods and raw materials as coffee, sugar, wheat, copper, oil, and rubber is international in scope. Trade in other products may be conducted on a local, regional, or national basis. The market for such familiar products as automobiles, clothing, furniture, and television sets is usually national in scope.

## Questions

I. Make the right choice:

- (     ) 1. Exchange of goods and services between nations is called all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) foreign trade                      (B) international trade
- (C) domestic trade                      (D) world trade
- (     ) 2. The author mentions which of the following items in paragraph 2 to show that factories concentrate on making one product?
- (A) Washbasin.                      (B) Apparel.
- (C) Watering can.                      (D) Soap.
- (     ) 3. Which of the following roles does specialization play in trade?
- (A) It necessitates trade.
- (B) It divides trade into domestic and international.
- (C) It constitutes a hurdle to trade.
- (D) It becomes dependent on trade.
- (     ) 4. The word "barter" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) money as a medium of exchange.
- (B) doing service in exchange for money.
- (C) evaluating the worth of goods.
- (D) goods in exchange for goods.
- (     ) 5. The word "produce" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- (A) process of production      (B) agricultural products
- (C) industrial products      (D) trade on market
- (     ) 6. The word "negotiate" in paragraph 4 is closest in mean-

ing to

(A)meet

(B)go shopping

(C)deal

(D)quarrel

( ) 7. In which way is today's trade more complicated than that in the past?

(A)Trade is made through a go-between.

(B)Consumers bargain with the sellers.

(C)People have to go around to decide what to buy.

(D)Producers do not know whether they would gain or lose.

( ) 8. Which of the following groups of people are retailers?

(A)Vegetable growers.

(B)Vegetable grocers.

(C)Vegetable middlemen.

(D)Vegetable customers.

( ) 9. The word "description" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to

(A)statement

(B)negotiation

(C)bargaining

(D)transaction

( ) 10. According to paragraph 6, trade of which of the following goods is usually international in scope?

(A)Petroleum.

(B)Private cars.

(C)Beds and couches.

(D)Household electric appliances.

II. Fill in the right word or phrase:

( ) 1. Trade occurs because people need and want products \_\_\_\_\_ or services \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A)that produce others/that perform others  
 (B)that manufactured by others/that rendered by others  
 (C)others make/others offer  
 (D)others to make/others to offer
- ( )2. Trade is the act or business of exchanging commodities for other commodities \_\_\_\_\_ for money.  
 (A)or (B)but  
 (C)rather than (D)instead of
- ( )3. Specialization means that each worker concentrates on performing one job, each factory \_\_\_\_\_ making one product, and each country \_\_\_\_\_ producing certain goods or services.  
 (A)in/at (B)at/for  
 (C)for/on (D)on/on
- ( )4. Factories concentrate on making one product, such as washing machines, \_\_\_\_\_ washing clothes and household linen.  
 (A)which for (B)machines for  
 (C)uses of (D)purchased by
- ( )5. The development of monetary systems \_\_\_\_\_ to conduct large-scale trade throughout the world.  
 (A)makes possible  
 (B)makes it possible  
 (C)makes people possible  
 (D)makes possible for people
- ( )6. Some coastal tribes use sea-shells as barter \_\_\_\_\_ articles they need for their daily lives.  
 (A)of exchange in (B)in exchange for

- (C)for exchange by                      (D)by exchange of
- (     )7. In earlier days, people gathered together and held fairs  
\_\_\_\_\_ regular intervals \_\_\_\_\_ barter and sale of goods.  
(A)at/for                                      (B)in/to  
(C)by/in                                        (D)with/by
- (     )8. A middleman is a trader who buys commodities from the  
\_\_\_\_\_ and sells them to the retailer or, sometimes, di-  
rectly to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)wholesaler/retailer                      (B)retailer/producer  
(C)producer/customer                      (D)customer/wholesaler
- (     )9. A grower \_\_\_\_\_ goods and household supplies he buys  
from wholesalers.  
(A)sells customers to                      (B)to sell customers  
(C)sells to customers                      (D)to customers sells
- (     )10. The customers tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_ with the storekeeper  
for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the goods at a lower price.  
(A)bargain/familiarity                      (B)negotiate/purchase  
(C)describe/sample                      (D)conduct/sale

III. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

Trade is vital both in developed and in developing nations. The economic systems of most countries have a high degree of specialization, or division of labor. Specialization means that each worker concentrates on one job, such as being a farmer, mechanic, or doctor. Factories concentrate on making one product, such as washing machines, canned soup, or shirts. Countries, cities, and regions also concentrate on producing certain goods and services. For example, Oregon specializes in producing lumber, Pittsburgh in steelmaking, and Florida in growing oranges. Specialization makes

trade necessary. Because people do not produce everything they need themselves, they become dependent on others. They sell their labor or products for money, and use the money to buy other goods and services that they need.



## Profits

## 利 润

### 主要单词和词组

profit 利润

sale 销售

include 包括

salary 工资

return 回报

supply 供给

earn 挣

therefore 因此

seek 谋求

process 工序；过程

recipe 配方

supplier 供应商

potential 潜在的

company 公司

expense 费用

cost 成本；消耗

reasonable 合理的

investment 投资

calculate 计算

price 价格

executive 管理人员

patent 专利

secret 秘密的

relationship 关系

rival 竞争者

duplicate 效仿；复制