
全国高等教育自学考试教材

(经 贸 类)

英 语

上 册

主 编 吴 顺 昌

中 国 人 民 大 学 出 版 社

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编者的话

我校受全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会委托编写成人高等教育英语（经贸类）自学考试教材。全套教材共分上、下两册，本书是上册。

在编写过程中，我们贯彻高教自学考试经济管理类专业委员会所制定的有关原则，力争使本教材在最大程度上适合自学者的特点和要求。为达此目的，本书课文既有一定难度，使自学者学有所获，学有长进，又尽力做到化难为易，便于自学者克服障碍，顺序渐进，从而掌握教材内容。

自学者并非无师，教科书是师，参考书是师，亲戚、朋友、同事均可为师。自学旨在求学问，“学问”无非是多学多问。问自己，问别人，以释疑，以求解。锲而不舍，持之以恒，必学有成就。

上册共有 14 篇课文。课文均选自原文著作，个别字句略有删改。在语言难易程度上，该课本与《高级中学课本英语第二册》相衔接。大部分课文内容与经贸常识有关，其它课文与科普、日常生活及工作有关。为了满足自学者的需要，每篇课文均配有词汇表、详尽的注释及简明扼要的语法部分，以解决课文中的语言难点，提供必要的语法知识及背景知识。注释原则上采用汉语，所给例句也附有译文，以帮助读者掌握课文涉及的语言现象，正确理解课文内容。每篇课文配有一定数量的练习，望广大自学者借此提高运用语言的能力，在勤学苦练的基础上顺利通过考试。

课本附有总词汇表、练习答案及各篇课文的参考译文，以供自学者查阅对照。

本书由对外经济贸易大学李德滋教授（主审）、北京大学王式仁教授、外交学院苏格教授审定。我校外贸英语系主任黄震华教授和副主任李平副教授对本书的编写工作始终给予大力支持和及时指导。在此，向他们谨致谢意。

我们力图综合现行英语课本及与其配套的教员手册的优点，使本书成为一本较为实用的经贸类基础英语自学教材，但由于我们水平有限和编写时间仓促，本书纰缪挂漏之处在所难免，尚希广大读者指正是幸。

编者

于对外经济贸易大学

1993 年 3 月

出版前言

高等教育自学考试教材是高等教育自学考试工作的一项基本建设。经国家教育委员会同意，我们拟有计划、有步骤地组织编写一些高等教育自学考试教材，以满足社会自学和适应考试的需要。《英语（上、下）》是为高等教育自学考试经贸类专业组编的一套教材中的一种。这本教材是根据专业考试计划，从造就和选拔人才的需要出发，按照全国颁布的经贸类专业《英语自学考试大纲》的要求，结合自学考试的特点，组织高等院校一些专家学者集体编写而成的。

经贸类专业《英语（上、下）》自学考试教材，是供个人自学、社会助学和国家考试使用的。现经组织专家审定同意予以出版发行。我们相信，随着高教自学考试教材的陆续出版，必将对我国高等教育事业的发展、保证自学考试的质量起到积极的促进作用。

编写高等教育自学考试教材是一种新的尝试，希望得到社会各方面的关怀和支持，使它在使用中不断提高和日臻完善。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

1993年4月

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Lesson One

What Does an Economist Do?

An economist is someone who knows a lot about how goods and wealth are produced and used. Food, for example, is a kind of goods. Everyone eats food, but the average person does not think much about all the things that must happen before food appears on his plate.

Another example is the paper this article is printed on. It started as wood on a tree very far from here. Men and machines made the wood into paper, which had to be packaged and carried by trucks and put into stores. At every step in the process people had to be paid for their work; money had to be used for buying and repairing the machines, and so on. Of course, everyone concerned had to make profit, too. Even a very simple thing like a piece of paper has a long story behind it. Economists try to understand how all the parts of the long story are related.

An economist learns how to guess what will happen in the future, as far as goods and prices are concerned. If fruit growers in Florida lose part of their crops because of bad weather this month, what will happen to the price of oranges in New York two months from now? If banks charge higher interest on loans

to builders, how will that affect the cost of a new home?

These are just a few of the questions economists learn how to answer. Would you like to be an economist?

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

affect /ə'fekt/ v. 影响

average /'ævərɪdʒ/ a. 普通的, 平均的

charge /'tʃɑ:dʒ/ v. 要价, 收费

concerned /kən'sə:nd/ a. 有关的

everyone concerned 有关人员

economist /i (:)'kɒnənist/ n. 经济学家

Florida /'flɒrɪdə/ 佛罗里达(美国州名)

goods /gudz/ (复) n. 商品; 货物

guess /ges/ v. 猜测; 推测

interest /'ɪntrɪst/ n. 利息

package /'pækɪdʒ/ v. 包装

process /'prəʊses/ n. 过程; 进程

profit /'prɒfɪt/ n. 利润; 益处

relate /ri'leɪt/ v. 相关; 联系

wealth /welθ/ n. 财富; 资源

USEFUL PHRASES, COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

the average person 一般人

make ... into 把...制成

pay...for 为了得到...而付钱

make profit 赢利; 赚钱

as far as sth. /sb. is concerned 就...而言

NOTES

1. An economist is someone who knows a lot about how goods and wealth are produced and used.

这种“sb. /sth. is sb. /sth. + 定语从句”的句型多见于科技性文章, 用来对某一名词或术语加以解释或说明。例如:

A dentist is a person who is trained to treat the teeth. 牙医

是受过训练的医治牙病的人。

在这句中 who 引导的定语从句修饰前面的名词 someone。这个定语从句中又包含了一个宾语从句 (how goods and wealth are produced and used), 作为介词 about 的宾语。

goods n. 商品, 货物。一般为复数形式。例如:

consumer goods 消费品, sports goods 体育用品。

There is a good market for these goods. 这些商品销路不错。

The goods arrived in good order. 这批货到时完好无损。

2. ... but the average person does not think much about all the things that must happen before food appears on his plate.

这里 the average person 指“一般人”, “普通人”。average 还可用作名词, 意思是“平均”。例如:

He is above average in his lessons. 他的功课是中上水平。

On (the) average we receive five letters each day. 我们每天平均收到五封信。

这句中的 must happen 中的 must 表示一种揣测, 意思是“很可能”, “谅必”(通常用于肯定句)。例如:

He must be in the classroom now. 他现在很可能在教室。

The economist must be over fifty. 这个经济学家一定有五十多岁了。

3. Another example is the paper this article is printed on.

这句中 this article is printed on 为一个定语从句, 修饰前面的名词 paper。所不同于注释 1 中的例句是, 这个从句的关系代词 which 已被省略。关系代词 who (m)、which 等在定语从句中作宾语时, 往往可以省略。这个从句中作介词 on 的宾语的 which 已被省略。又如:

She is the person (whom) I talked with the other day. 她就是那天跟我交谈的人。

4. Men and machines made wood into paper, which had to be packaged and carried by trucks and put into stores.

which 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句。一般说来,限制性定语从句是前面名词不可缺少的定语,如果省去,主句的意思就会不完整或不明确。这种定语从句与主句之间不能用逗号分开(如注释3中的例句)。而非限制性定语从句则仅对前面名词作附加说明。如果省去,主句意思依然清楚,它和主句之间常用逗号分开。又如:

This poem, which almost everyone knows, is by *Robert Burns*.

这首诗为罗伯特·彭斯所写,几乎人人皆知。

make sb. /sth. into 把…制成;使…变成。例如:

Working in the kitchen made the boy into a good cook.

在厨房里干活使这小伙子变成了一个很好的厨师。

make glass into bottles 把玻璃做成瓶子。

试比较: be made of … 用…制造… (of 后面多跟表明质料的名词,如 iron、stone、cotton 等物质名词); be made from 由…制造;用…为原料制取… (from 后面多跟表示原料的物质名词,但由于经过加工,已不是原来的样子); be made out of 用…制造出(常用于口语,其意与 be made of 或 be made from 相似)。例如:

The bridge is made of steel. 这座桥是用钢材造的。

Butter is made from milk. 白脱油是从牛奶中提炼出来的。

She made a curtain out of a blanket. 她把一条毯子改成了一个窗帘。

5. Men and machines made wood into paper, which had to be packaged and carried by trucks and put into stores. At every step in the process people had to be paid for their work; mo-

ney had to be used for buying and repairing the machines and so on.

注意这几句中 had to 的重复。这种句式上的平行结构不仅强调了在造纸生产及销售过程中的诸多关键环节，更在音律上形成了排比，读起来琅琅上口，给人以深刻的印象。

and so on 等等。例如：

The sweets are red, blue, yellow and so on. 这些糖果有红的、蓝的、黄的等等颜色。

He is interested in mathematics, physics, English and so on. 他对数学、物理、英语及其他功课很感兴趣。

同样意思的短语还有 and so forth 或 and so on and so forth. pay ... for 付...款。例如：

How much were they paid for their work? 他们干活得了多少钱？

You yourself must pay for what you eat and drink. 你的一切饮食必须自付。

pay 后面有时还可接钱的数量。例如：

She paid \$ 30 for that blouse. 她花了三十美元买那件衬衫。

How much did he pay for that book? 那本书花了他多少钱？

pay for 有时还可以引申为“为...而付出代价”。例如：

Sometimes you have to pay heavily for you mistakes.

有时你得为自己的过失付出沉重的代价。

6. Of course, everyone concerned had to make profit.

concerned 有关的。例如：

Present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned. 出席会议的有各有关部门的领导。

make profit (s) 获利。另尚有短语 make a profit. 例如：

He only cares about how to make profits. 他只关心如何获

利。

My father made a profit of 1 000 yuan on those shares. 我父亲在那些股票上赚了一千元。

7. Even a very simple thing like a piece of paper has a long story behind it.

a piece of paper 一张纸

paper 为不可数名词，在表示数量时必须在前面加表示数量的词。又如：a bar of soap 一块肥皂，a loaf of bread 一块面包，a large sum of money 一大笔钱，a piece of furniture 一件家具。

8. Economists try to understand how all the parts of the long story are related.

related /ri'leitid/ a. 有联系的，相关的。例如：

Light industry is closely related to agriculture. 轻工业与农业密切相关。

Economy is often related to politics, isn't it? 经济常与政治有关，是吗？

9. An economist learns to guess what will happen in the future, as far as goods and prices are concerned.

as far as sb. /sth. is concerned 就...而言。例如：

As far as I'm concerned, I prefer the red skirt. 就我来说，我喜欢那件红裙子。

As far as marketing is concerned, I think the best thing to do now is to have a meeting with the Sales Manager and his advertising people. 仅就销售而言，目前最好是召集销售经理与他手下搞广告的人一起开个会。

10. If fruit growers in Florida lose part of their crops because of bad weather this month, what will happen to the price of or-

anges in New York two months from now?

because of 因为

这是一个介词短语，后面跟名词、宾格代词或动名词。而 because 是一个连词，后接一个原因状语从句。试比较：

I was worried because Mary was ill. 玛丽病了，我很着急。

She was late because of the traffic jam. 她是因为交通拥挤的缘故而迟到的。

two months from now 从现在起两个月以后

注意，从现在算起的时间可用“... from now”。例如：

You can come and see the doctor two hours from now. 两小时以后你来看病。

此外，还常用 in，但不用 after。after 或 later 多用于从过去的某个时刻算起的“以后”。试比较：

She will be back in 3 days. 她三天后回来。

He fell ill on Monday and died 3 days after/later.

他星期一病了，三天后病故。

11. If banks charge higher interest on loans to buiblers, how will that affect the cost of a new house?

interest 利息。例如：

to lend money at high interest 高利息贷款

Morris borrowed a large sum of money from his brother when he started his business, but finally gave it all back to him with interest. 莫里斯创业之初曾向他哥哥借了一大笔款子，但后来连本带息全部还清了。

charge 要（价），收（费）。例如：

This hotel charged me £10 for a room for the night.

这家饭店住一个单间每晚要收我 10 英镑。

How much do you charge for this car? 你这辆车要多少钱？

当 charge 后面跟 interest、tax 等词时，后面介词用 on。例如：

The bank charges 9% interest on a loan. 银行贷款利率为 9%。

They've always charged a tax on bottles of wine brought into this country. 他们对入境的酒都要征收关税。

affect v. 影响。例如：

The climate affected his health greatly. 气候严重地影响了他的健康。

The economic crisis has seriously affected Italy's exports. 经济危机已严重地影响了意大利的出口。

affect 有时还可指（疾病的）侵袭。例如：

My throat is affected by a cold. 感冒引起我喉咙的不适。

He was affected by heat. 他中暑了。

GRAMMAR

一般现在时 (The Present Indefinite Tense)

1. 一般现在时的用法。

一般现在时主要用来表示：

1) 经常性、习惯性的动作或存在的状态，常与下列表示时间的副词或副词短语连用：often、always、usually、sometimes、never、seldom、every day 等。如：

He often takes a walk after supper. 他晚饭后常散步。

We practise speaking English every day. 我们每天练习说英语。

2) 客观事实或普遍真理。如：

Water boils at 100°C. 水在摄氏 100 度时沸腾。

Light travels faster than sound. 光比声的传播速度快。

3) 已计划或安排好的将来的动作, 但只限于下列一些动词: come、go、leave、start、arrive 等, 如:

Our new shop opens next week. 我们的新店下星期开业。

The autumn term begins on the 30th of September, 1993.
秋季学期 1993 年 9 月 30 日开学。

另外, 一般现在时还用来询问或引用书籍、通告或信件, 并用于广播、电视解说词、剧情介绍和新闻标题中。

2. 一般现在时的构成。

一般现在时除 be、have 要按主语的人称、数变化外, 行为动词用动词原形, 但在第三人称单数后的行为动词要加 “s”, 以 “o” 结尾的动词需加 “es”, 以 “y” 结尾的动词, 如 “y” 前是辅音字母, 则把 “y” 变为 “i”, 再加 “es”。

EXERCISES

1. 回答下列问题:

- 1) What is the difference between the average person and an economist according to the text?
- 2) What is paper made from?
- 3) What do you know about paper-making?
- 4) What will happen in the future so far as China's economy is concerned?
- 5) If banks charge higher interest on loans to factories, how will that affect the price of their products?

2. 英译汉:

China's Industry—Yesterday and Today

Yesterday, China was backward in industry. Today, our industry is developing at a high speed.

Yesterday, there was no electronics industry in China at all.

Today, we are making electronic computers of high quality.

Yesterday, China's factories could only do repair work. Today, we can make all kinds of machines and instruments.

Yesterday, we had to use "foreign oils". Today, our oil fields supply all kinds of fuel oil not only for our country, but also for other countries.

However, we should not be satisfied with what we have achieved. We all should make greater efforts to make our country richer and stronger.

3. 汉译英:

- 1) 他做皮货买卖。
- 2) 一般人很少想到木材是如何被制造成纸的。
- 3) 酸葡萄被制成葡萄干 (raisin)。
- 4) 他急于找有关人员谈谈, 试图找出解决问题的办法。
- 5) 他最关心如何赚钱。
- 6) 我是从他的话中推测出这一点的。
- 7) 仅就大小而言, 这个盒子刚好可以装这些桔子。
- 8) 他们对每件行李收费 2 元。
- 9) 佛罗里达州以其阳光、海滩成为一个旅游胜地 (tourist attraction)。
- 10) 庄稼受到了最近这场大雨的严重影响。

4. 介词填空:

- 1) This old man knows a lot _____ Chinese medicine.
- 2) Steel is made _____ iron.
- 3) This kind of liquid is used _____ correcting mistakes on paper.
- 4) You must pay _____ what you have done.
- 5) He missed many chances because _____ his laziness.