

# 英语

ENGLISH

第 5 册

中国财政经济出版社  
中等财经学校试用教材  
韩 苏 王跃华 主编

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## 编 审 说 明

本书是全国财经类通用教材。经审阅，我们同意作为中等财经学校试用教材出版。书中不足之处，请读者批评指正。

财政部教材编审委员会  
一九九七年八月二十八日

## 前 言

为满足财经中专学校英语教学的需要，财政部教材编审室组织全国十所学校的英语教师编写了这套英语教材。

本教材是以初中毕业生英语水平为起点，遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则进行编写的。本册课文、阅读材料均选自英语原文或由原文改写而成，以财经英语为主，知识性强，目的是为了增强学生阅读财经英语书刊的能力和了解当前的经济理论和经济动态。为了贯彻精讲多练的原则，还配有大量练习。整套教材结构合理，选材恰当，语言规范，形式新颖。它即可作为四年制普通财经中专及成人中专的教材，又可作为财经部门在职人员的自学用书。

本教材共分五册，五学期学完，约 364 课时。各校教师可根据实际情况灵活掌握。

第五册由下列同志编写：山东财政学校韩苏、武汉财政学校王跃华、河北财经学校徐薇薇、云南财经学校李燕、广州财政学校刘秋梅、辽宁财政学校佟玉、四川财政学校邱华玲、北京财政学校徐金先、广西财经学校周素华、抚顺财经学校耿民。韩苏、王跃华任主编。

在编写过程中，我们得到了财政部教材编审室及各学校的大力支持；参考了有关著作和书刊，引用了一些资料，未能一一列出，在此一并表示感谢。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，讹误难免，敬请读者批评指正。

**《英语》教材编写组**

一九九七年六月

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## Lesson One

### *Text*

#### *The Nature of Economics*

Most of us have already had some experience in dealing with or observing the materials of economics. We have all bought goods and had some dealings with business firms; many of us have had jobs of various kinds. Most of us have had some contacts with banks or other financial institutions; and in the past few years we have all had experience with large and frequent price changes. To add to this experience, we have all read articles dealing with economic subjects in newspapers and magazines.

These experiences can be quite helpful to us if we interpret them in the proper manner. The danger is that we may assume that we know more than we do or that we generalize too much from insufficient observations. On the other hand, if we regard our economic experiences as observations that require some further explanation, they will help us in raising questions that need to be answered. As we study economic

principles, testing them against our own experience will do to things; it will help to give us a better and more realistic understanding of the principles; and it may help us to test the validity of the principles. Economics represents an attempt to explain how and why the real world operates in certain fields of human activity.

Economics is the science that deals with human wants and their satisfaction. We might also say that economics is the science that deals with those social phenomena arising from the wealth-creating and wealth-using activities of man. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp that we had only to rub in order to have any of our desires satisfied at once, there would be no economic problems and no need for a science of economics. Unfortunately, Aladdin's lamps exist only in Arabian fairy tales. In this real world of ours, the means of satisfying our wants exist in such limited amounts compared to our needs for them, and in such unsuitable forms and inconvenient places, that it requires human effort to get from nature the materials we want to change them into suitable forms, and to deliver them at convenient places and convenient times for the satisfaction of our needs. We must either make this effort ourselves or find some method of inducing others to do so for us. Such inducement may take the form of the exchange of our own services for the goods and services of others; or we may offer in exchange for the things we

want the goods or claims to goods that we have got in the past.

### New Words

nature ['neɪtʃə] n.	性质; 特征
economics [i:kə'nɒmiks] n.	经济学; 国家的经济情况
deal [di:l](dealt, dealt[delt])vi.	处理; 涉及; 与……打交道
observe [əb'zə:v] vt.	观察; 遵守
frequent ['fri:kwənt] a.	经常的; 习惯的
assume [ə'sju:m] vt.	设想; 假定
generalize ['dʒenərəlaɪz] vt.	从……引出(一般性)结论; 使一般化
insufficient [ɪnsə'fɪʃənt] a.	不足的; 不够的
observation [əbzə(:)'veɪʃən] n.	观察; 观测
further ['fə:ðə] a. ad.	更远的; 较远的 进一步地; 深一层地
test [test] vt. & n.	检验; 检查
realistic [riə'lɪstɪk] a.	现实的; 实际的
validity [və'lɪdɪti] n.	正确性; 有效性
attempt [ə'tempt] n. & vt.	试图; 企图
satisfaction [sætɪs'fækʃən] n.	满意; 满足
phenomenon [fi'nɒmɪnən] n. (复) phenomena [fi'nɒmɪnə]	现象; 奇迹
arise [ə'raɪz] vi.	出现; 起来

(arose [ə'rəʊz], arisen [ə'rɪzn])	
wealth-creating a.	创造财富的
wealth-using a.	使用财富的
Aladdin [ə'lædɪn] n.	阿拉丁(神话《一千零一夜》中的人物)
rub [rʌb] vt. & vi.	擦; 摩擦
satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ] vt.	使满足; 使满意
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənɪtli] ad.	可惜; 遗憾地
lamp [læmp] n.	灯; 火把
Arabian [ə'reɪbjən] a.	阿拉伯的; 阿拉伯人的
fairy ['feəri] a.	虚构的; 幻想中的
tale [teɪl] n.	故事; 传说
limit ['lɪmɪt] vt.	限制; 限定
unsuitable ['ʌn'sju:təbl] a.	不合适的; 不适宜的
induce [ɪn'dju:s] vt.	诱导; 劝使
inducement [ɪn'dju:smənt] n.	诱导; 劝使
claim [kleɪm] n.	所有权; 要求权; 权益

### Phrases and Expressions

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. in the past few years | 在过去几年中               |
| 2. add to                | 增加; 充实               |
| 3. in the proper manner  | 以恰当的方式; 恰如其分地        |
| 4. on the other hand     | 另一方面; 反之             |
| 5. test A against B      | 使 A 受 B 检验; 用 B 检验 A |

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 6. arise from          | 由……而引起；由……而产生 |
| 7. either...or         | 或者……或者……      |
| 8. induce...to do sth. | 促使……做某事       |

## Notes

1. Most of us have already had some experience in dealing with or observing the materials of economics.

对于经济事务的处理或观察，我们大多数人都积累了一些经验。

have some experience in……在……方面积累了一些经验

2. To add to this experience, we have all read articles dealing with economic subjects in newspapers and magazines.

我们在报纸杂志上读过许多讨论经济问题的文章，进一步充实了这方面的经验。

dealing with…是现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 articles.

3. These experiences can be quite helpful to us if we interpret them in the proper manner.

假如我们能够恰如其分地理解这些经验，那对我们就可能十分有益。

4. The danger is that we may assume that we know more than we do or that we generalize too much from insufficient observations.

危险的是，我们强不知以为知，或者观察不足，就过多地一概而论。

此句中 is 后面有两个表语从句，由并列连词 or 连接。而 that we know more than we do 是 assume 的宾语从句。

5. As we study economic principles, testing them against our own experience will do to things.

我们在研究经济原理时，如果对照我们本身的经验对这些原理进行检验，那就会起到下面的作用：

主句中 testing them against our own experience 是动名词短语作主语。

6. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp that we had only to rub in order to have any of our desires satisfied at once...

如果我们人人都有一盏阿拉丁的神灯，只要一擦，我们的一切需要就可以得到满足……

Aladdin's lamp 阿拉丁的神灯（见阿拉伯的神话《一千零一夜》）。定语从句 that we had only to rub in order to have any of our desires satisfied at once 中，have（过去式 had）only to do sth. (in order) to do sth 表示“只要（一）……就能……”。

又如：

You have only to study hard in order to pass the exam.

只要你努力学习，考试就能过关。

7. ...or we may offer in exchange for the things we want the goods or claims to goods that we have got in the

past.

我们也可以在换取自己需要的东西时，提供我们过去所得的商品或商品的所有权。

此句中及物动词 offer 的宾语是 the goods or claims to goods, that we have got in the past 是定语从句。

### Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What have most of us already had?
2. When have we all had experience with large and frequent price changes?
3. Where have we all read articles dealing with economic subjects?
4. These experiences can be quite helpful to us if we interpret them in the proper manner, can't they?
5. Which science represents an attempt to explain how and why the real world operates in certain fields of human activity?
6. Is economics the science that deals with human wants and their satisfaction?
7. What might we also say about economics?
8. Where do Aladdin's lamps exist?
9. What does it require to get from nature the materials we want?
10. May we offer the goods or claims to goods that we

have got in the past in exchange for the things we want?

II. True or False:

1. A few of us have bought goods and had some dealings with business firms.
2. All of us have had jobs of various kinds.
3. It is dangerous that we assume that we know more than we do or that we generalize too much from insufficient observations.
4. If we regard our economic experiences as observations that require little further explanation, they will help us in raising questions that needed to be answered.
5. Economics stands for an attempt to explain how and why the real world operates in all fields of human activity.
6. Human wants and their satisfaction aren't dealt with in economics.
7. Aladdin's lamps existed in fairy tales all over the world.
8. In the real world of ours, the means of satisfying our wants exist in enough amounts compared to our needs for them.
9. We can get from nature the materials we want very easily.