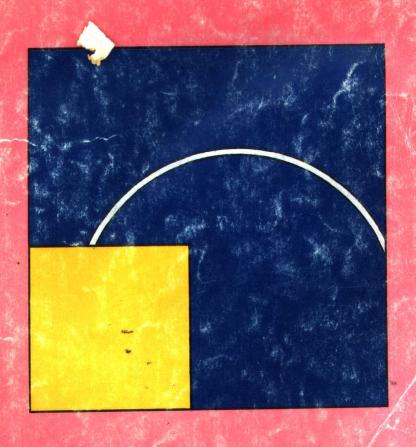
Guide to Comprehensive Course of

Practical English 1 实用英语综合教程 学习指南(1)

主 编 李荣轩 陈建生



中南工业大学出版社

Guide to Comprehensive Course of Practical English 1

实用英语综合教程 学 习 指 南

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实用英语综合教程 学习指南

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本书如有印装质量问题,请直接与承印厂家<u></u>對换 厂址,湖南长沙 邮编:410011 《实用英语综合教程》是一套供高等专科学校使用的英语教材。这套教材是根据国家教育委员会 1993 颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》编写的,是一套全国专科学校通用的教材。教材中所有课文均来自国外书刊,其特点是语言地道、知识面广、作业量大、题型设计新颖,是一套具有一定难度的教材。学生要想完全依靠课堂教学来掌握书中的知识点,困难较大。为了帮助学生进行课后自学与复习,更好地理解课文,我系组织了一部分教学经验丰富的老师编写了这套教材的学习指南。

《实用英语综合教程学习指南》主要为使用《实用英语综合教程》的学生而编写,同时也可供教师作教学参考使用。对于自学本套教材的学生和成人高校的学生更有帮助,凭借《指南》完全可以自学英语,达到无师自通的目的。该书有以下特点:

- 1. 每课均有背景知识介绍,在学生学习课文之前,给学生提供一些有助于理解课文的线索。通过背景知识介绍,可以提高学生对课文的阅读兴趣和阅读速度。
- 2. 对课文中的关键词、词组、固定用法、语法、长句难句、历史事件、地理名词及人物作了详细的解释和说明。在词汇、词组、固定用法和语法解释之后均给予几个难易程度不同的例句,并附有汉语译文,有利于各种程度的学生自学,帮助学生掌握词汇用法和语法知识。
- 3. 给每课课文和练习提供参考答案。有利于学生自查,找出课文翻译和作业中的错误,帮助学生找出每课的学习差距,提高自学能力。
- 4. 本书提供三套考试自测题和两套三级过级题。通过自测题的测试,可以帮助学生发现每个学习阶段的差距。通过三级题的测试,学生可以熟悉三级题型,了解自己的英语水平。

本书对学生学好这套教材深有帮助。衷心希望同学们充分利用本书的引导和辅助,提高学习英语的能力达到掌握运用全套教材的水平。

contents

Unit 1 ·····	(1)
	Text A: College - A New Experience
	Text B: How to Study Reed
Unit 2 ·····	(6)
	Text A: Rock and Roll(6)
	Text B: The First American Music (9)
Unit 3 ···	(11)
	Text A: Why Nations Trade (11)
	Text B: Stocks and Shares
	Test Yourself: Test Paper I (for Unit1-3)(17)
Unit 4 ···	(23)
	Text A: The First Four Minutes
	Text B: Table Manners and Customs (27)
Unit 5 ···	(29)
	Text A: Community Service(29)
	Text B: People on the Move
Unit 6 ···	(36)
	Text A: Working Hard or Hardly Working
	Text B: Stress (38)
	Test Yourself: Test Paper II (for Unit4-6)(40)
Unit 7 ··	(48)
	Text A: The Brain (48)
	Text B: How Your Memory Works (51)
Unit 8 ··	(54)
	Text A: Getting to the Airport(54
	Text B: Coincidences or Miracles? (57

Unit 9		(60)
	Text A: What's New?	(60)
	Text B: Searching for a Uniform Sign Language	(63)
Unit 10		(66)
	Text A: Surveys, Surveys and More Surveys	(66)
	Text B: Advertising	(68)
	Test Yourself: Test Paper II (for Unit7-10) ······	(71)
	College English Test—Band Three (I)	(75)
	College English Test—Band Three ([])	(85)
Appendix I		(94)
	Translation of Texts	
Appendix II		(111)
	Keys to Exercises and Test Papers	(111)

unit 1

TEXT A

College - A New Experience

I. Information Related to the Text

美国有几千所大学,大致可分成两类:一类是公立大学;一类是私立大学,而私立大学 有相当多的是教会创办的教会大学。

公立大学又可分两种形式:一是国立大学(实际上是和各州合办),一般以各州州名命名。如夏威夷大学,加利福尼亚大学等;再就是州立大学,在州名后明确加上"州"这个字,如俄亥俄州立大学,加利福尼亚金门州立大学等。总的来说,美国继承了欧洲的教育体制,大学必须是综合性的,单科的只能科学院(college or Institute)。大学和学院是内部体制上的差异,不是级别高低的差别。大学中没有文理工商法农等分科学院,学院则是单科性的,如麻省理工学院。各大城市可以有自己的学院,甚至大城市的社区也有大专性质的高等学校。

按欧洲传统,一个大城市或一个地方只能有一所以当地地名命名的大学。这在过去的欧洲行得通,因为地方小,学术也没现在这么多。美国地方大,大学多,沿袭老办法行不通,但是又不能大改,所以只能采取变通的办法。如加利福尼亚大学的校园就分散在加州好几个城市,习惯上在哪个地方,就在后面加一个地名,如 University of California,at Davis,即是戴维斯加利福尼亚大学;University of California,at Berkeley,即是伯克利加利福尼亚大学。诸如此类,要简单一些,英语可以说 UC Davis,UC Berkeley,汉语可以说加州戴维斯大学,加州伯克利大学。现在加州有九所加利福尼亚大学。加利福尼亚有一个总的管理委员会,总部设在伯克利大学,所以伯克利大学的校长称 President,而其它各校的校长称 Chancellor,以示区别。但伯克利大学和其它大学不是总校和分校的关系,都是同一级别的,同属管理委员会管辖。每所大学自己可以有分校,叫 Extension,这跟电话机分机用的是同一个词。

美国大学生一毕业就取得学士学位。进入研究院,学习两年,如果论文通过,可取得硕士学位。继续读三年到五年,各专业要求不同,答辩通过,可以获得博士学位。总的说来美国大学对研究生抓得较紧,要求较严格。大学生较自由,学校督促不严;研究生每周规定要读多少书,要写读书报告,要在研究小组上发言。美国的教授必须有博士学位,博士生在大

学找到正式工作就是助教授(assistant professor)。助教授、副教授、教授都可以带博士研究生。取得博士学位后可以在博士后科研站实习工作一段时间,为的是更好地适应以后的工作。"博士后"指的是"博士后科研工作"或"博士后科研人员",不是指比博士更高一级的学位。

I : Language Points:

1. adjust: to change slightly in order to make suitable for a particular job or conditions 调节、调整、使适应

I must adjust my watch; it is slow. 我得调整我的表,它走慢了。

She will have to adjust (herself) to her new job. 她得使自己适应新工作。

He adjusted (himself) very quickly to the city life. 他很快就适应了城市生活。

2. on one's own: without help 靠自己, alone 独自

I can't carry it on my own; it's too heavy. 我无法一人搬动它,太重了。

Luguang has been living in the United States for eight years on her own.

鲁光独自一人在美国生活有八年了。

3. have…off: be free from regular work 休息

Joe had four weeks off after an operation. 乔手术后休息了四周。

Having two days off every week, we can enjoy ourselves.

每周休两天, 我们可以好好玩玩。

4. Everything I do has to be my decision. 我得自己决定每件事。

"I do"是定语从句,修饰 everything.

- 5. handle:
 - (1) to move by hand 搬动、触摸

Handle with care! 小心轻放。

(2) to deal with 处理、应付

He handled a difficult argument skillfully. 他巧妙地处理了一次棘手的争论。

(3) to obey controlling movements in the stated way 操作

She knows how to handle the machine. 她知道怎样操作这台机器。

6. account: a sum of money kept in a bank which may be added to and taken from 帐户

(to open an account 开帐户

to close an account 取消帐户

demand account 活期帐户

fixed account 定期帐户

savings account 储蓄帐户

checking account 支票帐户

7. locate:

(1) to find the position of…确定…的地点

The girl couldn't locate Luxemburg on the map. 这女孩在地图上找不到卢森堡的位置。

(2) to fix…in a certain place 把…设置在

They located the hospital in a suburb of London. 她们把这家医院设在伦敦市郊。

(3) be located in: be fixed in 位于…

Our college is located at the foot of the mountain. 我们学校位于山脚下。

8. That was one example of having responsibility, now that I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.

在这句中有两个定语修饰 example, of having responsibility, of making my own decisions Now that; considering that; since 既然, 因为

Now that I've heard the music I understand why you like it.

我听了音乐后, 才了解你为何喜欢它。

Now that John has arrived, we can begin. 既然约翰已到,我们可以开始了。

Now that you mention it, I do remember seeing you at the theatre.

经你一提, 我记起来的确在剧院见到过你。

9. confuse: mix up, cause to be mistake 混淆

I always confuse Australia with Austria. 我总是把澳大利亚和奥地利搞混。

The road signs confused the driver. 那些路牌把司机弄糊涂了。

She said she was confused about the meaning of the word. 她说她搞不清这个词的意思。

10. add to sth: increase 增加、增进

The music adds to our enjoyment. 音乐使我们更快乐。

The bad weather added to our difficulties when we tried to cross the river.

当我们设法过河时, 恶劣的天气使我们难上加难。

11. cope with: deal successfully with 处理

The problem is too difficult to cope with. 这问题太难了,解决不了。

New ships are being built to cope with the surging shipping business.

正在增建新船舶以满足高涨的航运业。

- 12. in a row
 - (1) side by side 成一排

When I took a picture of the children, they stood hand in hand in a row.

我给孩子们照像时, 他们手牵手站成一排。

(2) continuously 连续地

We work from Monday to Friday in a row. 我们连续工作五天。

TEXT B

How To Study Read

II. Language Points:

1. assign: to give for use or as a share 分配

How many Chapters did the teacher assign for homework? 老师布置了几章作为家庭作业?

Two rooms were assigned to the newcomers. 新来的人分了两间房。

2. before long: soon 不久

I shall be seeing you before long. 不久我就可以看到你。

Before long, the PLA soldiers built the highway into the mountain village.

不久,解放军战士把高速公路修到了山村。

3. case:

(1) state of affairs 情况, 实情

Is it really the case that jet planes travel faster than sound?

喷气式飞机比声音还快, 这是真的么?

You said he died in battle, but it wasn't the case. 你说他阵亡了,但这并不是实情。

(2) in many cases: under many conditions 在许多情况下

In many cases, I do what I say. 在许多情况下, 我言行一致。

(3) in any case: whatever happens 无论如何

In any case, I shall return in a day or two. 无论如何我会在一、二天后回来。

(4) in case: for fear that…以防,可能

Take your umbrella in case it rains. 带上伞,以防下雨。

(5) in case of…: for fear of 以防

We'd better insure the house in case of fire. 这房子我们最好投保以防火灾。

4. make sense:

(1) to have a clear meaning 意义清楚

No matter how you read it, this sentence doesn't make sense.

不管你怎么读,这个句子的意义都不清楚。

(2) to be a wise course of action 有道理

It makes sense to take care of your health. 爱惜身体是有道理的。

- 5. clear out:
 - (1) to collect and throw away

I decided to clear out all the old clothes that we never wear.

我决定把我们不穿的衣服全部丢掉。

(2) to clean thoroughly 彻底清理

I'm going to clear out your bedroom today. Don't let it get so untidy again.

我今天要清理你的卧室, 不要再把它弄得这么乱了。

6. make up: to invent in order to deceive 编造

Mary made up stories to amuse her little brother. 玛丽编了些故事让她小弟弟开心。

I know it's not true. You just made it up. 你编的那不是真的。

7. concentrate on keep all one's thoughts, efforts, attention, etc. 集中精力、注意力

If you don't concentrate on your work, you'll be dismissed.

你如果再不集中精神工作, 你会被解聘的!

Find a good place to studey, so that you can concentrate on what you read.

找处好地方学习,你能集中注意力。

8. believe in: consider something to be of worth 相信…的效果,相信…可行

He believes in exercise for his health. 他想信锻炼对身体有好处。 Nancy believes in eating carefully to control her weight. 南希相信讲究吃能控制体重。

unit 2

TEXT A

Rock and Roll

' I. Information Related to the Text:

布鲁斯基本上是一种纯粹的赏听音乐,每首歌的形式和风格均是在演唱过程中形成的。 谱子十分简单,只是给演唱者提供一个粗略的设想。一般说来,布鲁斯表达作者对某种外界 环境或特殊情况的个人反应。例如,一位失去工作的装卸工这样来表达自己的哀怨:

我没地方安身;我没地方安身,孩子;我没地方安身。

轮船撵我出门;轮船撵我出门,孩子;轮船撵我出门。

我不知如何是好;我不知如何是好,孩子;我不知如何是好。

布鲁斯经常抱怨爱人的远出或嗔怪情人的几次远行。歌者不需要多少听众,只要有一两个知音者向其倾吐抑郁就行了。听者倘若细细体察,就会在心中唤起对往事的回忆,激起同样的情感。布鲁斯的演唱风格非常自由,可以用假声、喊叫、呻吟、哭泣、嘟囔等手段来烘托气氛。

1920 年 8 月 10 日,美国唱片史上第一次由黑人歌手灌注了布鲁斯唱片。这张唱片立刻受到黑人的热烈欢迎。销售量打破了以往的一切记录。在此后一两年中,各唱片公司向黑人销售了大量"种族唱片"(即黑人灌注的唱片)。从 1940 年开始,在黑人居住区出售的唱片上不再标有"种族音乐"字样。而代之以"节奏布鲁斯"。一批新的布鲁斯歌唱家走上了舞台;一种新的伴奏方法随着低音提琴和电吉它的采用而诞生。

50 年代,美国白人青年对"节奏布鲁斯"的兴趣迅速增长。原先只在黑人中间享有盛名的布鲁斯声乐队和布鲁斯演唱家,开始引起了白人青年的注意。这些白人青年通过白人歌手艾尔维斯,普莱斯列等人的模仿,发现了黑人音乐的迷人之处。白人青年把他们仿唱的布鲁斯音乐叫做摇滚。最有典型代表性的摇滚歌星是艾尔维斯,普莱斯列。他把黑人浓·巴续利当作演唱布鲁斯的典范来模仿,一连几个钟头听他唱歌,欣赏他在哈莱姆区阿波罗剧场的演出。艾尔维斯终于获得了成功,他被称为"摇滚乐之王"。大批的美国青年为他的演唱和表演而疯狂。但是摇滚乐是最初来源的一个重要组成部分就是布鲁斯音乐。它继承了布鲁斯音乐的很多特点。在演唱中用鼓,电吉它等节奏感强的乐器,唱的时候也用喊叫、呻吟等手

段来表达情感。很多白人摇滚歌手都是模仿黑人布鲁斯音乐家来进行的表演的。艾尔维斯最早在孟菲斯录制的两首歌曲也是"布鲁斯"。所以说白人的摇滚音乐和黑人的布鲁斯音乐是紧密相连,不可分割的。

II. Language Points:

1. go back to: to return to a former place, state, method, etc. 追溯到
Its history goes back to the twelfth century. 它的历史可以追溯到 12 世纪。

This festival goes back to Roman times. 这一节日在罗马时代就有。

The story goes back to the end of March in 1972. 这事是在 1972 年 3 月底发生的。

2. develop…from: to come or bring gradually to a large, more complete, or more advance state 由…发展而来

Plants develop from seeds. 植物由种子发展而来。

From small beginnings it has developed into a big company.

这个大公司由最开始的一个小公司发展而来。

In less than ten years, it develops from a seed into a full - grown tree.

在不到十年间,它从一粒种子发展到成一棵完全长成的树。

3. evolve…from: to develop gradually by a long continous process. 发展、进化 Some people believe that we evolved from the apes. 有些人认为我们是从猿猴进化而来的。 The whole idea evolved from a casual remark. 整个想法从一次随便的谈话发展而成。 Language is constantly evolving. 语言在经常地发展变化。

4. be accompanied by: to exist or appear at the same time or same place 伴着、伴随 I called at some of the houses, accompanied by the mayor.

在市长陪同下我访问了几户人家。

The rain was accompanied by a high wind. 下雨的同时还刮着风。

Even administrative regulations must be accompanied by persuassion and education.

就是行政命令也要伴以说服教育。

5. be similar to: like or alike of the same kind 相似

My opinions are similar to hers. 我的观点跟她的相似。

Gold is similar in color to brass. 金和黄铜的颜色相似。

My wife and I have similar tastes in music. 我的妻子和我在音乐方面有相似的爱好。

6. come from: to have as a place or point of origin 出身于, 起因于

Luther came from a noble race. 卢瑟出身于贵族。

Nothing came from his proposal. 他的建议毫无结果。

His unpopularity comes from his talking incessantly. 他不受欢迎是由于他多言的缘故。

7. such as: of the same kind, like that 例如,像

The explorer took only such men and things as he really needed into the jungle with him. 探险家仅仅带了他必需的人员和物品进入丛林。

Mineral resources such as iron, gold and magnesite are abundant on the penisnsula.

在这个半岛上,诸如铁、金和菱镁矿之类的矿产资源蕴藏丰富。

8. have influence on/upon: to have an effect on someone or something without the use of direct force or command 影响

A teacher has great influence upon his pupils. 一个老师对她的学生有很大的影响。
Religion has a great influence on man's behavior. 宗教对人们的行为有很大的影响。
She decided he must have a bad influence upon her husband.
她断定他对她丈夫有不良的影响。

9. think of: consider, take into account 想到

We often think of you. 我们常常想起你。

This made us think of our days in the army. 这使我们想到了我们在部队的那些日子。 Who would have thought of such a thing? 谁会想到这样的事情?

10. graduate…from: to obtain a degree at a university 从…毕业

He graduated from high school. 他高中毕业。

He graduated from Oxford. 他从牛津大学毕业。

When John had graduated from the State University, he had intended to be a lawyer. 约翰从州大学毕业后,打算当一名律师。

11. learn to do: gain knowledge of or skill in. 学会, 学

Then I learnt to drive a tractor. 然后我就学习开拖拉机。

Where did you learn to skate? 你在哪儿学会滑冰的?

You ought to learn to be patient. 你要学会耐心。

12. go downhill: to move towards a lower or worse state or level 每况愈下,变坏 His work has been going downhill recently. 他的工作最近已走下坡路了。

The town has gone downhill since the mill closed. 自从工厂关闭后,这个市镇日益萧条。 You'll be saddened by your visit to Mr Hawkins. Both the man and the fine old house have gone downhill terribly.

你去走访霍金斯先生就会感到心里难受,他本人已很衰老,那所漂亮的故居也已破旧不 堪了。

13. go into: to enter (a profession, state of life etc) 加入,从事(某种行业)
The mayor went into politics as a very young man. 这位市长非常年轻时就进入了政界。
Bill wants to go into law when he gets out of school. 比尔毕业后想当律师。
His parents wanted him to go into business. 他的父母要他去经商。

14. stop doing sth; leave off; discontinue (doing sth) 中止 (做某事); 停止

We stopped talking. 我们停止了谈话。

Why doesn't he stop beating his wife? 他为什么不停止殴打他的妻子?

But help never stopped coming from the day she fell ill.

但从她生病的那一天起, 各方面的帮助就没断过。

15. continue to: start again after an interruption 继续

The whole country continued to advance triumphantly. 全国继续胜利前进。

While in Samara, Lenin continued to study the works of Marx and Engels.

在萨马拉时, 列宁继续学习马恩著作。

After that he continued to devote himself to research work.

在这之后, 他继续致力于研究工作。

16. not only…but also 不仅…而且

Shakespeare was not only a writer but also an actor. 莎士比亚不仅是个作家还是个演员。

Not only our society but also the people in it have changed.

不仅是我们的社会而且社会中的人都已经改变了。

I not only saw the accident but also told the traffic police what I had seen.

我不仅看见了这次事故,而且把我所见的告诉了交通警察。

17. at the age: the period of time a person has lived 在…这个年龄

She entered Parliament at the age of 26. 她 26 岁时成为国会议员。

Mary's oldest brother was still thriving at the age of seventy.

玛丽的大哥七十岁时仍在不停奋斗。

Many began this life of misery at the age of five or six.

很多人从五、六岁时便开始过这种悲惨的生活。

TEXT B

The First American Music

I . Language Points

1. come to: to arrive at a particular state or position 来到(某地)

A little way on they came to a stream. 再往前走一点他们来到一条河边。

As he came to a bridge, he heard a train approaching.

他来到一座桥前时, 听见一列火车开了过来。

Then the Red Army came to the great snow mountains. 这时红军来到大雪山。

2. all over: everywhere on an object or surface 在…各地,在整个…

We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

We've been looking for you all over. 我们一直在到处找你。

He has a fever and aches all over. 他发烧, 浑身疼痛。

3. remind somebody of something: to tell or cause (someone) to remember (a fact, or to do something) 使…想起

This reminded them of the days when they were in the army.

这使他们想起了在部队的日子。

That reminded me of a short story by LuXun. 这使我想起鲁迅写的一个短篇小说。

It reminded me of the mistakes I had made before. 它使我想起了以前我犯的一些错误。

4. listen to: to give attention in hearing 听, 倾听

They listen to Radio Beijing every day. 他们每天听北京电台。

We listened to a concert on the radio yesterday. 昨天我们通过无线电听了一个音乐会。

We listened attentively to the report. 我们仔细地听了这个报告。

5. help (to) do: do part of the work of another person, make it easier for somebody to do 帮助 This will help to reduce production cost. 这会有助于降低成本。

李章士和皇皇章

Then he helped sweep the floors of the waiting rooms. 这时他就帮助打扫候车室。

All this has helped raise farm yields steadily. 所有这些促使农业产量不断增长。

6. see doing something: use the eyes; have or use the power of sight 看见
We are glad to see the trees growing so well. 看到树长得这样好,我们很高兴。
I saw XiaoYang walking by, shouldering two hoes.

我看到小杨扛着两把锄头从旁边走过。

She saw Miss White chatting with her uncle. 她看见怀特小姐在和她叔叔聊天。

7. come for: come to take or get something 来拿,来找

I've come for her belongings. 我是来拿她的东西。

I have come for the parcel. 我是来取包裹的。

Students from other school came for the talk too. 其他学校的学生也来听这个报告。

8. arrive in: reach a place, esp. the end of a journey 到达,来到(某地)
The delegation arrived in Beijing on Wednesday. 代表团星期三到达北京。
When did you arrive in Europe? 你们什么时候抵达欧洲的?
We arrived in London in the morning. 我们在早晨到达伦敦。

9. like to: to be willing to 愿意,喜爱

He liked to work with young people. 他喜欢和年轻人一道工作。

I don't like to hear people talking like that. 我不喜欢听人这么谈话。

Do you like to play chess? 你爱下棋吗?

10. go to do something: to start experiencing or causing (a state or action) 去 (参加活动)

They have gone to the movies. 他们去看电影了。

Would you like to go to the show? 你想去看演出吗?

Did you go to the talk? 你去听报告了吗?

11. go on: to take place or happen 发生,进行

What is going on out there? 外面是怎么回事?

Mettings should not go on too long. 会不要开得太长。

All through the evening the singing went on. 唱歌活动进行了整整一个晚上。

12. leave…to: entrust, commit, hand over 委托, 托付

You had better leave the matter to us. 你最好把这事交给我们办。

That task is left for you to fulfil now. 这任务现在就交给你们去完成。

I'll leave everything to you then. 那我就把一切都托给你办了。

TEXT A

Why Nations Trade

I. Information Related To The Text

国际贸易(International Trade)是指各个国家或地区之间商品及劳务的交换活动。它是各个国家或地区在国际分工的基础上相互联系的主要形式。国际贸易是一种世界性的商品交换活动,所以又称为世界贸易(World Trade)。传统、狭义的国际贸易仅指国家之间实物商品的进口和出口。但在现代,广义的国际贸易还包括劳务的国际交换,即在国际运输、保险、金融、旅游、技术等方面相互提供的服务。

要解释国家之间进行贸易的原因,得运用大卫·理卡多(David Ricardo)、约翰·斯图尔特·密尔(John Stuart Mill)和其他一些经济学家在十九世纪发展起来的"相对优势原理"。这个原理强调:由于地域、气候不同,不同国家或地区有生产不同自然产品的可能性。气候造成的自然作物不同在南北国家之间建立了贸易的方式,而不同地区所发现的不同自然资源也是促进贸易的一个积极因素。世界自然资源的分布在一定程度上决定了世界贸易的格局。此外,原理还指出:即使一个国家能比较便宜地生产每一种商品,国家之间进行贸易仍可使大家获利。只要在生产效率上有重要的、相对优于他国、或他产品的独到之处,那么就算是一个贫困小国亦在生产这种产品时具有相对优势。相对优势的专业化可使产品质量更高、成本更低、资源利用更合理,从而使产品在国际贸易竞争中具备着自身的竞争优势。

通过国际贸易,各国可以充分发挥国际分工的作用,利用国际资源发展经济。国际分工促进国际贸易,国际贸易的发展反过来又促进国际垂直分工和水平分工的深化和扩大。通过按相对成本的法则进行国际贸易,可使各国的优势能够互补,扬长避短,两优取其更优,两劣取其次劣,使各国的资源在世界范围内得到更有效的配置,从而节约社会劳动,取得国际分工的利益,增加外汇收入,满足人民不断增长的物质文化生活需要。

本文就是基于这个"相对优势原理",从以上两个方面分述了国家之间进行贸易的原因。但某些国家尽管发挥了其相对优势——作为原材料的单一初级产品,然此种仅靠出口单一初级产品来参与贸易的现象无疑令经济学家们担忧。万一初级产品的销售发生意外,这些国家就会陷入困境。因此,一个国家要想保持稳定的外贸经济,必须争取有更多种类的商品及劳