

<<新编经贸英语阅读教程>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

《新编经贸英语系列教材1：新编经贸英语阅读教程》分十四个单元。每个单元包括A、B两篇课文、阅读材料、疑难词汇与词组、供思考讨论的问题及注释。课文对国际经济贸易各科理论、实践及其历史沿革和目前发展趋势作出系统的概述；阅读材料展示经贸理论热点；词汇与词组部分就超出大纲的生词及词组和专业术语作出了详细的解释以帮助读者快速理解课文内容；课后讨论问题从不同角度就课文相关内容提出问题以引导读者对所读理论知识作系统深入的思考并运用所学理论分析实际问题；注释就课文相关的理论知识给以较全面的展现，以加深读者对所学知识的理解，进而扩大读者的知识面。

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International trade enables countries to use their labor , capital , and other resources in the most productive manner possible. In this way they can enjoy a larger quantity and variety of goods than if they did not trade with one another. The classical model of economics , however , holds that to realize the greatest possible gains from international specialization and trade , industries must be competitive and workers able to enter or leave occupations without difficulty , and government policies must encourage efficiency and promote competition.

The tendency of countries to specialize in the production and export of things they can produce best and relatively cheaply is called by economists , the principle of comparative advantage. According to it , countries specialize in some products and not in others because of differences in their national factor endowments and technological capabilities. **Factor Endowments** A country's factor endowments include its stocks of physical capital , human capital , and natural resources. Physical capital consists of machinery , factories , highways , railways , harbors , and other equipment and facilities used in production. Human capital represents investment in the labor and management force through education , on-the-job training , and work experience. To understand what determines the kinds of products that a nation exports or imports : a first step is to compare its factor endowments with those elsewhere. Japan , for example , is relatively abundant in physical and human capital but deficient in agricultural land and other natural resources. It therefore sells manufactured goods and machinery abroad in order to pay for its imports of agricultural products and raw materials. ....

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