

山西省高校教学改革项目

English Course for Chinese Economy

中国经济英语教程

赵满华 王珺 编

Author Zhao Manhua Wang Jun

 中国财政经济出版社

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编写和使用说明

目前我国高校使用的经贸英语教材非常多，有不同的版本，各个版本有不同的特色，但所有教材有一个共同特点，就是教材基本上选用的是国外“原汁原味”的文章作为学习的内容。这种设计和安排对于提高学生的英语水平、了解国外的风土人情很有必要，但缺少了对我国经济发展和改革开放等相关情况的介绍。针对这种情况，我们编写了《中国经济英语教程》，以弥补现有经贸英语教材的不足。《中国经济英语教程》围绕我国经济发展和改革开放展开，把英语学习与我国的国情、与我国的社会主义现代化建设紧密联系起来，让学生了解身边发生的事情如何用英语来表达，有助于进一步激发学生学习英语的热情。

本教材以中国特色社会主义经济建设为主题，包括中国特色社会主义理论、社会主义初级阶段、社会主义本质、社会主义市场经济、经济发展战略、国有企业改革、中国农业发展、产业结构调整、区域经济发展、自主创新、循环经济、提高人民生活水平、扩大就业、完善社会保障体系、对外开放、经济发展新常态等内容。同时，本教材还涉及一些经济常识，如什么是经济学、价格决定、价格弹性、成本、自然垄断、国内生产总值、经济增长、货币职能、通货膨胀、外汇、世界贸易组织、国际货币基金组织、世界银行等。

本教材共有 18 个单元，每个单元有两部分，A 部分为精读部分，B 部分为泛读部分。建议一个学期（约 18 个教学周）完成本教材的教学任务，每个教学周（2 个课时）完成一个单元。

本教材的课文主要选自党的十七大报告、十八大报告、近两年的政府工作报告、《北京周报》(Beijing Review)和《中国日报》(China Daily)等报刊。特别是第一单元至第十一单元、第十五单元的B部分选自宋利芳教授、张勇先教授、高宏存教授编写的《经济学专业英语教程(第三版·上)》(中国人民大学出版社2012年10月出版)的部分内容。在此表示衷心的感谢。

本教材适用范围为英语专业、翻译专业和经济学专业三、四年级学生,也适合通过大学英语四级考试的学生及研究生自学使用。

本教材为山西省高校教学改革项目“经贸英语课程教学内容改革及教材建设研究”的最终研究成果。

赵满华 王 璐

2015年6月

于太原师范学院

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Unit

1

Achievements after the Reform

Part A Text

Main Achievements in Economic Development and People's Living Standards

The economy has developed steadily and rapidly. China's overall national strength has grown considerably. The gross domestic product (GDP) reached 47.3 trillion yuan in 2011, and government revenue increased by a wide margin. The overall agricultural production capacity has increased and grain output has gone up year after year. Fresh progress has been made in adjusting the industrial structure, and the infrastructure has been extensively upgraded. Urbanization has been steadily advanced, and development between urban and rural areas and between regions has become better balanced. Notable progress has been made in making China an innovative country, and major breakthroughs have been made in manned spaceflights, supercomputers, high-speed railways and other areas. Solid steps have been taken to

promote ecological progress, and comprehensive progress has been made in resource conservation and environmental protection.

Living standards have been significantly improved. Efforts to improve the people's wellbeing have been intensified; urban and rural employment has continued to increase; individual income has increased rapidly; household assets have grown steadily; people's need for daily necessities such as clothing, food, housing and transportation is better met; subsistence allowances for both urban and rural residents and the rural poverty line have been raised by a big margin; and basic pensions for enterprise retirees have increased continually.

New Words and Expressions

considerably /kən'sidərəbli/ adv. much; a great deal: 相当地, 十分地

trillion /'triliən/ n. & adj. (US.) million million 万亿, 兆

revenue /'revənjuː; 'revənju/ n. [U] income, esp. the total income of the State; government departments which collects money for public funds: 收入, (尤指) 国家的收入; 税务署, 国税局; (pl.) separate items of ~ put together (复) 收入之总额

margin /'maːdʒin/ n. [C] (comm.) difference between cost price and selling price (商) 成本与售价的差额; 盈余, 毛利; blank space on a page 页边, 空白边; edge or border 边, 缘

capacity /kə'pæsəti/ n. [U] ability of to hold, contain, get hold of, learn things/ qualities/ideas, etc. 能力, 容量, 效能, 容纳力, 学习力, 理解力; [C] (pl. -ties) position, character 地位, 身份, 资格

output /'aʊtput; 'aʊtput / n (sing. only) (仅用单数) 量产, 生产量; 输出, 输出资料

infrastructure /'ɪnfə'strʌktʃə/ n. 基础; 基础结构, 基础设施 (尤指社会、国家赖以生存和发展的, 如道路、学校、电厂、交通、通信系统等)

extensively /iks'tensivli/ adj. extending far, far-reaching 广阔 (大) 地, 广博地; 大量地; 范围广泛地; 详尽地

urbanization /əː'bənai'zeɪʃən/ n. [U] 使具有城市特点, 城市化, 都市化, 文雅化

rural /'ruərəl; 'rurəl/ adj. in, of, characteristic of, suitable for, the countryside

(oppo. of **urban**) 农村的, 在乡村的, 有乡村特色的, 适合于乡村的 (为 **urban** 的反义词)

notable /'nəʊtəbl/ adj. famous, ~ed, ~worthy 值得注意的, 显著的, 著名的; 可看得出的, 可知的

innovative /'ɪnəʊveɪtɪv; 'ɪnəʊveɪtɪv/ adj. making changes, introducing new things 新发明的, 新引进的; 革新的; 有改革精神的, 乐于引进新观念的

breakthrough /'breɪk'tʃuː/ n. major achievements, eg. in technology (重要科技方面的) 主要成就, 发明, 突破; (mil.) piercing (of enemy's defences) (军事) (敌人防线的) 突破

ecological /i:kə'lɒdʒɪkəl; ɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ adj. of ecology 生态 (学) 的

conservation /kənsə'veɪʃn; kənsə'veɪʃən/ n. [U] preservation, prevention of loss, waste, damage, etc. 保护, 保存 (以免损失、浪费、损坏等)

wellbeing /wel'biːŋ/ n. [U] welfare, health, happiness and prosperity 福利, 健康, 幸福, 兴盛

intensify /ɪn'tensɪfaɪ; ɪn'tænsəfaɪ/ vt. & vi. make or become more intense 加强, 强化, 使更强烈

asset /'æset; 'æsɛt/ n. (usu pl.) anything owned by a person, company, etc. that has money value and that may be sold to pay debts (通常用复数) 财产, 资产

subsistence /sʌb'sɪstəns/ n. [U] existence, means of existing 生存, 生计, 给养, 维生之道

allowances /ə'laʊəns/ n. [C] sum of money, amount of sth, allowed to sb. 津贴, 特别经费; (comm. fin.) deduction or discount 折扣

pension /'penʃn; 'pɛnʃən/ n. [C] regular payment made by the State to sb. old, disabled or widowed, or by former employer 养老金, 抚恤金, 退休金

Exercises

Translate the following into Chinese:

1. China's overall national strength _____
2. by a wide margin _____
3. to adjust the industrial structure _____
4. urban and rural areas _____

5. manned spaceflights, supercomputers and high-speed railways _____
6. to promote ecological progress _____
7. resource conservation and environmental protection _____
8. efforts to improve the people's wellbeing _____
9. subsistence allowances _____
10. basic pensions for enterprise retirees _____

Part B Reading

What Is Economics?^①

Economics is, like sociology, law and politics, a study of one aspect of human behavior. It is important and relevant to all of us because it is concerned with such everyday activities as buying things, getting a job, using a bank and paying tax. Economics is concerned with people's wants, in particular their material wants, and how they can be satisfied.

Economics is often thought of as a science. However, it is a very inexact science because it is a social science, and is affected by the many influences that lead to incessant change. Human behavior cannot be examined with the same precision with which a natural scientist can examine laboratory specimens. The social sciences, which include economics, psychology, sociology and political behavior, can never be exact sciences since human behavior is extremely difficult to test or measure. Much economic behavior is based on what is known as a value judgment, which means it is based on the personal values of individuals and so cannot be verified in a factual way. Economics is a living subject, which is constantly developing and it affects us all.

To understand the society in which we live, we must be informed about what is going on in our society and what the issues are. As consumers we are interested in the

① 选自宋利芳、张勇先、高宏存：《经济学专业英语教程》（第三版上），中国人民大学出版社2012年版，第2~3页。

goods and services which we buy and how much they cost us, and we are interested in the incomes we can earn. We spend a great deal of time thinking about the money we earn and the money we need. Workers are concerned with the availability of jobs, wages and working conditions. Business people are interested in the sale of their goods and the costs involved in the production of them. Everyone is affected by depression, inflation, unemployment and government policies.

A knowledge of economics will allow us to analyze and assess the values of policies and decisions made by politicians. And it will help us to become more aware of the current and future problems of our society and therefore better able to cope with them. We are all consumers and most of us read the newspapers, so it is up to us to understand what is going on. Even our own personal decisions are often affected by the state of the economy, so we could make better choices if we understood the way the economy operates. An economy is often affected by factors such as the use of technology, the actions of the government, industrial relations, and overseas trade. All of these influences result in constant change. Prices seem to rise constantly. Some jobs are no longer available, while new types of jobs appear. Changes in employment and prices affect almost everyone.

New Words and Expressions

sociology /səʊsi'ɒlədʒi/ n. [U] science of the nature and growth of society and social behavior 社会学

aspect /'æspekt/ n. 方面; 正面; 外貌, 容貌

relevant /'reləvənt; 'reləvənt/ adj. (~ to): connected to 与……相关的, 有关的; 切题的, 中肯的

particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə(r)/ adj. 特殊的; 突出的; 精确的; in ~: 特别地, 尤其

inexact /ɪnɪg'zækt/ adj. 不正确的, 不精确的

incessant /ɪn'sesnt/ adj. 不断地, 不停地

precision /pri'sɪʒn/ n. 精确(度), 正确

specimen /'spesimin; 'spesəmən/ n. [C] 标本, 范例; 样品, 抽样

psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ n. [U] science, study, of the mind and its processes 心理学

judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ n. [U] 评判, 判断; 审判, 判决