

实用电力英语丛书

Practical English Series
in Electric Power

主 编 刘 然
副主编 孙 超 冯 威

电力经济与管理分册

Power Economy and Management



中国电力出版社
www.cepp.com.cn

-62



实用电力英语丛书

Practical English Series
in Electric Power

主编 刘 然
副主编 孙 超 冯 威

H31
L665

电力经济与管理分册

Power Economy and Management



中国电力出版社
www.cepp.com.cn

Qian 82/04

内 容 提 要

为满足电力国际交流和对外合作的需要,特组织专家编写了《实用电力英语丛书》,分为《发电分册》、《输配电分册》、《供用电分册》、《电力经济与管理分册》四册。本丛书内容简洁实用,旨在从读、写、译等方面提高在职技术人员和工人的英语阅读、翻译和日常电力应用文的写作能力。本丛书特点为:①根据电力实际需要进行分册,便于相关专业人员按需选择,针对性较强;②收录的文章均选自英语原文资料,文后附有译文、翻译技巧、注释和应用练习;③为了增强实用性,还专门设计了求职信、(商业)信函、产品说明、标书、合同等一系列应用极广的实用文写作实例和练习。

《电力经济与管理分册》是本丛书之一,它主要包括国外文献中电力经济与管理方面的文章,如电力企业、现代企业制度、电力市场、电力市场的管理模式、市场透明度、人力资源管理等内容。

本丛书可供电力系统从事发电、输配电、用电及电力经济的技术人员及管理人士的在职培训和继续教育之用,也可作为他们日常自学教材,并可作为各大中专院校的专业教材。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用电力英语丛书. 电力经济与管理分册 = Practical English Series in Electric Power. Power Economy and Management/刘然主编;孙超,冯威副主编. —北京:中国电力出版社,2004

ISBN 7-5083-1993-1

I. 实… II. ①刘…②孙…③冯… III. ①电力工业-英语②电力工业-工业经济-经济管理 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 015017 号

中国电力出版社出版、发行

(北京三里河路 6 号 100044 <http://www.cepp.com.cn>)

汇鑫印务有限公司印刷

各地新华书店经售

*

2004 年 6 月第一版 2004 年 6 月北京第一次印刷

850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 32 开本 8.875 印张 223 千字

印数 0001—3000 册 定价 18.00 元

版权专有 翻印必究

(本书如有印装质量问题,我社发行部负责退换)

前 言

我国加入 WTO 后,中外合作的机会越来越多,尤其是随着我国电力事业突飞猛进地发展,对实用电力英语的需求更加迫切。因此,我们特组织专家编写了《实用电力英语丛书》。

本丛书根据电力行业实际情况,分为《发电分册》、《输配电分册》、《供用电分册》、《电力经济与管理分册》四册。本丛书内容简洁实用,着重从读、写、译等方面提高在职技术人员和工人的阅读、翻译和日常电力应用文的写作能力。在本丛书编写过程中,为给读者提供原汁原味的英文,编者翻阅了大量国外资料,从中选取与各专业相关的短文,以期给读者看到地道的英文表述方式。本丛书每一分册均分为十个单元,每一单元都设有阅读理解、翻译技巧、应用练习三部分,并在每一单元后给出本单元短文译文和练习答案。为了增强实用性,本书给出短文注释和实用短语,并在应用练习中设计了求职信、(商业)信函、产品说明、标书、合同等一系列实用性极广的实用文写作的框架与范例,便于大家快速掌握写作技巧,并熟练应用。另外,本丛书文后还列出了一些重点词汇的词性、词义和出处,便于大家查阅。

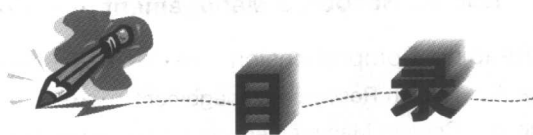
《电力经济与管理分册》是本丛书之一,它主要包括国外文献中电力经济与管理方面的文章,如电力企业、现代企业制度、电力市场、电力市场的管理模式、市场透明度、人力资源管理等内容。

《电力经济与管理分册》由刘然、孙超、冯威、单超、冯东惠、王倩编写。由于翻译技巧部分有一定的通用性，故本套丛书翻译技巧部分的讲解内容大致相同，并由景志华编写。本书均由张春江教授主审。

由于本丛书是一次新的尝试，对一些专用术语的理解恐有不及及疏漏之处，衷心希望广大读者批评指正，请读者在使用过程中将意见反馈给我们，以便及时进行修改。

编者

2004年1月



前言

Unit One Power Enterprise	1
Part I Reading Comprehension	1
Passage A Power Enterprise	1
Passage B Modern Enterprise System	7
Part II Translation Skills 词义的选择	12
Part III Practical Writing Letter of Job Application 求职信	15
Key to Unit One	20
Unit Two Power Market	27
Part I Reading Comprehension	27
Passage A Power Market	27
Passage B Management Model of Power Market	31
Part II Translation Skills 词义的引申	35
Part III Practical Writing Resume 履历表	37
Key to Unit Two	43
Unit Three Market Transparency	50
Part I Reading Comprehension	50
Passage A Market Transparency	50
Passage B Where Are You on the Scale	54
Part II Translation Skills 词类转译法	57
Part III Practical Writing Business Letters 商业信函	60
Key to Unit Three	66

如何写英文摘要	162
Key to Unit Seven	166
Unit Eight Facing up to Competition	172
Part I Reading Comprehension	172
Passage A Facing up to Competition	172
Passage B The First Step to Full Competition	178
Part II Translation Skills 倍数、分数和百分数的 表达译法	183
Part III Practical Writing Invitation for Bids 招标	186
Key to Unit Eight	192
Unit Nine Cost Accounting	200
Part I Reading Comprehension	200
Passage A Cost Accounting	200
Passage B Grand Gulf Budget's Linchpin is Manpower	205
Part II Translation Skills 被动语态的译法	210
Part III Practical Writing How to Write Report 如何写报告	212
Key to Unit Nine	220
Unit Ten Marking Contract	228
Part I Reading Comprehension	228
Passage A Capacity to Make a Contract	228
Passage B Negotiating Towards Agreement	232
Part II Translation Skills 长句的译法	238
Part III Practical Writing Contract 合同	242
Key to Unit Ten	253
词汇表	263

Unit One

Power Enterprise

Part I Reading Comprehension



In this part, you will read two passages. The purpose of this part is to increase your reading ability. After each passage, you will find some useful expressions. Try to remember these phrases which can add up your English vocabulary of electric power. Now begin your reading.

Passage A Power Enterprise

Power enterprise is an industrial enterprise engaging in the activities of power production and operation. It produces and sells electric energy through the power system consisting of power generation, power **transformation**, power **transmission**, **distribution** and other subsystems^①. It carries out independent economic accounting and is an independent economic unit combining industry with commerce^②. Power enterprises are arranged in accordance with power system. The internal **constitutions** of power system are basically those constitutions of power industrial enterprises. The management of power enterprises is just the management of power system.

As the products of power enterprises, which



have the features of production, supply, sales and meanwhile keep balance with time, are electric energy and the stoppage of power production will cause great losses to the national economy, the basic task of power enterprises is to provide sufficient, reliable, qualified and cheap electric energy for users, and meanwhile to **accumulate** abundant 累积 capitals for the state and to promote the development of national economy and to improve people's lives^③.

The basic feature of power industry decides that the power production, **circulation** and consumption 循环 processes are an inseparable **organic integrity** which 有机整体 is a united power system (power network) consisting of power generation, power transmission, power transformation and power distribution system^④. The power system is a relatively independent entity — power enterprise that **integrates** the **conversion**, 组合/变换 transmission, transformation, distribution and power sales and combines industry with commerce^⑤.

As the capital intensive enterprises, power enterprises possess some obvious economic and technical features:

A. Electric power can not be stored. Power demand **fluctuates** greatly due to the variation of 变动的 time, seasons and casual factors.

B. Supply of power progresses in **vertical** stages — 垂直的 power generation, high-tension power network transmission, distribution of local power network,



supplying electricity to users.

C. The fuels for the construction and operation of power enterprises and their produced wastes affect greatly the *peripheral* environment. 周边的

D. Capital intensive type, big deposit of cost and long construction cycle.

E. Abundant power capacity is required in most time in order to assure the safety of supply of power.

F. The coordination of power generation and transmission is the key to assure the *integrality* of 完整 power supply system. The balance of power supply and demand must be constant in each link of power network. Otherwise, the interruption of large-scale supply of power will occur. Due to sudden occurrence of random imbalance of supply of power, central control and dispatching are required for the balance of supply of power.

G. The transaction of power transmission and distribution in some specific areas possess the features of market *monopolization*, that is to say, the 垄断 monopolized enterprises have high efficiency than the efficiency of multi-competition enterprises.

H. Due to the energy loss and restriction factors of power network, the cost of power transmission has direct *correlation* with the distance of trans- 相互关系 mission.

I. Power sales to final users do not possess the feature of monopolization. The link of power generation also does not possess the feature of natural



monopolization. Therefore both monopolizing operation and competitive *mechanism* can be introduced into the 机制 area of power generation and sales.

J. Power rate affects directly the *allocation* of 分配 income. Power industry possesses the feature of public *utility*.

公用事业

Said features of power industries indicate that the feature of natural monopolization exists in some areas (power transmission and distribution) of power enterprises. They should be managed by administrative means; meanwhile such feature does not exist in other areas (power generation and retails) of power enterprises in which competition can be introduced. Although power enterprises possess the features of public utility, the feature of public utility of power enterprises can not be overemphasized. Power enterprises should firstly become ones running in accordance with[®] the law of market. The relation between power enterprises and government possesses both the general characters with general enterprises and the special features. Therefore, the power enterprises should be controlled.

Notes to Passage A

- ① 此句中的... consisting of power generation, ... 为现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 the power system。全句的意思是: 它通过由发电、变电、输电、配电等子系统构成的电力系统, 进行电能的生产和销售。



- ② 此句的 combining industry with commerce 为现在分词短语作后置定语,修饰 economic unit。全句的意思是:它实行独立的经济核算,是独立的工商合一的经济单位。
- ③ 此句是一个复合句。主句是 the basic task of power enterprises... and improve people's lives, 其中主语为 the basic task of power enterprises, 表语是由 4 个 to 引导的并列的动词短语, 即 to provide... and meanwhile to accumulate... and to promote... and to improve people's lives。从句是 As the products of power enterprises, ... and the stoppage of power production will cause great losses to the national economy。这个从句由两个并列分句组成, 其中第一个分句的主语是 the products of power enterprises, 而 which 则引导了一个非限制性定语从句, 由 have 和 keep 作并列谓语, 用来修饰主语; are 是第一分句的系动词, electric energy 为表语; 第二个分句的主语是 the stoppage of power production, 谓语动词是 cause, 宾语是 great losses。全句的意思是:由于电力企业的产品是电能, 具有产、供、销同时进行并时刻保持平衡的特点, 停止其生产将给国民经济造成巨大损失, 因此电力企业的基本任务就是为用户提供充足、可靠、高质量、廉价的电能, 同时, 为国家积累大量资金, 促进国民经济的发展, 改善人民生活。
- ④ 此句的主语是 the basic feature of power industry, 谓语动词是 decides, 由 that 引导的从句充当宾语, 而在这个宾语从句中又包含了一个由 which 引导的定语从句, 用来修饰 organic integrity。
- ⑤ 此句中的 integrates 与 combines 均作由 that 引导的定语从句的谓语。
- ⑥ in accordance with: 意为“依照; 根据”。例如:
in accordance with your wishes 根据你的愿望



Useful Expressions in Passage A

1) power enterprise	电力企业
2) power production	电能生产
3) power operation	电能管理
4) power generation	发电
5) power transformation	变电
6) power transmission	输电
7) power distribution	配电
8) economic unit	经济单位
9) power system	电力系统
10) economic accounting	经济核算
11) capital intensive enterprise	资本密集型企业
12) power demand	电力需求
13) power supply	电力供应
14) local power network	地方电网
15) deposit of cost	投入成本
16) construction cycle	建设周期
17) central control and dispatching	中央控制和调度
18) market monopolization	市场垄断
19) competitive mechanism	竞争机制
20) public utility	公用事业
21) administrative means	行政手段
22) law of market	市场规律



Passage B Modern Enterprise System

Power industry is an advanced important basic industry in national economy. It has been in the leading position among various industries of the society for a long time due to its special position: stable foundation, **monopolized** market and traditional development. However, how does power adapt to the changes and market demand brought by adjustment so as to let enterprises try for better **survival** and great development during present day when the national economic structure is adjusted and market economy develops rapidly^①?

1. Establishing **harmonious** relations of property rights, and positions of legal persons

Under the system of highly concentrated and planned economy, every investment of power construction comes from national **apportionment**. The **overhaul** cost, expansion of industry, renewal and transformation, and cost of capital construction are invested according to plan and the situation of fixed assets. Since the reform and opening to the outside world, due to the weakening of these investments in a large extent, such situation cannot adapt to the requirement of economic growth.

Thus, it needs an independent right of property. Even if the property is state-owned assets, it should have the right of allocation in law. It can operate by itself. That



is the essential condition for the business of enterprise.

2. Clear rights and responsibility

Like other state-owned enterprises, entire assets of power enterprises are owned by the state. The state bears unlimited responsibility. Enterprises undertake massive functions of social *security* and 安全 social management. As *negative* factors occur due to 消极的 monopolization, the market competition mechanism is damaged. If the employees in enterprises have no risk consciousness and go-aheadism in market economy, enterprises have no way to assure *sole* 独占的 responsibility for their profits or losses and can not bear the responsibility they should bear. After the ownership of property is clear, the owner and administrator of enterprise should be separated. Administrator with its entire property in the third industry bears his responsibility for the debt of business. It is the right of administrator to operate by itself and assume sole responsibility for its profits or losses according to the law.

3. Reducing the quantity of *incompetent* personnel 不能胜任的

The phenomenon that the personnel in state-owned enterprises are overstaffed often occurs^②. Since the reform and opening to the outside world, power industry is becoming *prosperous* gradually. 繁荣昌盛的 Because power industry is not affected by market economy, the incomes of employees “ensure stable *yields* despite *drought* or *excessive* rain”. Large 产量/干旱 numbers of people want to enter power enterprises. /过度的



The establishment of modern enterprise system is to develop productivity through reform. Reducing the quantity of incompetent personnel and increasing the working efficiency are to adjust **artificially** the 人为地 basic elements of productivity.

4. Realizing internal sales

To realize careful calculation and strict budgeting, scientific management, pursuing benefit and self-development of the enterprises, the practice of strictly controlling cost by the state should be changed. Because the **bonus** will be **deducted** if 奖金/扣除 practical cost of enterprise **surpasses** the designated 超过 cost by the end of the year, the cost of materials and expenses seize each other and the equipment maintenance is of low quality^③. As a result, the enterprise complains loudly about its “cold purse” day to day, and counts piece by piece the **porcelain insulators** when the cost of engineering is accounted^④. In this case, the **contradiction** between 矛盾的 **superordinate** and **subordinate** stands out. The working 上级/下级 efficiency and quality cannot be raised. The requirements for scientific management cannot be realized. If the **bureau** of power industry sells power 局 to bureau of power supply and carries out the policy of profit contract, reserving more profit after profit obtained exceeds designated one, being responsible for its losses according to checked and **ratified** 被批准的 **unitive** power rate, as well as peak and valley power 统一的 rates, the enthusiasm of enterprise will be arou-