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陈庆柏 编著

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# 编者的话

随着乌拉圭回合的结束,中国成为世界贸易组织成员的日期日益临近,金融市场的开放已是大势所趋。特别是中国人民银行总行开办的金融英语证书考试日益得到相关行业、政府部门及广大学员的重视,社会上越来越多的有一定英语基础的,从事涉外经贸、金融、投资、保险、财会和经济法的中青年工作人员以及大专院校中攻读有关专业的师生都渴望在吸收上述方面专业以的同时能尽快提高自己的专业英语水平。就是在这种形势下,这本能将这两者有机地融为一体的《金融英语阅读》应运而生了。本书是金融英语证书考试参考系列丛书的第一本,是在数年来对三所高校中曾使用过的由本人所编《涉外金融英语》一书的基础上,经过两年多的增补、修改,重新编写而成的。

本书所覆盖的内容比较丰富。它涉及到所谓"大金融"的方方面面,其中包括货币学基本知识(货币定义、属性、职能、分类和基本理论),银行学基本知识(银行定义、分类、职能;几种主要银行如:央行、商行、储蓄银行和投资银行的业务;银行的风险与资金管理;银行业的监管),金融改革,国际金融市场,金融衍生工具,货币政策,财政政策,通货膨胀的治理,贸易与项目融资,汇率,欧洲单一货币(欧元),东南亚金融危机,外资利用,保险和财会,国际收支以及主要国际金融组织在发展世界经济方面所发挥的作用等。

本书由两部分构成:英美报刊金融文章选读和金融知识讲座。尽管编者有意将它们的内容安排相似,但各自被设计的作用却有明显区别。前者是带有某种文学色彩的报导文章,出于既有语言造诣又有金融专业知识的记者之手,全部从英美权威财经杂志如《经济学家》(The Economist)、《银行家》(Banker)和《远东经济评论》(Far East Economic Review)中摘取。该部分的主要任

本套教材有以下几个特点:

#### 一、新颖性

所谓新颖性有两层意思。一是内容新。收入本套教材的材料无论哪一部分都是从近两三年的英美杂志、教科书中选取加工而成的。涉及内容有欧元、金融衍生工具、银行风险管理、东南亚金融危机以及席卷全球的金融改革等金融界关注的热点问题;二是编写风格新颖,既有旨在着重金融英语提高的报刊选读文章,又有偏重金融专业知识介绍的专题讲座,两者互相配合形成一个不可分割的有机整体。

#### 二、语言地道,表现力强

尽管对两部分的材料,编者作了一些编辑加工,但从总体上讲,它们均属原文,原著的特点(语言点多,表达方法地道纯正,文章生动活泼)不会因此而受到影响,读者仍可获得"原汁原味"的语言享受。相信在读完或用完这本金融英语阅读后,有关人员也会得出同样的结论。

### 三、双解

一般英语读物甚至教材对其语言难点、生词、新短语和习惯 表达方法只给对应的中文,而在此套教材中凡属常用的或重要的 专业术语、短语动词、动词短语、习惯表达法和生词等不仅有中

2

文翻译,而且还有英文例词或例句及英文解释。如: on top of 除 ……之外 (in addition to); inflation 通货膨胀 (too much money chasing too few goods); keep one's hands off 不碰,不干预 (to make someone stay away from or not intervening) 等等; 再如: 短语动词 cut back 除有英文解释 "reduce"外,还有"to ~ production 缩减生产"的例词。这样编写不仅可扩大读者和学员的词汇量,帮助他们复习巩固所学的知识,还可以通过阅读英文注释培养他们使用英语和直接用英文思维的能力。

本书适用范围:

此书可供以下人员使用:①金融、财会、经贸院校的高年级学生,尤其是金融院校的三、四年级学生;②金融业从事涉外金融业务的广大工作人员,尤其是那些准备参加金融专业英语考试的职员,通过对这本书的认真学习,他们不仅能巩固自己所学金融知识,还能提高自己的金融英语水平,从而增加自己通过金融专业英语考试的机会。

在编写此书过程中得到中国金融学院国金系刘亚教授的有益 指点和对外经贸大学王景仙同志的大力帮助,在此特向他们表示 衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,此书中不足之处肯定存在,敬请有关同行和使用本书的读者和学员提出宝贵意见,本人不胜感激。

陈庆柏 1999 年 6 月于北京

# 本书使用说明:

本书中为方便读者阅读和理解,使用了以下几种标号,将课后的生词、短语和习惯表达法、注释分别在课文中进行了标示,请广大读者对照使用:

黑体: 生词;

★ : 短语和习惯表达法;

斜体: 注释。



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陈庆柏1965年毕业于对外 经济贸易大学、1980~1981年 和1986年分别在美国斯坦福 大学法学院和英国伦敦大学伦 敦经济学院研修。1993年以客 座教授身份在英国艾克斯特大 学讲学。现为中国金融学院英 语教授。主要著作有:《美国商 业诉讼》(美国旧金山翻译公 司出版)、《外贸英语手册》(商 务印书馆出版)、《综合英语教 程》(科技英语出版社出版), 《英汉双解商业词典》、《英汉 双解法律词典》(世界图书出 版公司出版),《涉外经济法律 英语》(法律出版社出版)。 1999年1月正式被中国人民银 行金融英语证书考试委员会聘 为其专家组成员。

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# Unit 1 China's Currency: Sign of Success 第 1 课 中国货币:成功的迹象

## Text 课 文

AMIDST Asia's financial chaos, the vast Chinese economy has largely stood aloof. The Chinese currency, the yuan, has even strengthened a bit; after starting 1997 at 8.3 to the American dollar, it now trades at 8.28. Some countries might view this record with pride. But an articulate group of manufacturers and academics inside China is arguing that big currency devaluations in places like Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines are threatening the competitiveness of China's exports. They are \*calling for\* a devaluation of the yuan.

The prospect fills Asia with dread. To lower the yuan would be to send Asia's fragile currencies into another spiral of competitive devaluations. It would also threaten the Hong Kong dollar, whose fixed peg to the American dollar has been the region's one certain pillar. But the odds of a Chinese devaluation are small. China has no urgent need to devalue—and pressing reasons not to do so.

It may, in fact, not be so easy for China to devalue. Market forces have been pushing the yuan higher rather than lower. Foreign-investment flows, up 8% this year, and a big trade surplus, \$35 billion for the first ten months, have left banks and enterprises \*flush with\* dollars and yen.

\*Converting this inflow into<sup>3</sup> yuan might have driven the currency up 10 – 20% had the central bank not been buying huge quantities of dollars to relieve pressure on the foreign-exchange market. This has had unfortunate side-effects. In order to keep its currency purchases from \*flooding the economy with<sup>4</sup> yuan and thus aggravating inflation, the central bank has been forced to tighten credit excessively, slowing the economy at a time when a shot of domestic demand would do much to boost not just China's economy, but the region's too.

Despite exporters' complaints, the devaluations elsewhere are not putting them under intolerable pain. China's exports are still mostly lowend manufactures, such as toys and shoes, which do not usually \*compete head-on with South-East Asia's higher-end products, such as electronics. Where they do compete, China still has advantages. Its factory wages, at an average \$60 a month, are just one-third those of Thailand. Certainly, China will feel some pain, particularly because the economic slump in Japan and Korea will hurt demand for Chinese products. But after estimated growth of 15% this year, export growth may merely halve in 1998. This is far from disastrous.

Two other factors also weigh against a Chinese devaluation over the next year. First, a devaluation would knock the stuffing out of Hong Kong's financial markets, and China's carefully won reputation for keeping its hands off<sup>®</sup> its new territory would be destroyed overnight. Second, devaluation would widen China's trade surplus with the United States, which is likely to exceed \$30 billion this year. American politicians already complain that their country's bilateral trade deficit with China is intolerable, and China's leaders know that a trade war with America would be sure to destroy any economic benefit from devaluation.

None of this may calm Asian worries over China's intentions. But a

misunderstanding of recent history may have caused those worries to be overdone. Some commentators (including The Economist) have contended that China's last devaluation, in 1994, hurt its neighbours' exports, which inexorably led to this year's traumatic devaluations. This analysis, however, ignores the fact that China's devaluation, an impressive 50% on paper, amounted to less in fact. Prior to 1994 China operated two exchange rates; while the official rate was sharply devalued, the rate at which four-fifths of China's foreign trade was conducted barely changed at all. So South-East Asia's 1996 export slump cannot be blamed on China's 1994 devaluation. By extension, a modest decline of the yuan back to its original peg of 8.7 to the dollar should not have huge effects on the region's trade.

Some of the upward pressure will \*come off® the yuan next year. Foreign-investment inflows are slowing, and slower export growth will shrink the trade surplus. As a result, the balance of payments is set to worsen. If this happens, Chinese authorities could, conceivably, allow the yuan to weaken a bit. But the market is not demanding devaluation (and, with the yuan still far from easily convertible, is unable to force it). In addition, urgent reforms to China's banking sector and its state-owned enterprises, both priorities of Zhu Rongji, the deputy prime minister, will be far easier if the public has confidence in the yuan. The government may well decide to portray a strong currency as a sign of success, not an unwelcome burden.

# New Words 生 词

1. aloof adv. 游离在外(out of involvement)