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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/633/2021_2022__E9_87_91_E8_9E_8D_E8_8B_B1_E8_c92_633960.htm Trade Surplus China ' s economy, the world ' s fourth largest, expanded at the fastest pace in 11 years in 2006. The central bank raised interest rates in April and August and last month ordered banks to set aside more money as reserves for the fifth time in eight months to rein in the money supply. The trade surplus surged nine-fold in February from a year earlier to \$23.76 billion, the second highest on record. Money supply grew 17.8 percent, the most in six months. Inflation accelerated to 2.7 percent from 2.2 percent in January. Record overseas sales pump cash into China ' s financial system, raising the risk of property and stock bubbles. The trade surplus in 2006 was \$177.5 billion. Chinese stocks have touched record highs this year and also had the steepest decline in a decade. Growth in urban fixed-asset investment declined to 24.5 percent for all of 2006 from 31.3 percent for the first six months. Still, the slowing of loans and spending is "not stable," Ma cautioned in January. China ' s economy expanded 10.7 percent last year. Gross domestic product increased 10.4 percent in the fourth quarter, slower than the previous three months and down from the second quarter ' s decade high of 11.5 percent. 贸易顺差 位于世界第四的中国经济，在2006年，以11年来最快的速度扩张。中央银行在四月和八月两次提高利率，又在上月即八个月以来的第五次，要求银行留出更多的资金作为储备金，以此来控制货币供应。在二月份，贸易顺差高达百考试题237亿6百万

美金，是去年同期的9倍，创有史以来的第二高记录。货币供应量曾长了17.8%，为六个月以来的最高。通货膨胀的增长率从一月份的2.2%增加到2.7%。创记录的海外销售给中国金融系统带来了巨大的资金，加大了地产和股票的泡沫危机。2006年的贸易顺差达1775亿美金。中国股票市场已经达到了今年的创记录的最高点，也经历了十年中的最斜的走低。在整个2006年，城区固定资产投资增长率从前六个月的31.3%下降到24.5%。尽管如此，贷款和消费的缓慢仍是“不稳定的”，马凯在一月份的时候告诫说。去年中国的经济增加了10.7%。国产品总量的增长从第二个季度的11.5%，即十年中的最高点开始下降。第四个季度的增长率为10.4%，低于前三个月的增长。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