



高职高专商务英语、应用英语专业规划教材

# 国际贸易地理

主 编 李荣庆

副主编 边 祺 丁新宇 郑 斌 朱 雷



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社



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International  
Trade  
Geography



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国际贸易地理

李荣庆 主编

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## 编者说明

《国际贸易地理》一书为高职高专商务英语专业高年级的双语教材。长期以来我国高职高专商务英语专业缺少一种既能满足学生英语学习的需要,又能提供国际贸易地理方面知识的教材。在浙江大学出版社的策划下我们编写了这本教材。

### 一、编写原则

在编写本教材过程中,编者努力遵循以下几条原则:

1. 英语学习和专业知识并重的原则。本教材结构基本分为通论和国别两个部分。每单元设中文导读,目的是使学生对该单元主题有一个总体了解。正文为两到三篇关系到国际贸易地理方面的英文短文。这些短文为教材的核心学习内容。学生通过这些短文的学习,可以掌握国际贸易地理方面的英文词汇、术语和国际贸易动态。

2. 注重能力培养的原则。本教材为培养动手能力和解决问题能力特设若干专项练习题目,如互联网活动等。学生在进行互联网活动过程中不仅可以发现新的有关国际贸易地理的知识,也可以提高自主学习的能力。

3. 教材内容取材新颖的原则。本教材英文文本均取自近年来权威国际贸易组织发表的年度报告等公开材料。这些材料的特点是英文文本语法标准精确,内容新颖准确。

4. 突出地方性和实用的原则。本教材编写以东南诸省毕业后进入各种企业从事一般国际贸易的学生为主要对象,因此特设机电国际贸易、农产品国际贸易、服装纺织品贸易和矿产资源贸易诸章以加强实用性。

5. 难易程度适中的原则。本教材选择英文文本以简单、通俗为主。对英文难点做出相应注释。文本后练习的词汇部分和理解部分均为深入理解英文文本而设。教材后附词汇表亦可解决学生英语词



汇问题。

## 二、参考文献

本教材英文文本选自下列国际组织公开发表的英文文件。编者已通过电子邮件或书信方式通知版权所有人征得使用同意。其中若干材料一时无法与版权所有人取得联系，俟得到具体通信地址再行告知。其版权所有人或见此文亦可与本编者联系，商讨相关事宜。以下为本教材英文文本来源：

1. 联合国贸易与发展委员会文件：[http://ec.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)
  - Transport Newsletter* (2004)
  - Maritime Transport Review* (2007)
  - Globalization's Contribution to Development* (2007)
2. 国际海事组织文件：<http://www.imo.org/>
  - International Shipping and World Trade* (2007)
3. 世界贸易组织文件：<http://www.wto.org/>
  - World Trade Report* (2007)
  - World Trade Report* (2005)
  - World Trade Statistics* (2007)
  - Trade Policy Observation: Australia, Panama, Canada, USA, India, Singapore, Japan.*
4. 世界粮食组织文件：<http://www.fao.org/>
  - The State of Food and Agriculture* (2007)
5. 世界银行文件：<http://www.worldbank.org/>
  - <http://go.worldbank.org/3D0BHTWAG0>
  - Report No. 40716-UA*
  - Brazil, Chile.*
6. 中国香港政府文件：[http://info.hktdc.com/report/indprof/indprof\\_051103.htm](http://info.hktdc.com/report/indprof/indprof_051103.htm)
  - Machine Tool Industry to Maintain Steady Growth*
  - <http://www.yearbook.gov.hk/>
  - Hong Kong Yearbook (2006): Transportation*
7. 欧盟委员会文件：[http://ec.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm)
  - China, The EU and the World: Growing in Harmony* (2006)

—*EU-TAIWAN Trade and Investment Fact*

8. 欧洲政策研究中心文件: <http://www.eprc.strath.ac.uk/eprc/>

9. 英国政府文件: <http://www.commonwealth-of-nations.org>

10. 美国政府文件: *The World Factbook*

11. 南非政府文件: <http://www.gcis.gov.za/>

—*2006/2007 South Africa Yearbook: Foreign Relations*

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由于编者水平有限, 书中不足之处难以避免, 恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 12 月

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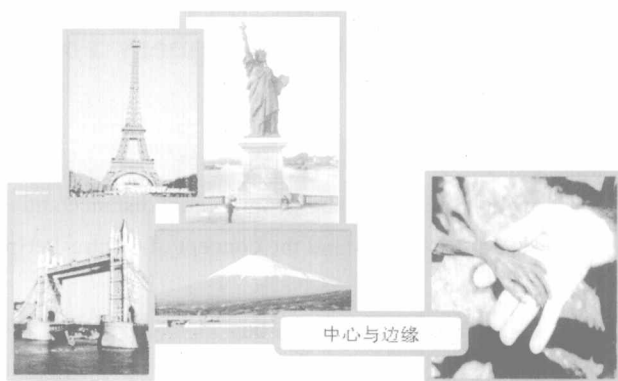
## UNIT 1

## Geo-environment and International Trade

## 地理环境与国际贸易

## 中文导读

地理环境与国际贸易有着紧密的关系。地理环境中,一个国家或地区的地理位置对于其经济发展和对外贸易影响十分明显。从交通运输的角度来看,内陆国家和地区远离海洋或缺少通航河流和优良港口,它们的



经济发展和贸易活动往往要比近海国家和地区相对落后。此外,土地肥沃与贫瘠,矿藏丰富与稀少,石油天然气等能源是否能够得到开发利用,气候条件、地形地貌、山川森林分布状况等,都能够制约一个国家和地区的经济发展和对外贸易。进入现代社会以来,世界形成一些经济发达的中心地区,如北美地区、欧洲和日本等,但依然存在着一一些经济相对落后的边缘地区。然而,随着工农业生产的发展和科技的进步,一些原本得不到利用的自然环境和自然资源得到了利用和开发,促进了经济和贸易的发展。例如,英国北海石油天然气的开发,既解决了英国的能源危机,又促成了其石油进出口贸易的活跃,并连带起其他产业和部门的繁荣。但是,能源、森林和渔业资源的过分开采,气候变暖、硫酸雨、海啸和地震等自然环境的变化也对经济活动和国际贸易产生不利的影响。例如,2004年12月24日印度洋海啸给一些国家和地区的经济活动带来冲击,尤其是旅游业这种国际间的无形贸易一时受到沉重打击。又如,由于担心工业有害气体排放对生活环境影响,经济发达的国家和地区率先采取环境保护措施,使制造业在世界范围内重新聚集和布局,从而又带动国际间工业产品贸易流向的变化。这种由自然环境或资源因素引起的经贸活动的变化也在影响着世界范围内经济发展的“中心与边缘”格局的微妙改变。中国和印度等国近年来经济和贸易的持续高速增长正在改变着“中心与边缘”地区的地理距离和经济距离,甚至正在对“中心与边缘”进行着新的定义。



以下三篇短文分别涉及“中心与边缘”理论、内陆国家的地理缺陷和气候变化的影响等内容，对我们了解地理环境和国际贸易的关系有重要意义。从第一篇中我们应该了解到“中心与边缘”理论是当代经济地理关系中的重要理论之一，交通运输可以在“中心与边缘”关系中将地理距离变成经济距离。通过阅读第二篇，我们应该了解与临近海洋的国家相比，地域封闭的内陆国家在经贸活动中交通运输成本过高是导致贫穷的首要原因之一。通过第三篇短文，我们应该懂得各国的经济活动造成的全球气候体系的变化对人类的生存环境是不利的，这种变化对弱小贫穷的农业国家造成的经济危害大大超过对发达国家的危害。

## 1.1 The Centre-Periphery Theory<sup>1</sup>

### 1.1.1 Pre-reading Questions

1. How do you understand geographical distance and economic distance?
2. How do you understand the concept of Centre-Periphery?

Raúl Prebisch<sup>2</sup> used to be UNCTAD's<sup>3</sup> first Secretary-General. He developed the Centre-Periphery theory, where developing countries were at the “Periphery” and the developed countries at the “Centre”. This “Centre” was not only meant strictly in a geographical sense, but rather referred to an economic distance between the centre and the periphery. In fact, geographical distance may be different from economic distance. Transport connections between Eastern and Western Africa, for example, or between the east coast and the west coast of South America, are still very poor, leading to a high economic distance between them. Most developing regions are still better connected to the industrialized countries than to other developing regions. There are, however, exceptions. For example, several developing countries have today become “centres” of international

联合国贸易和发展会议 / 秘书长 / 中心与边缘理论

经济距离

工业化国家

n. 例外，除外

n. 巴拿马

n. 转运

物流中心



transport networks. Hong Kong (China), Singapore, and also Panama have established themselves as transshipment ports and logistics centres. This position generates direct income through the provision of port and logistics services. It also helps to

improve the **competitiveness** of national and regional exports through the **availability** of additional international transport services.

*n.* 竞争

*n.* 可利用, 可得到

## Notes

1. Centre-Periphery Theory: 中心与边缘理论或称中心和边缘国家两分法。前者经济结构同质但经济活动多样化, 后者结构异质但经济活动专门化。国际分工基础是两极(中心-外围)结构差异, 而分工效果又强化这一差异。
2. Raúl Prebisch: 劳尔·普雷比什(1901—1986), 阿根廷经济学家, 是依附理论与进口替代理论的重要代表人物。
3. UNCTAD: 是 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 的缩写, 联合国贸易和发展会议(简称贸发会议)。成立于 1964 年, 是联合国系统内唯一综合处理发展和贸易、资金、技术、投资和可持续发展领域相关问题的政府间机构, 总部设在瑞士日内瓦, 目前有 188 个成员。

### 1.1.2 Vocabulary

Match the words with definitions.

periphery	1. the activity of supplying or providing something
theory	2. the outer edge of an area
logistics	3. process of designing and managing the supply chain
availability	4. an explanation based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning
provision	5. the state of an item of being able to perform its required function

### 1.1.3 Comprehension

If there is a centre to represent developed countries, which of the following countries is the closest country to the centre in terms of economic distance? Which country is the furthest country to the centre? Can you label the countries with 1, 2, 3, ..., 10, with 1 as the closest country to the centre and 10 as the furthest?

Japan	Iran	Italy	Russia	Korea (R.O.)
Mexico	Mongolia	New Zealand	Pakistan	China

### 1.1.4 Discussion

Explain in Chinese to the student next to you why you should label the countries in 1.1.3 the way you did. Make notes on your discussion.



1.1.5 Internet Activity

Visit <http://www3.nationalgeographic.com/places/directory.html>. Find the GDP for these countries. When you click the country’s link you will find GDP and other basic information for this country.

	Japan	Iran	Italy	Russia	Korea (R.O.)
GDP	\$28,700				
	Mexico	Mongolia	New Zealand	Pakistan	China
GDP					

1.2 The Plight of Landlocked Countries

1.2.1 Pre-reading Question

What are the disadvantages for landlocked countries to participate in international trade?

Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) are also among the world’s poorest. “Coastal countries are richer than landlocked countries. Outside of highly interconnected Europe, none of the 29 landlocked countries is wealthy: their average income per person is \$1,771. The non-European countries with access to the coast have an average income per capita of \$5,667, over three times higher.” There exists ample empiric evidence that being landlocked significantly explains low levels of income, growth and foreign direct investment. Being landlocked, i.e. the dependence on transit transport for overseas trade, should not be confused with remoteness or distance from the sea. Many large countries have regions or cities that are further away from the sea than most capitals of landlocked countries. Of course, distance, too, has a measurable impact on transport

内陆发展中国家

adj. 相互联系的

n. 接近，靠近

人均 / 大量经验证据

/ adv. 有意义地，重  
大地

过境运输

可计算影响



costs, yet this is not related to the specific problems **associated** with transit transport. Several recent studies have **quantified** the specific impact of being a landlocked country, and they

clearly conclude that it does lead to additional **monetary** transport costs, just as it leads to higher delivery times, which further **inhibit** foreign trade. In one particular study the journey of an export **container** was broken into an **overland** and a sea **component** and it was found an extra 1,000 km by sea raises costs by only 4 percent, while the same distance by land raises costs by 30 percent of a median shipment. "If a country is landlocked, transport costs rise by \$2,170, almost a 50 percent increase in the average cost."

**Accordingly**, the higher transport cost of transit trade cannot be explained by the higher average overland distance that must be overcome to reach the sea, but rather by uncertainty and inadequate trade and transport **facilitation** measures.

v. 把……与……联系起来

v. 用数量表示

adj. 货币的, 金钱的

v. 抑制

n. 集装箱船

adj. 陆上的, 陆地的

/n. 部分, 成分

adv. 相应地

n. 容易, 便利

### 1.2.2 Vocabulary

Match the words with definitions.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| [ ] measurable   | 1. an unpleasant condition, esp. a serious, sad, or difficult one |
| [ ] monetary     | 2. enclosed or nearly enclosed by land                            |
| [ ] impact       | 3. by or for each person  |
| [ ] facilitation | 4. relying on experience or observation alone                     |
| [ ] inadequate   | 5. farawayness  |
| [ ] landlocked   | 6. capable of being regulated by a standard                       |
| [ ] remoteness   | 7. a forceful consequence   |
| [ ] per capita   | 8. relating to or involving money                                 |
| [ ] container    | 9. any object that can be used to hold things                     |
| [ ] empiric      | 10. relating to or situated in or extending toward the middle     |
| [ ] plight       | 11. not sufficient to meet a need                                 |
| [ ] median       | 12. the condition of being made easy                              |



### 1.2.3 Comprehension

Label the following countries with the number of 1 for landlocked countries, 2 for countries with access to the sea.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan      | <input type="checkbox"/> Albania                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Angola              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Austria          | <input type="checkbox"/> Belgium                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Bhutan              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brazil           | <input type="checkbox"/> Brunei                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodia         | <input type="checkbox"/> Central African Republic | <input type="checkbox"/> Congo (Brazzaville) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cuba             | <input type="checkbox"/> Egypt                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiji                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finland          | <input type="checkbox"/> Greece                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Honduras            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq             | <input type="checkbox"/> Kazakhstan               | <input type="checkbox"/> Laos                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="checkbox"/> Mongolia                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Nepal               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oman             | <input type="checkbox"/> Poland                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senegal          | <input type="checkbox"/> Syria                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Uganda              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ukraine          | <input type="checkbox"/> Zambia                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe            |

### 1.2.4 Discussion

Discuss with the student next to you on how distance of a country to the sea influences the country's economy and trade. Each pair of students are to list three factors that may cause the influence to happen.

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### 1.2.5 Internet Activity

Visit <http://ditu.google.cn/>. This is a Chinese map machine site. Find and write down the name of landlocked countries.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
In Asia										
In America										
In Africa										
In Europe										

## 1.3 Climate Change

### 1.3.1 Pre-reading Questions

1. Why does the essay say that the impacts of the climate change are inequitable?
2. What are the logic links between trade and climate change?



气候变化

Climate change is a crucial factor in trade-driven globalization that is already having profound and irreversible development impacts. The international community has now reached a consensus on the fact that increasing emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane—most of

which are linked to the human use of fossil fuels—are causing detrimental changes in the global climate systems. Against this worrying trend, trade is an important factor for the promotion of the use of more energy-efficient goods<sup>1</sup> and renewable energies<sup>2</sup>. Although the value of trade in this area is still relatively low, the potential for greater trade flows exist. Impacts of climate change are inequitable. Poor countries are hit the hardest and earliest, while it is the rich countries that are responsible for three quarters of greenhouse gas emissions. Key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry, energy and transport are very sensitive to climate change. Natural disasters destroy strategic national investments in infrastructure while there is lack of requisite insurance to cover the losses. Sea level rise is causing enhanced soil erosion, loss of productive land, increased risks of

n. 全球化

adj. 深刻的

adj. 不可避免的

达成一致意见

温室气体排放

二氧化碳

n. 甲烷

adj. 化石的 / adj. 有害的

adj. 可再生的, 可恢复的

adj. 不公平的, 不公正的

n. 渔业

n. 林业

n. 灾难, 不幸 / n. 基础设施

/ adj. 必要的



storm surges, reduced **resilience** of coastal **ecosystems** and the **attendant costs** of responding to and adapting to these shocks. Small island developing countries are particularly **vulnerable**.

*n.* 恢复力 / *n.* 生态系统 / 参与成本  
*adj.* 易受害的

## Notes

1. energy-efficient goods: 节能产品。
2. renewable energies: 可再生能源。

### 1.3.2 Vocabulary

Match the words with definitions.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| [ ] consensus      | 1. causing harm or injury   |
| [ ] emission       | 2. condition in which the earth's surface is worn away by water and wind  |
| [ ] dioxide        | 3. capable of being wounded or hurt                                       |
| [ ] methane        | 4. the basic structure  |
| [ ] fossil         | 5. the remains of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age |
| [ ] detrimental    | 6. a colorless odorless gas used as a fuel                                |
| [ ] infrastructure | 7. an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen in the molecule                |
| [ ] erosion        | 8. a substance that is released   |
| [ ] vulnerable     | 9. agreement reached by a group as a whole                                |

### 1.3.3 Comprehension

According to the text, decide whether each of the following sentences is TRUE or FALSE.

- [ ] 1. Climate change is going to happen very soon.
- [ ] 2. Trade plays a very important role in the process of globalization.
- [ ] 3. People do not agree on the causes that have brought about the climate change.
- [ ] 4. Trade helps to use more energy efficient goods.
- [ ] 5. Poor countries and rich countries are equally vulnerable to climate change.
- [ ] 6. Agriculture is more sensible to climate change than industry.

### 1.3.4 Discussion

1. Discuss with the student next to you about natural disasters influencing trade. Identify five kinds of natural disasters and discuss in what ways they have impacts on trade.



