



财经专业用

英语

4

ENGLISH

修订本



上海外语教育出版社



英 语

(财经专业用)

第 四 册

(修订本)

中南财经大学 编

上海财经大学

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修订本说明

这套教材系 80 年代初由原教育部委托湖北财经学院(现为中南财经大学)和上海财经学院(现为上海财经大学)共同编写的英语教材(1—6 册),供财经院校使用。

自 1981 年陆续出版以来,这套教材受到各兄弟院校和读者的重视并被大量采用,截至目前为止,发行量已高达数百万册。

近十多年来,随着我国改革开放的不断深入,涉外经济的日益发展,以及国内英语水平的迅速提高,原书在许多方面已不能适应当前形势的需要,因此,我们对这套教材进行了必要的修订。

在修订过程中,我们注意了以下几个方面:

一、保持原书对语言基础训练的要求,即以培养学生阅读英语财经书刊能力为主要目的。同时,对学生听说能力的训练也给予应有的重视。

二、适当提高起点,把原书从零起点以初学者为对象,改为具有初级英语水平、掌握了一定英语词汇量者为主要对象。

三、除对第一、二册作了全面修订外,对其余各册的部分课文和会话作了更换,部分课文的内容和例句也作了适当修改。

四、考虑到中国学生学习英语的特点以及便于教师进行讲授,将原第二、三册的语法内容分别编入修订本第一、二册,并作了增删。

五、补充了大量练习,增加了练习题型。

在修订过程中承蒙上海外语教育出版社前总编辑邬孝先、吕佩英两位教授的多方指导和支持。吕佩英教授和上海外国语大学对外经济贸易系主任薛蕃康教授对全书进行了审阅,提出了许多宝贵意见,在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

中南财经大学冯仁安教授、戚道仁副教授负责修订第 1—4 册,上海财经大学李志远教授负责修订第 5—6 册。限于水平和时

间,修订后的教材一定还有许多不足之处,深望专家和读者赐予指正。

修 订 者
1995 年 11 月

编者说明

(第一版)

本册供财经院校二年级第二学期使用。

自本册起完全转入阅读阶段,并在第一、二、三册的基础上扩大词汇量,增加阅读材料,复习和加深英语基本语法的学习和运用。为此,在各课中均编有重点语法练习。

本册中收入前三册学过的以及常用的英语惯用语 140 个,并结合财经专业举例说明其用法。这一部分材料及练习供学有余力的学生使用,不要求教师在课堂上讲解。

本册内容系选自国外最近出版的财经书刊,文章均经删简,少数经过改写,但其基本观点仍系原作者的,在使用时,务请注意。

参加本册审稿的有中央财政金融学院、天津财经学院、内蒙古财经学院、四川财经学院、吉林财贸学院、江西财经学院、苏州大学、贵州财经学院、陕西财经学院、湖南财经学院、暨南大学等兄弟院校(以笔划为序)的同志;上海外语教育出版社的同志也参加了审稿会;湖北财经学院的美籍教师马沐兰(Melanie Mamrack)也参加了本书的审校工作。大家对本册的内容和编排提了许多宝贵意见,在此我们表示衷心感谢。

参加本册编写的有谢心正(主编)、戚道仁、冯仁安、李国华等同志。

限于我们的水平和经验,加上时间仓促,错误之处在所难免,尚祈使用单位、专家和读者予以指正。

1982 年 9 月

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UNIT ONE

READING TEXT

A Look at Some Economic Activities in Europe

Most European countries have highly developed economies with extensive industry, productive farming, and excellent systems of communications and transportation. The advanced economy of Europe results in part from the generally good climate and soils and the abundant raw materials. Also important was the early date at which the economic growth of Europe began. In general, the countries of northern and western Europe have more advanced economies than do the countries in the southern and eastern parts of the continent.

Agriculture: From early times, the temperate climate and long growing season have encouraged agriculture, even though Europe, generally speaking, is not endowed with good soil. Until the 19th century the agriculture of most of the continent was based on grain cultivation. Wheat was grown in the south and west, oats and barley in the north, and rye in central and eastern Europe. Today higher living standards have led to a greater demand for meat, dairy produce, and fruit. At the same time, *it* has become cheaper to purchase at least part of the grain crops of the newly developed countries and to develop a more sophisticated agriculture in Europe. This trend has been reinforced by the fact

that over large areas, especially in the west and north, the climate and soil are more suited to growing hay and fodder crops for farm animals than for raising grain. In Great Britain, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries and in large parts of France, the Low Countries, and Germany a very important form of land use is meadow and permanent grass; fodder crops are important on cultivated land.

In southern France and in much of central, eastern, and southern Europe, rainfall is relatively light, and the leaching of the soil is less prevalent than in the west. In addition, the standard of living is lower, and dependence on grain crops is proportionately greater.

Thus, a large proportion of the land is under field crops, and there is less cultivation of the foods of higher quality produced in northwestern Europe.

Near every European city, vegetables are cultivated, and in many parts of the continent specialized agricultural products are grown. Some, like early vegetables in Brittany, and olives in southern Italy, are grown where climatic conditions are especially favorable.

Livestock is commonly raised throughout most of Europe. Dairy farming predominates in parts of northern Europe. Sheep are grazed in Spain and in southeastern Europe. In the Alpine regions and in parts of Scandinavia, cattle pass the summers grazing on the higher mountain slopes and the winters in the security of the valley farms. In parts of central and eastern Europe, farm animals are still used as draft animals. Throughout Europe the number of farm animals, especially cattle, is increasing.

Forestry: Only in northern Europe are forests either extensive or

important as a source of lumber. Over much of the continent, woodland survives only on land that is too poor to be worth clearing and cultivating. Apart from Scandinavia, Finland, and northern Russia, the most extensive forests are in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the mountains belonging to the Alpine system. Most European countries are net importers of lumber, and this has encouraged efforts, especially in Britain, France, the Low Countries, and Germany, to plant conifers in areas of poor soil. Only Sweden, Finland, and northern Russia have large surpluses of lumber for export.

Many countries of the world are deeply concerned with protecting their forestes. The Germans, who were among the first to develop the science of forestry, introduced their methods to other parts of Europe. France has long been engaged in the reforestation of large waste areas caused by hundreds of years of neglect. Sweden has enacted laws that enable the government to control privately owned as well as publicly owned forests.

Fishing: The shallow seas bordering northwestern Europe provide excellent natural conditions for fish. Commercial fishing has long been an important part of the economy of the coastal countries. Some fish is sold fresh, but a great deal is frozen, dried, salted or canned for export. Iceland's export economy depends largely on the catch of fish. Fishing is also important in Norway, Britain, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

But fishing as a way of life has declined in most of these countries. Some waters have been overfished, and the reduced catch has made fishing a less profitable activity. There have also been disputes over the territorial limits of national ocean fishing

grounds.

The Mediterranean region has historically been an important fishing region. The area is still important, but it has also suffered from overfishing. In addition, industrial pollution, including pollution from oil spills by giant tankers, has hurt the fishing industry in the past few years.

Mineral Resources: The size and variety of Europe's mineral and fuel resources have played a major role in the continent's industrial development. Most of the important advances in the technology of smelting were achieved in Europe, and the use of solid fuel to produce industrial power was invented and perfected there. However, Europe's resources in metalliferous minerals are not large, except for iron ore.

Iron-bearing minerals are widespread, and an iron industry has developed in almost every country. Foremost among mines are the low grade ores of Lorraine in eastern France and of Luxembourg. Next in importance in iron-ore production are Great Britain and Germany. Most other European countries produce only a small amount of iron ore, which is insufficient to supply their domestic industry.

New Words

communication / kə.mjʊnɪ'keɪʃən /	n.	通讯, 通信, 交流
abundant / ə'bʌndənt /	a.	丰富的, 富裕的
endow / in'dau / (with)	v.	赋予
oat / əʊt /	n.	燕麦
rye / rai /	n.	黑麦, 裸麦
sophisticated / sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd /	a.	高级的, 复杂的

reinforce / ˌriːn'fɔːs / v.	加强, 增强
hay / hei / n.	(饲养牲畜的) 干草
fodder / 'fɒdə / n.	饲料
Ireland / 'aɪələnd / n.	爱尔兰(欧洲)
Scandinavian / ˌskændi'neɪvʃən / a.	斯堪的纳维亚的
meadow / 'medəu / n.	牧草场, 草地
leaching / 'li:tʃɪŋ / n.	(水土) 流失
prevalent / 'prevələnt / a.	普遍的, 流行的
proportionately / prə'pɔːʃənɪtli / ad.	成比例地, 均衡地
Brittany / 'brɪtəni / n.	布列塔尼(法国一地 区)
olive / 'ɒlɪv / n.	橄榄
livestock / 'laɪvstɒk / n.	家畜, 牲畜
predominate / pri'dɒmɪneɪt / v.	占优势, 居支配地位
graze / greɪz / v.	放牧, 喂草
Spain / speɪn / n.	西班牙(欧洲)
Alpine / 'ælpain / a.	阿尔卑斯山的
slope / sləʊp / n.	斜坡
draft / draʊt / n.	拉, 拖, 牵引
forestry / 'fɒrɪstri / n.	林业, 森林学
lumber / 'lʌmbə / n.	木材, 木料
woodland / 'wʊdlənd / n.	林地, 森林地区
Finland / 'fɪnlənd / n.	芬兰(欧洲)
Czechoslovakia / ˌtʃekəʊsləʊ'vækiə / n.	捷克斯洛伐克(欧洲)
net / net / a.	纯净的
importer / ɪm'pɔːtə / n.	输入者, 进口商
conifer / 'kəʊnɪfə / n.	针叶树(如松、枞等)
reforestation / ˌriːfɒrɪ'steɪʃən / n.	重新造林
neglect / nɪ'glekt / n.	无视, 疏忽

enact / i'nækt / v.	制定(法律), 通过(法案)
privately / 'praɪvɪtli / ad.	私人地
publicly / 'pʌblikli / ad.	公共地
shallow / 'ʃæləu / a.	浅的
border / 'bɔ:də / v.	与……接壤, 邻接
commercial / kə'mɜ:ʃəl / a.	商业的, 以获利为目的的
coastal / 'kəʊstl / a.	沿海的, 海岸的
freeze / fri:z / (过去分词frozen) v.	冷冻
salt / sɔ:lt / v.	腌, 盐渍
can / kæn / v.	把(食品等)装罐
Iceland / 'aɪslənd / n.	冰岛(欧洲)
Norway / 'nɔ:wei / n.	挪威(欧洲)
Portugal / 'pɔ:tju:ɡəl / n.	葡萄牙(欧洲)
the Netherlands / ðə'neðələndz / n.	荷兰(欧洲)
Denmark / 'denmɑ:k / n.	丹麦(欧洲)
decline / di'klaɪn / v.	衰落, 衰退, 下降
profitable / 'prɒfɪtəbl / a.	获利的, 赚钱的
territorial / .teri'tɔ:riəl / a.	领土的
Mediterranean / .medɪtə'reɪnjən / a.&n.	地中海的; 地中海
spill / spɪl / n.	溢出
giant / 'dʒaɪənt / a.	巨大的
tanker / 'tæŋkə / n.	油船, 运油飞机, 油罐车
fuel / fjuəl / n.	燃料
smelting / 'smeltɪŋ / n.	冶炼, 熔炼
metalliferous / .metə'lɪfərəs / a.	含金属的
ore / ɔ:/ n.	矿, 矿石