普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 选修 (语言应用类)

初级财经英语

教师教学用书

人民教育出版社 课程教材研究所 编著 英语课程教材研究开发中心





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前言 (Foreword)

教学目标

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语选修 初级财经英语》是为了适应新形势发展的需要,根据教育部制定的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》的精神编写的。

该书从内容安排、编排体系、采用的教学方法到活动的设计等方面都努力体现《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》所规定的课程性质和理念:在义务教育阶段学习的基础上,加强对学生综合语言运用能力的培养,注重提高学生用英语获取、处理、分析财经信息和解决财经问题的能力;让学生掌握一些个人理财的知识和能力,把学生培养成一个理性的消费者,提高学生在现代社会中的生存能力;让学生掌握一些基本的财经术语、原理和知识,为学生将来深入学习财经知识打下可持续发展的基础。

指导思想

- 一、在培养学生的语言知识、语言技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等素养的基础上发展学生综合运用语言的能力。
- 二、优化学生的英语学习方法,使他们能通过观察、体验、探究等主动学习的方法,充分发挥自己的学习潜能,形成有效的学习策略,提高自主学习能力。
 - 三、关注学生的全面发展,不仅要提高他们的语言能力,更要提高他们参与社会实践的能力。
- 四、吸收当代先进的教学思想,从实际出发,兼收并蓄,集各家所长,采用功能、结构、话题、任务等相结合的思路来安排教学资料。
- 五、注重过程评价,促进学生发展。对学生在学习过程中的表现,所取得的成绩以及所反映出的情感、态度、策略等方面的发展做出评价,以激发学生学习的积极性和自信心。
- 六、积极开发教学配套资源,使教材具有弹性,教学具有灵活性、开放性和拓展性,以便学生更好地 发挥潜能,发展个性。

教材特点

一、围绕"个人理财"介绍财经知识,突出财经英语的实用性

在现代社会,任何一个人都面临着合理支配收入的问题。只有做到收支平衡,满足衣食住行方面的基本需求,才能有更多的精力为社会做贡献。所以,我们希望通过这本书教给学生一些基本的理财知识,提高学生的生存技能,让学生形成合理消费的观念,做一个理性的消费者。

二、在保证知识体系完整的前提下,内容具有一定的伸缩性

全书分为两部分,第一部分是"个人理财"(Personal finance),系统而全面地介绍了个人理财的方方面面:收入(Earning an income)、消费和储蓄(Spending and saving income)、借贷(Borrowing money)、理财(Managing finances)、投资(Investing money)。第一部分形成了一个完整的知识体系,是必修部分;第二部分的"投资"(Investing),是第一部分最后一个问题的深入和拓展,只要求学有余力、程度好的学生掌握。

三、图文并茂,形式与内容完美结合

在每单元的各小节,我们首先在正文中用简洁明了的文字说明基本原理和具体做法,然后在边框中以批注的形式介绍正文中出现的术语和概念,最后用图表和漫画对上述内容进行形象化的说明。这些漫画和

图表不是脱离文本的装饰,而是正文不可分割的补充和说明。

四、练习和活动的设计富有层次性(hanwaro)

在每个小节之后,我们都设计了"What do you know?"栏目,该栏目是一些检测性和复习性的练习题,目的在于强化学生对知识的理解。然后,我们设计了"HOT (higher order thinking) activities",该栏目是一些具有实际意义的任务,要求学生或进行调查,或设计解决方案,把学到的知识加以应用。最后,我们还设计了"Now go to..."栏目,指导学有余力的学生通过网络、杂志、报纸或其他途径搜集更多的财经资料,拓宽知识面,加深对课本上所学原理的理解。

教材概述

本套教材分两个部分,第一部分全面、系统地介绍了个人理财的基本知识。第二部分对第一部分的最后一个问题进行了更进一步的拓展。全书共有九个单元,每个单元由正文、边框、图表或卡通画、"What do you know?"栏目、"HOT activities"栏目和 "Now go to..."栏目六个部分组成。

一、正文

该部分通过文字来呈现基本的财经概念和理财方式。行文力求简洁明了,避繁就简。

二、边框

以旁注的方式在边框中解释正文中出现的词汇和术语。

三、图表和卡通画

图表和卡通画是对正文内容形象化、具体化的说明和补充。自为是一部录尽学的教育实际,部分区等

四、"What do you know?"栏目 从发现,代别言语的证明高级要对不

该栏目是一些检测性和复习性的练习题,目的在于强化学生对知识的理解。

五、"HOT activities"栏目

该栏目是一些具有实际意义的任务,要求学生或进行调查,或设计解决方案,把学到的知识加以应用。 六、"Now go to…"栏目

该栏目指导学有余力的学生通过网络、杂志、报纸或其他途径搜集更多的财经资料,拓宽知识面,加深对课本上所学原理的理解。

教材使用

根据《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》的精神,本门选修课共开设9周(36学时)。本书设计了9个单元,原则上每周学习一个单元。但教师可以根据学生的接受程度灵活掌握:条件好的地区可以学完9个单元,平均每周学习一个单元;条件有限制的地区可以只学第一部分的5个单元,每个单元所用时间也可以灵活安排。

本册教师教学用书主编为李泽鹏、肖鹏,参加编写的人员为:张兵(Unit One~Unit Two)、陈丽丽(Unit Three~Unit Four)、王晓贤(Unit Five~Unit Six)、肖鹏(Unit Seven~Unit Nine 的编写、全书体例框架的策划和初稿的统稿工作),张慧娟撰写了每单元的教学内容分析部分,并参与了全书的统稿和修改工作。

编者

在每单元的各小节,我们首先在正文中用简洁明了的文字说明基本原理和具体做法。然后在边框中以 注的形式介绍正文中出现的术语和概念,最后用图表和漫画对上述内容适行形象化的说明。这些漫画和

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教学目的和要求 (Teaching aims and demands)						
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Unit 第一单元

Earning an income

教学目的和要求

(Teaching aims and demands)

JIB SE	了。····································
	1. 了解不同种类的工作,以及相应的报酬的英文表达法;
	2. 掌握收入的四大来源,并会用恰当的英语表达;
教	3. 掌握通过工作获得收入的基本情况,并会用恰当的英语表达:
学	(1) 了解全职工作、兼职工作、固定员工和临时员工的工作特点和报酬特点;
H	(2) 了解劳动力结构的最新变化趋势;
标	4. 掌握通过投资获得收入的基本情况,并会用恰当的英语表达;
	5. 掌握从商业经营中获得收入的基本情况,并会用恰当的英语表达;
	6. 掌握从社会福利体系获得收入的基本情况,并会用恰当的英语表达。
关	长 票文内容的基础起。底层实际。思考龙回答现实。1.小节内容的理解。目的往野巩厉学中对银行
键	income, dividend, interdependence, interest, royalty, salary, specialisation, wage, savings account, term
术	deposit, business ventures, capital gains, social welfare programs, unemployment benefit
语	はASST 19 場合的 の思生 " zeitrivita TOH" -
综	1. 能对与本单元话题相关的资料合理分类; (人类) Standard mort smoon!
合	2. 能独立读懂与本单元话题相关的资料;
能	3. 能较为流畅地口头表述与本单元话题相关的问题;
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教学内容简析

(Brief overview of "Earning an income")

本单元的中心话题是"收入(income)",首先 在导言部分介绍了12种工作及其相应报酬的英文 表达法,然后在主体部分讲了收入的类型(Types of income),该部分又分为四个小节,分别讲了收 人的四大来源:工作收入(Income from work)、投 资收入(Income from investments)、商业经营收入 (Income from business ventures)和从社会福利体系 获得收入(Income from social welfare programs)。 在介绍基本知识的基础上,本单元还设置了一些练

习或活动,如 "What do you know" 栏目, "HOT activities" 栏目和 "Now go to..." 栏目。

·蓄的异同,并用形象的漫画、居比。高频种常常方式

导言部分

介绍了12种工作及相应的报酬,帮助学生了解"收入"的概念,学习各种报酬的英文表达法;并设计了一个活动:要求学生选取自己所熟悉的五个人,列出他们获取收入的方式。

主体部分: Types of income (收入类型)

总述了收入的四大来源:工作、投资、商业经 营和社会福利体系。

Income from work (工作收入)

首先,介绍了全职工作、兼职工作、正式员工和临时员工的工作待遇和收入特点。然后,介绍了劳动力市场的一些最新变化趋势:(1)一些临时员工,如果在某个单位从事全职工作(尤其是从事该工作超过一年以上),可以享受正式员工的某些待遇;(2)一些员工可以是某个单位的正式员工,但不必做全职工作;(3)零售业,尤其是快餐业目前开始大量雇佣在校学生做临时工。

随后的"What do you know?"栏目设置的三个问题,是对"Income from work"以前所有内容的复习和检测。

"Hot activities"栏目,则是引导学生在学习上述课文内容的基础上,联系实际,思考或回答现实问题:通过什么样的工作能分别赚取佣金、劳务费和版税?为什么企业主越来越倾向于雇佣临时员工?

Income from investments(投资收入)

介绍了通过投资获得收入的情况,即人们把日常生活消费及纳税后剩余的钱进行投资,从而获得金融回报。本节介绍了最初级的投资形式:通过储蓄获得利息收入。本节还介绍了活期储蓄和定期储蓄的异同,并用形象的漫画,对比了两种储蓄方式各自的优缺点,有助于学生根据实际情况做出判断,选择适合自己的储蓄方式。

Income from business ventures(商业经营收

A)

介绍了通过商业经营获取收入的基本情况:一种方式是直接经商,获取经营性收入,另一种方式是间接投资,通过购买其他公司的股份,获得分红和资本收益。

Income from social welfare programs(从社会福利体系获得收入)

介绍了那些因年老体弱、身体残疾无法工作者 以及一些失业者获取微薄收入的情况:社会福利体 系提供养老金、津贴和失业救济金,从而保障这些 人的最低生活要求。但对于失业者而言,靠救济金 并非长久之计,所以社会上还有一些帮助他们再就 业的项目。

紧随其后的"What do you know?"栏目,分别针对"Income from investments","Income from business ventures"和"Income from social welfare programs"设置了检测性练习,检测学生对这三个小节内容的理解。目的在于巩固学生对银行活期存款和定期存款特点的了解,区别储蓄与投资的概念,以及对社会福利体系的具体了解。

"HOT activities"栏目,则是引导学生在理解课文内容的基础上,联系实际,思考现实问题:为什么有些人会放弃为别人打工而获得固定收入的机会,去从事高风险的商业投资?

"Now go to…"栏目,要求学生以研究型学习的形式,通过上网查找资料拓宽有关个人收入方面的知识,并以PowerPoint的形式对研究成果进行展示,最后还要与同伴进行辩论。目的在于帮助学生把从书本上学到的知识和现实生活相联系并加以运用,即理论联系实际,学以致用。

教学步骤建议

(Suggested teaching procedures)

从逻辑结构上而言,本单元内容只能分为"导言"(即从课文开始到"types of income"之前)和"主体部分"(即"types of income"的全部内容)。但在实际教学中,为了方便教学,可以对课文内容进行灵活处理,以"Income from investments"为

分界,把之前的所有内容当作第一部分来处理,把之后(含"Income from investments")的所有内容当作第二部分来处理。

参加,参加, 数师在教学中应充分发挥学生的主观能动性, 尽量给学生足够的时间, 空间和机会去发挥其主动

性,让他们在主动学习的环境中不断积累自己的学识。在教学过程中应鼓励他们自学、自悟、自做、自助和互助,让他们在自学、自悟、自做、自助过程中形成独立处理问题的能力,让他们在互助和讨论的过程中,体会不同思维带来的思想冲击,形成与他人合作的团队精神。教师在这一过程中不宜做过多过细的解释和诠释工作。

- 1. 教师就一些与收入有关的话题提问学生,如学生有多少零花钱可供支配,是如何支配这些零花钱的,过年过节收到红包(压岁钱)后,是如何支配这笔收入的,哪些同学通过自己劳动获得过报酬等。教师可以根据不同情况分别采取下面两种形式:
- (1) 师生对话: 教师可以先提问学生有没有收入来源,或有关其父母的收入形式,请学生根据实际情况进行回答。如:
- ① How do you usually spend your pocket money? (你平时如何花你的零用钱?)
- ② What about your lucky money? Do you spend all of it or save some? Do you put it to some other use? (那么你的压岁钱呢? 统统花光还是全部存起来? 还有其他用途吗?)
- (2) 也可以先让学生以两人或小组为单位, 讨 论同学们生活费的来源, 然后教师进行提问。如:
- ① Where does your money come from? (你的钱 是怎么获得的?)
- ② If you want to increase your income, what can you do? How can you earn more money? (你若想提高你的收入,该怎么做呢?如何挣更多的钱呢?)

这部分活动的目的是激活学生已有的知识,让 学生对自己已知的收入形式有个更为清晰的认识, 为下面的阅读教学和其他教学活动做好心理准备。

- 2. 在上述提问的基础上,引导学生做简短讨论:作为学生应该如何增加收入,合理消费。
- 3. 教师对学生的讨论结果进行适当点评后, 导人课文。

阅读活动 (Reading activities)

我们建议阅读教学环节可以根据本单元特征采取以下的步骤:首先让学生阅读本单元的文字部分,使其对收入的来源和形式有个较为明了的认识,并能在其认知架构中建立一个有关收入问题的雏形架构;再通过各种形式的课堂活动,如双人讨论、小组活动、调查研究项目、辩论会等,加深其对相关金融术语的记忆,使学生懂得工作与收入形式之间的关系,同时又能了解四种不同收入方式的性质,以及不同收入形式之间的差异。

- 1. 读前 (pre-reading): 教师事先设计几个问题供学生思考,这些问题的形式可以是多项选择题、抢答题、图表填涂题、简答题、配伍题或讨论题等。读前活动的目的是让学生形成阅读期待,带着问题去阅读,所以,设计的问题要与即将阅读的内容有比较紧密的关系,如:
- ① How many sources of income do you know? (你知道几种收入来源?)
- ② What is the difference between full-time work and part-time work?(专职工作与兼职工作有何差别?)
- ③ What is the difference between dividend and interest?(股息与利息有何差别?)
- ④ What kinds of employees have holiday entitlements?(什么员工可带薪休假?)

Suggested key:

- ① Generally speaking, there are four forms of income: income from work, income from investments, income from business ventures and income from social welfare programs.
- ② First, working hours for fulltime work are usually 40 or more hours per week as set by Labor Law and enterprise agreement while working hours for part-time work are fewer than 40. Second, fulltime employees earn a regular wage or salary while part-time employees are paid only for what they have done. Finally, fulltime employees have full holiday and leave entitlements while part-time employees are entitled only to some

holiday and leave, based on a ratio of hours worked compared to the standard for fulltime employees.

- 3 Dividend is the return or profit you receive from shares while interest is the extra money that you pay back when you borrow money from a bank or that you receive when you save money in a bank account.
- (4) Fulltime employees. Part-time employees are also entitled to some holiday and leave based on a ratio of hours worked compared to the standard for fulltime employees.
- 2. 阅读 (reading): 着重指导学生如何捕捉主要信息,如何分辨有用信息和冗余信息并整合信息 (如对收入形式的分类或对不同收入形式的定义归纳)。可以让学生先进行个体阅读,再归纳整理,写出自己对本单元短文的认识和观点。我们建议教师在进行阅读环节教学时,可以先从段落着手,也就是说先让学生从局部入手慢慢把握文章主干。为此,教师可以设计一些问题、图表或利用课本内的图片或表格进行阅读教学。下面仅举两例说明:

Suggested activity 1

Read the text and find the answers to the following questions.

- ① What is the main idea of the first part of the text?
- ② Please describe the four types of income in your own words, with one sentence for each type.

3 Why do many employers in the fast food industry and the retail industry prefer to hire many schoolaged workers nowadays?

Suggested key: 中国国际企业,中国运输会

① It tells us the definition of "income" and different kinds of incomes from different work.

程生形如此维力处理问题的能力。进作证在于明期已

- ② Income from work: Employees work for an income by changing their labor for a wage or a salary. Income from investment: The extra money that you receive when you invest your money. Income from business ventures: The dividend or profit you received from your shares or your business. Income from social welfare programs: Money or benefit offered to the retired, the disabled and the unemployed by government or some social welfare organizations.
- ③ It is because the school-aged workers can be offered a low income without any holiday or leave entitlements.

Suggested activity 2

Fill in the chart with the proper words, using your own experience and the knowledge you have learned from this unit to help you. Discuss with your partners if you have any problems.

Types of working activities	Returns	Forms of income
Doing regular paid work	and Man	Twiete does your money come from Y
Professional services	A.S. S. incore: incore: incore	型語 么 蒸得 前年) ジャ 川
Writing a published book, song or computer programs to a more a management of the computer programs to be a more and a management of the computer programs.		ou do? H. Arow morR -am more money? (你若 前如火人,该怎么做呢?如何许 <u>更多的最</u> 。
Selling someone else's belongings	TALL CONCERNO	这部分活动的目的是激活 字建口有帧。 2生对自己已加的收入形式有字 旋为價值
Lending money of buotes 04 and 50	tell tellettelle	From investments
Letting someone else use your property	ill All II carn a regul	Trom investments
Owning shares of bus visited that some	CIPE Compleyees	From business ventures
Running a business venture	Profit	1 Tom business ventures
Relying on social-welfare programs	Pensions and	From social welfare programs

- Rud Suggested key: The Vol sloped ob world (2)

Wages, salary, Fee, Royalty, Commission, Interest, Rent, Dividend, benefits

我们建议老师应结合本单元教学内容特点,从 不同角度去设计课堂教学活动或课题项目,让学生 根据所学知识进行类比和对照,从而达到巩固所学 知识的目的。活动形式可以选用听力、阅读、写作、 项目调查等,从各个层面加深学生对本单元知识的 理解。

3. 读后 (after-reading): 我们建议教师最好先将本单元的"What do you know?"作为各个段落的教学环节处理,而且必须要落实。这些活动可以以两人对话、小组活动、个人陈述或表演展示等形式进行。最后,再让学生进行"HOT activities"和"Now go to..."栏目的活动和实践。当然,老师也可以设计一些新的活动。

教学活动建议

reproduction of the same of the (Suggested teaching activities) now near 1000 to the same and the

I. "Earning an income": Introduction

In this part we will learn the definition of "income" and the ways in which people earn their incomes. Read the text and then answer the following questions:

- do you get your income?
- (2) Give a definition of "income" in your own words.
- (3) Study the table on Page 3 and see how people earn their incomes. Then select five people you know and outline how they earn their incomes.

II. "Types of income": Presentation and practice

- (1) Read the text and look for the four types into which incomes are grouped.
- (2) Look at the table on Page 3 again and group the incomes into the four groups you have just learned.

and a III. "Income from work": Presentation and practice place or sample and the sample and the

- 1. Read and find the answers to the following questions.
- (1) What kinds of employees will employers agree to pay higher wages or salaries to?
- (2) How many basic work options are available? What are they? And a value of anitow' on shoot and
- (3) Does one have to be an employee if they wants to exchange their labor for money? How?
 - (4) Which work option has sick or holiday leave

entitlements?

(5) Why do many businesses now prefer to have casual employees? In what industry is this trend clearly seen?

2. Task: A job interview.

Students are to work in pairs. Student A is the owner of a computer company. He / She is going to interview some people applying for a position in the company. Student A should consider what kind of employees he / she wants, full-time or part-time, permanent or casual. He / she should also consider what working conditions he / she can offer. Student B is applying for a job. He / She should consider how to show his / her ability in the interview and what to negotiate with the employer if he / she is accepted.

Students A and B should first consider the above problems separately, and then act out the job interview.

mov 3. Discussion. It show and reference at the

- (1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of full-time work and part-time work?
- (2) Is it good for students to do part-time jobs? Why or why not?

when IV. "Income from investments": Presentation and practice

- questions.
 - (1) What is investing?

- (2) What is a savings account?
- (3) What is a term deposit?
- (4) Can we earn income from a savings account and a term deposit? How?
- (5) What are the differences between a savings account and a term deposit?

2. Group discussion.

What do you think of lottery tickets? Are you for or against buying lottery tickets? Why?

3. Task: Invest your money.

Suppose you've just got 7,000 yuan, how can you invest your money in order to let it "grow"? Your partner has also got 5,000 yuan. You can combine your money together and make investments. How will you invest your money?

Talk in pairs, and decide at least three ways to invest your money. Then share your ideas in class, and choose the most practical way to invest.

V. "Income from business ventures": Presentation and practice with a property of the state of th

- of golf. Read and find the answers to the following questions. Negative the survey of a property of the survey of
- (1) What return can people get from business ventures? How can people earn income from business ventures?

(2) How do people invest their money in business ventures indirectly? What return do they get from doing so?

2. Task: Start your own business.

Four of you will start a business together. Decide what business you will start and why? If you have some different ideas, work together to reach an agreement. Then assign different role for each of you in the business, eg CEO, accountant, marketing manager, etc. Then make a plan for running the business.

VI. "Income from social welfare programs": Presentation and practice

- 1. Read and find the answers to the following questions.
 - (1) What groups of people get income from social welfare programs?
 - (2) Where does the money provided for social welfare programs come from?
 - (3) What kinds of government payments are mentioned in the text?

2. Discussion.

What is the best way to help the unemployed or poor people? Is it good to just give them government support payments?

课文注释

Leok at the table on Page 3 again (Notes for Unit One) again and a social table and social

1. If you are able to get a part-time job you will be paid *in return for* the work that you do for your employer. 如果你能找到一份兼职工作,你将从为雇主而做的工作中获得报酬。

ado in return (for sth) = in exchange 作为……的回报(交换)

- ① She helps everyone and expects nothing in return. 她帮助大家,不求回报。
- ② He sold his invention *in return for* a share of the profits. 他把自己的发明成果出售,以换得一份赢利(即作为回报,能分得一定比例的利润)。

2. However, you may also decide to *take up* the option of investing some of your *savings* to help increase your income. 然而, 为了有助于增加收入, 你可能还会决定动用一部分存款进行投资。

take up sth / take sth up

(1) to start doing an activity, usually for pleasure 开始某项活动 (通常为了娱乐)

He *took up* writing poetry while he was still at school. 他还在上学的时候便开始写诗。

(2) to use a particular amount of time or space 占用 (时间或空间)

- ① The visit *took up* the whole of Sunday. 参观用 去了周日一整天的时间。
- ② Books *take up* a lot of space of the room. 书本 占用了房间的很多空间。
 - (3) to continue something 继续(某事)

I'll *take up* the story where I left off yesterday. 我 从昨天停下的地方把故事继续讲下去。

savings = money which is put aside for future use, especially in a bank (尤指放在银行的) 储蓄存款

She won't need to use her *savings* until she retires. 她直到退休以后才需要动用存款。

3. These activities and their return often *depend on* having special skills or abilities. 这些活动及其报酬常常取决于具备特殊的技能或能力(即:要从事这些活动并取得相应的报酬,必须具备特殊的技能或能力)。

depend on

(1) to be decided by someone or something 取决于(某人某事)

The amount you pay *depends on* where you live. 你付钱多少取决于你住在哪里。

(2) to need someone a great deal for help or support 依靠, 依赖(某人)

His family depend on him. 他的家人全靠他养活。

- (3) to trust that someone will help you when you need them 信赖,信任
- ① We're *depending on* you to finish the job by Friday. 我们相信你在星期五前能完成这项工作。
 - ② You can depend on me. 你可以信赖我。
- 4. The return is the amount of money paid to the person who *carried out* the activity. 报酬是付给完成某项活动的人的一笔钱。

carry out = to complete a job or put into practice a plan or order 实现,完成,执行

- ① This research has been *carried out* at the University of Leeds. 这项研究已在利兹大学展开。
- ② They were only *carrying out* their orders. 他们只不过在执行命令而已。
- ③ He never *carried out* his threat to resign. 他威胁要辞职,但从来没有那样做。

5. We now *rely on* other people with specialized training or talents to provide most of the things we need. 我们现在所需要的大部分东西,都是依靠那些具有专业技能的人为我们提供的。

rely on = to depend on someone or something 依赖, 指望(某人、某事) max ob or mo tak (E)

- ① We're *relying on* your support. 我们期望得到你的支持。
- ② They *rely on* the river for water. 他们用水要依靠这条河。 And Manus and M
- ③ Don't rely on his taking the job. 别指望他会接受这份工作。
- 6. Our income can come from many different sources; however, most can be *grouped* under the four headings shown in Figure 1. 收入可以来自各种不同的渠道; 然而大部分都可以归入表 1 所示的四种类型。

group v. to form into one or more groups 组成,集合,把……分成若干类(组)

- ① People can be *grouped* into several types. 人可以分成数种类型。
- ② We must *group* together to fight this proposal. 我们必须团结一致反对这项提议。
- 7. This is *based on* a standard number of hours, usually 40 or more hours per week, as *set out* by Labor Laws and enterprise agreements. 全职工作是以标准的工作时间为基础的,按照劳动法的规定和劳动合同的约定,一般是每周 40 或 40 多个小时。

base A on B = use B as ground, evidence, etc for A 以 B 事物为 A 事物的根据、证据等

- ① I base my hopes on the good news we had yesterday. 我把希望寄托在我们昨天得到的好消息上。
- ② This novel is *based on* historical facts. 这部小说是以历史事实为根据的。
- ③ Direct taxation is usually *based on* income, i.e. a person's income is used to calculate the amount of tax he has to pay. 直接税通常以收入为依据,即根据个人收入计算出应交税款的数额。

set out

(1) to explain facts or ideas clearly 阐明,解释

5. We now rely see at the people with s(w 事 某)

The reasons for my decision are set out in my report. 我做此决定的理由已在我的报告中阐明。

- (2) to begin a journey 出发, 启程, 动身
- We set out for London. 我们出发去伦敦。
- (3) set out to do something (带着目的)开始做某事 影影 Roggue Thoy no grave and William

It seems that he *sets out* to destroy the company. 他似乎开始了破坏公司的活动。

8. As a general rule these small business provide the owner with income through its *profits*. 通常,这些小本生意以其赢利为主人提供收入。

as a general rule = usually, generally speaking通常,大体上说

I don't give interviews as a general rule, but in this case I'll make an exception. 通常我不接受采访,但这一次算例外。

grap : wrandato one or more groups组成。集

Pople can be grouped into several types.

to and find the man 大小龙面 初起

2 he mas group together to fight this proposal.

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usually 40 or more hours per week, as set but by Labor

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(1) to explain facts or ideas clearly 強何, 奢释

provide sb with sth / provide sth for sb = to give or supply something to someone 提供,供给

- ① The hotel *provides* a shoe-cleaning service *for* its guests. 这家旅馆为旅客提供擦鞋服务。
- ② These letters should *provide* us *with* all the information we need. 这些信函应为我们提供所需要的全部信息。

profit (countable & uncountable) = money which is earned by doing business, after all the costs are taken from it 利润, 瀛利, 收益

- ① He made a profit of £ 50,000 from the sale of his house. 他把房子卖了,获利五万英镑。
- ② Company profits have fallen this year. 公司的利润今年下降了。
- ③ There's not much profit in selling hats these days. 现在出售帽子赚不了多少钱。

Segend on the second of the se

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The amount you pay depends on where you lives

条件。"多少原来于依住在哪里。第二年过了

TO GET THE RESIDENCE A SECRET OF THE SECRET

14s Femaly depend a num. 他的宝人全藏他养

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Salaman 協議,信任

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可以。使们相似你在星黑山道能完成区域课程是多

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carry out = 10 complete a jobror put tuto practice

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Unit 2

Spending and saving income

第二单元

教学目的和要求

(Teaching aims and demands)

	1. 了解可支配收入与收入的区别,并会用恰当的英语表达;
ЮH:	2. 了解个人支出的四大去向,并会用恰当的英语表达;
教	3. 了解影响消费和储蓄的因素:
学	(1) 了解收入、消费和存储之间的关系,并会用恰当的英语表达;
目	(2) 了解年龄、消费和存储之间的关系,并会用恰当的英语表达;
标	(3) 了解居住地、消费和存储之间的关系,并会用恰当的英语表达;
	(4) 了解财产、消费和存储之间的关系,并会用恰当的英语表达;
	(5) 了解商家行为、消费和存储之间的关系,并会用恰当的英语表达。
关	
	에는 20 전환 회에 집에 가는 이번 경기 다른 경기 전 경기
键	income earned, disposable income, basic needs, fixed expenditures, subsistence living, variable expen-
键术	income earned, disposable income, basic needs, fixed expenditures, subsistence living, variable expenditure, asset rich but income poor, interest-free no-deposit deal, instalment
术	
术语	diture, asset rich but income poor, interest-free no-deposit deal, instalment
术语综	diture, asset rich but income poor, interest-free no-deposit deal, instalment 1. 能对与本单元话题相关的资料合理分类;

教学内容简析

(Brief overview of "Spending and saving income")

本单元的中心话题是"消费与储蓄"(Spending and saving income)。本单元内容可以分为三大部分:可支配收入(Disposable income)、支出(Expenditure)、消费类型和影响储蓄需求的因素(Spending patterns and factors which influence the need for saving)。在介绍基本知识的基础上,还设置了一些练习或活动,如"What do you know?"栏目、"HOT activities"

栏目和 "Now go to..." 栏目。

医言语分

本单元首先在引言中指出,一个人的收入不可能全部用于消费。通常,一个人的收入有以下三个去向:纳税、消费、储蓄。

个人的年龄、电对其酒费和诸薯劳劳有很大

第一部分: Disposable income (可支配收入)

税后的收入才是可支配的收入。可支配收入,除了用于消费,还可用于储蓄。一个人的消费额大于储蓄额,还是储蓄额大于消费额,体现了其支配收入的不同方式。收入是以货币形式来计量的,故本小节还介绍了货币的功能和特点。

第二部分: Expenditure (支出)

介绍了日常消费的四大内容,并介绍了固定支 出和可变支出的概念,旨在帮助学生提高理财意识 和技能。

紧随其后的"What do you know?"和"HOT activities"栏目,是针对第一、二两个部分设计的练习和活动。目的是检测学生对上述内容的理解,并引导学生应用这些知识来写作一篇短文,以加强学生合理消费的理财意识。

第三部分: Spending patterns and factors which influence the need for saving (消费类型和影响储蓄需求的因素)

储蓄需求受到消费方式的影响。影响消费方式 和储蓄需求的因素主要有:收入水平、年龄、居住 地、财产和商家行为。

Income, spending and saving patterns(收入与消费和储蓄方式之间的关系)

一个人的收入水平,在很大程度上决定了他的 消费和储蓄方式。低收入人群,花钱要节省,要努 力存钱,未雨绸缪。高收入人群,可相对高消费, 享受更好的物质生活,并有更多更好的投资项目可 供选择。

紧随其后的"What do you know?"和"HOT activities"栏目,是针对第三部分第一个小节设计的练习和活动。

Age, spending and saving patterns (年龄与消费和储蓄方式之间的关系)

一个人的年龄,也对其消费和储蓄方式有很大的影响。年轻人一般把大部分的可支配收入都花

掉,而且随着年龄的不同,其消费需求也不同。为此,商家还开发了针对不同年龄段的产品。

Location, spending and saving patterns (居住地与消费和储蓄方式之间的关系)

一个人的居住地也会影响其消费和存储方式。 高房价地区的日常消费品的价格也相对较高(因为 店面的租金高),所以居住在这里的人在日用品上 支出的钱也多,低房价地区的日常消费品价格也相 对较低,所以居住在这里的人在日用品上支出的钱 少一些。

紧随其后的"What do you know?"和"HOT activities"栏目,是针对第三部分第二、三小节设计的练习和活动。目的是引导学生深入理解年龄和居住地对消费方式和储蓄习惯的影响。

Wealth, spending and saving patterns (财产与消费和储蓄方式之间的关系)

(教师需要提醒学生注意,这里"wealth"(财产)的概念,不仅仅包括可支配的现金,而且还包括不动产的价值。)

不论是通过投资还是其他途径获得财产,只要财产越多,就意味着生活更加有保障。人们的消费方式和储蓄习惯,能反映出一个地区的富裕程度。一个人的生活方式,即所驾驶的汽车、居住的房子、穿着的衣服以及常去的购物场所,能反映出其富裕程度。

目前,中国人从数据上来看是变富了,房价的 上涨是其因素之一。在大城市,尤其在北京和上海, 房价上涨特别快,所以,那些有房人的不动产价值 大增。当然,由于人们大量买房,贷款率也大大提 高了。生活在高房价地区的人,可能要花大量的钱 偿还按揭贷款,往往使可支配收入变少了,而生活 在低房价地区的人,尽管不动产价值少,但可支配 收入可能会相对多一些。那些只租房而不付按揭的 人,可以把收入的大部分都用于消费,因而手头会 显得宽裕一些。

现在很多老人居住在房价大涨的地区,如果把他们的房子卖掉,他们会很有钱。但实际情况是,他们大多数仅仅依靠一些微薄的退休金或福利金维持生计。这些人被称作"不动产上富有,收入上贫穷的人"。

"What do you know?"和"HOT activities"栏