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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/503/2021_2022__E8_AF_BB_E6_96_B0_E9_97_BB_E7_c85_503139.htm 全球粮价将出现第二轮上涨 随着新的农产品基准价格今天重新设定在更高水平，世界主要经济体将迎来第二轮食品价格上涨。 A second wave of food price inflation is set to hit the world ' s leading economies as new agricultural benchmark prices are reset today at much higher levels. 在芝加哥，2008年3月交割的小麦和糙米期货价格均跃升至历史最高水平，大豆期货价格创下34年新高，玉米价格也升至11年高点。 In Chicago, wheat and rice prices for delivery in March 2008 have jumped to an all-time record, soyabean prices have surged to a 34-year high and corn prices have hit a 11-year peak. 随着这些创纪录的价格在今天成为食品行业的基准，价格连锁上涨将在未来几个月中传递到消费者层面，不仅会增加通货膨胀压力，还会限制央行抵御经济减速的能力。 As these record levels become the benchmark for the food industry today, knock-on price rises are set to hit consumers in coming months, raising inflationary pressure and constraining the ability of central banks to mitigate the economic slowdown. 批发市场今年夏季出现的第一轮谷类食品价格上涨，现在已经渗透到整个供应链，并导致通胀上升。 A first wave of surging cereals prices that hit the wholesale market during the summer has now fed through the supply chain and contributed to rising inflation. 今年11月，欧元区折合成年率的通胀率从10月份的2.6%升至3.1%，创下6年新高，主要原因之一就是食品价格上涨（11月份的涨幅为4.3%）

。在美国，11月份食品价格较上年同期上涨4.8%，带动整体通胀率升至4.3%。Eurozone food price inflation, rising to 4.3 per cent in November, was one of the main reasons for the jump in the zone's annual inflation rate from 2.6 per cent in October to 3.1 per cent, the highest in six years. In the US, annual food price inflation of 4.8 per cent in November contributed to a rise in its inflation rate to 4.3 per cent. 在上周五的交易中，明年3月交割的小麦期货合约新的基准价格上涨26美分，至每蒲式耳9.795美元，比即将到期的12月小麦期货合约9.39美元的价格高出4%以上。玉米期货合约新的基准价格也比原先的基准高出4%以上。 In trading on Friday, the new benchmark price of wheat for March delivery rose 26 cents to \$9.795 a bushel, more than 4 per cent higher than the \$9.39 price for the expiring December contract. The new benchmark prices for corn are also more than 4 per cent higher than previously. 明年1月交割的大豆期货基准价格上周五升至每蒲式耳11.64美元，创34年新高；同样于1月份交割的糙米期货基准价格更是创下了每英担13.310美元的历史新高。 The benchmark prices for soyabeans delivered in January rose on Friday to a 34-year high of \$11.64 a bushel, while rice, also for January, has jumped to an all-time high of \$13.310 a hundredweight. 农业大宗商品价格上涨，是需求上升、收成不佳以及粮食库存减少的结果。生物燃料行业已经给粮食市场带来了压力，而新兴经济体收入的不断增加，推动了肉奶制品的消费，进一步增加了农业大宗商品的供给压力。 The agricultural commodities price rises are the result of high demand, poor harvests and low stockpiles of food. Emerging economies, where rising incomes are boosting

consumption of meat and dairy products, have added to the pressures already generated by the biofuel industry. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com