



财经专业用



上海外语教育出版社

英 语

(财经专业用)

第 六 册

上海财经学院
湖北财经学院 编



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编者说明

本册主要选自国外最近出版的有关财经书籍和杂志，其目的是为了加强学生阅读财经英语书刊的能力和了解当前资本主义国家的经济动态和问题，可作为财经院校、综合性大学经济系以及理工院校管理等专业高年级的教材，也可供自学进修之用。

全册共 12 课，每周上课 4 学时，一学期教完。如周学时少于 4 学时，可根据专业的具体要求予以取舍。

课文均采自国外近作，我们未作修改，因此原文中必然反映了某些资产阶级的学术观点，希予批判使用。每课都附有阅读材料，内容紧扣课文，以补课文之不足。阅读材料可让学生自学，不一定在课堂上讲解。课文后的注释和词的用法以及练习中的例句都尽可能地结合财经专业用语。

参加本册审稿会的有中央财政金融学院、云南大学、四川财经学院、苏州财经学校、国际政治学院和贵州财经学院等院校（以笔划为序）的同志。与会同志对本册的内容和编排提了许多宝贵意见，谨表谢忱！

本册在出版前曾在上海财经学院三年级各班试用过一年，该年级备课小组的老师通过教学实践提出了不少建议，修订本册时均已采纳，在此一并说明。

参加本册编写的有何友诚（主编）、李志远和陈永德等同志。

限于编者的水平，加以时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，祈请使用单位、专家和读者予以指正。

一九八二年六月二十日

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LESSON ONE

TEXT

Economic Considerations of Organic Farming^①

The "organic" farming movement in the United States is one of the vast concerns about ecology over the last 10 years that may be about to bear fruit. Debate over the scientific principles is still being fiercely waged, and will probably continue for at least another decade. Yet the lines between the skeptics and the advocates are not as firmly drawn as they were a few years ago.^② Many university scientists are now admitting that some aspects of organic agriculture are workable. Most important, the theoretical arguments^③ are being put into practice.

There is no question that organic methods can be competitive economically and may become even more competitive as natural gas prices begin to reflect true replacement costs.^④ Studies since 1974 have shown that organic farmers are able to maintain the same profit levels as conventional chemical farmers by cutting their costs while suffering only slight decreases in yields.

Critics often argue that the United States will be "starving the rest of the world" by turning to organic farming, but this argument does not seem justified. Sending American

surpluses to developing countries may hurt the small farmers in those countries who are trying to bring their own goods to market. At the same time, there seems to be little sense in continuing large-scale overproduction when it may mean that U. S. soil will be less able to produce crops at some future point.⑤ If American agriculture were made more efficient — by lowering energy input and reducing surplus problems — it would free up resources that would make the rest of the economy more efficient.

The increased efficiency and greater division of labor have left the farmers facing only a few major problems (besides their normal difficulties with the weather): continuing overproduction; the rising cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides and the gradual depletion of organic matter in the soil, which has led to increased hardpan and erosion.⑥ Some areas of Kansas and Nebraska have reported hardpan ground a half-meter deep. The agricultural machinery companies have responded by building bigger tractors to pull the plows, but the heavy tractors are causing even greater compaction. Where hardpan occurs, rainwater no longer soaks into the ground but runs directly off the land, taking large quantities of soil with it. Some soil scientists now estimate that the topsoil from the equivalent of a 40-hectare farm ends up at the bottom of the Mississippi River every day because of erosion.⑦ In the midst of this, there are a few organic farmers. They seem to be doing very well with their new method of “natural” farming. Their crop yields have stayed at about the same levels they used to get, while their costs have dropped markedly. Their soil have become so soft and workable that plowing

is simple, while other farmers are buying bigger and bigger tractors to fight hardpan conditions where the loss of organic matter has made their soil harden up like cement. Their soil's water retention capacity has increased, so they need less water than other farmers, and erosion is no longer a problem.

With organic farming there is an enormous potential for dealing with a large portion of America's environmental problems by recognizing that organic materials are actually a resource rather than "wastes".[®] More than half of the U. S. river and ocean pollution is caused by human sewage that could be composted into an important agricultural product. The problem of animal manures is 10 times as great in volume, and could be treated in the same way. Several small companies in the Midwest are already composting feedlot manure and selling it back to the farmers. The same thing could be done with food-processing wastes. A growing realization among entrepreneurs that these "wastes" are valuable soil-building materials could solve many environmental problems without costly regulation or huge public works project.

It must be recognized that there are real obstacles and dangers to making the changeover from heavy use of agricultural chemicals to more organically oriented methods. It would be particularly harmful, for instance, to start passing regulations banning agricultural chemicals or making them more difficult to use. Nor would it make much sense to start setting up financial incentives to push farmers into organic methods. The current pace of change, where the risks are

being assumed by individual farmers by choice, seems more than sufficient.^⑨ Even the most enthusiastic organic farmers want agricultural chemicals available if they are needed, and it is only the hardcore environmentalists who want to see them banned. Agricultural chemicals can still play a large role in an organically oriented system, and some kind of healthy mixture of the two may eventually emerge.^⑩

From: *Horizon USA*, No. 36

New Words

farming /'fɑ:miŋ/ *n.*

农业耕作(方式)

vast /vɑ:st/ *a.*

广泛的, 深远的

debate /di'beɪt/ *v. & n.*

争论, 讨论, 辩论

wage /weɪdʒ/ *vt.* 开展(争论、

运动); 进行(斗争)

vi. 在进行中, 在开展中

skeptic /'skeptɪk/ = sceptic

(英) *n.* 怀疑论者, 对事

物抱怀疑态度的人

advocate /'ædvəkeɪt/ *n.*

拥护者, 提倡者

/'ædvəkeɪt/ *vt.* 拥护, 提

倡

replacement /ri'pleɪsmənt/ *n.*

代替; 替换物; 代替者

replacement cost

重置成本; 更新成本

justified /'dʒʌstɪfaɪd/ *a.* 有充

分理由的, 很有道理的

surplus /'sɜ:plʌs/ *n.* 剩余(物

资), 过剩, 盈余

a. 过剩的, 多余的

pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ *n.*

杀虫剂, 农药

herbicide /'hɜ:bɪsaɪd/ *n.*

除莠剂, 阻止植物疯长的

化学剂

depletion /di'pli:ʃən/ *n.*

减少; 耗尽, 竭尽

hardpan /'hɑ:dpæn/ *n.*

板结, 硬地, 僵土

erosion /i'rəʊʒən/ *n.*

侵蚀; 腐蚀; 不断下降

Kansas /'kænzəs/ *prop. n.*

堪萨斯(美国州名)

Nebraska /ni'bræskə/ *prop. n.*

内布拉斯加(美国州名)

compaction /kəm'pækʃən/ *n.*

(被压得)结实, 紧密

topsoil /'tɒpsɔɪl/ *n.*

表土层, 土壤耕种层

Mississippi /mɪsi'sɪpi/ *prop. n.*

密西西比(美国州名)

the Mississippi

密西西比河

retention /ri'tenʃən/ *n.*

保持, 保留, 保留物

water retention

水份保持

sewage /'sju(:)ɪdʒ/ *n.*

污水, 污物

compost /'kɒmpɒst/ *vt.* 把……

做成堆肥, 施堆肥于……

n. 堆肥, 混合肥料

manure /mə'njuə/ *n.* 粪肥

vt. 施肥

feedlot /'fi:dlot/ *n.* 饲养场

feedlot manure 厩肥

obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ *n.*

障碍(物), 妨碍

ban /bæn/ *vt.* 禁止, 取缔

n. 禁止, 谴责

incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/

n. 刺激, 鼓励

a. 刺激的, 鼓励的

pace /peɪs/ *n.* 进度, 步调

hardcore /'hɑ:dkɔ:/ *n.*

(组织或运动中) 斗志坚定的核心

hardcore environmentalist

坚定赞成环境保护的人

Phrases and Expressions

organic farming

施用有机肥料的耕作制度(方式)

conventional chemical farmers

习惯使用化肥的农民

free up resources

腾出资源

“natural” farming

施用天然肥料的耕作制度(方式)

food-processing waste

食品加工过程中所产生的废物

soil-building materials

改良土壤结构的物质

public-works project

市政工程的规划

organically oriented system

以有机肥料为主的耕作制度

replacement cost

重置成本, 更新成本

Notes

1. organic farming 有机耕作方式，是指施用天然肥料，如人粪尿、牲畜粪便、草木灰、河泥和绿肥等的耕作方式，它和 natural farming 同义，和化学耕作方式 (chemical farming) 相对应。施用有机肥料，肥效慢，促使作物生长速度慢，但较经济，肥力持久，且能改良土壤；而施用化学肥料，肥效较快，促使作物生长速度快，但费用较大，肥效期短，并破坏土壤结构。两者各有利弊，长期引起争论。

2. Yet the lines between the skeptics and the advocates are not as firmly drawn as they were a few years ago.

可是，就目前的情况来看，对有机耕作方式表示怀疑的人和那些对之表示赞同的人，两者之间的意见分歧，已不象几年前那样可以截然划清了。

lines ... are not drawn 意思是界线划不清。这里 drawn 作表语用，表示主语所存在的状态，不能理解为动词，译为“未被划清”，当译为“未划清”，如：This book is well written 应译为“这本书写得很好”，不宜译为“这本书被写得很好”。又如：

The line of demarcation between the two countries is not clearly drawn.

两国之间的分界线并未明显划清。

3. the theoretical arguments 指的是 some aspects of organic agriculture, 即有机耕作制度对生态上有许多优点的论点。
4. ... as natural gas prices begin to reflect true replacement costs.

因为天然气的价格，开始反映出再购化肥时的实际替换费用了。

replacement cost 指“重置成本”，“更新成本”，或“替换费

用”。true 表示实际支出的(费用)。

5. At the same time, there seems to be little sense in continuing large-scale overproduction when it may mean that U. S. soil will be less able to produce crops at some future point.

同时, 如果大规模的过量生产, 可能会意味着美国土壤的肥力有朝一日将因此而耗竭得不宜于生产作物的话, 那么, 再继续搞过量生产似乎就没有什么意义了。

overproduction 在农业上有两种含意, “生产过剩”或“过量生产”, 此句中指的是后一种含意。

when 在此句中作“如果”解, 不表达时间的概念。又如:

You won't be able to prepare a profit and loss statement when you haven't learned how.

如果你还没有学会编制损益表, 你就不会编。

it 代表 continuing large-scale overproduction.

at some future point 意思是“将来的某一时刻”, 故译为“有朝一日”。

6. ... and the gradual depletion of organic matter in the soil, which has led to increased hardpan and erosion.

……以及土壤中有机物质的逐渐被消耗, 已经使得土壤更加板结, 水土流失更加严重。

这是由于化肥破坏了土壤的团粒作用(即结合小颗粒), 以致使土壤结成板状硬块, 无法吸收水分, 造成水土流失。

erosion 有时带有不断下降的含义。例如:

High inflation in U. S. has resulted in the erosion of the purchasing power of the masses.

美国高度的通货膨胀已使群众的购买力不断下降。

7. Some soil scientists now estimate that the topsoil from the equivalent of a 40-hectare farm ends up at the bot-

tom of Mississippi River every day because of erosion.

据某些土壤专家估计，由于水土流失，目前每天沉入密西西比河床里的表土就相当于40公顷的农田。

topsoil 指农田表面的一层土壤，术语称为“表土”，是农田里最肥沃的一层土壤。

the equivalent of 和 (be) equivalent to 意思都是“相当于”，“等于”。例如：

A long-term loan of 10 million U. S. dollars, roughly equivalent to (or an equivalent of) 17 million RMB, will be provided for the project.

He changed his pounds for an equivalent amount of U. S. dollars.

end up 原意是“告终”，“结束”，此句中意译为“终于沉入”。
He ended up his speech with a toast to the honorable guests.

With the introduction of advanced technology, the plant may end up with a sizable rise in its productivity.

8. With organic farming there is an enormous potential for dealing with a large portion of America's environmental problems by recognizing that organic materials are actually a resource rather than "wastes".

有机物质实际上是一种资源，而不是废物；基于这种认识，所以采用有机耕作方式对于处理美国大部分的环境保护问题是具有巨大潜力的。

by recognizing that ... "wastes" 作为原因状语来译，因为根据上下文意思，作者阐述了有机物的好处，从而证明利用有机耕作方式对环境保护也有很大的好处。

with organic farming 作为主语来译，意思更明确些。2 如：
With skilful management there is ample chance for

boosting production.

灵活的管理为提高产量提供了极大的可能性。

9. The current pace of change, where the risks are being assumed by individual farmers by choice, seems more than sufficient.

就目前个体农民选择有机耕作方式所承担的风险来看, 改变耕作方式的进程, 似乎远远超过了客观的可能性。

pace 在此句中意思是“进程”, “发展趋势”。又如:

At the present pace of inflation the interest rate on short-term loans may end up with 20% by the first half of the year.

照目前的通货膨胀发展趋势来看, 今年上半年短期贷款的利率可能会达到20%。

more than sufficient 在此句中意思是超过了客观可能性, 也可译为“远远超过”或“绰绰有余”。又如:

The points he enumerated are more than sufficient for convincing others.

他所列举的各点, 对说服旁人是绰绰有余的。

assume 作“承担(义务、责任、风险)”解。例如:

Both buyers and sellers in the futures market have to assume the risk of capital losses.

期货市场上的买卖双方都要承担资本损失的风险。

10. Agricultural chemicals can still play a large role in an organically oriented system, and some kind of healthy mixture of the two may eventually emerge.

农业化肥在以有机肥料为主的耕作制度中仍能起巨大的作用, 最后可能会出现某种把两者恰当结合起来的耕作方式。

chemicals 指的是化学肥料。

oriented 在此句中作“以……为主的”解。

healthy 在此句中作“恰当的”，“正常的”解。

mixture 在此句中作“结合”解。

Word Study

Aspect

aspect *n.*

1. 方面

The problem of pricing in all its aspects should be seriously considered.

The favorable aspect of the proposal should by no means be overlooked.

2. 样子，光景，外表

The market situation has assumed a new aspect.

He is a man with a serious aspect.

3. (建筑物的)方向，方位

A room with a south-facing aspect is preferable.

Advocate

advocate *vt.* 鼓励，提倡，拥护

As has been known the world over, what the Soviet revisionists advocate is not the socialist line but the capitalist line.

The supply-siders (供应学派) advocate moving towards the reestablishment of gold standard in order to enforce discipline on the monetary authorities.

advocate *n.* 拥护者，鼓吹者，提倡者

Milton Friedman, an economist of the Chicago School, is an advocate of free market economy.