

高等学校试用教材

建筑类 专业英语

建筑管理与财会
(第一册)

English in Architecture
and Construction

陆铁镛 孙 玮 主编



中 国 建 筑 工 业 出 版 社

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本书系按国家教委颁布的《大学英语专业阅读阶段教学基本要求》组织编写的专业英语教材。本册包括宏观经济学、建筑经济、会计、管理会计师在决策中的作用、现金预测、承包、投资、合同、质量保证等方面内容。全书安排 16 个单元,每单元除正课文外,还有两篇阅读材料,均配有必要的注释。正课文还配有词汇表和练习,书后附有总词汇表、参考译文和练习答案。供本专业学生使用。

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前 言

经过几十年的探索,外语教学界许多人认为,工科院校外语教学的主要目的,应该是:“使学生能够利用外语这个工具,通过阅读去获取国外的与本专业有关的科技信息。”这既是我们建设有中国特色的社会主义的客观需要,也是在当前条件下工科院校外语教学可能完成的最高目标。事实上,教学大纲规定要使学生具有“较强”的阅读能力,而对其他方面的能力只有“一般”要求,就是这个意思。

大学本科的一、二年级,为外语教学的基础阶段。就英语来说,这个阶段要求掌握的词汇量为2400个(去掉遗忘,平均每个课时10个单词)。加上中学阶段已经学会的1600个单词,基础阶段结束时应掌握的词汇量为4000个。仅仅掌握4000个单词,能否看懂专业英文书刊呢?还不能。据统计,掌握4000个单词,阅读一般的英文科技文献,生词量仍将有6%左右,即平均每百词有六个生词,还不能自由阅读。国外的外语教学专家认为,生词量在3%以下,才能不借助词典,自由阅读。此时可以通过上下文的联系,把不认识的生词猜出来。那么,怎么样才能把6%的生词量降低到3%以下呢?自然,需要让学生增加一部分词汇积累。问题是,要增加多少单词?要增加哪一些单词?统计资料表明,在每一个专业的科技文献中,本专业最常用的科技术语大约只有几百个,而且它们在文献中重复出现的频率很高。因此,在已经掌握4000单词的基础上,在专业阅读阶段中,有针对性地通过大量阅读,扩充大约1000个与本专业密切有关的科技词汇,便可以逐步达到自由阅读本专业科技文献的目的。

早在八十年代中期,建设部系统院校外语教学研究会就组织编写了一套《土木建筑系列英语》,分八个专业,共12册。每个专业可选读其中的3、4册。那套教材在有关院校相应的专业使用多年,学生和任课教师反映良好。但是,根据当时的情况,那套教材定的起点较低(1000词起点),已不适合今天学生的情况。为此,在得到建设部人事教育劳动司的大力支持,并征得五个相关专业指导委员会同意之后,由建设部系统十几所院校一百余名外语教师和专业课教师按照统一的编写规划和要求,编写了这一套《建筑类专业英语》教材。

《建筑类专业英语》是根据国家教委颁发的《大学英语专业阅读阶段教学基本要求》编写的专业阅读教材,按照建筑类院校共同设置的五个较大的专业类别对口编写。五个专业类别为:建筑学与城市规划;建筑工程(即工业与民用建筑);给水排水与环境保护;暖通、空调与燃气;建筑管理与财务会计。每个专业类别分别编写三册专业英语阅读教材,供该专业类别的学生在修完基础阶段英语后,在第五至第七学期专业阅读阶段使用,每学期一册。

上述五种专业英语教材语言规范,题材广泛,覆盖相关专业各自的主要内容:包括专业基础课,专业主干课及主要专业选修课,语言材料的难易度切合学生的实际水平;词汇

以大学英语“通用词汇表”的 4000 个单词为起点，每个专业类别的三册书将增加 1000—1200 个阅读本专业必需掌握的词汇。本教材重视语言技能训练，突出对阅读、翻译和写作能力的培养，以求达到《大学英语专业阅读阶段教学基本要求》所提出的教学目标：“通过指导学生阅读有关专业的英语书刊和文献，使他们进一步提高阅读和翻译科技资料的能力，并能以英语为工具获取专业所需的信息。”

《建筑类专业英语》每册 16 个单元，每个单元一篇正课文 (TEXT)，两篇副课文 (Reading Material A & B)，每个单元平均 2000 个词，三册 48 个单元，总共约有十万个词，相当于原版书三百多页。要培养较强的阅读能力，读十万个词的文献，是起码的要求。如果专业课教师在第六和第七学期，在学生通过学习本教材已经掌握了数百个专业科技词汇的基础上，配合专业课程的学习，再指定学生看一部分相应的专业英语科技文献，那将会既促进专业课的学习，又提高英语阅读能力，实为两得之举。

本教材不仅适用于在校学生，对于有志提高专业英语阅读能力的建筑行业广大在职工程技术人员，也是一套适用的自学教材。

建设部人事教育劳动司高教处和中国建设教育协会对这套教材的编写自始至终给予关注和支持；中国建筑工业出版社第五编辑室密切配合，参与从制定编写方案到审稿各个阶段的重要会议，给了我们很多帮助；在编写过程中，各参编学校相关专业的许多专家、教授对材料的选取、译文的审定都提出了许多宝贵意见，谨此致谢。

《建筑类专业英语》是我们编写对口专业阅读教材的又一次尝试，由于编写者水平及经验有限，教材中不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

《建筑类专业英语》

编审委员会

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UNIT ONE

Text

What Is Macroeconomics?

[1] Macroeconomics is concerned with the big economic issues that determine your own economic well-being as well as that of your family and everyone you know. Each of these issues involves the overall economic performance of the nation, rather than that of particular individuals.

[2] For instance, do citizens find it easy or difficult to find jobs? On average, are prices rising rapidly, slowly, or not at all? How much total income is the nation producing, and how rapidly is total income growing year after year? Is the interest rate charged to borrow money high or low?^① Is the government spending more than it collects in tax revenue? Is the nation as a whole accumulating assets in other countries or is it becoming more indebted to them?

[3] Each of these six questions involves a central macroeconomic concept to which you will be introduced in this unit. Now let us take each one in turn and see how it affects everyday life:

[4] 1. The unemployment rate. The higher the overall unemployment rate, the harder it is for each individual who wants a job to find work. College seniors who want permanent jobs after graduation are likely to have more job offers if the national unemployment rate is low than high.^② All adults fear a high unemployment rate. In "bad times" when the unemployment rate is high, crime, mental illness, and suicide also increase. It is no wonder that many people consider unemployment to be the single most important macroeconomic issue. And this is nothing new.

[5] 2. The inflation rate. A high inflation rate means that prices on average are rising rapidly, while a low inflation rate means that prices on average are rising slowly. An inflation rate of zero means that prices on average remain the same, month after month. Many people are affected when the economy shifts from a low to a high inflation rate, while a high inflation rate harms those who have saved in the past, it helps those who have borrowed.^③ It is this capricious aspect of inflation, taking from some and giving to others, that makes people dislike inflation.^④

[6] 3. Productivity growth. "Productivity" is the average amount per worker that a nation produces in total goods and services, the higher a nation's average productivity, the more there is to go around. The faster average productivity grows, the easier it is for each member of society to improve his or her standard of living. If the growth rate of productivity were zero, to have more houses and cars, we would have to sacrifice and build fewer hospitals or schools. Such an economy, with no productivity growth, has been called "the zero-sum society" because any additional good or service enjoyed by one person requires that something be taken away from someone else. Such a society, with constant sacrifice and strife, is not likely to be a

very pleasant place to live.

[7] 4. The interest rate. When interest rates are high, borrowing is expensive. The biggest losers are those who would like to become homeowners, since high interest rates boost the monthly payments on mortgages enough to make homeownership unaffordable for many people. College students and recent college graduates find that monthly payments on the new car of their dreams become too high, and they are forced to buy a smaller car, a used car, or perhaps no car at all. Changes in interest rates, whether up or down, disrupt financial planning for everyone, and create windfall gains and losses for savers, investors, and borrowers.

[8] 5. The government budget deficit. When the government spends more money than it takes in as tax revenue, it runs a deficit. People benefit from a budget deficit at the time it occurs, since they gain from the higher level of government spending (or lower taxes) than would occur if the budget were balanced.^⑤ This is not a “free lunch,” however, because eventually someone must pay the bill. Today’s deficit will be paid, directly or indirectly, by citizens in the future, including college students now reading this text. Citizens will eventually “pay the bill” for today’s government deficit through lower government spending that would have occurred otherwise, through higher taxes, or through lower income.

[9] 6. The foreign trade deficit. During the 1980s Americans purchased far more imports from foreign nations than we sold as exports. To pay for all these imports, Americans sold many assets to foreigners. By the end of the decade the United States had run up a debt to foreigners of hundreds of billions of dollars. The net result is to make tomorrow’s citizens poorer by making foreign goods more expensive and by requiring that they pay a fraction of their future income as interest payments to foreigners.

New Words and Expressions

macroeconomics [ˈmækrəʊ,i:kəˈnɒmiks]	n.	宏观经济学, 大经济学
well-being	n.	福利
revenue * [ˈrevɪnjuː]	n.	收入, 税收, 收入总额
asset [ˈæset]	n.	[复] 资产, 财产
indebted [inˈdetɪd]	a.	负债的
suicide [ˈsjuːɪsaɪd]	n.	自杀
inflation [ɪnˈfleɪʃən]	n.	通货膨胀
capricious [kəˈprɪʃəs]	a.	反复无常的, 无定见的
productivity [prədʌkˈtɪvɪti]	n.	生产率, 生产能力
zero-sum [ˈziərəʊsʌm]	a.	一方得益引起另一方相应损失的
strife [straɪf]	n.	竞争, 冲突
homeowner [həʊmˈəʊnə]	n.	房主
boost [buːst]	v.	提高
mortgage [ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ]	n. & v.	抵押

homeownership [həʊm'əʊnəʃɪp]	n.	房屋所有权
unaffordable [ʌnə'fɔ:dəbl]	a.	无法支付的, 无法达到的
disrupt [dis'rʌpt]	v.	破坏, 瓦解
windfall ['wɪndfɔ:l]	n.	被风吹落的果实, (喻) 收获, 横财
budget ['bʌdʒɪt]	n.	预算
investor [in'vestə]	n.	投资者
deficit ['defɪsɪt]	n.	赤字, 亏空
run up		欠下 (许多债或帐)
the net result		最后结果

Notes

- ①句中 charged to borrow money 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 rate。
- ②... if the national unemployment rate is low than high。
此句中 than 相当于 rather than 的用法, 意思是“而不是”。
- ③句中 while 引导的是一个让步状语从句, it helps ... 中的 it 指 a high inflation rate。
- ④这是一个“it is... that...”强调句型, 句中的 taking from some and giving to others 是 capricious aspect of inflation 的同位语。
- ⑤... since they gain from the higher level of government spending or lower taxes than would occur if the budget were balanced。
句中 than 引导的是一个省略的比较状语从句, 从句中省略了主语 what, 同样的用法还有本段的最后一句, ... through lower government spending than would have occurred otherwise ...。

Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer.

- If the national unemployment rate is low, college students
 - have permanent jobs.
 - want more jobs.
 - have more chances to find jobs.
 - want more permanent job offers.
- All adults are afraid of a high unemployment rate because
 - the higher the unemployment rate the more the crime mental illness and suicide cases.
 - many people consider unemployment to be the single most important macroeconomic issue.

- C. they probably have too much more permanent job offers to choose if the unemployment rate is high.
- D. it is more difficult for them to find jobs if the unemployment rate is high.
3. Changes in interest rates from low to high create gains for _____.
 A. savers
 B. borrowers
 C. investors
 D. all of them
4. If the government runs a deficit, which statement is not true? A. The government spends more money than it takes in.
 B. People benefit from the deficit at the time it occurs.
 C. Citizens will eventually pay the deficit.
 D. The government will try to pay the deficit and balance it.
5. Which statement is not true according to the text?
 A. Macroeconomics is the study of economic performance of particular individuals.
 B. Some people cannot enjoy more goods and have to sacrifice in the zero-sum society.
 C. people dislike inflation because it means taking from some and giving to others.
 D. Fewer people borrow money when interest rates are high.
- II. Match Column A with Column B according to the text.

A	B
1. low inflation rate	a. People have to constantly sacrifice and strife
2. lower productivity	b. That will eventually make tomorrow's citizens poorer
3. zero productivity growth rate	c. Prices on average are rising slowly
4. high taxes	d. Today's deficit will be paid by citizens in the future through ...
5. high debt to foreigners	e. The average amount per worker produces in total goods and services decreases

Vocabulary

- I. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

strife, accumulate, disrupt, go around, mortgage

1. She could not drive to work because snow _____ in the driveway to a depth of five

feet.

2. Telephone service _____ for hours because of the heavy flood.
3. He needs money and raises a _____ on his house from a bank.
4. The market economy is certainly to cause severe _____ of the marketplace.
5. There are so many people that we have not enough food _____.

II. Match the words in Column A with their corresponding definitions in Column B.

A	B
1. capricious	a. increase or raise
2. revenue	b. deprive oneself of something for the sake of another person, purpose or ideal
3. boost	c. changeable
4. deficit	d. a financial accounting loss
5. sacrifice	e. the income of a government from taxation, customs or other sources

Reading Material A

Nominal GNP, Real GNP, and the GNP Deflator

To understand the behavior of the six key macroeconomic aggregates we need a measure of the size of the economy as a whole. Probably the most frequently used abbreviation in macroeconomics is GNP, which stands for gross national product. This measure of the economy's overall size is defined as the value of all currently produced goods and services sold on the market during a particular time interval. ^① GNP can be most easily thought of as the total amount of current production.

Economists compute GNP by a process of adding up all the different types of current production. The market value of the actual amount of production is called nominal GNP. The word nominal means the actual amount produced at current prices. Nominal amounts are not very useful for economic analysis because they can increase either when people buy more physical goods and services—more cars, steaks, and haircuts—or when prices rise.

Are we better off if we spend more money? Or have price increases chewed up all our higher spending, leaving us no better off than before? Changes in nominal magnitudes cannot answer these questions; they hide more than they reveal. So economists concentrate on changes in real magnitudes, which eliminate the influence of year-to-year changes in prices and reflect true changes in the number, size and quality of items purchased. ^②

Nominal GNP suffers the defects of any nominal magnitude, since its increases could reflect either increases in real production or in prices. To focus on changes in production and eliminate the influence of changing prices, we need a measure of real gross national product, or

real GNP. Like any real magnitude, real GNP is expressed in the prices of an arbitrarily chosen "base year." The official measures of GNP in the United States use 1982 as the base year. Real GNP for every year, whether 1929 or 1990, is measured by taking the production of that particular year expressed at the constant prices of 1982.

Is real GNP in a particular year larger or smaller than nominal GNP? The answer depends on whether prices in that particular year on average were higher or lower than in 1982. Since prices usually increase each year, nominal GNP is higher than real GNP for year after 1982. Similarly, nominal GNP is lower than real GNP for years before 1982. You can see this regular pattern in Figure 1-1, which displays nominal and real GNP for each year since 1870.

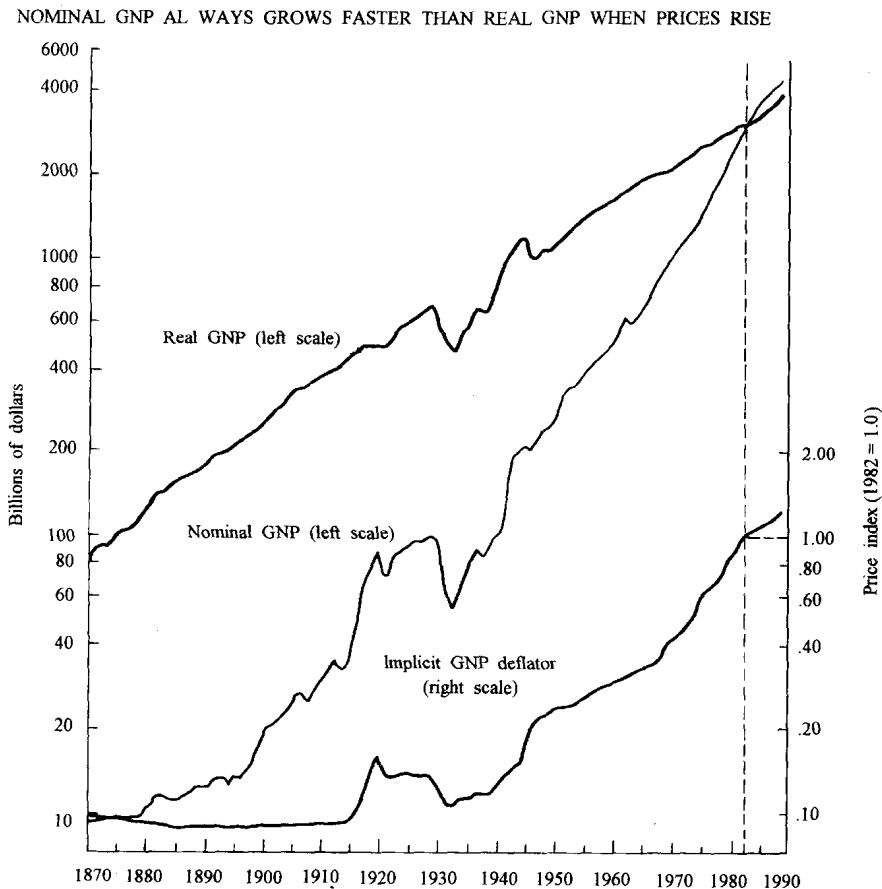


Figure 1-1 Nominal GNP, Real GNP, and the Implicit GNP Deflator, 1870~1989
 Notice how the nominal GNP line lies below the real GNP line before 1982 but lies above the real GNP line after 1982. This reflects the fact that the current prices used to measure nominal GNP were lower before 1982 than the 1982 prices used to measure real GNP. After 1982 the current prices used to measure nominal GNP were higher than the 1982 prices used to measure real GNP. Notice how the nominal GNP line crosses the real GNP line in 1982, the same year that the GNP deflator attains the value of 1.00. This occurs because in 1982 (and no other year) the prices used to measure nominal GNP and real GNP are the same.

Later on we will consider other real magnitudes, such as real consumption and the real money supply. An alternative label for real magnitudes is “constant-dollar,” in contrast to nominal magnitudes, which are usually called “current-dollar”.

The ratio of nominal to real GNP is called the implicit GNP deflator. The deflator tells us the ratio of prices actually charged in any single year (say, 1929) to the prices charged in the base year 1982.^③ How is the implicit GNP deflator related to the “inflation rate,” the second of the six central macroeconomic concepts? The inflation rate is the rate of change of the implicit GNP deflator.

The relationship between the implicit GNP deflator and the inflation rate can be remembered easily. When the implicit GNP deflator is rising, the inflation rate is positive. When the implicit GNP deflator is unchanged, the inflation rate is zero. And when the implicit GNP deflator is falling (a rarity), the inflation rate is negative.

An inflation is said to occur when the inflation rate is positive for a sustained period, that is, when there is a sustained upward movement in the implicit GNP deflator. A deflation is said to occur when the inflation rate is negative for a sustained period. that is, when there is a sustained downward movement in the implicit GNP deflator.

Notes

- ①这种对整体经济规模的衡量就是指在一个特定的时间阶段内所有在市场上销售的近期生产的产品和服务的价值。
- ②于是经济学家们注重真实数量的变化，这种变化能够说明在价格上年与年之间的影响并且反映出对所购物品在数量、体积及质量上的真实变化。
- ③这种紧缩通货比率告诉我们任何一年（比如说 1929 年）的价格同 1982 年这一基准年的价格比。

Reading Material B

Recurring Business Cycles/Natural Real GNP

Recurring Business Cycles

Throughout history the economy has experienced business cycles, alternating periods of good times and bad times. Look again at Figure 1-1 and find the thick black real GNP line. Notice that real GNP becomes larger over time, but also exhibits up-and-down wiggles. These wiggles represent the business cycles that have recurred throughout history, culminating in the most extreme business cycle of all, the Great Depression of 1929~1933 when real GNP declined by 30 percent in one continuous and catastrophic downward movement.^①

The distinguishing characteristic of business cycles is their pervasive character,^② which affects many different types of economic activity at the same time. Business cycles are recurrent but not periodic. This means that they recur again and again but are not always the same length. Business cycles in the past have ranged in length from one to twelve years.

Figure 1-2 illustrates two successive business cycles in real GNP. The high point in real GNP in each cycle is called the business cycle peak. The low point is called the trough. The period between peak and trough is called a recession. After the recession comes the expansion, which continues until the following peak.

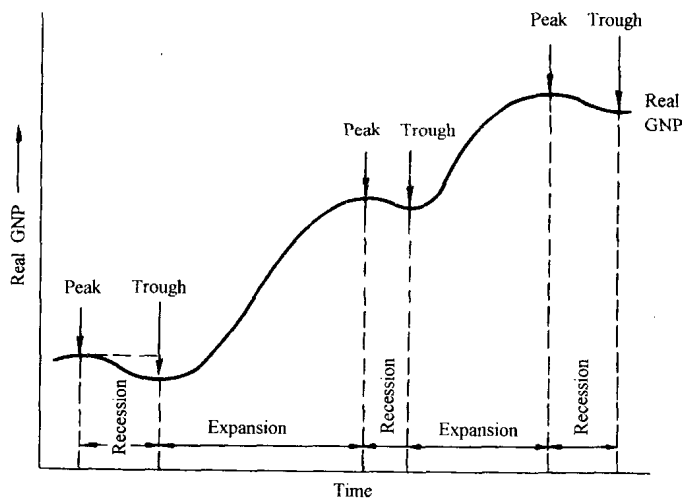


Figure 1-2 A Succession of Cycles

Although a simplification, Figure 1-2 contains two realistic elements that have been common to most real-world business cycles. First, the expansions last longer than the recessions. This occurs because on average real GNP is growing over time, so each successive peak is higher than the last peak. Second, the two business cycles illustrated in the figure differ in length. Since World War II, business-cycle expansions have been as short as one year (July 1980 to July 1981) and as long as nine years (February 1961 to December 1969).

Real GNP: Actual and Natural

Between a high production level that causes the inflation rate to speed up, and a low production level that causes the inflation rate to slow down, there is some desirable compromise level that keeps the inflation rate constant. This intermediate level of real GNP has been called "natural," a situation in which there is no tendency for inflation to accelerate or decelerate.

Figure 1-3 illustrates the relationship between actual real GNP, natural real GNP, and the rate of inflation. In the upper frame the red line is actual real GNP, exhibiting exactly the same business cycles as in Figure 1-2. In the lower frame is shown the inflation rate.^③ The thin dashed vertical lines connect the two frames. The first dashed vertical line marks time period t_0 . Notice in the bottom frame that the inflation rate is constant at t_0 .

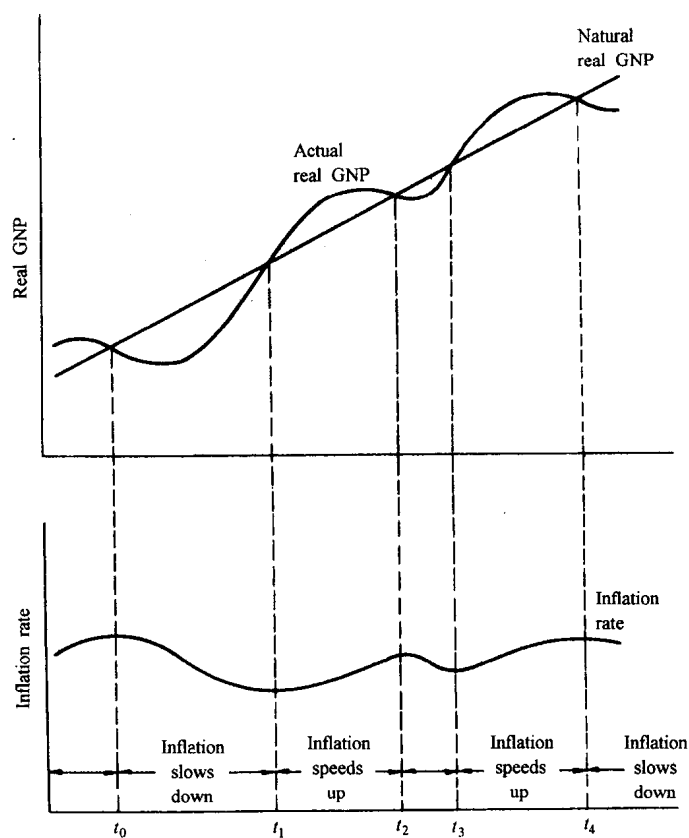


Figure 1-3 Why Too Much Real GNP is Undesirable

By definition, natural real GNP is equal to actual real GNP when the inflation rate is constant. Thus in the upper frame at t_0 the red actual real GNP line is crossed by a black natural real GNP line. To the right of t_0 actual real GNP falls below natural real GNP, and we see in the bottom frame that inflation slows down. This continues until time period t_1 , when actual real GNP recovers to once again equal natural real GNP. Here the inflation rate stops falling and is constant for a moment before it begins to rise.

This cycle repeats again and again. Only when actual real GNP is equal to natural real GNP is the inflation rate constant. For this reason, natural real GNP is a natural or compromise level to be singled out for special attention. During a period of low actual real GNP, designated by the gray area, the inflation rate slows down. During a period of high actual real GNP, designated by the pink area, the inflation rate accelerates. Sometimes the condition of excessive actual real GNP is called “an overheated economy”, a designation that you can link to the pink area on the diagram.

Basic Business Cycle Concepts The red real GNP line exhibits a typical succession of business cycles. The highest point reached by real GNP in each cycle is called the “peak” and the lowest point the “trough”. The “recession” is the period between peak and trough, the “expansion” the period between the trough and the next peak.