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主 编 张虎飞 宋佑群
副主编 彭守珍

财经英语

专业部分

CAIJING YINGYU

中国财政经济出版社



中等专业学校基础课教材

财 经 英 语

(专业部分)

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

财经英语:专业部分 / 张虎飞, 宋佑群主编. —北京: 中国财政经济出版社, 1996

中等专业学校基础课教材

ISBN 7-5005-3175-3

I. 财… II. ①张… ②宋… III. 经济-英语-专业学校-教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 14631 号

中国财政经济出版社出版

社址: 北京东城大佛寺东街 8 号 邮政编码: 100010

北京财经印刷厂印刷 各地新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 32 开 10.375 印张 212 000 字

1996 年 11 月第 1 版 1996 年 11 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-20 050 定价: 10.00 元

ISBN 7-5005-3175-3 / F · 2955

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

出 版 说 明

为适应中等(职业、职工、成人)专业学校基础课教学的需要,我们组织全国九所财经(财贸)、商业、供销、粮食学校的高级讲师、副教授和资历深厚的讲师,编写中等专业学校基础课系列教材。全套教材包括《语文》上、下册,《数学》上、下册,《物理》,《财经英语》基础部分、提高部分和专业部分三册,《物理习题与实验》等。

《财经英语》专业部分是中等专业学校基础课系列教材之一,由张虎飞、宋佑群任主编,副主编彭守珍。参加编写的有:张玮、方冬妮、朱学成、朱征。全书由中南财经大学张维扬教授主审。

该书在编写过程中,得到各有关兄弟学校的大力支持,在此表示感谢。对于书中的不足之处,请读者指正。

编 者

1996年6月

Contents

Unit One	(1)
Text What We Eat and Drink	(1)
Grammar Subjunctive Mood (1)	(8)
Unit Two	(18)
Text Telephone Language	(18)
Grammar Subjunctive Mood (2)	(23)
Unit Three	(33)
Text Stocks	(33)
Grammar Inversion	(38)
Unit Four	(52)
Text The Role of Computers in Business	(52)
Grammar Ellipsis	(60)
Unit Five	(73)
Text Advertisments and Brands	(73)
Grammar The Use of "It" (1)	(78)
Unit Six	(88)
Text Joint Venture	(88)
Grammar The Use of "It" (2)	(95)
Unit Seven	(105)

Text Today and 2000 Beyond	(105)
Reading Techniques Using Word Part Clues for	
Word Meanings (1)	(111)
Unit Eight	(118)
Text Insurance	(118)
Reading Techniques Using Word Part Clues for	
Word Meanings (2)	(123)
Unit Nine	(131)
Text On Holiday	(131)
Reading Techniques Using Context Clues for	
Word Meanings (1)	(135)
Unit Ten	(143)
Text Firms	(143)
Reading Techniques Using Context Clues for	
Word Meanings (2)	(148)
Unit Eleven	(155)
Text Foreign Exchange	(155)
Reading Techniques Looking for the	
Topic Sentences	(162)
Unit Twelve	(171)
Text Trademarks	(171)
Translating Skills	(177)
Unit Thirteen	(186)
Text Taxation	(186)
Translating Skills	(192)

Unit Fourteen	(201)
Text Business Letters	(201)
Translating Skills	(207)
Unit Fifteen	(216)
Text Agencies	(216)
Translating Skills	(222)
Unit Sixteen	(231)
Text The Four P'S of Marketing	(231)
Translating Skills	(236)
Unit Seventeen	(244)
Text Entering Foreign Markets	(244)
Translating Skills	(249)
Unit Eighteen	(259)
Text Turn-key Operations	(259)
Unit Nineteen	(269)
Text The "Forward" Exchange Markets	(269)
Unit Twenty	(280)
Text Banks and Banking: Checking Accounts ...	(280)
Vocabulary	(301)

UNIT ONE

TEXT

WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK

People in different parts of the world have very different ideas about what is good to eat. If you were an Eskimo near the North Pole, you would enjoy the raw meat from seals. If you were a nomad in the desert, you would prefer the roasted meat of sheep and goats. Americans cook the meat of many different animals, but perhaps their favorite meat is steak. Americans also eat a lot of chicken, as well as fish and other foods from the sea. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish at all. They are called vegetarians.

Even when people in different parts of the world eat the same food, they often prepare it very differently. If you were in Germany, you would find soup that is thick and heavy. If you were in China, you would find soup that is thin and clear. Many people like butter that is fresh and firm, but some people—in India, for example—like butter when it is melted into an oil. If you asked some Americans

how they liked their steak cooked, you would get a variety of answers. Some like their steak well-done, whereas others like it rare. Many prefer their steak medium—that is, halfway between rare and well-done. Although people in many countries consider raw meat a delicacy, an American rarely eats any meat that is uncooked. The Irish like plain boiled potatoes. Whereas most Americans prefer their potatoes prepared in other ways—fried, baked, or boiled and then mashed and served with gravy.

People living in different regions of the same country often prepare foods differently. The United States has its regional specialties, too—for example, “southern fried” chicken and baked beans of Boston. But there are national foods, too. For example, there are two desserts you would probably find anywhere in the United States. One is ice cream, and the other is apple pie. And all American children like hot dogs and hamburgers. A hot dog is cooked frankfurter that is put in a long soft bun. A hamburger is a sandwich made with ground beef that is fried and put into a bun. Some people eat their hamburgers “plain”—with nothing on them. Others like theirs “with everything”—with onions, lettuce, fresh tomatoes, and sauces. If you ask for a cheeseburger, you’ll get a hamburger with melted cheese. The hamburger is the favorite quick lunch for most Americans.

People in different parts of the world also have different ideas about what is good to drink. Among the most popular hot drinks are coffee and tea. Coffee is very popular in northern Europe and in the Middle East. Some people put cream and sugar in their coffee. But in the United States, many people drink their coffee "black" — that is, without cream or sugar. Tea is the national drink in China, Japan, and other Oriental countries.

As travel become faster and easier, we are learning more about what other people like to eat and drink. Almost everyone likes to try new foods and drinks and to learn about how they are prepared.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Eskimo [ˈeskiməu] n. & adj.	爱斯基摩人(的); 爱斯基摩语(的)
enjoy [inˈdʒɔɪ] vt.	享受, 享用; 欣赏
the North Pole [pəʊl]	北极
seal [si:l] n.	海豹
nomad [ˈnɒməd] n.	游牧民(中的一员)
desert [ˈdezət] n.	沙漠 a. 荒芜的; 沙漠的
raw [rɔ:] adj.	生的; 未加工的
sheep [ʃi:p] n.	(单、复数相同)羊, 绵羊
goat [gəʊt] n.	山羊
cook [kuk] v.	烹调, 煮, 烧

	n.炊事员, 厨师
favorite ['feivərit] adj.	特别喜爱的
	n.特别喜爱的人(或物)
steak [steik] n.	大块牛肉(猪肉, 鱼肉)片; 牛排, 扒
chicken ['tʃikin] n.	仔鸡, 鸡肉
vegetarian [vedʒi'teəriən] n.	吃素的人; 素食主义者
	a.素菜的
prepare [pri'peə] vt.	准备; 预备; 配制; 调制
Germany ['dʒə:məni] n.	德国
thick [θik] adj.	厚的; 浓的; 稠的
thin [θin] adj.	瘦的; 稀薄的; 淡的; 细的
melt [melt] vt.	使融化; 使熔化
(melted, melted)	
well-done adj.	做得好的; 煮得透的
rare [ræ] adj.	(肉类)半熟的, 煮得嫩的
medium ['mi:djəm] adj.	中等的; 中间的; 适中的
halfway ['hɑ:fwei] adj.	中间的; 中途的
delicacy ['delikəsi] n.	精美的食物; 佳肴
rarely ['ræli] adv.	稀罕; 难得; 很少
Irish ['aiəri] n.	爱尔兰人; 爱尔兰
plain [plein] adj.	平的; 无装饰的; 普通的; 家常的
fried [fraid] adj.	油煎的
bake [beik] vt.	烤, 烘, 焙(面包等)

mash [mæʃ] n.	(土豆)泥 vt.捣碎(成泥状)
gravy ['greɪvɪ] n.	肉汁, 肉卤
bean [bi:n] n.	豆类; 大豆; 蚕豆
Boston ['bɒstən] n.	波士顿
dessert [di'zɜ:t] n.	(作为正餐最后一道的) 水果, 甜食、冰淇淋等
cream [kri:m] n.	乳脂; (鲜)奶油
pie [paɪ] n.	(西餐点心)馅饼; 馅饼状物
hot dog	红肠面包; (美俗)热狗
hamburger ['hæmbə:gə] n.	汉堡包; 夹碎牛肉煎成圆饼的面包片
beef [bi:f] n.	(小)牛肉; 菜牛 (beefs)
frankfurter ['fræŋkfətə] n.	牛肉香肠; 猪牛肉混合香肠
bun [bʌn] n.	小(圆)面包
onion ['ʌnjən] n.	葱头; 洋葱
lettuce ['letɪs] n.	莴苣; 莴笋
tomato [tə'mɑ:təu] n.	西红柿; 番茄
sauce [sɔ:s] n.	调味汁; 果酱
Cheese [tʃi:z] n.	乳酪; 干奶酪
Cheeseburger ['tʃi:zbə:gə] n.	奶酪汉堡包; 放有干酪的肉饼
Oriental [ɔ:ri'entl] adj.	东方的; 远东的; 东方国家的 n.东方人(中国, 日本人)

LANGUAGE FOCUSES

1. If you were an Eskimo near the North Pole, you would enjoy the raw meat from seals. 假如你是居住在北极附近的爱斯基摩人，你会喜欢吃生海豹肉。if 引导一个虚拟条件句，从句谓语用“were”，主句谓语为“would enjoy”，表示一种对情况的假设。enjoy 后可接名词或动名词，如：Many foreign guests enjoy (eating) Chinese food. 许多外国客人喜爱吃中国饭食。
2. Many people like butter that is fresh and firm, but some people—in India, for example—like butter when it is melted into an oil. 许多人喜欢吃新鲜而坚硬的奶油，而有些人，例如印度人，则喜欢吃融化成油状的奶油。定语从句 that is fresh and firm 修饰 butter; melted into 意为“融化成…”。for example 是插入语，看作是句子的独立成分。
3. Some like their steak well-done, whereas others like it rare. (有些人喜欢牛扒炸得透些，而另一些人却喜欢炸得嫩些。)这是一个并列句，whereas 是并列连词，意为“而，却，反之”。well-done 和 rare 都是形容词，充当动词 like 的宾语补足语。it 代替 steak，以避免用词重复。
4. Although people in many countries consider raw meat a delicacy, an American rarely eats any meat

that is uncooked.虽然许多国家的人民认为生肉是一种美味佳肴，但美国人很少吃未经烹调的肉。consider 意为“认为”，是及物动词，后跟名词或代词宾格，再接宾语补语，句中 a delicacy 是宾语补语，前面省略了 as。例如：We consider him (as) a suitable person for the job. (我们认为他是做这项工作的合适人选。)

5. ... whereas most Americans prefer their potatoes prepared in other ways—fried, baked, or boiled and then mashed and served with gravy, ... 而多数美国人更喜欢用其他方法烹制土豆，如油煎、烘烤，或煮熟捣成泥再淋上肉汁食用。prepare 原意为“准备”，也含有“配制”的意思，在此句中可作“烹调”解，是过去分词短语作宾语补语。serve 原意为“服务”，可译作“端上桌”，“上菜”等。serve with 意为“配上…一起食用”或“淋上…端上桌”。
6. A hamburger is a sandwich made with ground beef that is fried and put into a bun. (汉堡包就是一种三明治，即夹心面包，是把油煎的牛肉末放进一个小圆面包里制成。)过去分词短语 made with... 作定语，修饰 sandwich. made with 意为“用…制成”。that 引导的定语从句修饰 beef。

GRAMMAR

Subjunctive Mood (1)

虚拟语气(1)

条件句由“If 从句+主句”构成，一般可分为两种：真实条件句和非真实条件句(或虚拟条件句)。

如果假设的情况是有可能发生的，就是真实条件句，主句和从句中的谓语动词都用陈述语气。例如：

1. If water is heated, it will boil.
2. If this firm has sufficient means to develop the trade, it will be appointed as our agent in that country.

如果假设的情况是完全不存在的或实现的可能性很小，就是虚拟条件句。主句和从句中的谓语动词就用虚拟语气。虚拟语气是动词的一种特殊形式，用来表达说话人的愿望、意图、建议、惊奇、设想等不可能成为事实的情况。

I. If 条件句中谓语动词虚拟语气形式参见下表

1. 表示与现在事实相反。

if 从句用过去时，主句用 should / would / could / might+动词原形。动词 be 的过去时在各人称中一般用 were；但在口语中，第一人称和第三人称单数有时用 was 代替 were。例如：

谓 语 动 词 时 间		在 条 件 从 句 中	在 主 句 中
现在式	与现在 事实相 反	动词的过去时 (be 在各人称 中一般用 were)	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + 动词原形
过去式	与过去 事实相 反	had+过去分词	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + have + 过去分词
将来式	与将来 事实可 能相反	should+动词 原形(有时可用 were to 加动词 原形)	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>could</div> <div>might</div> </div> } + 动词原形

注: 在表示与现在事实相反的情况时, 动词 be 的过去时在各大人称中一般用 were; 但在口语中, 第一人称和第三人称单数有时用 was 代替 were.

- (1) If I had a computer, I would lend it to you.
(but I haven't)
- (2) If I had money with me now, I could buy the dictionary.
- (3) He would go to the concert with you if he finished his home-work now.
- (4) If he were (was) here, he would not let the matter end this way.
- (5) If you were a nomad in the desert, you

would prefer the roasted meat of sheep and goats.

2. 表示与过去事实相反。

if从句用过去完成时，主句用should / would / could / might+have+过去分词。

例如：

- (1) If he had been here, he would have helped you. (but he wasn't here.)
- (2) If I had had time, I would have gone to the supermarket. (but I hadn't time)
- (3) If I had not seen the movie, I would have gone to the cinema with you last night.

3. 表示未来实现可能性极小。

if从句用should / were to+ 动词原形，主句用should / would / could / might+ 动词原形。例如：

- (1) If Professor William should / were to do the experiment, he would do it some other way. (Probably he will not do it.)
- (2) If the rain should not stop this evening, what would you do?
- (3) If he were to earn more money, he could travel all over the world.

II. 时态的交错用法

虚拟条件句中，主句与从句的时间关系取决于实际情