

财经专业用

# 英语

6



# ENGLISH

修订本



上海外语教育出版社



# 英 语

(财经专业用)

第 六 册

(修订本)

上海财经大学 编  
中南财经大学

上海外语教育出版社

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## 修订版说明

这套教材系 80 年代初由原教育部委托湖北财经学院(现为中南财经大学)和上海财经学院(现为上海财经大学)共同编写的英语教材(1—6 册),供财经院校使用。

自 1981 年陆续出版以来,这套教材受到各兄弟院校和读者的重视并被大量采用,截至目前为止,发行量已高达数百万册。

近十年来随着我国改革开放的不断深化,涉外经济的日益发展,以及国内英语水平的迅速提高,原书在许多方面已不能适应当前形势的需要,因此,我们对这套教材进行了必要的修订。

在修订过程中,我们注意了以下几个方面:

一、保持原书对语言基础训练的要求,即以培养学生阅读英语财经书刊能力为主要目的。同时,对学生听说能力的训练也给予应有的重视。

二、适当提高起点,把原书从零起点以初学者为对象,改为以具有初级英语水平、掌握了一定英语词汇量者为主要对象。

三、除对第一、二册作了全面修改外,对其余各册的部分课文和会话作了更换,部分课文的内容和例句也作了修改。

四、考虑到中国学生学习英语的特点以及便于教师进行讲授,将原第二、三册的语法内容分别编入修订本第一、二册,并作了增删。

五、补充了大量练习,增加了练习题型。

在修订过程中承蒙上海外语教育出版社前总编辑乌孝先、吕佩英两位教授的多方指导和支持,吕佩英教授和上海外国语大学对外经济贸易系主任薛蕃康教授对全书进行了审阅提出了许多宝贵意见,在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

中南财经大学冯仁安教授、戚道仁副教授负责修订第 1—4 册,上海财经大学李志远教授负责修订第 5—6 册。限于水平和时间,修订后的教材一定还有许多不足之处,深望专家和读者赐予指正。

修订者

1994 年 5 月

## 前 言

对《财经英语》第六册的修订,仍按初版所订的原则和格局进行。课文主要选自国外新近的英文书刊杂志,以便增进阅读英语的能力和了解当前国外财经动态和问题。全书仍为 12 课,每周上课 4 学时,一学期教完,可供各大专院校有关财经大类各个专业的本科生和研究生作为教材使用,也可作自学进修或研究参考之用。

由于时代进展和科学进步,以及国内的深化改革,促使我国国民经济在各个领域迅速发展,因而在选材上重视结合国内实际需要。对原书 12 课更换了 7 课,新选编的课文为“关贸总协定”、“证券市场”、“发展经济中的教训”、“如何避免财政赤字”、“工业转换机制”、“中国的乡镇企业”和“合资企业”等七课;其余 5 课,就目前来说仍有一些参考价值,予以保留。但对课文的注释、词汇用法、练习等都作了较多的修订和补充。对 12 课阅读材料中的 9 课作了更新,对课外练习也增加了一些翻译内容。总之,这次修订的主导思想是为了提高学生的英语水平,增加财经专业的新知识,锻炼学生的应用和翻译能力,目的是培养出一批会英语、懂专业的复合型人才,从而更好地为“四化”和经济建设服务。

本书的修订,承上海外国语大学外经贸系主任薛蕃康教授不辞辛苦作了全面细致的审校,上海外语教育出版社前总编吕佩英、邬孝先两位教授多方提供资料和宝贵意见,编辑严凯同志对文字予以详尽的校正和修饰,上海财经大学经贸英语系主任金会虎、赵孝盛、王惠玲教授也予以大力支持,上财外语培训部张伟英同志提供材料和打印,在此一并致以衷心的感谢!

本书从 1982 年问世以来,已经发行了 30 多万册。为了能继

续满足社会需要,学校和出版社决定对原书进行修订。可惜的是,本书初版编者3人中何友诚同志已作故人,陈永德同志退休离校,只有李志远一人退休后仍返聘在校。对组织下达的任务,明知才疏学浅,岂敢推卸。虽尽力而为,讹误难免,尚祈海内外专家、学者、读者多予指正,至恳至感!

修订者

1995年2月

# 编者说明

(第一版)

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;该年级备课小组的教师们通过教学实践提出了不少建议,谨在此一并致谢。

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,请使用单位、专家和读者予以指正。

1982 年 6 月



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## LESSON ONE

### TEXT

#### Population

At the very center of the difficulties which the human species faces is the problem of people: their sheer numbers and the rate at which they are increasing.<sup>1</sup> The more population, the more food has to be produced; the more houses, schools, hospitals, factories have to be built; the more resources used and pollution produced; the more difficult it becomes to find satisfaction in periods of leisure; and one runs up against the paradox that the healthier the population, the faster its numbers grow, bringing these other problems with them.<sup>2</sup>

Population increase is an example of 'exponential growth'. The number added to a population in a given time depends on the number who are already present, who may act as parents. The precise form of the dependence will vary from one population to another; in some populations people will marry young and have many children, in others the marriage-rates, or birthrates, or death rates, may be different; but there will always be some connection between present numbers and new additions, so we will always be dealing with exponential growth of some kind. Actually it has been an 'accelerated exponential growth', since the fraction of itself which a population has added on in a given time has

been increasing throughout history, as people have lived longer and more of the babies have survived.

So the population problem deserves our attention. There are two main points to be emphasized here: first, in most parts of the world it is at present the rate of population increase which is the cause of difficulty, rather than the absolute numbers of people, and second, that the rate of population growth is enormously influenced by the desires and wishes of people, as well as by the external factors (food, health, care, etc.) which condition the human ecology.<sup>3</sup>

We need to ask: is this population increase a good thing; and if not, what, if anything, can be done about it ?<sup>4</sup>

If one starts from the point of view that on the whole people are likable and to be desired, a first answer to the question would be to say the more the merrier. However, if one tries to go more deeply into the matter, it becomes difficult to reach a clear-cut evaluation. Two points of view are very often expressed: one is that the numbers of people in the world already pose problems of providing food, natural resources, housing, and so on, which are extremely difficult to resolve, and can in fact only be resolved by procedures which will rapidly deplete the available natural resources, will produce waste products which pollute the whole planet, and involve living conditions of such crowding and stress that the amenities of life will be destroyed and civilization impoverished.<sup>5</sup>

A different view is held in many countries which are now poor and have a low density of people to the square mile, as for instance much of Africa and South America. They may argue that in order to tame the wilderness of Sub-Saharan Africa or the

Amazon Basin they need many more people than they have now got. At first sight, then, population increase seems welcome and so perhaps it should be in the long run. But when a population increases in numbers the extra people are at first either new babies who will have to be fed and looked after for about 15 years, or older members of the community, who will live longer but are likely to be an added burden rather than a source of strength.<sup>6</sup> Thus, even when an increased population would be desirable the rate of increase should, ideally, be adjusted to the rate at which the new people can be properly looked after and usefully employed.

Considerations like these show that it is not sensible to try to define a population policy for the world as a whole. What is required is that each state (or region in which there is free movement of population) should determine its own population policy to suit its own circumstances. It is urgent that such regional policies should be worked out, and implemented as soon as possible. There is probably no part of the world today in which sheer population pressure is resulting in a decrease in the average expectation of life of the new-born baby, although it is possible that this is already beginning to happen in the most densely populated poor regions. But conscious attempts to regulate rates of population increase are bound to be slow acting, requiring several decades before their effects are felt,<sup>7</sup> and there is good reason to be apprehensive whether production of food and resources can keep ahead of the naturally growing population for that length of time in many parts of the poor world.

From Conrad H. Waddington; *The Man-made Future*

## New Words

sheer /ʃiə/ <i>a.</i>	绝对的, 十足的, 纯粹的
paradox /'pærədɒks/ <i>n.</i>	自相矛盾的事物、人等
exponential /ˌekspəu'nenʃəl/ <i>a.</i>	指数的; 幂的
	<i>n.</i> 指数
precise /pri'sais/ <i>a.</i>	精确的, 明确的; 恰好的 (加强语气时用)
accelerated /æk'seləreɪtɪd/ <i>a.</i>	加速的
fraction /'frækʃən/ <i>n.</i>	分数, 小部分; 一些
survive /sə'vaɪv/ <i>v.</i>	活下来; 幸存; 比……活得长
deserve /di'zɜ:v/ <i>v.</i>	值得, 应受; 应受报答
ecology /i(:)'kɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i>	生态学
evaluation /i.vælju'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	估价, 评价
pose /pəʊz/ <i>vt.</i>	造成, 形成; 提出
procedure /prə'si:dʒə/ <i>n.</i>	过程, 步骤; 程序
deplete /di'pli:t/ <i>vt.</i>	耗尽(资源、精力等); 弄空
planet /'plænit/ <i>n.</i>	行星
amenity /ə'mi:nɪti/ <i>n.</i>	(环境、气候的)舒适; (性情等的)愉快
impoverish /im'pɒvəriʃ/ <i>vt.</i>	使失去优点; 使……穷困
density /'densɪti/ <i>n.</i>	密度
argue /'ɑ:gju:/ <i>v.</i>	争论, 用辩论证明; 争辩
tame /teɪm/ <i>vt.</i>	驯服; 制服;
<i>a.</i>	(动物)驯服的; (土地)被开垦的; (植物)人工栽培的
Sub-Saharan /sʌb sə'hɑ:rən/	非洲下撒哈拉沙漠
Africa	

Amazon / 'æməzən / Basin

亚马孙盆地

/ 'beɪsn /

sensible / 'sensɪbl / a.

可察觉到的,明智的,合理的

## Phrases and Expressions

run up against

碰到,遭遇;意外地或偶然地碰到

exponential growth

指数增长

a given time

一定时期

marriage-rate

结婚率

birthrate

生育率

accelerated exponential growth

加速的指数增长

clear-cut

明确的,鲜明的;轮廓清楚的

on the whole

就整体看,基本上,大概

if anything

如果有的话,倘有不同

average expectation of life

平均寿命

## Notes

1. At the very center of the difficulties which the human species faces is the problem of people: their sheer numbers and the rate at which they are increasing.

人类在人口问题上所面临的中心难题,就是人口的绝对数及其增长率。

这是一个倒装句。把句子倒装的原因很多,这句是为了强调表语 At the ... faces。类此句型如:

Among them was a soldier who was wounded in the stomach.

very 在此句中作形容词用,修饰center。当very作形容词并和

the, this, my, your, his, her 等连用时,都含有加强语气之意,因此应译为“正是那个”,“恰巧的”,“极其”。例如:

It is the very book I am looking for.

这正是我在找的那本书。

I know his very thoughts.

at which 中的which 代表rate, numbers 和rate是problem的同位语。

2. The more population, ... and one runs up against the paradox that the healthier the population, the faster its numbers grow, bringing these other problems with them.

人口愈多, ... 人们会遇到这样一个自相矛盾的问题,即人民越是健康,人口增长也越快,从而带来了上述一系列的问题。

这是成语句型(idiomatich construction) the more ... the more的扩大化句型。The more population 是第一句,后面的 the more food, houses 等等都是和它相对应的。

that 引起的从句 the healthier the population ... grow 也是属于这样的句型,这个从句是 paradox 的同位语。

这种句型的变化主要表现在主谓语是否省略。例如:

The more, the merrier.

人越多越高兴。(省去主谓语,并由逗号分开)

The sooner this is done, the better.

做得越快越好。(省去后面一句的主谓语)

The more we think of the task before us, the more elated we are.

我们越是多想面前的任务,我们就越感到欢欣鼓舞。(主谓语不省略)

也可以用the more ... the less 来表达相反的比较。例如:

The more money supply there is, the less purchasing power the money will carry.



货币供应数量越多,货币购买力越小

分词短语 *bringing ... with them* 是最后一个从句 *and one ... grow* 的伴随状语。

3. ... as well as by the external factors (food, health, care, etc.) which condition the human ecology.

(人口增长率在很大程度上)也受决定人类生态的外界因素如食物、健康状况、社会福利等条件的影响。

*health* 在此句中指的是健康状况。

*care* 在此句中指的是社会福利条件。

*condition* 在此句中作 *vt.* 用,意思是“决定”,“使处于正当状态”,“使适应”。此类由名词转化为动词的词屡见不鲜,如 *elbow* 由“肘”转化为“用肘推”,*stage* 由“舞台”转化为“上演”等。

4. We need to ask: is this population increase a good thing; and if not, what, if anything, can be done about it?

值得提出的是:人口增长是不是件好事?如果不是,那又该怎么办?

*if anything* 是插入语,在此句中有 *if there is anything to be done* 之意。

*We need to ask* 也可译为“我们需要问一问”。但此处强调的是指出这件事,不是强调去提问题,因此改译为“值得提(或指)出的”。

*need* 后跟不定式相当于 *must*,但语气比 *must* 弱,比较下列两句:

(1) This problem *needs* to be solved. 这个问题需要加以解决。

(2) This problem *must* be solved. 这个问题必须解决。

*if not* 为条件状语从句,省去主谓语 *it is* 和表语 *a good thing*。完整的句子应该是 *if it is not a good thing*。*if anything* 常作插入语,用以表示与前述相反之意,意思是“而不”,“甚至可