<<国际贸易理论与实务>>

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前言

本书自2003年首版至今,已重印9次。

本书能得到市场的"追捧",虽属意料之外,也在情理之中。

当时我国高校双语教学刚刚起步,鲜有合适教材。

但是,囿于教学经验有限,参考资料奇缺,为应燃眉之急而编写的此版双语教材,也留下了一些遗憾

值得欣慰的是,今天编写条件有了很大改善。

一方面,六年多的教学探索,提供了有力的实践支撑;另一方面,现代网络提供了极其丰富的学术资源。

经过笔者近一年夜以继日的劳作,本书第二版的编写工作终于完成。

实际上,本书与其说是再版,毋宁说是新书,因为它仅保留了原书三分之一左右的内容。

双语教学的基本理念是通过专业课程教学与英语语言教学的高度融合,使学生在学习过程中不仅掌握 专业知识与技能,而且在专业英语水平上有显著提高。

基于此种理念,本课程的教学目标确定为:(1)帮助学生理解国际贸易的基本理论、政策和措施,掌握国际货物买卖合同的基本条款,懂得合同洽谈与签订的法律程序,熟悉进出口合同履行各个环节的具体内容及注意问题;(2)提高学生借助英语阅读专业文献、获取最新专业信息、进行专业国际交流等方面的能力;(3)帮助学生从语言学习性阅读顺利过渡到语言应用性阅读,巩固和提高学生的英语水平。

本书分为两大部分:第一部分为国际贸易理论与政策,第二部分为国际贸易实务。 两部分既可单独使用,也可同时使用。

"国际贸易"课程可使用第一部分,即第1章至第10章;"国际贸易实务"课程可使用第二部分,即 第11章至第18章;"国际贸易理论与实务"课程则可使用整本教材。

与第一版相比,本教材有如下变化:(1)国际贸易理论部分由原来的一章扩充为三章,使理论内容更加充实;(2)各章内容都进行了必要的修改,尤其是增加了"栏目(BOX)"形式,对基本知识进行补充;(3)应用微观经济学的基本经济分析工具,分析国际贸易理论与政策;(4)使用较多的注释对概念进行进一步解释;(5)对英文专门术语及生词均附注中文,以统一专门术语的中文翻译,也省去学生查阅字典的时间。

与本书配套的《练习册》,也由对外经济贸易大学出版社同期出版。

与本书相对应,《练习册》也分18章,内容包括概览、教学目的、小结、练习(含名词解释、思考题 、选择题、判断题、计算题、案例分析题等)及答案,此外,还有一套考试样卷及答案。

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内容概要

本书分为两大部分:第一部分为国际贸易理论与政策,第二部分为国际贸易实务。 两部分既可单独使用,也可同时使用。

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章节摘录

插图: The aims and purposes of the Association are: 1) To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and 2)To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies. In 2003, the ASEAN Leaders resolved that an ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely, ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Building on the Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation of 1999, cooperation between the Southeast and Northeast Asian countries has accelerated with the holding of an annual summit among the leaders of ASEAN, China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (ROK) within the ASEAN Plus Three process. ASEAN Plus Three relations continue to expand and deepen in the areas of security dialogue and cooperation, transnational crime, trade and investment, environment, finance and monetary, agriculture and forestry, energy, tourism, health, labour, culture and the arts, science and technology, information and communication technology, social welfare and development, youth, and rural development and poverty eradication. There are now thirteen ministerial-level meetings under the ASEAN Plus Three process. Bilateral trading arrangements have been or are being forged between ASEAN Member Countries and China, Japan, and the ROK. These arrangements will serve as the building blocks of an East Asian Free Trade Area as a long term goal.

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