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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022__E9_87_91_E8_9E_8D_E8_8B_B1_E8_c92_644819.htm Exports are either raw materials or manufactured goods. Raw materials are products of the land, such as cotton, timber or rubber. Some raw materials, such as iron ore, come from mines. These raw materials are often exported by the countries that produce them to other countries where they are made into manufactured goods. 出口货物既有原材料,也有制成品.原材料是从土里长出来的产品,如棉花、木材或橡胶；有些原材料，如铁矿等，是从矿山里开采出来的。这些原材料往往从原产地国家出口到生产制成品的国家。 Some countries produce food for export, for example, meat, sugar, or cereals such as wheat and maize. These countries are agricultural countries. An agricultural country needs fertile land and a good climate. A cold, dry climate is not suitable for agriculture. 有些国家生产食物出口，例如肉类、糖等，或者是小麦、玉米等谷物。这些国家属于农业国，农业国需要肥沃的土地和宜人的气候。寒冷干燥的气候对农作物的生长不适宜。 A country which produces manufactured goods is known as an industrialized country. An industrialized country cannot always produce enough food for its own needs. In this case, it does not export foodstuffs. Instead it has to import them. It relies on exports of manufactured products and pays for imports with the money it earns from the exported goods. 生产制成品的国家被称为工业化国家，一个工业化国家生产的食物往往不能满足本国的需要。在这种情况下，它就不会出口

食物，而是进口食物。这样的国家依赖制成品的出口，并用出口挣得的钱支付进口费用。 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