

第四章

思考题:

- 1、句式转换的原则是什么? 常见的句式转换主要有哪几类?
- 2、在不同语境中, 英语比较句可能有哪几种常见的含义? 如何正确处理?
- 1、在倍数的表示方式上, 英汉之间有什么重大区别?

句子练习:

1. The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.
2. Chase Manhattan set the ball rolling twelve years ago when its chairman visited Beijing.
3. He wishes to write an article that will attract public attention to the matter.
4. More immediately pressing, however, is the decision to supplement existing Chinese plans by re-organizing and modernizing particularly industrial sectors and factory departments which will enhance their productivity by the purchase of replacement equipment and establishing new technical segments.
5. You can mass-produce...incredible quantities of facts and figures. You cannot mass-produce knowledge, which is created by individual minds, drawing on individual experience, separating the significant from the irrelevant.
6. Potential energy that is not so obvious as kinetic energy exists in many things.
7. For me the most exciting event of the first year of my presidency came in July 1969 when an American became the first man to walk on the moon.
8. Why use wood when you can use plastic?
9. They fell upon the Spaniards when they landed and drove them back to their ships.
10. This method is as simple as practical.
11. Nothing irritates me more than seeing other people sitting about doing nothing when I'm working.
12. Her husband could no more do without her than she could without him.
13. She couldn't have come at a better time.
14. You got more nerve than brain.
15. If I have seen farther than other men, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants.
16. He is more witty than wise.
17. It's nothing less than robbery to ask such a high price.
18. The best brewer sometimes makes bad beer.
19. Switching time of the new type transistor is shortened three times.
20. The eightfold growth in the volume of international trade since the Second World War has provided continuing evidence of GATT's success in the double role.

段落练习一

There are two main kinds of foreign investment: financial assets and real or physical assets. Both can be new assets just created by the act of investment or they can represent the redistribution of existing assets. Financial assets comprise stocks, bonds, and other forms of debt denominated in terms of national currency (but not necessarily the national currency of the debtor). Real

investment refers to physical things such as factories, land, capital goods, and inventories. While the acquisition of a vacation cottage in Spain or in Canada is literally a real foreign investment, it is usual to disregard real investment made by individuals simply because the data are unreliable. Virtually all investment of this kind is seen as being made by corporations -- usually, multinational corporations (MNCs). If intergovernmental loans are ignored, nearly all international investment is conducted through corporations. Financial investment is accomplished mostly through financial firms, such as banks and investment funds, and real investment is handled by MNCs engaged in the manufacturing, resource-extraction, or service industries. Often, MNCs create a new plant when they establish themselves in a foreign country. However, they do sometimes take over existing corporations so that the entry of an MNC into a country does not necessarily portend macroeconomic investment in the host country.

段落练习二

The word investment has two meanings. In the theory of income determination or employment, economists use the word to signify an addition to the capital stock of the society. This addition can come in the form of an addition to inventory, a new machine tool, a new factory, or a new house. This emphasis on the addition to the capital stock derives from the aggregation involved in looking at society as a whole. The sale of a house by one member to another member of the society does not increase the number of houses owned by the group and, therefore, is not investment from the point of view of the whole economy: The investment in the house by one person has been offset by the disinvestment of another. But, for an individual, the investment in an existing house, land, or stocks has a different connotation from the usage in macroeconomics. Perhaps, this is the ordinary, nontechnical use of the term investment, meaning simply the acquisition of an asset. The basis for the difference in meaning is the size of the reference group. In either sense, investment means the acquisition of an asset from outside the group. In the macroeconomist's sense, it means the same thing, but the group is so large that the only way investment can occur is for a new asset to be created. When the word investment is used in international transactions, it has the same meaning in that the country is the reference group. However, the country is just a subgroup of the world. Therefore, international investment can take place when a resident of one country buys land in a foreign country or any other existing asset. International investment takes place when a resident of one country acquires an asset that is either a liability of a foreigner (a financial asset) or is located physically in the foreign country (a real asset). But, in the macrotheorist's meaning of the word, a nation does not invest abroad when a resident buys a foreign asset from a resident of the same nation -- such as occurred when Chrysler Corporation bought the French automotive firm, Simca, from Ford Motor Company.