

全国外语翻译证书考试指定教材

National
Accreditation
Examinations for
Translators and
Interpreters

主编：徐宪光
王立弟

NAETI
英语翻译

四级笔译

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前言

全国外语翻译证书考试(NAETI)是由教育部考试中心和北京外国语大学合作举办、在全国范围内实施的面向社会的非学历证书考试,其主要目的是测试应试者的外语口、笔译能力,考试通过者可获得由教育部考试中心颁发的翻译资格权威认证。

英语翻译四级证书考试是教育部最新推出的 NAETI 新试种,同时也是英语翻译证书考试系列中最低级别的考试。该级别的考试主要测试应试者的商务英语口头和书面翻译能力,其主要对象包括:英语专业大专或高职高专毕业生、英语专业本科二年级学生、社会上具有同等学历水平的各类英语学习者以及翻译爱好者。

本教材(口、笔译各一本)在编写过程中,充分考虑到上述应试对象的背景,重点放在对学习者的口、笔译基础能力的培养和掌握之上。本教材的编写者对教材的内容作了精心的挑选和安排,每单元中除主要讲解的内容外,还有大量的可供自我练习的口、笔译项目,以备教师和学习者选用。

本教材在编写过程中参阅了翻译界不少专家学者的著述,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材的编者想特别表达对上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长的谢意;没有他的全方位支持,这两本教材的及时出版是无法想像的。

教育部考试中心外语处的领导在本教材编写出版的过程中给予了高度的关心,在此表示感谢。

全国外语翻译证书考试委员会对本教材的编写出版十分关心,在此表示感谢。

我们同时想对参与这两本教材编辑工作的各位责编表示感谢,感谢他们所付出的辛勤劳动。

由于要迎接教育部今年 10 月 25 日首次开考的英语翻译四级考试,时间紧迫,本教材编写中的不当之处敬请各位专家学者指正。

编者
2008 年 8 月
上海

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Culture & Education

Part One Passage Translation

Passage A

Becoming Bilingual in An English-speaking Environment

More and more English-educated Chinese Singaporean parents are becoming increasingly conscious of the importance for their children to be proficient not only in the all-important English language, but also in Chinese.

The emergence of China as a potential political and economic superpower has driven home to them that, becoming bilingual will not only enhance their children's employment prospects, but also make them a man of two cultures.

This drastic change in these Chinese Singaporeans' perception of the usefulness of Chinese is quite remarkable.

Not so long ago, they would be proud to proclaim that they knew only English and some even felt somewhat contemptuous of the Chinese culture.

Today, many are regretting for not being bilingual. As if to redeem themselves, some have become ardent supporters of Chinese art and culture. They also visit China regularly in order to take in its splendors and rich heritage.

It is common knowledge that, to master any language, especially one's mother tongue, one must begin from childhood. But there are challenges and impediments for children of English-speaking homes to surmount in their journey towards bilingualism.

Take my family as an example. While my wife and I are products of English education, we had some grounding in Chinese which we kept up in our working life. But the language of communication in our home is predominantly English.

We are gratified that our three children had between eight and eleven years' Chinese schooling before switching over to English medium schools.

(选自新加坡《联合早报》官方网站<http://www.zaobao.com/>)

Words and Expressions

all-important <i>a.</i> 十分重要的	perception <i>n.</i> 认识, 观念
contemptuous <i>a.</i> 轻视的	redeem <i>v.</i> 赎回, 挽回
ardent <i>a.</i> 热心的, 激烈的	impediment <i>n.</i> 障碍
surmount <i>v.</i> 克服, 越过	predominantly <i>ad.</i> 优越地, 卓越地, 主要地

Notes and Explanations

1. “drive home to them” 可译为“使他们明白”
2. “a man of two cultures” 可译为“通晓中西方文化的人”
3. “take in its splendors and rich heritage” 可译为“欣赏壮观的自然风景和见识丰富的文化遗产”
4. “challenges and impediments ... to surmount in their journey towards bilingualism” 可译为“在掌握双语的道路上需克服许多困难和阻碍”



参考译文

在英语环境中掌握双语

越来越多受过英文教育的新加坡华人父母已意识到孩子在掌握不可或缺的英文的同时通晓中文的重要性。

中国崛起成为政治和经济超级强国的巨大潜能,让这些父母充分意识到孩子掌握双语的好处——既能增加他们的就业机会,也能让他们掌握两种不同的文化。

这些新加坡华人对中文的用途在态度上的急剧转变令人咋舌;曾几何时,他们还非常骄傲地宣称自己只懂英文,一些甚至对中国文化抱着鄙夷的态度。

时至今日,他们很多人已开始后悔没有走双语之路。或许是为了弥补过去所失,一些人已成为中国文化艺术的狂热支持者;他们还定期访问中国,欣赏其壮观的自然风景和见识其丰富的文化遗产。

众所周知,要掌握任何一种语言——尤其是母语——必须从小就开始学习。因此,在掌握双语的道路上,在讲英语家庭成长的孩子必须迎接种种挑战,克服许多阻碍。

以我的家庭为例,我和太太所接受的都是英文教育;我们的中文有一些基础,也一直努力在我们的工作生活中不致荒废,但英语却是我们家庭沟通中的主要用语。

让我们感到欣慰的是,我们的三个孩子是在接受8—11年左右的中文教育后才转到以英文为媒介的学校学习的。

Passage B

Multiculturalism

In its short history, Canada has developed into a thoroughly modern, knowledge-based nation with world-class governance, corporations, culture and lifestyle. Canada is home to

stunning natural attractions, and vast open spaces. With a strong commitment to education, the environment, and health care for all, Canadians look to the future with confidence and optimism.

Canada was born from the encounter of native peoples and two European nations — the French and the British. It has grown as successive waves of immigrants have come from all parts of the world in search of a better life. Although most Canadians are still of British or French origin, there are large communities with roots in western and central Europe, Asia, Africa and other American countries.

Canada's ethnic and cultural population has become increasingly more diverse over the past 40 years. Canadians are proud that Canada was the first country in the world to adopt a Multiculturalism Policy. In 1999, 89% of Canadians agreed that the multicultural make-up is one of the best things about Canada.

Canada recognizes and values its rich ethnic and racial diversity. The Canadian Multiculturalism Act promotes full and equitable participation of people of origins in Canadian society as well as interaction between individuals and communities of different origins.

Through multiculturalism, Canada recognizes the potential of all Canadians, encouraging them to integrate into their society and take an active part in its social, cultural, economic and political affairs.

(选自加拿大驻中国大使馆官方网站<http://www.canada.org.cn/>)

Words and Expressions

multiculturalism *n.* 多元文化主义

stunning *a.* 令人绝倒的,极好的

equitable *a.* 公平的,公正的

Notes and Explanations

1. “Canada was born from the encounter of native peoples and two European nations — the French and the British.” 可译为“加拿大是由原住民和法英两个欧洲国家的移民接触融合后诞生的。”
2. “successive waves of immigrants” 可译为“移民不断涌入”
3. “large communities with roots in western and central Europe, Asia, Africa and other American countries” 可译为“有很大一部分人来自西欧、中欧、亚洲、非洲和美洲其它国家”



参考译文

多元文化

加拿大建国时间虽短,却已发展成为以知识为主导的现代化国家,国家治理、企业、文化和生活方式均堪称世界一流。加拿大自然景色优美,幅员辽阔;加拿大人高度重视教育、

环境及全民医疗保健,他们生活态度乐观,对未来充满信心。

加拿大是由原住民和法英两个欧洲国家的移民接触融合后诞生的。随着世界各地的移民不断涌入加拿大以追求更好生活,加拿大的人口持续增长。尽管大多数加拿大人仍是英法后裔,但也有很大一部分人来自西欧、中欧、亚洲、非洲和美洲其它国家。

过去40年间,加拿大不同种族和不同文化的人口日渐多元化。令加拿大人引以为豪的是,加拿大是世界上第一个推行多元文化政策的国家。1999年,89%的加拿大人认为,多元文化的组成是加拿大最强优势之一。

加拿大承认并珍视其人种和种族的差异性。“加拿大多元文化法”(Canadian Multiculturalism Act)推动了各种族裔的人全面而公平地参与到加拿大的社会事务中,并鼓励具有不同文化背景的人和社区彼此之间加强互动。

通过多元文化政策,加拿大认识到所有加拿大人的潜力,并鼓励他们融入到社会之中,积极参与社会、文化、经济和政治事务。

Passage C

入世后的中国教育

随着经济全球化的进展和中国加入WTO,中国将在更大范围、更广领域、更高层次上参与国际竞争和技术合作。面对充满机遇和挑战的21世纪,中国政府将充分认识到提高国民整体教育水平是我国参与国际竞争、应对经济全球化挑战的前提条件。

未来20年,中国政府将致力于全面建设小康社会,继续实施科教兴国战略,优先发展教育,大力开发教育与人力资源,把人口大国负担转变为人力资源优势,使全民族的思想道德素质、科学文化素质明显提高,形成比较完善的现代国民教育体系。

要实现这一目标,我们必须对现有的教育体制进行改革,重新设计人才培养模式,重新设计中长期教育发展规划,使中国科教兴国战略以及优先发展战略不仅立足于国民整体素质的培养和教育的普及,更要为中国在未来参与国际社会竞争中培养和吸纳高素质的高科技人才。

(选自教育部官方网站<http://www.moe.edu.cn>)

Words and Expressions

全球化 n. globalization

更大范围、更广领域 in a larger range and a wider sphere

前提条件 n. prerequisite

小康社会 a moderately developed society

Notes and Explanations

1. “入世”即中国加入世界贸易组织,可译为“China's access/ accession to WTO”
2. “中国政府充分认识到……”可按以下结构进行翻译:
 - a. “The Chinese government is fully aware of the fact that ...”
 - b. “The Chinese government is aware that ...”

3. “科教兴国战略”可译为“strategy of developing the country through science and education”
4. “优先发展”可译为“give priority to ...”
5. “思想道德素质”可译为“the ideological and ethical standards”



参考译文

China's Education after Its Accession to WTO

Along with the development of economic globalization and the entrance of China to the World Trade Organization, China will participate in international competition and technical cooperation in a larger range and a wider sphere and at a higher level. Facing various opportunities and challenges in the 21st century, the Chinese government is fully aware of the fact that an increase in the general education level of its people is the prerequisite for China to participate in international competition and to meet the challenges of economic globalization.

In the next 20 years, the Chinese government will devote itself to the overall construction of a moderately developed society, and to the continual implementation of the strategy of developing the country through science and education. It will give priority to the development of education, energetically exploit education and human resources, turn the burden of a large population into an advantage, heighten the national ideological and ethical standards as well as cultural and scientific qualities, and form a complete modern national education system.

To achieve this target, we must reform the existing education system, remodel the pattern for personnel training, and redesign the medium- and long-term plan for the educational development. The strategy to develop the country with science and education and to give priority to the development of education in China should not only set its goal upon cultivating the overall national qualities and educational popularization, but also aim to train and employ high-tech personnel with high qualities for the international competition of China in the future.

Passage D

长江商学院简介

长江商学院由亚洲最成功的企业家李嘉诚先生于2002年创办,其目标是成为中国乃至世界的顶级商学院。作为一家独立的商学院,长江商学院是获得国家批准、拥有独立法人资格的非赢利性教育机构,是国务院批准的学位授予单位。

长江商学院诞生于中国经济持续快速增长的大好时代。学院通过吸引一批国际一流教授常驻长江,促进西方管理学最新的研究成果与中国本土最新的管理实践相结合,从而为中国造就一大批世界级商界领袖,并为中国企业进军世界提供新思维、新视野和新对策。

学院MBA项目为全日制的综合管理课程,其入学标准居全亚洲所有商学院之首。长江MBA具有世界一流的师资力量、模块化的课程设计、个性化的职业服务等独特优势。

2002年,长江商学院北京校区和上海校区相继落成,2006年正式开设广州校区,目前已全面形成以北京、上海、广州为中心,覆盖全国、辐射亚太的战略布局。

(选自长江商学院官方网站<http://www.ckgsb.com/>)

Words and Expressions

长江商学院 Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business (CKGSB)

法人资格 legal person status

国务院 the State Council

新视野 new vision

新对策 new solution

模块化的 a. modularized

Notes and Explanations

1. 李嘉诚 (Li Ka-shing), 香港著名塑胶商、房地产巨商, 著名华人企业家
2. “学位授予单位”可译为“a degree-granting institution”
3. “居全亚洲所有商学院之首”可译为“rank No. 1 in all the Asian business schools”
4. “2002年, 长江商学院北京校区和上海校区相继落成”可译为“With Beijing and Shanghai Campuses coming into being respectively in 2002 ...”
5. “覆盖全国、辐射亚太的战略布局”可译为“its strategic deployment of three major hubs in China, with spokes reaching out throughout the rest of Asia”



参考译文

Profile of Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business

Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business (CKGSB) was founded in 2002 by Mr. Li Ka-shing, Asia's most successful entrepreneur, with a mission to build it into a top business school in China and in the world. As an independent business school in China, CKGSB has been granted by the government to possess an independent legal entity as an educational institution with non-profit status, and it's a degree-granting institution authorized by the State Council.

CKGSB was born in a great era characterized by the fast and sustaining economic growth in China. It is endeavoring to create global business leaders for China by attracting and retaining a team of world-level professors, and promoting the combination of the latest management theories in the West with the local management practice in China. CKGSB also aims at providing new ideas, new visions and new solutions for the Chinese enterprises to go international.

CKGSB's MBA program offers fulltime comprehensive management curriculum, with its admission criteria ranking No. 1 of all business schools in Asia. CKGSB's MBA program enjoys unique advantages such as a world-class faculty, a modularized course design and personalized career services. CKGSB is expected to bring up a group of business leaders with international competitiveness and humanistic spirit for the global competition.

With Beijing and Shanghai Campuses coming into being respectively in 2002, CKGSB built its Guangzhou Campus in 2006 to complete its strategic deployment of three major hubs in China, with spokes reaching out throughout the rest of Asia.

Part Two Sentence Translation

English-Chinese

1. In today's competitive job market, a college degree has never been more important than now.
2. The growing demand for quality pre-school and daycare is creating new business opportunities.
3. Cultural diversity refers to the differences among people in a workforce due to race and gender.
4. Australia has a well-developed education system with participation among the highest in the world.
5. Studying for exams often undermines teenager's education and overall development.
6. Every university has a regional or national focus. Our purpose is "locally rooted, globally connected".
7. Sticking to the goal of nurturing qualified personnel for the country and emphasizing the cultivation of the students' comprehensive qualities and innovative abilities, the university has produced 170,000 graduates for the society in a period of over 70 years.
8. The chief goals of the ideal college are the discovery of identity, and with it, the discovery of vocation.



参考译文

1. 当今求职竞争激烈,大学文凭从未像现在这样重要。
2. 对于高质量的学前教育 and 日托的需求不断增长,带来了新的商机。
3. 文化多元化是指在员工队伍里存在着种族与性别的差异。
4. 澳大利亚有着很发达的教育系统,其入学率在全球名列前茅。
5. 应试学习往往不利于对青少年的教育及其全面的发展。
6. 每所大学(的办学)都有其区域性或全国性的侧重点,我们的宗旨是“植根当地,联通全球”。
7. 70 多年来,该大学始终坚持为国家培养合格人才的目标,注重学生综合素质和创新能力的培养,共为社会输送了 17 万名毕业生。
8. 理想大学的首要目标是帮助学生发现自己的个性,并依据个性来寻求职业。

1. 我国的教育重点应放在培养学生全面发展的目标上。
2. 远程教育属于正规教育,它打破了传统的课堂教学模式。
3. 对于延绵 5000 多年的中华文明而言,50 年只是弹指一挥间。
4. 由于社会对知识更新要求的速度不断加快,我们应该采取不同的教育形式。
5. 中国人认识到印度的优势在于他们的英语教学和软件开发。
6. 中国的许多传统艺术都是在中国改革开放之后才真正走向世界的。
7. 南京的魅力在于其兼有优美绝伦的自然风光和深厚的文化底蕴。
8. 除夕夜全家围坐桌边共享年夜饭,这是必不可少的。
9. 中国的春节在农历正月初一,是举家团圆的时刻。



参考译文

1. The education in China should focus on the cultivation of students' abilities in an all-round way.
2. Distance learning is a formal educational process that breaks the traditional mode of classroom teaching.
3. Fifty years is but a too short moment for the Chinese civilization with a history of 5,000-odd years.
4. We should adopt various forms for the education in accordance with the requirement from the society for updating the knowledge learned.
5. Chinese people realize that part of India's advantage comes from its English teaching and the development of software.
6. It was not until China started the reform and opening-up drive that many traditional Chinese arts made themselves popular in the world.
7. The attraction of Nanjing consists in its combination of the beautiful scenery and the rich cultural heritages.
8. Feast dinner on New Year's Eve is a must for the whole family to sit at one table.
9. Chinese Spring Festival falls on the first day of the first lunar month, which is the high time for the family reunion.

Part Three Translation Exercises

English-Chinese

Chinese Culture

Like many other ancient cultures, China possesses an impressive and celebrated literary heritage. The master poets of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), for example, are rightfully known as some of the world's best lyric poets; the adventures of the Monkey King and his company — as told in the classical Chinese narrative *Journey to the West* — have achieved a global following (in part due to TV adaptations and the like); and novels, short story collections and memoirs by expatriate Chinese authors living in the West have won major literary prizes and become international bestsellers.

It was therefore surprising and somewhat disappointing that, upon coming to China to teach writing at a university in mid-2006, I discovered that the average Chinese learner was far more interested in *King Kong* than the subtle yet profoundly insightful poetry of the Tang Dynasty genius Li Bai; or that when I mentioned Mulan (the heroine of an early Chinese oral narrative), I was told some trivia or other about a Disney animated adaptation of the story. Have the Chinese — especially the youth — lost all interest in the literary masterpieces of their own language as a result of the greedy onslaught of popcorn Western culture?

My fears were somewhat allayed when I found out that Chinese primary school students still learn Tang Dynasty poems; that cultural events associated with the lives of literary icons such as the Dragon Boat Festival are celebrated each year; and that sites commemorating writers and their words — such as the Yellow Crane Tower in Wuhan, the inspiration for many generations of Chinese poets — are popular and well preserved attractions. I was also pleased to gradually discover that not all Chinese youths are as crazy about throwaway popular culture as it first appeared and that many are in fact very enthusiastic about great poets and novelists.

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参考译文

中国的文化

像许多其他古老文化一样, 中国有着令人称道的、著名的文学遗产。譬如唐朝(公元 618—907 年)一些杰出诗人名副其实地被誉为世界上最优秀的抒情诗人中的一部分; 讲述孙悟空师徒四人西天取经的经典名著《西游记》, 在全球拥有大批追随者(这应部分归功于电视剧的改编); 旅居海外的华人作家所撰写的小说、短文集和回忆录等也屡获文学大奖, 并成为国际畅销书。

2006 年夏天, 我来到中国的一所大学教授英文写作。使我感到吃惊并略感失望的是, 我发现一般中国学生对于美国电影《金刚》的兴趣远胜于阅读唐代天才李白那细腻且含义

隽永的诗作;而当我提到(花)木兰(一位中国早期口头传说中的女英雄)时,学生们则会给我大谈美国迪斯尼公司根据该故事改编的动画片。难道中国人——尤其是年轻人——在西方爆米花文化的大举入侵下,已完全丧失对本国语言文学杰作的兴趣了吗?

当我看到中国的小学生仍在学习唐诗时,我的担忧有了些许的减轻。政府每年都举办与文学大师生平有关的文化活动,如“龙舟节”(即端午节);那些纪念文学家及其作品的遗址,如历代中国诗人灵感之地——武汉黄鹤楼,至今仍广受欢迎并保护完好。我同时感到欣慰的是,我渐渐发现:并非所有的中国年轻人都像看上去那样,对“即用即弃”的流行文化趋之若鹜;实际上,很多年轻人对古代大文豪充满了浓厚兴趣。

Chinese-English

孔子学院

孔子学院是以传播中国语言文化、支持当地中文教学为基本任务的非赢利性社会公益机构。“孔子学院”的英文名称为“Confucius Institute”。

孔子是中国历史上的著名的思想家、教育家、哲学家,其学说在世界上具有十分重要的影响,因此该名称体现了中国历史悠久、博大精深的语言文化底蕴,也体现了新世纪中国语言文化将逐步融入世界的发展趋势。

孔子学院应选择人员流动大、交通方便、商企集中、较为繁华的地段开设,以孔子学院总部提供的教学模式、课程产品等作为主要教学资源,并遵照统一的教学、考试、培训质量认证体系和标准开展教学和检测。主要是向社会人士提供专门技能的汉语培训以及中文教师的教学能力培训,属于非学历教育。教学重点是用应用汉语。

(选自中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室官方网站<http://www.hanban.org/>)



参考译文

Confucius Institute

“Confucius Institute” is a non-profit public institute with a mission to promote the Chinese language and culture in the world and to support the local Chinese teaching. The English name for the institute is “Confucius Institute”.

Confucius is a well-known thinker, educator and philosopher in Chinese history, and his doctrine has a very important influence in the world. To name this institute after him shows the extensive and profound accumulation of Chinese language and culture with a long history. It also embodies the trend for the integration of Chinese language and culture into the world in the new century.

The Confucius Institute should be located in a fairly busy business district where there's a large flow of people and a convenient traffic access. The Headquarters provide teaching patterns and curriculums as the main teaching resources for all institutes. Each Institute will carry out its teaching and testing activities in accordance with the unified QC system and standards for teaching, testing and training. The Institute mainly offers special-skill training of Chinese for general students and teaching-ability training for teachers of Chinese. All these trainings fall into the category of non-degree education with a focus on applied Chinese.

Tourism & Catering

Part One Passage Translation

Passage A

The Peninsula Hong Kong

The Peninsula Hong Kong has long been hailed as one of the finest hotels in the world. Created nearly 80 years ago in the glamorous 1920s, the legendary “Grande Dame of the Far East” continues to set hotel standards worldwide, offering a blend of the best of Eastern and Western hospitality in an atmosphere of unmatched classical grandeur and timeless elegance.

The Peninsula Hong Kong offers the ultimate in luxury accommodations with the most spacious hotel rooms and suites in Hong Kong. Each one of the hotel’s luxurious guest rooms is comfortable and stylish and equipped with advanced technology for the convenience of hotel guests — underlined, of course, by the world-famous Peninsula service.

The restaurants and bars at The Peninsula Hong Kong are among the most exclusive and most elegant in Hong Kong.

The hotel features a state-of-the-art fitness center and a huge Roman-style swimming pool. The pool opens onto the hotel’s sun terrace, providing an incredible view of Victoria Harbour and Hong Kong Island. The new Peninsula Spa by ESPA is a harmonious combination of The Peninsula’s legendary service and the world’s leading spa consultancy, ESPA, offering luxurious bespoke treatments for both body and mind.

(选自香港半岛酒店官方网站<http://www.peninsula.com>)

Words and Expressions

The Peninsula Hong Kong 香港半岛酒店

hail v. 向……欢呼,致敬,招呼

glamorous a. 富有魅力的,迷人的

grandeur n. 庄严,伟大