

Unit 2 Finance

■ Personal finance

You usually have a current account in a bank, which is one where you pay in your salary and then **withdraw** money to pay your everyday bills. The bank sends you a regular bank statement telling you how much money has gone in and out of your **account**. You may also have a savings account where you **deposit** any extra money that you have and only take money out when you want to spend it on something special. If you spend more than you have in your account you can have an overdraft. The bank allows you to spend more and **charges** you interest. If your account is overdrawn you are in the red. Sometimes the bank may lend you money - this is called a bank loan. If the bank lends you money to buy a house, that money is called a mortgage.

1 withdraw (v) 提領

Ex. A knee injury forced him to withdraw from the competition.

word family:

- Customers can use cash machines to **make withdrawals** up to NT\$ 20,000 a day.
- After his mother's death, he became shy and withdrawn.

2 account (n) 帳戶

Ex. How do I **open an account** with the bank? **OPP:**

word family:

- The victim was too shocked to **give an account of** what had happened.
- Games are often canceled **on account of** rain.
- The increase in carbon dioxide emissions may **account for** changes in the climate.
- Students **account for** the vast majority of our customers.
- Politicians should be accountable to the voters.
- He works in accounting.

3 deposit (v) 存入

Ex. Billions of dollars are deposited in banks every day.

word family:

- You're advised to deposit your valuables **in** the hotel safe.
- To open an account, you need to **make** a minimum deposit of NT\$ 1,000.
- The company discovered new oil deposit below the ocean floor.

- They **put down** a deposit on a car.

word roots: 表「行為動作」
pos, pon, pound =
ex**pose** (out+place)
im**pose** (in+place)
com**ponent** (together+place+n)
exp**ound** (out+place)

4 charge (v) 收費

Ex. The restaurant charged us \$60 **for** the wine.

word family:

- A: How would you like to pay? B: I'll charge it (**on** Visa).
- He has been charged **with** murder.
- The police came in and **took** charge **of** the situation.
- There's no charge for using the library.
- The phone won't work if it isn't charged (up).

Vocabulary note

- *loan, lend, borrow*

■ Investments

Saving and investing your money in a **profitable** way takes both skill and luck. You should keep some money liquid, which means that you can access it immediately. This money should be used to pay regular expenses and debts. The capital that is left could be invested in a long-term deposit or a bond, where you will get a better interest rate. The next level of investing is either to purchase stocks in companies or to buy property. Both investment strategies carry risks, so it is important to **diversify** your investments. This means that your money should not be put in just one company or just one kind of company. If you can't study the stock market regularly, you can go to a **financial** advisor for help. These experts will design a portfolio that fits your specific needs depending on your total assets, and they will make the financial transactions for you. For this service, they take a commission.

5 profitable (a) 有利潤的

Ex. The company had to eliminate 300 jobs to stay profitable after the outbreak of the disease. **OPP:**

word family:

- You could spend your time more profitably with a good book.
- A lot of companies will profit from the fall in interest rates.
- The company **made** a healthy profit on the deal.

OPP:

- They plan to increase profitability by making the factory more efficient.

6 diversify (v) 多樣化

Ex. User requirements have diversified over the years.

word family:

- The school's curriculum reflects the **racial** diversity of its students.
- The newspaper aims to cover a diverse range of issues.

word roots: 表「現象」 vers, vert =

inverse (in+turn)

vertigo (turn+go)

extro**vert** (outward+turn) **OPP:**

con**vert** (加強語氣+change)

7 financial (a) 金融的、財務的

Ex. Many companies need more financial assistance from the government after the outbreak of the disease.

word family:

- If you need any financial advice, talk to someone in the finance department.
- She was financed by a local arts council to study abroad.
- He is still financially dependent on his parents.

■ Shopping

When you buy something in a shop, you usually pay for it outright but sometimes you buy on credit. Sometimes you may be offered a discount or a **reduction** on something you buy. For instance, you might get \$10 off perhaps because you are a student. You are often offered a discount if you buy in bulk. It's not usual to haggle about prices in a British shop. If you want to return something which you have bought to a shop, you may be given a refund. The money you pay for services is usually called a fee or fees. If you buy something that you feel was very good **value**,

it's a bargain. If you feel that it's definitely not worth what you paid for it, then you can call it a rip-off.

8 credit (n) 賒帳

Ex. Some suppliers will not **give credit** to their customers.

word family:

- She **deserves** credit for solving the problem. [U]
- They credited my account **with** \$ 20 after I pointed out the mistake.
- It was a very creditable result for the team.

9 reduction (n) 減少

Ex. The airline halved its overseas service because of a **sharp** reduction **in** traffic.

word family:

- Small business will need to reduce costs in order to survive.

Vocabulary note

-lower

ex. The government decided to lower interest rates by 0.5%.

-cut back on

ex. I need to cut back on my workload.

-downsize

ex. The flagging economy is forcing businesses to downsize.

-relieve, ease

ex. The drug is used to relieve pain.

10 value (n) 價值、價格

Ex. What's the value **of** the prize?

word family:

- A group of teachers spoke to the students about the value of a good education.
- I've always valued the advice my friends gave me.
- These antiques are very valuable. **OPP:**
- My free time is very valuable to me. **SYN:**
- The Internet is an invaluable source of information.

Verb prefixes and suffixes (動詞字首與字尾)

■ en/in/be + 名詞或形容詞

adjective/noun	prefix	verb
joy	en-	enjoy
large		enlarge
sure		ensure

■ 名詞或形容詞 + 動詞字尾

noun/adjective	suffix	verb
strength	-en	strengthen
threat		threaten
short		shorten
simple	-fy	simplify
just		justify
custom	-ize	customize
special		specialize
analysis	-yze	analyze
paralysis		paralyze