

对外贸易英语 编写组

对外贸易英语

FOREIGN TRADE ENGLISH

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BOOK TWO

(第二册)

对外贸易英语编写组

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编写说明

为适应对外贸易的发展，提高对外经济贸易行业广大职工的英语水平，我们组织了部分经贸院校的教师编写了《对外贸易基础英语》一书。

此书以没有学过英语或只有初步英语基础的读者为对象，力图把基础英语和外贸专业英语相结合，体现少而精、精讲多练的原则，以适应职工学习的需要。

本书由冯祥春副教授和蒋耀宗付教授任主编，付主编为隋思忠、程同春同志。本书由对外经济贸易大学王克礼副教授审阅。

由于时间有限，编者的水平有限，书中的错误和缺点在所难免。希望广大读者给予批评指正。

对外经济贸易部人事教育劳动司

《对外贸易英语》编写组

1989年3月

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2. 将来进行时

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LESSON ONE

Text:	China's Open-door Policy
Grammar:	现在完成进行时
Word Study:	meet, begin, leave, talk
Supplementary	A. The Open-door Policy Helps China
Reading:	Make Progress Economically.
	B. Encouraging Foreign Investment

TEXT

China's Open-door Policy

China is a developing country and belongs to the Third World. Politically, China is strong. In economy, it is still backward although it has made great achievements in the past few decades. A great reform movement is well under way in all fields.

China aims at modernizing itself by the end of this century. In order to speed up the development of its economy, it has in recent years adopted the policy of opening to the outside world. As a result, its economic intercourse with other countries has been increasing with each passing day. Businessmen from various parts of the world are coming to China one after another to seek cooperation with Chinese partners. Some of them wish to negotiate joint venture projects. Some intend to invest in industrial units. Others inquire about the possibility

of transfer of technology. As a matter of fact, there are already a number of enterprises jointly run by Chinese and foreign partners.

Tourism is in development. In China, there are many scenic spots and places of historic interest, which attract tourists from different parts of the world. When you go on a tour to some big cities of China, you will see quite a few guest hotels which are designed specially for foreign tourists. Tourism is an important channel to earn foreign exchange for China.

Everywhere in China, markets are thriving. Service trade has sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The open-door policy is giving rise to the prosperity of China's economy.

New Words

belong [bi'lɒŋ] *vi* 属
politically [pə'litikəli] *adv.* 政治上
strong [strɒŋ] *adj.* 强大的
achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就
decade ['dekeid] *n.* 十年
reform [ri'fɔ:m] *n. vt.* 改革
movement ['mu:vmənt] *n.* 运动;
活动
field [fi:ld] *n.* 方面, 范围
modernize ['mɒdə (:) naiz] *vt* 使
现代化
itself [it'self] *pron.* 它自己
end [end] *n.* 末端; 目的
century ['sentʃuri, -tʃəri] *n.* 一
世纪
recent ['ri:snt] *adj.* 近来的; 新近

的
adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采取
intercourse ['intə (:) kɔ:s] *n.* 往
来; 交际
increase [in'kris] *vi; vt* 增加
seek [sik] *vt* 寻求
partner ['pɑ:tənə] *n.* 伙伴, 合作
者
negotiate [ni'gəʊfiət] *vt, vi* 谈判
project ['prɒdʒekt] *n.* 项目; 工程
intend [in'tend] *vt* 想, 打算
invest [in'vest] *vi; vt* 投资
inquire [in'kwaiə] *vi; vt* 询问
possibility [pɒsə'biliti] *n.* 可能性
transfer ['trænsfə:] *n. vt.* 转让
technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 技术

fact [fækt] *n.* 事实
 enterprise ['entəpraiz] *n.* 企业;
 事业
 jointly ['dʒɔɪntli] *adv.* 联合地,
 共同地
 run [rʌn] (rʌn [ræn] run) *vt.*;
vi. n. 经营; 跑
 tourism ['tuərizəm] *n.* 旅游业
 scenic ['si:nɪk] *adj.* 风景的
 spot [spɒt] *n.* 场所; 地点
 attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引

tourist ['tuərist] *n.* 旅游者
 tour [tuə] *n.* 游览
 specially ['speʃəli] *adv.* 特殊地
 channel ['tʃænl] *n.* 渠道
 earn [ɜ:n] *vt.* 赚取
 everywhere ['evrihwɛə] *adv.* 到处
 thriving ['θraɪvɪŋ] *adj.* 繁荣的
 bamboo [bæm'bu:] *n.* 竹
 shoot [ʃu:t] *n.* 嫩枝
 prosperity [prɒs'perɪti] *n.* 繁荣,
 昌盛

Phrases and Expressions

Open-door policy 对外开放政策
 to belong to 属于
 the Third World 第三世界
 in economy 在经济方面
 in the past few decades 在过去
 几十年中
 to aim at 目的在于; 瞄准
 by the end of 到……末
 in order to 为了
 in recent years 近年
 with each passing day 一天天地
 from various parts of the world 从世
 界各地
 industrial unit 工业单位

to inquire about 询问
 as a matter of fact 事实上
 in development 发展中的
 scenic spots and places of historic
 interest 名胜古迹
 to go on a tour (to) 旅游, 参观
 foreign exchange 外汇
 service trade 服务业
 to spring up like bamboo shoots after
 a spring rain
 象雨后春笋似地涌现
 bamboo shoots 竹笋
 to give rise to 引起, 使发生

Notes to the Text

1. China aims at modernizing itself by the end of this century.

中国目标在于到本世纪末实现现代化。inself 是一个反身代词（指中国）。

反身代词的形式还有 myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves 和 themselves. 反身代词的主要用法有：

- 1) 作动词或介词的宾语。如：

Can she express herself in English now?

她现在能用英语表达思想了吗？

we can do it by ourselves.

我们可以自己来做这件事。

- 2) 作名词或代词的同位语，起加强语气的作用。如：

Manager Wang himself headed the trade group for Europe.

王经理亲自率领贸易小组访欧。

They themselves should be responsible for the matter.

他们自己应对此事负责。

2. Tourism is in development.

旅游业在发展中

句中 in development 是一个介词短语，用作表语。

3. As a matter of fact, there are already a number of enterprises jointly run by Chinese and foreign partners.

事实上，已有许多中外伙伴共同经营的企业

As a matter of fact 作“事实上”解，如：

As a matter of fact, we have reduced the price to the minimum.

事实上，我们已将价格减低到最低限度。

a number of 是“许多”的意思，后跟复数可数名词，如：

we have a number of export commodities.

我们有许多出口商品。

...jointly run by Chinese and foreign partners.

这是一个过去分词补语，用作定语，修饰 enterprises.

GRAMMAR

现在完成进行时

(The Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

1. 现在完成进行时用来表示从过去某时刻一直继续到现在动作。这个动作可能刚停止。可能仍在进行。例如：

I have been working here for many years.

我在这里已工作了多年。

He has been teaching in this school since 1983.

自1983年以来他一直在这个学校教书。

How long has your corporation been exporting such items to that district?

你们公司向那个地区出口这样的商品已有多久了？

We have been waiting for you for two hours.

我们已等你二个小时了。

2. 现在完成进行时由 “^{have} _{has} been + 动词的现在分词” 构成。

现以 work 为例, 将现在完成进行时的肯定式, 否定式和疑问式列表如下:

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> I } You } He } She } We } You } They } </div> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;"> have has have </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> <div> been working. </div> </div> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> ...have ...has ...have </div> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;"> not been working. </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> </div> </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> Have... has... Have... </div> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;"> been working? </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">}</div> </div> </div> </div>

3. 现在完成进行时的句子中, 往往有表示一段时间的状态语, 如前面所举例子中的 for many years, since 1983 等, 说明动作延续了多久。但有时也

可不用这种时间状语。例如：

The Chinese people have been living a happy life.

中国人民一直过着幸福的生活。

We have been cooperating with each other very well.

我们相互之间合作得非常好。

What have you been doing?

你一直在做什么？

4. 现在完成进行时和现在完成时的比较

现在完成进行时着重表示动作一直在进行；着重表示动作的完成和结果。试比较：

The ABC Co. has been acting as our agent since 1984.

ABC 公司自从 1984 年以来一直在做我们的代理人。

The ABC Co. has acted as our agent with success.

ABC 公司当我们的代理人很有成效。

WORD STUDY

meet (met, met) vi. , vt.

1. 遇见

We met Miss Brown in the train.

If he comes this way, we shall probably meet him.

Let's meet each other half way. It is unwise for either of us to insist on his own price.

2. 认识；会见

I am pleased to meet you.

Meet Mr. Black. (介绍时用语)

I know him by sight but we've never met.

We expect to meet your representative at the Guangzhou Fair.

3. 迎接

Will you meet the foreign guests at the airport?

begin (began, begun) vi. , vt.

1. 开始，着手

The meeting begins at eight in the morning.

It's beginning to get dark.

Let's begin with the price and talk about other terms later.

She began to type the letter.

I began English three years ago.

He began (his talk) by saying that he would not speak very long.

beginning n. 开始

They have had a good beginning.

We got your letter at the beginning of the month.

Our cooperation has proved to be satisfactory from beginning to end.

beginner n. 初学者, 生手

leave (left, left) vi., vt.

1. 离开

When did you leave Tokyo?

He left without any word.

I'll leave Beijing for New York tomorrow.

2. 把……留在, 留下

She left her daughter at home.

Please leave your sample here for reproduction.

Take care not to leave anything behind.

Did he leave any message for me?

3. 委托; 听任

Leave this to me.

Leave him to do it himself.

leave alone 不管; 不惹动

leave sb. to himself 对某人不加干涉

leave out 省略, 漏掉

You've made a mistake-you've left out the insurance clause.

talk vi., vt.

1. (和某人) 谈话

What are you talking about?

I talked with our agent about his work in the past year.

2. (=speak) 说话

He was talking (speaking) to a Japanese.

Tack talks too much.

Stop talking.

He talks English.

3. 讨论, 谈论

They were talking business all the evening.

I wish you'd talk sense.

talk n. 谈话

I have had several talks with him

Our talk is very interesting.

He gave a talk on barter.

Learn to Say

Have you had any experience in doing foreign trade?

搞外贸你有经验吗?

Yes, I have some.

有一些.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the text (根据课文回答下列问题):

1. In what area has China made great achievements in the past?
2. What does China aim at?
3. What policy has China adopted in recent years? And for what purpose?
4. What do businessmen from various parts of the world wish to negotiate with Chinese partners?
5. What attract tourists from different parts of the world?
6. What will people see if they go on a tour to some big cities of China?