

<<经济英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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作者：杜耀梅 著

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内容概要

《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：经济英语教程》分为12个主题单元。

每个单元分为3个模块：经济热点话题、思考驿站和补充阅读。

这12个经济热点话题分别为：经济发展中的矛盾、教育公平、农民工问题、花钱与存钱、循环经济、奥运经济、交通与经济、福利与经济、信息产业与经济、道德信用与国力强盛、生活的富足与生命的丰盛和文化与经济发展。

针对《外语教学指导与学术研究系列丛书：经济英语教程》的特点，在每个单元的第二模块“思考驿站”中编者选用一篇行笔优美、耐人寻味的文章供读者去思索和练习翻译。

同时，针对学有余力的读者和学生，编者在第三模块设计了补充阅读，话题与主题单元相呼应，便于读者和学生更全面地了解和分析问题。

在附录里还提供有各单元的参考答案和经济学的常用术语，便于读者参阅和查考。

书籍目录

Chapter 1 Theme Topic : 经济发展中中国面临的矛盾 Contemplation Garden : 幸福的矛盾感 Supplementary Reading : 新世纪的中国强大、富有、昌盛
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章节摘录

Abiding by the “ rules of the games. ” China is gaining a reputation in the international business community , as a highly risky place to invest. Legal reforms , especially regarding intellectual property , will have to be made. Similarly corruption has to be dealt with. Here is where the international community can perhaps exert its greatest leverage. Providing the capital and expertise that China will need to continue to grow can be linked to China's compliance with international rules and regulations. Protecting the environment. China already produces 11% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Burning all that coal and oil without pollution protection or efficiency improvements , combined with the expected effects of growing road traffic , could have drastic effects on the environment. Feeding itself. China has 22% of the world's population , but only 7% of its arable land. Degradation of land and shortages of water have become increasingly critical. Pessimists include the Worldwatch Institute's Lester Brown , who projects grain imports exceeding 200 million metric tons by 2030. But China's own economists are optimistic , expecting technological innovation to maintain a high level of self-sufficiency. Holding the social fabric together. High economic growth has covered up the strain so far , but slower growth could create lots of unemployment and exacerbate the growing disparities between the flourishing coastal areas and the largely rural and less well-to-do interior. Also important will be the economy's ability to create high-level jobs for the growing number of college graduates. Failure to do so could ignite student activism. China's economy and international policy. The response of the international community to China's economic development hinges largely on whether the world can or will absorb the flood of exports that a fast-growing Chinese economy is likely to produce. On the positive side , China has been open to imports , running a trade deficit since reforms began in 1978. An open , thriving Chinese economy offers new markets that offset the threat that its exports present. In any case , China's economic growth will give the international community great opportunities for leverage. Three possible scenarios for China's economic future are outlined by Dwight H. Perkins of the Harvard Institute for International Development :

Scenario 1 : The High Growth Alternative. Almost everything has to go right for growth to continue at 8% or 9% annually. The market orientation of the economy strengthens , and reform continues. State-owned enterprises are reformed , and corruption is curbed. Sufficient capital is available. China's high rate of personal savings continues. The needed upgrades in the transportation and energy infrastructures are helped along by direct foreign investment. The quality of education improves , and more efforts are made to lure back home Chinese nationals studying or working abroad. The global economy is willing to absorb a high level of exports from China's labor-intensive manufacturing , based in part on China's liberalization of its import policies.

Scenario 2 : A Deteriorating External Environment. A less-favorable external environment combines with stalled domestic reform. The most likely trigger is whether China's rapid export growth leads to a protectionist reaction. The global economy is unwilling to absorb China's export assault , especially since the world sees China as keeping its own markets relatively closed. Another possible trigger is a mishandling of the Hong Kong transition. The result is that China's domestic economy is unable to absorb its productive capacity and growth slows. As a result of economic trouble , reform stalls even reverses. Social unrest follows , further retarding economic liberalization.

Scenario 3 : Prospects for China. The consensus of the experts contributing to “ China ” in the 21st “ Century ” is that China will continue to grow rapidly if it deals successfully with its internal issues and if the external environment is favorable. China's growth will slow down if either is unfavorable , but this will only delay its emergence as the world's largest economy.

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