

全国外贸中等专业学校试用教材

外贸英语泛读

全国外贸中等专业学校教材编写组编

FOREIGN TRADE SELECTED READINGS

中国对外经济贸易出版社

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编写说明

本书是全国外贸中专统编教材泛读课本，供二年制或三年制的外贸中专从第四或第五学期开始使用。

本书的编写目的是为使学生广泛了解中国的经济和对外贸易，从而提高学生阅读国内外经济贸易文章的能力。它不仅是全国外贸中专的统编教材，而且也可作为有一定英语基础的外贸工作人员巩固、提高经济贸易英语的课本。

全书分三个单元，共三十课。第一单元：中国的经济和对外贸易；第二单元：中国对外贸易的政策和具体做法；第三单元：英美报刊杂志的经济贸易文章。

为了便于教学和自学，本书配有一本教师手册。

本书由北京市外贸学校林周衡同志主编，由天津外贸学校齐毅同志审定。参加编写的还有：李世康、赵城瑞、刘福平、陶立、刘洪等同志。

在编写过程中，得到湖南、山东省外贸学校的支持，一些兄弟学校也提了许多宝贵意见，谨此致谢。

由于编者水平有限，书内一定存在着不少缺点和错误，热切希望各兄弟学校和使用单位及个人把教学和学习过程中发现的缺点和问题及时提出，给予批评指正，以便再版时修正。

编者

一九八二年十二月

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UNIT I. LESSON 1

China's Pre-liberation Foreign Trade

Vast changes have taken place in China's foreign trade. If a comparison is made with China's foreign trade before liberation, then post-liberation and pre-liberation foreign trade are as different as day and night. Foreign trade in semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China was simply a siphon through which the imperialists bled the Chinese people.

Old China's economy was backward and had few exports—tea, raw silk, tung oil, bristles, soya beans and so on, plus several kinds of minerals such as tungsten, antimony and tin. Foreign trade in those days was entirely in the hands of the imperialists. China had no say at all in it. It was just as Engels had incisively pointed out: "... it also became evident that trade, like robbery, is based on the law of the strong hand."

Using the various privileges they had exacted, the imperialists turned China into a dumping ground for their commodities and a base for extracting raw materials for their industries. They directly controlled the Customs, as well as banking and foreign exchange, commodity inspection and other organs in China connected with foreign trade. The imperialists determined what and how much was to be imported and exported. Exports in those days consisted mainly of

primary products. Imports were “surplus” consumer goods dumped by the imperialist countries and luxuries for the exploiting classes. Here is a partial 1946 list from Shanghai, China’s largest port. Exotic foodstuffs like shark’s fin, 190,000 kgs; butter 80,000 kgs; milk powder 2,350,000 kgs; bottled brandy 43,000 kgs; orange 10,000 tons This is how the foreign currency earned by the sweat and blood of the Chinese working people was squandered by a handful of parasites. No more than 10 per cent of the imports were machinery and other means of production. More than 90 per cent of the imports were consumer goods. Even the tiny fraction of the imports — machines and means of production — was paid for by selling out the country’s resources and used by imperialist monopoly capital to build railways, open mines and start factories to facilitate their using cheap labour to more brutally exploit and squeeze the Chinese people, and for the expanded reproduction of the enterprise owned by the Kuomintang bureaucrats and compradors.

Because of the imperialist policy of unrestrained dumping, industries owned by the national bourgeoisie languished and many of their factories were forced to shut down. A country’s foreign trade should promote its economic development, but before liberation the reverse was true. Foreign trade hampered the development of production.

The nature of China’s foreign trade before liberation was completely semi-feudal and semi-colonial and facilitated the imperialists, through exchanges of unequal values to plunder

as they pleased. Take imported petrol for example, the 1944 price of petrol was estimated at 1,481 times that of 1925, whereas the price of tung oil China exported went up only 360 times. The price of imported artificial silk rose 626-fold during this period while raw silk went up a mere 129-fold.

There was a chronic unfavourable trade balance in China foreign trade throughout those years. According to the records, China had trade deficits for 73 straight years, from 1877 until the country was liberated in 1949. The reactionary governments' deficits were made up by selling out the country's sovereignty to get foreign loans. This put China even deeper into the imperialists' political and economic clutches.

Words and Expressions

siphon ['saifən] <i>n.</i>	虹吸管
bleed (bled, bled) <i>v.t.</i>	榨取; 出血
tung oil	桐油
soya bean	大豆
tungsten ['tʌŋstən] <i>n.</i>	钨
antimony ['æntiməni] <i>n.</i>	锑
tin [tin] <i>n.</i>	锡
incisively [in'saisivli] <i>adv.</i>	尖锐地
robbery ['rɒbəri] <i>n.</i>	抢夺; 剥夺
exact [ig'zækt] <i>v.t.</i>	强要, 强求

dumping	['dʌmpɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	倾销
extract	[eks'trækt]	<i>v.t.</i>	榨取; 拔出
the Customs	['kʌstəmz]		海关
dump	['dʌmp]	<i>v.t.</i>	倾销
banking	[bæŋkɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	银行业务
primary	['praɪməri]	<i>a.</i>	原始; 初级
surplus	['sə:pləs]	<i>n.</i>	剩余; 过剩
luxury	['lʌkʃəri]	<i>n.</i>	奢侈品
exotic	[eg'zɒtɪk]	<i>a.</i>	来自外国的; 异国情调的
squander	['skwʌndə]	<i>v.t.</i>	挥霍; 浪费
parasite	['pærəsait]	<i>n.</i>	寄生虫
monopoly	[mə'nɒpəli]	<i>n.</i>	垄断, 独占
monopoly capital			垄断资本
facilitate	[fə'siliteit]	<i>v.t.</i>	(不以人作主语) 使便利; 促进
brutally	['bru:tli]	<i>adv.</i>	残酷地; 无情地
squeeze	[skwi:z]	<i>v.t.</i>	压榨
reproduction	['ri:prə'dʌkʃən]	<i>n.</i>	再生产; 复制
enterprise	['entəpraɪz]	<i>n.</i>	企业单位
bureaucrat	['bjʊəroukræt]	<i>n.</i>	官僚
comprador	['kəmprədɔ:]	<i>n.</i>	买办
unrestrained	['ʌnrɪs'treɪnd]	<i>a.</i>	无限制的
the national bourgeoisie	[buəʒwa:'zi:]		民族资产阶级
languish	['læŋgwɪʃ]	<i>v.i.</i>	无生气; 变得衰弱无力
shut down			关闭; 停工

reverse	[ri'veəs]	<i>n.</i>	相反
hamper	['hæmpə]	<i>v.t.</i>	阻碍
unequal	['ʌn'i:kwəl]	<i>a.</i>	不相等的, 不平等的
plunder	['plʌndə]	<i>v.t.</i>	掠夺
estimate	['estimeit]	<i>v.t.</i>	估计, 估量
artificial	[ɑ:ti'fiʃəl]	<i>a.</i>	人工的, 人造的
chronic	['krɒnik]	<i>a.</i>	延续性的, 慢性的
unfavourable	[ʌn'feivərəbl]	<i>a.</i>	不利的, 入超的
deficit	['defisit]	<i>n.</i>	赤字, 收支不平衡
sovereignty	['sɒvrənti]	<i>n.</i>	主权
clutch	[klʌtʃ]	<i>n.</i>	掌握, 控制

Notes

1. in the hands of... 掌握在...手中
in the hands of the imperialists 掌握在帝国主义者手中
in hand 在手头, 在进行, 掌握住
例如: The work is now in hand. 这件工作在进行中
2. to have no say in... 对...无发言权
例如: China had no say at all in it.
中国对它无发言权。
Let the masses have their say.
让群众讲话。
3. The imperialists determined what (省去了 was to be imported and exported) and how much was to be imported and exported.
4. no more than 不过, 仅仅

例如: He has no more than 50 fen in his pocket.

他口袋里只有五角钱。

no more ... than ... 同...一样不

例如: He is no more careful than you are.

他同你一样不仔细。

not more than 至多; 不超过

例如: He has not more than 50 fen in his pocket.

他口袋里至多有五角钱(也许不到)。

not more ... than ... 不比...更...

例如: He is not more diligent than you.

他不比你更用功。

5. to sell out 出卖; 背叛

例如: The new products were sold out in a few days.

新产品没几天就售完了。

This is sold out at a loss.

这个亏本出售

6. a mere

while raw silk went up a mere 129-fold 而出口生丝仅上升了129倍

例如: It's a mere trifle. 那只不过是件小事。

It's a mere joke. 那只不过是开玩笑。

UNIT I. LESSON 2

Socialist Foreign Trade

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people used revolutionary violence to overthrow

the rule of the imperialists and the reactionaries and won political independence. Guided by Chairman Mao's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, the national economy of our country developed swiftly. Agriculture today can basically meet the needs of feeding and clothing the country's 1,000 million people. An independent, fairly comprehensive integrated industry and national economic system have been initially established, which provide the conditions for the thorough transformation of old China's foreign trade. China trades with other countries on the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. The state determines what to export and import and what quantities. This has put an end to imperialist dumping, their disrupting of China's national economy, getting raw materials for next to nothing and plundering the country's resources. Because both imports and exports are handled by the state in an overall manner, the foreign trade deficits which had plagued the country before liberation were quickly eliminated. And, as the country differentiates prices on the home market from the foreign market, the constant price fluctuations and the economic crises of the capitalist world cannot adversely affect the economy. The principle of maintaining independence and self-reliance has enabled foreign trade to play a useful role in promoting socialist construction, break the imperialist blockade and embargo, counter trade discrimination and the sud-

den economic onslaughts of social-imperialists. Foreign trade has continually expanded following the steady development of China's national economy.

China's foreign trade is completely controlled by the state. As early as on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The restoration and development of the national economy of the people's republic would be impossible without a policy of controlling foreign trade." After the founding of the People's Republic of China the state immediately set up special departments and organizations to control foreign trade and abolished all imperialist privileges in China. All foreign trade enterprises owned and run by bureaucrat capitalists were confiscated. At the same time state-owned foreign trade enterprises in various trades were set up. Private capitalist import-export enterprises were transformed in the 1950s into state-private enterprises and finally incorporated into the state socialist foreign trade system. The export commodities fair, for example, was started by seven state specialist companies as a trading body for discussing trade with visiting business people.

China's foreign trade is conducted on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. However, our principle of maintaining independence and thorough self-reliance does not preclude developing trade with other countries. On the contrary, trade, economic and technical exchanges with other countries are both necessary and

helpful in promoting an economic development of the trading partners.

China is a developing socialist country; China belongs to the third world. Through trade China and other third world countries support and help each other, promote each other's economic development and work to oppose monopoly, exploitation and plunder by imperialism and colonialism and super-power hegemonism. Over the years the volume of trade between China and other third world countries has continually increased and the scope of economic exchanges steadily expanded.

Words and Expressions

initiative [i'nɪʃiətiv] <i>n.</i>	主动; 首创精神
swiftly ['swɪftli] <i>adv.</i>	飞速地; 急速地
basically ['beɪsɪkəli] <i>adv.</i>	基本地
comprehensive [kəm'pri'hensɪv] <i>a.</i>	综合的; 包括多种多样的
integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt] <i>v.t.</i>	使成为一体
initial [i'nɪʃəl] <i>a.</i>	最初的; 开始的
determine [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] <i>v.t.</i>	决定
disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt] <i>v.t.</i>	破坏; 瓦解
next to nothing	几乎没有; 很少
resource [ri'sɔ:s] <i>n.</i>	资源 (常用复数)
in an overall manner	全面地
plauge [pleɪɡ] <i>v.t.</i>	折磨; 困扰
eliminate [i'lɪmɪneɪt] <i>v.t.</i>	消除; 消灭

differentiate	['dɪfə'renʃieɪt]	<i>v.t.</i>	区分; 区别
fluctuation	[flʌktʃueɪ'ʃən]	<i>n.</i>	波动
adversely	['ædvə:sli]	<i>adv.</i>	相反地
blockade	[blɒ'keɪd]	<i>n.</i>	封锁
embargo	[em'bə:gou]	<i>n.</i>	禁运
counter	['kauntə]	<i>v.t.</i>	反对; 反击
discrimination	['diskrimi'neɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	歧视
onslaught	['ɒnslɔ:t]	<i>n.</i>	冲击; 猛攻
continually	[kən'tɪnjuəli]	<i>adv.</i>	不断地; 连续地
expand	[ɪks'pænd]	<i>v.t.</i>	发展; 扩展
abolish	[ə'bəlɪʃ]	<i>v.t.</i>	废除
confiscate	['kɒnfɪskeɪt]	<i>v.t.</i>	没收; 把...充公
transform	[træns'fɔ:m]	<i>v.t.</i>	转变
incorporate	[ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt]	<i>v.</i>	合并
preclude	[pri'klu:d]	<i>v.t.</i>	排除; 阻止
on the contrary			相反地; 反之
partner	['pɑ:tənə]	<i>n.</i>	伙伴; 合作者
over the years			在这几年中; 这些年
hegemonism	[hi'gemənɪzm]	<i>n.</i>	霸权主义
scope	[skəʊp]	<i>n.</i>	范围

Notes

1. Guided by Chairman Mao's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, the national economy of our country developed swiftly.

介词 of 后接三个动名词短语即: maintaining, keeping 和

relying, 用 and 连接.

2. Agriculture today can basically meet the needs of feeding and clothing the country's 1,000 million people.

feeding 和 clothing 是动名词短语。它们的宾语是 people.

3. An independent, fairly comprehensive integrated industry and national economic system have been initially established, which provide the conditions for the thorough transformation of old China's foreign trade.

这里 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句, 修饰主句中的 An independent, fairly comprehensive integrated industry and national economic system. 注意: 一般情况下, 非限制性定语从句不能由 that 引导。例如:

The cost, which includes meals, is eight dollars.

包括伙食的费用是八元钱。

He likes drinking and smoking, which surprises me.

他喜欢喝酒和吸烟, 这使我感到惊讶。

另外, 可引导非限制性定语从句的还有: when, where, who, whom, as 等。

4. The state determines what to export and import and what quantities.

不定式短语, 在某些情况下, 前面可以带一个连接代(副)词, 这种不定式结构常用在某些动词后面。

(如: tell, show, know, decide, teach, learn, discuss, wonder, remember, find out, explain, forget)

例如: They'll teach us how to repair bikes.

No one could tell me where to get the book.