

<<新编商务英语报刊文选>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<新编商务英语报刊文选>>

13位ISBN编号：9787310035700

10位ISBN编号：7310035704

出版时间：2010-9

出版时间：南开大学出版社

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页数：372

字数：338000

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内容概要

本书面向普通高校本科学生，是一本商务、经贸和经贸英语专业的阅读类教科书，文章全部选自英语国家近年出版的著名报刊和杂志，涉及许多商务和经贸的重要领域，文章难度和长度适中，比较适合教学使用。

本教材涵盖四大部分：第一部分为全球和国家经济形势；第二部分为世界贸易；第三部分为金融；第四部分为管理。

全书共分为十八个单元。

每个单元均选取两篇课文，可由教师选择一篇在课上讲解，另外一篇可作为学生的课外阅读作业。

为了帮助学生更好地理解课文，我们在课文的后面附有生词和短语表、专业术语表及注释。

此外，还设计了各种练习。

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章节摘录

For one thing, the government is already trying to cool down the boom. Admittedly, it is not going about this in the most direct way, by revaluing the yuan. The fixed exchange rate and strong capital inflows have caused foreign-exchange reserves and hence the money supply to swell. The broad money supply grew by 21% in the year to October. The central bank has tried to soak up the excess liquidity by selling bonds, but this "sterilization" has its limits. More helpfully, the central bank tightened regulations on lending to property developers in June and increased banks' reserve-requirement ratio in September. The rate of credit growth is already falling. This should cause the economy to slow next year, but not to collapse. A second reason not to panic yet is that there are few of the signs of overheating usual at a cyclical peak. China's current-account surplus suggests that domestic demand is not overstretched; inflation, although at a six-year high, is only 1.8%; and though property prices are bubbling in some cities, average house prices have risen by only 4% in the past year. China does not look like the East Asian tigers before their crisis. Unlike China, they all had huge current-account deficits and big external debts, as well as higher inflation rates and surging property and share prices. China is the only stock market among the 40 that The Economist tracks each week to have fallen this year. "Overheating" usually implies excess demand which triggers higher inflation or soaring asset prices. Yet the enormous increase in industrial capacity suggests that deflation may still be a bigger risk. Some industries, such as electricity and steel, are short of capacity.

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