

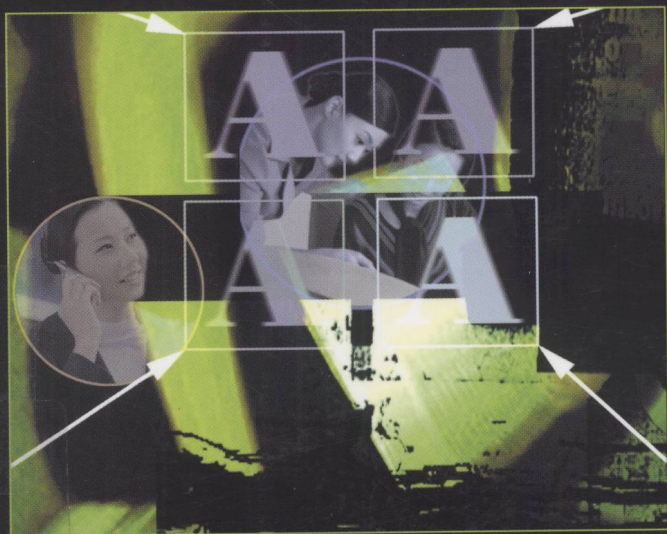
A Course In English For International Business

国际商务英语教程

教师参考用书

(第三版)

邬性宏 编著



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邬性宏 编著

復旦大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国际商务英语教程(第三版)教师参考用书/邬性宏编著. —上海:
复旦大学出版社, 2008. 12

ISBN 978-7-309-06403-2

I. 国… II. 邬… III. 国际贸易-英语-高等学校-教学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 191481 号

国际商务英语教程(第三版)教师参考用书

邬性宏 编著

出版发行 复旦大学出版社 上海市国权路 579 号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65100562(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

责任编辑 施胜今

出品人 贺圣遂

印 刷 上海崇明南海印刷厂
开 本 850 × 1168 1/32
印 张 6.375
字 数 159 千
版 次 2008 年 12 月第一版第一次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-309-06403-2/H · 1261
定 价 20.00 元

如有印装质量问题, 请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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前 言

PREFACE

本书是《国际商务英语教程》第三版的教师参考用书。全书由两大部分组成：第一部分是参考教案，第二部分是练习答案。

在第一部分，我们选择教程中四课的教案，供教师在教学中参考。各课的教案包括以下四部分：

(1) 教学目的(Teaching Objectives)简要地说明学生首先应理解课文中的所有字句，并掌握课文内容大意；要求学生掌握课文中的重要单词、习语；以及要求学生通过课文的学习和完成各课的练习题提高读、写、说各个方面的语言能力。

(2) 文化注解(Cultural Notes)包括人物和组织机构介绍、相关课文的政治、经济和社会生活的背景知识。

(3) 追加课文注解(Additional Notes to the Text)是在教程中原有课文注解的基础上，再挑选一些较难的句子加以注解，注解包括全句的汉译和语法说明。

(4) 语言学习(Language Study)列出课文中重要单词、习语，作为学生应重点掌握的语言点。除注明各个语言点的解释、含义外，还配以相当数量的例证，使学生了解怎样实际使用这些语言点。

在第二部分,我们列出了教程中第一课至第二十八课的练习答案及四个复习性综合练习的答案。

由于编者水平与经验有限,书中难免有欠妥不足之处,希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 10 月

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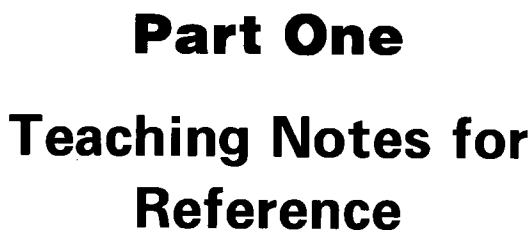
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Part One

Teaching Notes for Reference

3

Lesson Three

TEXT

The Importance of International Trade to Economic Development

I. Teaching Objectives

Students will be able to:

1. understand every sentence of the text and grasp its main idea (International trade functioned as an engine of growth for the regions of recent settlement during the nineteenth century. Even though international trade cannot in general be expected to be an “engine of growth” today, there are still many ways in which it can contribute to the economic development of today’s developing countries);
2. master the key language points and grammatical structures in the text;
3. improve their reading, writing and speaking ability through the completion of the exercises in this lesson as well as the study of the text.

II. Cultural Notes

1. The regions of recent settlement during the nineteenth

century: They were the most empty and resource-rich lands that Europeans settled during the nineteenth century, such as the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa. These lands exported wheat and corn to Britain and other European countries; some of them also exported cotton, wool, and minerals. The rapid expansion of export trade brought about a substantial growth and development of these economies.

2. **Engine of growth:** This is the view that exports were the leading sector that propelled the economies of the regions of recent settlement into rapid growth and development during the nineteenth century. It must be pointed out, however, that today international trade cannot be the engine of growth, or serves as the most important force in economic development, as it was during the nineteenth century for the regions of recent settlement (the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa). The reason is that the demand for food, raw materials, and simple manufactured products is not growing as rapidly today as it was during the nineteenth century, and many developing countries today are not as well endowed with natural resources in relation to their population (except for petroleum-exporting nations) as were the regions of recent development over a century ago. International trade, however, does remain a necessary condition for development. No one forced China to

open up to the world economy, but without such opening China would not have absorbed the capital and technology, and it would not have had the markets that allowed it to grow so rapidly during the past few decades.

3. Recent developments in endogenous growth theory:

They provide an even more convincing and rigorous theoretical basis for the positive relationship between international trade and economic growth and development. Specifically, endogenous growth theory postulates that lowering trade barriers will speed up the rate of economic growth and development in the long run by allowing developing countries to absorb the technology developed in advanced countries at a faster rate than with a lower degree of openness and by increasing the benefits that flow from research and development (R & D).

III. Additional Notes to the Text

1. This growth spread to the rest of the economy of these newly settled lands through the familiar accelerator multiplier process.

这种增长通过常见的乘数加速过程扩展到这些新近作为殖民地开拓者移居的经济部门的其余部分。

2. Second, workers with various skills moved in great waves from overpopulated Europe to these mostly empty lands, and so did huge amounts of capital.

其次,具有各种技术的工人像巨浪般地从人口过剩的欧洲移入这些多半是地旷人稀的国家,而巨额资本的情况也是这样。

句中 and so did huge amounts of capital 是一个倒装结构,在非倒装的情况下,这部分应该是 and huge amounts of capital also moved in great waves from overpopulated Europe to these mostly empty lands.

3. Though data are far from precise, it seems that from 30 to 50 percent of total capital formation (i. e. , investments) in such nations as Canada, Argentina, and Australia was financed through capital inflows. 虽然数据远非精确,但看来加拿大、阿根廷和澳大利亚这些国家全部资本积累(即投资)中的 30%至 50%是通过资本流入来提供资金的。

4. To be sure, there are some economists who believe that the rapid growth of the regions of recent settlement during the nineteenth century was due primarily to very favorable internal conditions (such as abundant natural resources), with trade playing only an important supportive role.

固然,有些经济学家认为 19 世纪那些新近作为殖民移居地区的迅速发展主要是由于它们十分有利的内部条件(诸如丰富的自然资源),而贸易则仅仅起着重要的辅助作用。

句中 with trade playing only an important supportive role 是一个介词短语,充当伴随状语。如: The ambassador went into the hall, with all his aides following after him.

5. Finally, it is also true that until recently, developing nations have somewhat neglected their agriculture in favor of more rapid industrialization, thereby hampering their export (and development) prospects.

最后,直到最近,发展中国家为了更快速地实现工业化而对它们的农业有些忽视,从而妨碍了它们的出口(和发展)前景。

句中 in favor of 的意思是“支持”、“为了偏爱”。副词 thereby 及其紧跟的现在分词短语 hampering their export (and development) prospects 用作状语。

6. Even though international trade cannot in general be expected to be an “engine of growth” today, there are still many ways (besides the static gains from comparative advantage) in which it can contribute to the economic development of today’s developing nations.

即使一般说来不能期望国际贸易在今天成为“经济增长的引擎”,但它仍能通过许多方式(除了从比较利益所获得的静态收益以外)促进今天发展中国家的经济发展。

7. Trade can lead to the full utilization of otherwise underemployed domestic resources.

贸易能导致充分利用不然未得到充分利用的本国资源。

句中 otherwise 是一个副词,作“不然”解释。如: They promptly saved the life of the passenger who should otherwise have drowned in the sea.

8. For such a nation, trade would represent a vent for surplus, or an outlet for its potential surplus of agricultural commodities and raw materials.

对这样一个国家来说,贸易体现为剩余物的一个出路,或者是它的农产品和原料的潜在剩余物的一个市场。

9. Finally, international trade is an excellent antimonopoly weapon (when allowed to operate) because it

stimulates greater efficiency by domestic producers to meet foreign competition.

最后,国际贸易是一种极好的反垄断的武器(当被允许加以操作时),因为它被本国制造商用来促进更高的效率以对付外国竞争。

10. Critics of international trade can match this impressive list of benefits with an equally impressive list of the allegedly harmful effects of trade. However, since a developing nation can refuse to trade if it gains nothing or loses, the presumption is that it must also gain from trade.

爱非议国际贸易的人能将这一大串好处与所谓贸易的同样的一大串有害作用相提并论。可是,一个发展中国家在无利可图或遭受损失的情况下可拒绝从事贸易,因为它必须从贸易获利。

句中 match ... with ... 的意思是使……与……等同(或类似)。

11. The new theory of endogenous growth, however, probes deeper and seeks to spell out more rigorously and in greater detail the actual channels or the ways by which lower trade barriers can stimulate growth in the long run. Previous theorizing was much more casual and less rigorous.

可是,新的内源性经济增长的理论进行了更深的探索,并试图更精确和详细地阐明:通过什么实际的渠道或途径能使较低的贸易壁垒从长期来看促进经济增长。以前所作的理论说明太肤浅,也不够精确。

句中 theorizing 是动词 theorize 的动名词形式。形容词 casual 在这里作“肤浅的”解释。

IV. Language Study

1. **be concentrated in**: to be caused to come together in one place 集中在(一个地方)

Examples: Immediately after the founding of the People's Republic, most of the country's industrial enterprises were concentrated in the coastal areas.

In the 1950s and the early 1960s, big department stores were concentrated in the downtown section of the city.

2. **triple**: *v. t.* to make three times as much or as many 使增至三倍;使成三倍

Examples: The clothing manufacturing firm has tripled its foreign sales in the past three years.

The inland province planned to triple its GDP in the next five years.

v. i. to become three times as much or as many 增至三倍;成三倍

Examples: The country's foreign exchange reserves have tripled since the implementation of the policy of opening up.

The iron and steel company's output tripled during the decade from 1998 to 2008.

3. **propel**: *v. t.* to push, drive, or impel onward, forward, or ahead 推动;激励,驱策

Examples: Propelled by their strong ambition to catch up with and surpass the advanced