<<金融英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《金融英语教程》内容新颖实用,不仅涵盖了货币、国际金融国际结算、证券、会计、保险等金融学科的主要方面,而且结合最新资料介绍了我国金融体系以及国际货币基金组织等国际金融机构的改革和发展,并对金融危机的类型、原因以及由2007年美国次贷危机引发的全球金融危机进行了较深入的分析。

各章由学习目标、课文、词汇表、注释和习题五个部分组成,章节的结构设计有助于学生全面地通过英语掌握金融知识,积累专业词汇,提高阅读水平。 此外,各章练习设计能够帮助学生巩固金融知识和语言点。 注释部分尽可能对难点进行了阐释,有助于教师授课和学生自学。

《金融英语教程》适合作为高校金融或经济相关专业的金融英语教材,也可作为金融专业英语证书考试(FECT)的辅助用书。

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章节摘录

Futures contracts are traded through public "open outcry" in organized, centralized exchanges that are regulated in the United States by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In contrast, forward contracts are trade "over - the - counter" in a market that is geographically dispersed, largely self-regulated, and subject to the ordinary laws of commercial contracts and taxation. Futures contracts are standardized in terms of the currencies that can be traded, the amounts, and maturity dates, and they are subject to the trading rules of the exchange with respect to daily price limits, etc. Forward contracts can be customized to meet particular Futures contracts are "marked - to - market" and adjusted daily; there are initial and customer's needs. maintenance margms and daily cash settlements. Forward contracts do not require any cash payment until maturity (although a bank writing a forward con-tract may require collateral). Thus, a futures contract can be viewed as a portfolio or series of forwards, each covering a day or a longer period between cash settlements. **Futures** contracts are settled through the clearinghouse of the exchange, which receives the margin payments and guarantees the performance of both the buyer and the seller in every contract. Forward contracts are made directly between the two parties, with no clearinghouse between them. The differences between the two instruments are very important. The fact that futures contracts are channeled through a clearinghouse and marked -to -market daily means that credit risk is reduced. But forward contract will face the counterpart's credit risk.

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