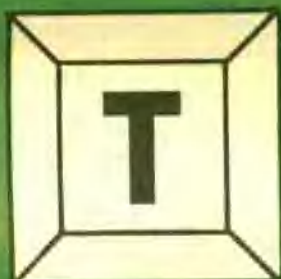


ENGLISH FOR MODERN ECONOMICS

# 现代经济英语

—— 读译写技巧

姚景渝 蒋 磊 主编



*READING  
TRANSLATING*

*WRITING  
SKILLS*



成都科技大学出版社

# 现代经济英语

——读译写技巧

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# 序 言

《现代经济英语读、译、写技巧研究》系编者经过潜心研究和周密设计而编写的一本佳作。书中汇集了实用价值颇大的现代经济文献,系统地介绍了英语读、译、写的基本理论和技巧。两者有机结合,实属难能可贵。

现代经济英语属 ESP(English for Special Purpose)的一种,每一种 ESP 都有其独特的词语和文体,在改革开放的年代,非常有必要研究、学习和掌握现代经济英语这一专业英语,以便在国际经济交流中顺利进行交际。本书的出版可谓满足了时代的需要。

学习英语的目的在于应用,读、写、译是应用时必备的三种基本技能。编者对这三种技能做了较系统的论述,在读的方面,编者重点阐明了推理判断这一评断性阅读(Critical Reading)的技能,突出了难点。在写作方面,编者着重介绍了英语应用文的写作,切合实际,重点明显。在翻译方面,编者集中论述了翻译的原则、步骤和常用的具体技巧,简明扼要,易于掌握。学习本书当可提高实际运用英语的能力。

尤其应该指出的是,本书将专业英语与普通英语相结合,理论与技巧相结合,从而使本书具有科学性、知识性、可读性和实践性。读者必将受益匪浅,收到事半功倍之效。

河南省高等学校外语教学研究会会长

申 立 教授

1995 年 6 月

## 前 言

英语是帮助我们了解世界各国经济发展情况,促进各国经济往来的重要工具。经济英语在当今世界经济技术交流和贸易活动中使用越来越广泛。目前有关普通英语文体的阅读,翻译和写作理论与技巧的专用书籍虽有不少,但涉及现代经济英语文体的理论与实践的书籍尚不多见。我们编写的这本《现代经济英语一、读、译、写技巧》旨在结合经济专业文献的阅读,翻译和写作的实践进行系统的经济专业英语应用能力的训练。

本书采用单元课型的编排方式,体例新颖,实用性强。全书共分22个单元,每单元分三部分。Section A: Reading Text, Section B: Reading Skill 或 Reading Practice, Section C: Writing Practical English 或 Translation Skill。为紧密结合各部分技巧训练,每课还精心设计了形式多样的配套练习,力争融基础语言与专业语言为一体,融专业词汇及专业常用语法结构于基础语言知识学习中,融生动多样的语言现象于趣味性强易于理解的财经读物之中,使读者在打好语言基础的同时进行经济专业英语读、译、写应用能力的训练。在阅读实践中掌握阅读技巧,培养和提高翻译及写作能力。

书中材料均选自英美等国的近期书刊,内容包括一般经济理论,国际贸易、国际金融与投资、企业管理、证券交易、财务会计、税收、保险等普及性经济专业阅读文献及常用经济应用文。语言规范,信息量大。适合于从事不同类型经济专业和不同英语水平的多层次读者之需求。该书不仅可作大专院校经济管理、金融贸易、税务、投资等专业以及英语系、科学习经济专业英语的教材,也可以作为三资企业、外贸公司等有关单位和研究部门的工作人员学习经济专业英语和人员培训的教材,还可供有一定英语基础的自学朋友作学习经济英语的阅读材料。

本书在编写过程中得到河南省高等院校外语教学研究会会长,河南农业大学教授申立先生的热情支持,并在百忙中亲自为之

作序,对此我们谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,讹误之处恐在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

本书编写分工如下:(按单元顺序排列)

闫秋见	Unit 1. 2. 3
蒋 磊	Unit 4. 8. 17
徐桂丽	Unit 5. 13. 15
姚景渝	Unit 6. 16. 20
刘爱华	Unit 7. 9
秦素贞	Unit 10. 11. 18
李群英	Unit 12. 19. 21
张学勤	Unit 14. 22

编 者

1995年6月

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# Unit 1

## Section A

### Reading Text

#### International Finance

In many respects international trade is no different from trade within a country. People who have more goods than they want seek out other people who have something they lack. Through exchange, both parties attempt to make themselves better off. The complications of international trade arise because the two parties use different monies. An American who wants to buy a Japanese automobile cannot expect the Japanese manufacturer to accept U. S. dollars in payment, unless by sheer coincidence the manufacturer happens at the time to want to buy a new computer from an American firm. Otherwise the auto manufacturer will be stuck with money that no tempura shop or geisha in Tokyo will accept; in Japan the dollars are useless.

Of course, things are rarely as complicated as the last paragraph suggests. In both the United States and Japan there are banks that specialize in buying and selling foreign currencies. The sophisticated American would never offer dollars to the Japanese. Instead he would go to his bank and purchase Japanese yen with his dollars, then offer yen in payment for the car. Availability of yen would then make trade with Japan no more complicated than buying groceries at a neighborhood supermarket. But what is the price of yen? This question is more than slightly important. If yen are cheap-if many can be bought for a

dollar-then buying Japanese goods will be attractive to Americans, and American goods will be expensive to Japanese buyers.

The quantities of goods exchanged between two countries depend on complex forces. Even though unfettered trade might allow the world to consume more, each country is likely to be more concerned about employment and incomes at home than about economist's assurances of the efficiency of trade. Both countries may therefore try to encourage exports and discourage imports. Obviously, both countries cannot succeed at once.

There is another side of the situation for many countries - the developing countries especially, but also small island nations, such as Japan, Great Britain, and Hong Kong. Their ability to import goods in the future may be as important as economic efficiency and full employment in the present. These countries depend on imports of spare parts, equipment, and raw materials to keep their economies operating. Not to have the foreign exchange to buy a new bearing for a steam turbine, or oil, or fertilizer, when the need arises, is a risk they simply cannot afford. For this reason, countries, even rich countries try to keep reserves of foreign currencies around. Just as individuals keep savings to meet emergencies and to cover payments on the television if they are laid off, so do nations attempt to maintain hoards of foreign currencies to cover unexpected events.

The price of any foreign currency expressed in the local currency (say, dollars) is thus a major issue. And it is closely tied to the need to maintain reserves and the desire to manage certain aspects of the domestic economy. Over the past two centuries, a number of international monetary systems have been set up to deal with these questions. All have proved inadequate. The in-

terests of some countries inevitably conflict with the interests of others, and so the system collapses. But in spite of its limitations and faults, the international system is important to all of us.

### New Words

- complication [ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃən] n. 复杂(化)  
sheer [ʃiə] a. 全然的, 纯粹的  
coincidence [ˌkəʊˈɪnsɪdəns] n. 巧合(之事); 符合  
stick [stɪk] vt. 滯住; 粘住  
geisha [ˈgeɪʃə] n. (日本的)艺伎  
complicated [ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] a. (错综)复杂的; 麻烦的  
specialize [ˈspeʃəlaɪz] vi. 专门做, 专门研究(in)  
currency [ˈkʌrənsɪ] n. 通货, 货币  
sophisticated [səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd] a. 老练的, 非常有经验的  
yen [jen] n. (单复数同)日元(日本货币单位)  
availability [əˌveɪləˈbɪləti] n. (现)有  
unfettered [ˌʌnˈfetəd] a. 自由的, 不受拘束的  
spare [speə] a. 多余的  
bearing [ˈbeərɪŋ] n. 轴承  
turbine [ˈtɜːbɪn] n. 涡轮(机). 透平  
reserve [rɪˈzəːv] n. 储备  
emergency [ɪˈmɜːdʒənsɪ] n. 紧急需要  
hoard [hɔːd] n. 积蓄, 贮藏  
inadequate [ɪnˈædɪkɪt] a. 不适当的; 不够的  
inevitably [ɪnˈevɪtəbli] ad. 不可避免地, 必然的  
conflict [kənˈflɪkt] vi. 冲突, 抵触

collapse [kə'leɪps] vi. 瓦解, 失败

limitation [ˌlɪmɪ'teɪʃən] n. 局限性

## Economic Terms and Useful Phrases

seek out 寻找; 发现

better off 更好

make trade with sb 与……做生意

complex forces 复杂因素

unfettered trade 自由贸易

economist's assurances of efficiency of trade 经济学家所担保的贸易

功效

reserves of foreign currencies 外汇储备

raw material 原材料

be laid off 失业, (暂时)被解雇

international financial system 国际金融体系

spare parts 备件

steam turbine 汽轮机, 蒸汽透平

lay off 辞退

## Notes

1. In many respects international trade is no different from trade within a country. 在许多方面国际贸易与国内贸易并无不同

(1) in many respects 在许多方面



respect 在此意为“方面”，“点”

所构成的常用词组还有：

in all respects ( in every respect ) 在任何任何方面

in any respect 在任何方面

in one respect 在某一某面

in some respects 在某些方面

in this respect 在这方面

in this one respect 在这一方面

(2) be no different from ( or to, than ) 与……无异

no 作为副词可以用于形容词或副词比较级之前

different 一词含有比较之意，故亦可在前面用 no

2. Otherwise the auto manufacturer will be stuck with money that no tempura or geisha in Tokyo will accept;

不然的话，这钱就会滞留在汽车制造商手中。因为东京没有一家油炸鱼虾店或艺伎会接受美元；

(1) stick with (表示由于不好脱手而)“持有”“滞留”常用被动语态。

Mr. Jones bought a house that is too big and expensive, but now he is stuck with it. (表示 He has the house and can't get rid of it.)

(2) that 引起的从句为定语从句，但应根据意思译成原因状语从句。

(3) tempura shop 日本的一种出售炸虾的店铺，可译为油炸鱼虾店或间译为“天 麸罗”。

3. Availability of yen would then make trade with Japan no more complicated than buying groceries at a neighborhood supermarket.

有了日元，与日本作生意就来此在邻近的超级市场买杂货复杂多少。