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④

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编者说明

本册供财经院校二年级下学期使用。

自本册起完全转入阅读阶段，并在第一、二、三册的基础上扩大词汇量，增加阅读材料，复习和加深英语基本语法的学习和运用。为此，在各课中均编有重点语法练习。

本册中收入前三册学过的以及常用的英语惯用语 140 个，并结合财经专业举例说明其用法。这一部分材料及练习供学有余力的学生使用，不要求教师在课堂上讲解。

本册内容系选自国外最近出版的财经书刊，文章均经删简，少数经过改写，但其基本观点仍系原作者的，在使用时，务请注意。

参加本册审稿的有中央财政金融学院、天津财经学院、内蒙古财经学院、四川财经学院、吉林财贸学院、江西财经学院、苏州大学、贵州财经学院、陕西财经学院、湖南财经学院、暨南大学等兄弟院校(以笔划为序)的同志；上海外语教育出版社的同志也参加了审稿会；湖北财经学院的美籍教师马沐兰 (Melanie Mamrack) 也参加了本书的审校工作。大家对本册的内容和编排提了许多宝贵意见，在此我们表示衷心感谢。

参加本册编写的有谢心正(主编)、戚道仁、冯仁安、李国华等同志。

限于我们的水平和经验，加以时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，尚祈使用单位、专家和读者予以指正。

编者

一九八二年九月

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UNIT ONE

READING TEXT

A Look at Some Economic Activities in Europe

Most European countries have highly developed economies with extensive industry, productive farming, and excellent systems of communications and transportation. The advanced economy of Europe results (in part) from the generally good climate and soils and the abundant raw materials. Also important was the early date at which the economic growth of Europe began. In general, the countries of northern and western Europe have more advanced economies than do the countries in the southern and eastern parts of the continent.

Agriculture: From early times, the temperate climate and long growing season have encouraged agriculture, even though Europe, generally speaking, is not endowed with good soil. Until the 19th century the agriculture of most of the continent was based on grain cultivation. Wheat was grown in the south and west, oats and barley in the north, and rye in central and eastern Europe. Today higher living standards have led to a greater demand for meat, dairy produce, and fruit. At the same time, it has become cheaper to purchase

at least part of the grain crops of the newly developed countries and to develop a more sophisticated agriculture in Europe. This trend has been reinforced by the fact that over large areas, especially in the west and north, the climate and soil are more suited to growing hay and fodder crops for farm animals than for raising grain. In Great Britain, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries and in large parts of France, the Low Countries, and Germany a very important form of land use is meadow and permanent grass; fodder crops are important on cultivated land.

In southern France and in much of central, eastern, and southern Europe, rainfall is relatively light, and the leaching of the soil is less prevalent than in the west. In addition, the standard of living is lower, and dependence on grain crops is proportionately greater.

Thus, a large proportion of the land is under field crops, and there is less cultivation of the foods of higher quality produced in northwestern Europe.

Near every European city, vegetables are cultivated, and in many parts of the continent specialized agricultural products are grown. Some, like early vegetables in Brittany, and olives in southern Italy, are grown where climatic conditions are especially favorable.

Livestock is commonly raised throughout most of Europe. Dairy farming predominates in parts of northern Europe. Sheep are grazed in Spain and in southeastern Europe. In the Alpine regions and in parts of Scandinavia, cattle pass the summers grazing on the higher mountain slopes and the winters in the security of the valley farms. In parts of

central and eastern Europe, farm animals are still used as draft animals. Throughout Europe the number of farm animals, especially cattle, is increasing.

Forestry: Only in northern Europe are forests either extensive or important as a source of lumber. Over much of the continent, woodland survives only on land that is too poor to be worth clearing and cultivating. Apart from Scandinavia, Finland, and northern Russia, the most extensive forests are in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the mountains belonging to the Alpine system. Most European countries are net importers of lumber, and this has encouraged efforts, especially in Britain, France, the Low Countries, and Germany, to plant conifers in areas of poor soil. Only Sweden, Finland, and northern Russia have large surpluses of lumber for export.

Fisheries: Sea fishing is important in the economies of European countries that border the Atlantic Ocean. Norway stands first in the size of the catch, followed by Denmark, Spain, Iceland, Great Britain, France, and West Germany. A large part of the catch is sold fresh. In some ports, especially those in Norway, fish is frozen, dried, salted, or canned for export.

Mineral Resources: The size and variety of Europe's mineral and fuel resources have played a major role in the continent's industrial development. Most of the important advances in the technology of smelting were achieved in Europe, and the use of solid fuel to produce industrial power was invented and perfected there. However, Europe's resources in metalliferous minerals are not large, except for iron ore.

Iron-bearing minerals are widespread, and an iron industry has developed in almost every country. Foremost among mines are the low grade ores of Lorraine in eastern France and of Luxembourg. Next in importance in iron-ore production are Great Britain and West Germany. Most other European countries produce only a small amount of iron ore, which is insufficient to supply their domestic industry.

(After *Merit Students Encyclopedia*)

NEW WORDS

communication

/kə,mju:ni'keifən/ *n.*

通信, 通讯

transportation

/,træns'pɔ:'teifən/ *n.* 交通

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *a.*

丰富的, 富裕的

endow /in'dau/ *v.* 赋予

cultivation /,kʌlti'veifən/ *n.*

耕作, 耕种

oat /əut/ *n.* 燕麦

barley /'bɑ:li/ *n.* 大麦

rye /rai/ *n.* 黑麦, 裸麦

sophisticated /sə'fistikeitid/

a. 高级的, 复杂的

reinforce /,ri:in'fɔ:s/ *v.*

加强, 增强

hay /hei/ *n.*

(作牲口饲料用的)干草

fodder /'fɒdə/ *n.*

饲料(尤指粗饲料)

Ireland /'aɪələnd/ *n.*

爱尔兰(欧洲)

Scandinavian

/,skændi'neivjən/ *a.*

斯堪的纳维亚的

meadow /'medəu/ *n.*

草地, 牧草地

rainfall /'rein'fɔ:l/ *n.*

(降)雨量

relatively /'relativli/ *ad.*

相对地, 比较地

leaching /'li:tʃɪŋ/ *n.*

滤出(可溶物质)

prevalent /'prevələnt/ *a.*

普遍的, 流行的

proportionately

/prə'pɔ:ʃənɪtli/ *ad.*

成比例地, 均衡地

specialized /'speʃəlaɪzd/ *a.*

特别的, 专门的

Brittany /'brɪtəni/ *n.*

布列塔尼(法国一地区)

olive /'ɒlɪv/ *n.* 橄榄

Italy /'ɪtəli/ *n.*

意大利(欧洲)

favorable /'feɪvərəbl/ *a.*

有利的

livestock /'laɪvstɒk/ *n.*

(总称)家畜, 牲畜

commonly /'kɒmənli/ *ad.*

普遍地, 通常地

associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ *v.*

使联系, 使联合

predominate /pri'dɒmineɪt/

v. 占优势, 居支配地位

graze /greɪz/ *v.*

放牧, 喂草

Spain /speɪn/ *n.*

西班牙(欧洲)

slope /sləʊp/ *n.* 斜坡

draft /dra:ft/ *n.*

拉, 牵引, 拖

forestry /'fɒrɪstri/ *n.* 林业

forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.*

森林, 森林地带

lumber /'lʌmbə/ *n.*

木材, 木料

woodland /'wʊdlənd/ *n.*

林地, 树林

survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.*

幸存, 残存

clear /kliə/ *v.* 开垦, 清除

Finland /'fɪnlənd/ *n.*

芬兰(欧洲)

Czechoslovakia

/'tʃekəʊsləʊ'vækiə/ *n.*

捷克斯洛伐克(欧洲)

plant /plɑ:nt/ *v.*

栽种, 种植

conifer /'kəʊnɪfə/ *n.*

针叶树(如松、枞等)

fishing /'fɪʃɪŋ/ *n.*

捕鱼, 钓鱼

border /'bɔ:də/ *v.*

靠近, 接近

Norway /'nɔ:wei/ *n.*

挪威(欧洲)

Denmark /'denmɑ:k/ *n.*

丹麦(欧洲)

Iceland /'aɪslənd/ <i>n.</i>	iron-bearing /'aɪən'beərɪŋ/
冰岛(欧洲)	<i>a.</i> 含铁的
salted /'sɔ:ltɪd/ <i>a.</i>	foremost /'fɔ:məʊst/ <i>a.</i>
腌的, 盐渍的	最重要的, 首先的
smelting /'smeltɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	Lorraine /lə'reɪn/ <i>n.</i>
冶炼, 熔炼	洛林(法国一地区)
solid /'sɒlɪd/ <i>a.</i>	Luxembourg /'lʌksəmbə:g/
固体的	<i>n.</i> 卢森堡(欧洲)
metalliferous /ˌmetə'lɪfərəs/	insufficient /ˌɪnsə'fɪʃənt/ <i>a.</i>
<i>a.</i> 含金属的	不足的, 不够的
ore /ɔ:/ <i>n.</i>	矿, 矿石

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. result from 由……引起; 由……产生
2. in part 部分地; 在某种程度上
3. raw material 原料
4. in general 一般地; 大体上
5. generally speaking 一般说来
6. be endowed with 赋予; 有
7. be suited to 适宜于
8. the Scandinavian countries
斯堪的纳维亚国家(丹麦, 挪威, 瑞典, 冰岛)
9. the Low Countries 低地国家(荷兰, 比利时, 卢森堡)
10. the leaching of the soil 土壤中养分的流失
11. be under field crops 种植庄稼
12. the Alpine regions 阿尔卑斯山区
13. draft animals 力畜
14. either ... or ... 或者……或者……; 不论……还是……
15. too ... to ... 太……以致不能……
16. apart from 除……之外; 撇去

17. the Alpine system 阿尔卑斯山脉
18. net importer 净进口国
19. the size of the catch 捕鱼量
20. except for 除……之外

NOTES

1. Also important was the early date *at which the economic growth of Europe began.*
欧洲经济发展开始得比较早，这一点也很重要。
此句是倒装句。其中 *at which the economic growth of Europe began* 是定语从句，修饰前面的名词 *date*。
本课出现的倒装句还有另外四处。
2. At the same time, it has become cheaper *to purchase at least part of the grain crops of the newly developed countries and to develop a more sophisticated agriculture in Europe.*
同时，向新的发达国家购买至少一部分粮食和在欧洲发展更为高级的农业，已变得更加合算了。
这是一个简单句。*it* 是形式主语，真正的主语是动词不定式短语 *to purchase ...* 和 *to develop ...*。
3. This trend has been reinforced by the fact *that over large areas, especially in the west and north, the climate and soil are more suited to growing hay and fodder crops for farm animals than for raising grain.*
在广大的地区内，特别在西部和北部，那里的气候和土壤对种植饲养牲畜的干草和饲料比种植粮食更为适宜，这个事实更加证实了上述趋势。
that over large areas, especially ... than for raising grain 是同位语从句，说明 *the fact*。

4. Thus, a large proportion of the land is under field crops, and there is less cultivation of *the foods of higher quality* produced in northwestern Europe.

因而，大部分土地用来种植庄稼，而欧洲西北部所生产的那种高质量的食物，在这些地区就生产得较少。

the foods of higher quality 指的是 *meat, dairy produce and fruit*。

5. Dairy farming predominates in parts of northern Europe. 乳酪业在北欧的部分地区占主要地位。

6. Over much of the continent, woodland survives only on land *that is too poor to be worth clearing and cultivating*.

在欧洲大部分地区，树林只是在那些过于贫瘠、不值得开垦和耕种的土地上得以保存下来。

1) *that is ...* 是定语从句，说明 *land*；

2) “*be worth + 动名词*”是“值得(做某事)”的意思，如：

The suggestions they made are worth paying attention to.
他们提出的建议值得重视。

This price is worth considering.

这个价格是值得考虑的。

3) *too ... to ...* 是“太……以致不能……”的意思，如：

Our exports are too numerous to list.

我们的出口商品太多，不胜枚举。

Your price is too high for us to accept.

你的报价太高，我们难以接受。

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions: