

English News, Fighting!

# 财经篇



FINANCE AND ECONOMY

## 新闻英语攻坚战

肖 剑 / 编译

人生路上想不“输”，  
就来用心读点书，  
让我们走进财经英语的缤纷世界，  
探寻属于自己的浩瀚宇宙，  
给大脑“书”点营养，  
求知而来，载之而归。



企业管理出版社

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# 编者的话

财经新闻英语难吗? ——难!!!

——真的难吗? ——其实也不难!

因为如何做到财经新闻英语的难易转换其实轻而易举,一切尽在掌握之中。请看一下本书为你量身定做的大攻坚!

本书的特点:

## 一、题材新颖 原汁原味

六大章节,各成特色,素材全部从过去一年 VOA 和 BBC 新闻广播频道的众多新闻中精选出来,涵盖了财经英语的各个方面,其中包括:热点讨论、政策导向、金融市场、商业消费、股市行情和环球视野。地道英文,尽收眼底。

## 二、知识链接 倾心奉献

提炼专 4、专 8 及雅思财经英语知识点,丰富财经新闻文化知识,拓展你的眼界。其间大量专业术语缩略语补充、人物背景介绍,让你及时了解、准确掌握英文经济报道的信息内容。

## 三、词海拾贝 句句生辉

精选财经英语专业词汇,带领你认识文中的专业用语,尽快融入到财经新闻英语的阅读中,充分把握其特点。

Good, better, best; Never let it rest, Till good is better, And better

best.

#### 四、习题集锦 题题精粹

习题分为四部分,主要针对文本内容,使读者更好地消化吸收,在闲暇之余寻求知识的升华。题型主要是文中单词回顾、疑难语法点巩固、模糊单词及词组辨析和中英文翻译。

#### 五、原文译文 茅塞顿开

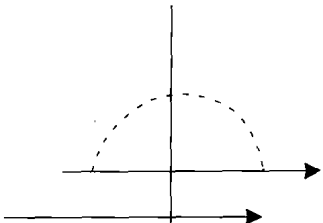
每章的最后一道翻译题让读者重新回到文本中,释疑解答,豁然开朗。全面透彻的了解新闻,深入财经。

Try, try, never say die. Things will come right, by and by.

阅读此书时,要做到“学之道,莫先于穷理。求理之要,必在于读书。读书之法,莫过于循序而致精。读书,始读未知无疑,其次则渐渐有疑,中则节节有疑。过了这一番后,疑色渐渐解,以至融合贯通,都无所疑,方始是学。”(朱熹)

最后,在编写此书的过程中,编者参考了许多国内外出版的有关书刊和论文资料,谨在此向这些书刊的编者和作者表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中谬误在所难免,诚请同行专家和广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者



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# 热点讨论

Hot Topic

## 英文财经新闻语篇特点(一)

1. 与普通新闻报道的结构一样,英文财经新闻报道也通常由三部分组成,即标题(Headline)、导语(Lead)和正文(Body)。
2. 标题以一种类似电报体(telegraphic)的语言形式,十分简洁地告诉读者所发生的主要事件及有关消息。在句子中起语法限定作用的连接词、冠词、介词、代词等在标题中通常被省略。如:“E.U. Summit: Leaders Downplay, But Can't Banish, EMU Strife”(欧盟高峰会:首脑们有意回避却无法消除欧洲货币联盟争执),这一标题的完整表达形式应该是:“At the E.U. Summit the Leaders Downplay But They Cannot Banish the EMU Strife”

## 01 France Wants Happiness<sup>1</sup> Included in Progress Measures

### 法国提议把幸福指数纳入经济指标

As countries begin emerging from the global financial crisis, France is proposing to measure progress in a new way – one that includes happiness and well being, as well as traditional economic benchmarks.

By standard measures, the world has certainly been going through some tough times. But do these indicators capture all facets of progress? According to French President Nicolas Sarkozy, the answer is “no.”

Mr. Sarkozy announced France would begin including less tangible indicators, like happiness and well being, into its measurements of economic progress.

The French President said the current crisis does not just give the international community the freedom to imagine another economic model, it obliges the world to do so. We do not have the choice, he said.

Mr. Sarkozy's remarks coincided with the publication of a new report by two Nobel economists, Joseph Stiglitz<sup>2</sup> and Armatya Sen<sup>3</sup> that looks at non-traditional ways at measuring social progress. The report was commissioned by the French government.

#### Glossary:

1. financial crisis n. 金融危机; 财政危机
2. well-being 福祉  
well-being Society 福祉社会
3. benchmark n. 基准; [计] 标准  
检查程序
4. indicator n. 指示灯; 指示器
5. oblige vt. 要求, 责成, 迫使
6. coincide with 符合; 与... 相一致

- 7. access to education 受教育机会
- 8. commissioned adj. 受委任的, 受任命的; 服役的, 现役的
- 9. policymaker n. 政策制定者; 决策人
- 10. health care n. 卫生保健
- 11. ecological diversity n. 生态多样性
- 12. living standard n. 生活水平

The report recommends shifting the ways policy-makers look at progress from what economists call gross domestic product, or GDP<sup>4</sup>, which is a general measure of goods and services produced in a country. The new indicators also would include non-material “wealth”, like access to education and health care.

France is not the first country to look at the non-material aspects of progress. The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan emphasizes a concept it calls “gross national happiness,”<sup>5</sup> rather than GDP. Bhutan’s main research center collects a wide variety of data to measure this, including things like psychological well being, good governance, ecological diversity and living standards.

In France, Mr. Sarkozy says focusing too much on gross domestic product as the main measure of prosperity contributed to the financial crisis. He wants other countries to follow France’s example in looking at less materialistic indicators of progress.

### Notes 背景知识

#### 1. happiness

用什么给快乐标价呢? 法国总统 Nicolas Sarkozy 正在为这一永恒的话题寻求答案: 法国用快乐指数作为衡量经济的标准。

## 2. Joseph Stiglitz

约瑟夫·斯蒂格利茨(Joseph Stiglitz):美国国际公共事务学院商学院研究生院金融经济学教授;美国哥伦比亚大学经济系金融经济学教授。2001 年获诺贝尔经济学奖。

## 3. Armatya Sen

印度人 Armatya Sen 则因为对于经济增长与人民生活状况的研究获得了 1998 年的诺贝尔奖。

## 4. GDP

国内生产总值(英语:Gross Domestic Product,英语简称 GDP;亦称国内生产毛额、本地生产总值),是一个领土面积内的经济情况的度量。是指在一定时期内(一个季度或一年),一个国家或地区的经济中所生产出的全部最终产品和劳务的价值,常被公认为衡量国家经济状况的最佳指标。它不但可反映一个国家的经济表现,更可以反映一国的国力与财富。

## 5. GNH

国民幸福总值(Gross National Happiness,缩写 GNH)是评价生活质量的指数,比国民生产总值更具全面性,并注重精神上的感受。这个术语由前不丹国王吉格梅·辛格·旺楚克于 1972 年提出。GNH 的理念强调人类社会的真正发展是物质和精神同步发展的,并且相互影响。GNH 四大基本元素是平等稳固的社会经济建设、文化价值的保护和发扬、自然环境的保护和高效管理制度的建立。



### I. Complete the sentences based on the Chinese given in the brackets.

1. Most countries worry that the \_\_\_\_\_ (金融危机) on the real economy will have a negative impact on the already weak European economy pressure.
2. The principal shall \_\_\_\_\_ (责成) pay the wages to the employees.
3. These coordinates may \_\_\_\_\_ (相一致) different villages and cities in different worlds.
4. We have a strong commitment to the safety and well-being \_\_\_\_\_ (福利) of workers, and fair and just labor standards.

## II. Multiple Choices.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a global housing bubble, which peaked in the U. S. in 2006, caused the values of securities tied to real estate pricing to plummet thereafter, damaging financial institutions globally.  
A. collapse                      B. worsen                      C. slump                      D. deterioration
2. As prices \_\_\_\_\_, borrowers with adjustable - rate mortgages could not refinance to avoid the higher payments associated with rising interest rates and began to default.  
A. decreased                      B. sink                      C. reduced                      D. declined
3. \_\_\_\_\_ easy credit conditions, there is evidence that both government and competitive pressures contributed to an increase in the amount of subprime lending during the years preceding the crisis.  
A. In addition                      B. In accordance with                      C. As well as                      D. In addition to
4. A cover story in BusinessWeek magazine claims that economists mostly failed to \_\_\_\_\_ the worst international economic crisis since the Great Depression of 1930s.  
A. predict                      B. foretell                      C. foresee                      D. forecast

## III. Matching words or expressions with similar meanings.

- |                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. financial crisis         | a. to compel sb. to do sth.           |
| 2. coincide with            | b. recommend; put forward to; present |
| 3. to oblige sb. to do sth. | c. by chance                          |
| 4. propose                  | d. economic crisis; economic downturn |

## IV. Put the following into English.

1. 按照传统的衡量经济状况的方式,世界确实渡过了一些艰难的时日。
2. 新的指标还要包括非物质性财富,比如接受教育和医疗的程度。
3. 不丹主要的研究中心还收集了大量各种各样的数据来衡量国民幸福总值 GNH,其中包括心理上的良好感觉、良好的管理、生态多样性和生活水准。
4. 以 GDP 作为衡量经济繁荣的主要尺度,对于金融危机起到了推波助澜的作用。

## ② So Where Are the Jobs?

### 就业前景的迷茫

#### Glossary:

1. productivity n. 生产力; 生产率; 生产能力
2. wait in line 排队等候
3. job fair 招聘会
4. the recession 经济衰退; 金融危机
5. banking crisis 银行危机; 金融风波

America's economy has started to grow again. Now what about jobs?

The government says productivity jumped in July, August and September. That meant companies produced more with fewer workers. Also, new claims for unemployment aid fell last week to the lowest number since January.

People waiting in line at a job fair in Livonia, Michigan.

But eight million jobs have disappeared since the recession began in December of two thousand seven.

Jack Strauss at Saint Louis University in Missouri says recent recoveries have been slow to create jobs.

Jack Strauss: "Historically, during our last two recessions in ninety - one and two thousand one, it's taken twenty - three months in ninety - one and about thirty - six months, three years, in our last recession in two thousand one for the United States to regain the jobs lost in the recession."

Experts debate the reason for these so - called jobless recoveries. But Professor Strauss says a banking crisis is especially hard to recover from, because there is less money to lend to support growth. Banks have been holding bigger safety reserves.



On Wednesday, the Federal Reserve<sup>1</sup> kept its target rate near zero for overnight loans between banks. The central bank<sup>2</sup> said levels are likely to remain “exceptionally low ... for an extended period.”

Low interest rates and growing federal deficits have weakened the dollar. But that also lowers the price of American exports, which could help drive job creation. Yet where exactly will future jobs come from?

Investor Warren Buffet says America's “future prosperity” depends on its rail system. On Tuesday, his Berkshire Hathaway company agreed to buy the nation's second – largest railroad, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe<sup>3</sup>. The forty – four billion dollar deal is Berkshire's<sup>4</sup> biggest ever.

The Obama administration is also putting money into transportation to speed recovery. A program that paid Americans to buy new vehicles with higher fuel economy lifted sales for automakers. Ford just reported a profit of almost a billion dollars for July through September.

A second government program — a tax credit for first – time home buyers — has helped the housing market. These two programs fueled a lot of the recent economic growth.

But economist Jack Strauss says credit conditions threaten the main engine of job growth since two thousand one small businesses.

This week, CIT, a lender to small and medium sized businesses, sought bankruptcy protection from its creditors so it can reorganize. Taxpayers will likely lose more than two billion dollars in federal rescue money.

6. safety reserve 保险储备

7. target rate 目标收益率, 目标价格

8. overnight loans 过夜借款

9. rail system 铁路系统

10. fuel vt. 刺激, 保持...  
的进行; 激起:

11. threaten vt. 威胁; 恐吓; 预示