

# 英文经济 文章阅读指南

下册

单其昌  
安兰凤

编著



对外经济贸易出版社

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A Guide to Economic Articles  
in English

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## 前 言

随着我国对外经济关系和对外贸易的发展，阅读经济、外贸一类文章的重要性越来越明显了。如何正确地理解、翻译和用外语写经济文章是个复杂的问题，它涉及语言问题，又涉及经济 and 外贸知识问题和翻译技巧问题。

本书的读者对象是从事经济、外贸和企业管理工作的一些同志以及大专院校（特别是世界经济和外贸院系）高年级学员，目地在于帮助他们正确理解与翻译用英文写的经济、外贸一类的报刊、杂志和书籍。这本书可当作教材，也可当作参考书。

本书着重介绍资本主义国家的经济、企业、金融和外贸状况以及理论，对其语言难点和背景知识做了详细的注释，对专业术语和较难的句子给了相应的中译文，必要时做了详尽的分析，以便提高读者的业务水平和英文水平。

本书共分三个部分：国际贸易、企业和宏观经济学。每部分又由十几个到二十个小题目组成。读完这本书，如果读者能对资本主义国家的贸易、企业和宏观经济及其理论有个大致的了解，基本上能够独立阅读和翻译这类文章，这本书就算达到了目的。

在写作过程中，对外经济贸易大学张伯纯和刘舒年两位教授曾给了不少帮助，提出了宝贵意见，对此我表示衷心感谢。本书英文部分已请几位美国专家进行了审校。

由于本人业务和英语写作水平所限，本书缺点错误在所难免，请读者不吝指正。

单其昌

1988.5于北京

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## PART THREE: MACROECONOMICS

### 32. GNP

Probably the most frequently used abbreviation in macroeconomics is<sup>1</sup> GNP, which stands for gross national product, the market value<sup>2</sup> of all currently produced goods and services sold, but not resold, on the market during a particular time interval.

GNP includes consumer purchases of food, clothing, gasoline, new cars, and hair cuts and other services; includes purchases of machinery and equipment by business firms, includes residential structures bought by households and firms as well as non-residential structures (shopping centers, factories, office buildings, warehouses); and also includes purchases of goods and services by governments as well as the excess of exports over imports. GNP is computed by a process of adding up all the different types of current production. When we add up the actual amount of production, we call this nominal GNP<sup>3</sup>. The word nominal means the actual amount purchased at current prices. Nominal amounts are not very useful for economic analysis because they can increase either when people buy more physical goods and services<sup>4</sup> or when prices

rise. The following is a table of items included in and excluded from GNP.

Type of expenditure	Included spending, Examples in GNP \$ billions	
A. Final goods and services <sup>6</sup>	yes 2368.5	
1. Consumer expenditures	yes 1509.8	
a. Durable goods <sup>6</sup>	yes 212.8	Autos, TV sets
b. Nondurable goods	yes 597.0	Food, clothes, shoes
c. Services	yes 700.0	Haircuts, airline trips
2. Private investment	yes 382.7	
a. Change in business inventories	yes 18.4	
b. Producers' durable equipment	yes 163.6	Computers, tractors
c. Structures	yes 204.2	
(1) Nonresidential	yes 92.3	Factories, office buildings, shopping centers
(2) Residential	yes 111.9	Houses, condominiums
d. Foreign (exports minus imports)	yes -3.5	Export: tractors Imports: coffee
3. Government purchases of goods and services	yes 476.1	
a. Intermediate	yes	Fire fighters, police officers
b. Consumption	yes	City parks, street cleaners
c. Investment	Yes	Airports, university dormitories, hospitals
B. Government interest and transfer payments <sup>7</sup>	No 293.6	Social security, wel-

		fare, unemployment benefits
C. Private inter-mediate goods	No	Wheat, iron ore
D. Private purchases of used goods <sup>9</sup>	No	purchases of used houses, used cars
E. Nonmarket activities		
1. Value of leisure time	No	Watching television, playing tennis
2. Services from existing consumer durables	No	Value of use of auto, dishwasher
3. Costs of pollution	No	Costs of smog, water pollution
4. Illegal activities	No	Earnings from theft, rackets

A real magnitude is the value expressed in the price of an arbitrarily chosen "base year"<sup>10</sup>. Any "real" concept measured in the prices of a single base year is adjusted for the effects of year-to-year changes in prices. Real GNP<sup>11</sup> is sometimes called real "output" or "production"

A special name is given to the ratio of nominal to real GNP (the value of gross national product in constant prices); it is called the implicit GNP deflator<sup>12</sup>. The word inflation means a steady rise in the GNP deflator that is shared by most products. To calculate the inflation rate we simply compute the percentage rate of change of the GNP deflator. For instance, the GNP deflator was 1.00 in 1983 and 1.058 in 1986, and its percentage change between 1983 and 1986 is:

$$\frac{1.058 - 1.00}{1.00} = 0.058 \text{ or } 5.8 \text{ percent.}$$

## Notes

### 1. macroeconomics——宏观经济学

The word "Macro" comes from a Greek word meaning "large". Just as a "macrocosm" is the universe itself, macroeconomics is the study of the major economic "totals" or "aggregates". Among these crucial economic aggregates that determine the well-being in the capitalist world are total wealth, money, income, unemployment, inflation and the value of a currency when we exchange it for other currencies abroad.

In studying macroeconomics, we do not ask about the income of Smith or Jones, but about the total national income of a country. We do not ask whether Tom or Jones is unemployed, nor do we inquire into their individual circumstances. Instead, we want to learn why the total number of the unemployment in a country is so large, why that number is higher now than in earlier decades, and how some countries manage to have a smaller number of unemployed in relation to their population. We do not concern ourselves with the prices of individual products such as wheat or gold but rather with the rate at which the average price level of all goods is increasing.

2. market value——市场，时价
3. nominal GNP——名义国民生产总值，名义国民总产值
4. buy more physical goods and services——购买了更多的商品和服务
5. final goods and services——制成品和服务项目
6. durable goods——耐用品
7. government transfer payment——政府拨款
8. intermediate goods——半成品，中间产品
9. used goods——旧货
10. base year——基年，基准年
11. real GNP——实际国民生产总值
12. implicit GNP deflator——国民生产总值换算系数  
deflator——剔除物价变动因素的系数

### 33. The Circular Flow of Income and Expenditure

Let us assume that an economy consists of only households and business firms, that households spend their entire income, saving nothing, and that there is no government. On the one hand, the firms sell goods services (product) to the households—for instance, bread and bus rides<sup>1</sup>—represented in the following figure by the line labeled “product”. The bread and bus rides are not a gift, but are paid for by a flow of money called “consumer expenditures.” On the other hand, households must work to earn the income to pay for the consumption goods. They work for the firms, selling their labour and skills called

“labour services”. Household members are willing to work only if they receive a flow of money, usually called “wages”, from the firms for each hour of work. Suppose there is no exploitation and wages are the main component of income. Since households are assumed to consume all of their income, and since firms are assumed to pay out all of their sales in the form of income to households, it follows that income equals consumption expenditures. By the same token<sup>2</sup>, the labour services provided in return for income are equal to the goods and services sold by the firms to households, in return for the money flow of consumer expenditures;  $\text{income} = \text{labour services} = \text{consumption expenditure} = \text{product}$ .

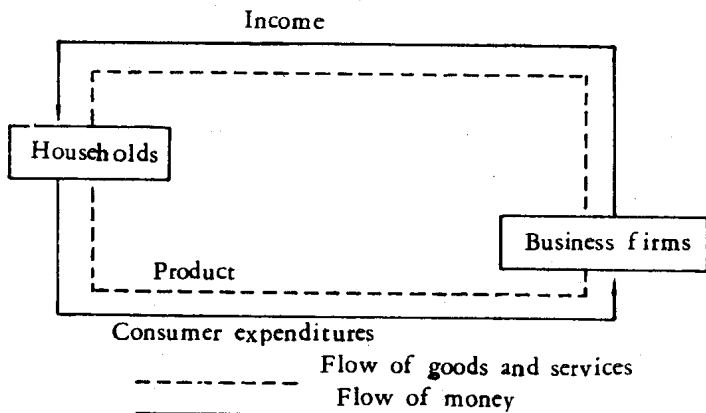


图 7

If we add to the above figure the factors of government, capital market, taxes, transfer payments and savings, we get the following figure, showing the flow

of money.

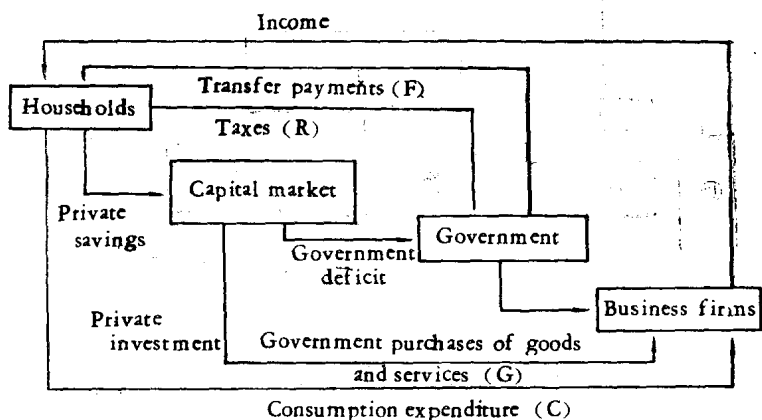


图 8

From the above figure, we can see that there are three types of expenditure on final product: consumption (C); private investment, (I), and government purchases of goods and services (G). In addition, we have also net export (NEP). Thus,  $E$  (total expenditure on final product)  $= C + I + G + NEP$ .  $Q$  (real income or real GNP)  $= C + S$  (real saving)  $+ R$  (real government tax revenue)  $- F$  (real government transfer payments)  $+ NEP$ . Saving consists of real undistributed corporate profits<sup>3</sup>, real capital consumption allowances<sup>4</sup>, and real personal saving. Taxes consist of real indirect business taxes<sup>5</sup>, real corporate profits taxes, real personal tax payments and real corporate contributions for social insurance.

The following figure shows the flows of spending, income, taxes, and their relations<sup>6</sup>.





- ⑩ Government purchases of goods and services
- ⑪ Capital consumption allowances
- ⑫ Indirect business taxes
- ⑬ Corporate and social security taxes

## Notes

1. bus ride——乘公共汽车
2. by the same token——由于同样原因
3. real undistributed corporate profits——公司未分配的实际利润
4. capital consumption allowance——(国民收入统计中的) 折旧提成, 折旧费, 资本消耗的补偿, 也叫 capital allowance.

If a country fails to make good its capital depreciation, that is, if its output of new capital is insufficient to replace worn-out or out-of-date capital, then its total stock of capital will decline and it will be said to be consuming capital. Clearly, a country cannot permit capital consumption to continue for very long. In a modern state it is most likely to happen in time of war when for a short time a country's efforts may be concentrated on the production of goods to assist the prosecution of the war, the country gambling on winning the war before the consumption of capital reduces production.

5. indirect business taxes——间接营业税  
taxes on business levied as a cost of operation.  
Examples: Sales, excise, and property tax. Indi-