

工学结合新视野
高职高专
“十二五”规划教材

总主编 王宗湖

商检英语

Shangjian Yingyu

主 编 刘 胜



对外经济贸易大学出版社
University of International Business and Economics Press

工学结合新视野高职高专“十二五”规划教材

总主编 王宗湖

商 检 英 语

主 编 刘 胜

副主编 邵笑梅 邹全意 曲 君

对外经济贸易大学出版社

中国·北京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

商检英语 / 刘胜主编. —北京: 对外经济贸易大学出版社, 2011

工学结合新视野高职高专“十二五”规划教材

ISBN 978-7-81134-938-2

I. ①商… II. ①刘… III. ①商品检验 - 英语 - 高等学校: 技术学校 - 教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 012236 号

© 2011 年 对外经济贸易大学出版社出版发行

版权所有 翻印必究

商 检 英 语

刘 胜 主编

责任编辑: 周荣娟 胡小平

对外经济贸易大学出版社

北京市朝阳区惠新东街 10 号 邮政编码: 100029

邮购电话: 010-64492338 发行部电话: 010-64492342

网址: <http://www.uibep.com> E-mail: uibep@126.com

北京市山华苑印刷有限责任公司印装 新华书店北京发行所发行

成品尺寸: 185mm × 260mm 8.25 印张 191 千字

2011 年 3 月北京第 1 版 2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-81134-938-2

印数: 0 001 - 5 000 册 定价: 13.00 元

工学结合新视野高职高专 “十二五”规划教材编委会

总主编：王宗湖

副主编：史纪元

编 委：（按姓氏笔画为序）

王波涛 王宗湖 史纪元 李光华 刘晓军

郑 安 苗成栋 郅 军 董贵胜

总 序

经过十几年的跨越式发展,我国高职教育取得了长足进步,无论是办学数量还是招生规模都占了我国高等教育的半壁江山。但是,我们必须清醒地看到,目前我国经济的飞速发展及结构重大调整已经对高职教育提出了更高的要求。为使高职教育尽快适应新形势,2006年教育部、财政部联合启动了《国家示范性高等职业院校建设计划》,建设了百余所示范院校。2010年7月教育部再度发布《教育部、财政部关于进一步推进“国家示范性高等职业院校建设计划”实施工作的通知》,新增100所左右骨干高职建设院校。两次示范院校建设计划的实施,主要目的就是通过示范性建设工程,引领、带动所有高职院校,不断提高办学适应能力,提升办学质量和育人水平,增强服务区域经济社会和社会发展的功能。

最近,国务院颁布的《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》(2010-2020年)(以下简称“规划纲要”)指出“职业教育要面向人人、面向社会,着力培养学生的职业道德、职业技能和就业创业能力……”,提出“要把提高质量作为重点,以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向,推进教育教学改革。实行工学结合、校企合作、顶岗实习的人才培养模式”。可见,国家已将提高教育质量作为今后一段时间高职教育教学改革的重点,并将“工学结合、校企合作、顶岗实习”列为人才模式改革的方向,明确提出高等职业教育主要培养具有“职业道德、职业技能和就业创业能力”的人。

教材作为“整个教育系统的软件”,是培养人才的蓝本。客观地讲,经过十几年的探索,我们已经认识到高职教育的培养目标、课程体系、教学模式与普通本科实施的学科教育之间的差异,并进行了多方面的教学改革研究与实践,也试图引进国外先进的课程模式以推动课程改革。但职业教育毕竟与其他高等教育不同,其中,“就业”和“高技能”是其主要的目标指向。因此,职业教育的课程设计应以满足产业发展为宗旨,以新的职业能力内涵为目标构建系统化的课程,突出体现“就业导向”的职业能力培养。但目前,我国职业教育教学和管理模式受传统教育思想和教育模式的影响较深,以能力为本位的教育观还未完全形成,课程改革和教材开发还远远满足不了形势发展对高职教育的要求。因此,为更好地适应我国走新型工业化道路,实现经济发展方式转变、产业结构优化升级需要,高等职业教育必须加快课程体系改革和教材建设的步伐,建立符合时代特征和具有我国特色的职业教育新思维、新模式、新课程体系。

鉴于此,对外经济贸易大学出版社为适应教育发展的新形势,并努力推动高职高专院校的教材建设,委托我们组织全国职业院校的教师及具有企业工作经验的业务骨干,编写这套工学结合新视野高职高专“十二五”规划教材。本系列教材暂包括基础课程、国际经贸、工商管理、财会金融、物流管理、连锁经营、电子商务、旅游与酒店管理 etc 八大专业。

为使教材编写尽量适应高职教育的特点及时代发展的新要求,我们在编写教材过程

中,尽可能把最新的研究成果吸收渗透到教材中来,在内容安排、教法选择、编写体例等方面也进行了较多的改革,甚至是新尝试。本套丛书具有以下特点:

一、以“能力培养”和“创新教育”为主线,建构教材总体框架

本套丛书各册教材,在基础理论讲授之后,每篇均加列“技能训练”专章,通过采用典型案例分析、模拟操作等形式,引导学生对本篇的重点、难点内容进行分析、讨论、练习和模拟训练;每章结束后针对本章重点内容设计了“个案分析、学以致用、讨论思考”等项目,以达到强化学生对基础理论和业务环节处理技巧的掌握。这些新增加的关于“能力培养”和“技能训练”等新内容,约占整本教材篇幅的1/3,体现了国家对职业教育课程改革的要求。这种编写体例的运用在目前经济类课程的教材中还较少见。编者希望这种新的尝试经日后的教学实践验证,成为一种“能力培养”和“创新教育”的有效方法。

二、改革人才培养模式,尝试教学模式与教法创新

《规划纲要》要求各高职院校不断创新人才培养模式,“深化教育教学改革,创新教育教学方法,探索多种培养方式”,“倡导启发式、探究式、讨论式、参与式教学,帮助学生学会学习。激发学生的好奇心,培养学生的兴趣爱好,营造独立思考、自由探索的良好环境”。为此,在本套教材的编写过程中,我们注意到国家对高职院校的这种改革要求;在编写中尽量运用提示、启发、引导、讨论、模拟等方法;其目的是使学生运用所学知识在进行分析、综合、比较、分类后,达到将知识、技能、抽象概念具体化,提高学生灵活分析和解决问题的能力。本套教材所适用的教学方法既与国家对于高职教育培养的目标相吻合,又适合学生的学习思维特点,容易激发学生的学习兴趣,较之传统的教学方法有了较大的改革与突破。

三、建立综合性、实践性新课程,提高人才培养的针对性、实效性

江泽民同志在第三次全国工作会议上指出“职业教育和成人教育要使学生掌握必要的文化知识的同时,具有熟练的职业技能和适应职业变化的能力”。可见,现代职业教育呼唤综合型、应用型、技能型的新课程的设立。为反映这些要求,我们在每个专业都增设了《综合技能》课程,以此作为经济管理类各专业实践课的应用教材。《综合技能》在内容上以各专业的主要业务为线索,将骨干核心课程的知识高度浓缩,有机串联。将主干课中没有系统讲授而实际工作中必然牵涉到的知识纳入其中,弥补了原来系列教材的欠缺与不足。同时,该系列教材大量采用模拟教学和案例教学,让学生以“业务员、经济师、总经理”的身份参与学习与训练,独自策划交易,进行经济活动等,刻意营造一种仿真情境,让学生在“训练”中学习,在“情景”中增长才干和积累经验,有效地将知识转变为专业性的技能技巧,提高其解决和处理实际问题的综合能力。

各专业《综合技能》的设立,是按照国家对教育学科的设置“要多增加综合课”的要求而设立的新型试验科目,其主要目的是通过运用灵活有趣的模拟训练及案例教学等手法,启发诱导学生的立体思维,全面提高其独立操作经济活动的综合实践能力。由于是初次尝试,希望大家多加以关注,并提出建议。

本套丛书的编写,得到了有关院校领导和学者、教授的大力支持,并引用了有关作

者的部分资料，在此一并表示谢意。

本套丛书无论从体例安排到内容设置，从知识点的归纳到教法的运用，都进行了大胆探索和尝试，希望能为我国财经类高职高专教材的编写与探索尽微薄之力，但由于时间和水平有限，疏漏和不足甚至错误在所难免。希望广大教师、读者多提宝贵意见，以便日后充实与完善。

工学结合新视野高职高专“十二五”规划教材编委会
2010年8月

前 言

二零零一年十二月我国加入国际世贸组织后，在二十一世纪全球经济一体化的影响下，经济发展尤其是对外贸易增长迅速，预计二零二零年我国进出口总额将接近两万亿美元，成为世界首屈一指的贸易大国。

作为国际贸易活动的重要组成部分，出入境检验检疫工作发挥着越来越重要的作用。它不仅关系到贸易双方的切身利益，还涉及运输、仓储、海关、保险、银行等相关部门的工作，内容复杂，政策性、技术性强。因此，了解和掌握检验检疫的法规、政策、内容、程序和方法及检验检疫英语知识是从事涉外贸易工作者、检验检疫人员应当具备的基本技能，是保证出入境人员的安全及商品质量，促进对外贸易活动顺利进行的有力保障。

本教材依据《工学结合新视野高职高专“十二五”规划教材》的编写要求，以出入境检验检疫工作程序和基础知识为主线，结合国家报检员职业资格考试的相关要求编写而成。目的是让学生在熟悉检验检疫业务知识的过程中了解和掌握检验检疫英语用语和词汇，提高学生的专业英语知识水平和实际操作能力，为今后从事国际贸易，尤其是报检、报关工作，奠定基础。

本教材共包括八章，由刘胜担任主编，邵笑梅、邹全意、曲君担任副主编；参与编写的有：邵笑梅（第一章）、刘胜（第二章）、张启华（第三章）、邹全意（第四章）、孙伟东（第五章）、申俊杰（第六章）、闫乃鹤（第七章）、刘静（第八章）、曲君（附录部分）。

鲁东大学张福勇教授和烟台大学张西俊教授对本书初稿进行了审校，在此深表感谢。

在编写过程中，我们参阅借鉴了部分著述和资料，在此深表谢意。由于我们水平有限，书中如有不当和遗漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

2010 年 8 月

Contents

Unit 1	Introduction to Entry-exit Inspection and Quarantine	1
Unit 2	Inspection Applier and Inspection Agent	11
Unit 3	Declaration of Import and Export Commodities	21
Unit 4	Entry and Exit Health Quarantine	31
Unit 5	Issuing Inspection and Quarantine Certificate and Discharging	43
Unit 6	Registration, Putting on Record and Quarantine Approval	55
Unit 7	International Trade Commodity Classification	65
Unit 8	International Trade Foundations	73
Appendix 1	Vocabulary	85
Appendix 2	Major Ports of the World	93
Appendix 3	Translation & Answer	99

Unit 1 Introduction to Entry-exit Inspection and Quarantine

TARGET OF LEARNING

Learn about the headspring, development, status and role of inspection and quarantine. Make the students acquaint themselves with organizations, their business and legal foundations of domestic inspection and quarantine. Get to know about some major foreign organizations dealing with inspection and quarantine.

了解检验检疫的产生、发展、地位和作用，知悉国内检验检疫机构的设置、主要业务及执法依据。扼要了解国外主要的检验、检疫机构。

FOCUS

Import-export commodities and people entering and exiting the boundaries should all be declared to and inspected and quarantined by the authorities according to the laws. The main purpose of inspection and quarantine is to keep people healthy and goods qualified. Whatever fails to meet the requirements must be treated by lawful means.

进出口的货物、出入境的人员均要依法向检验检疫机构报检并接受检验、检疫。检验检疫的主要作用是确保进出境人员健康和商品的安全质量；达不到法定要求的，检验检疫将采取处理措施。

KEY WORDS

Entry-exit, trade, personnel communication, inspection, quarantine, declaration
出入境；贸易；人员往来；检验；检疫；报检

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Accompanied by foreign trade and cross-boundary flow of people, inspection and quarantine came into being. It is an important measure to safeguard national economic safety and people's health, and is therefore a legal means for a country to manage its economy. A citizen should understand the function and role of inspection and quarantine and declare legally.

检验检疫是伴随着对外贸易以及跨境人员交流的产生和发展而逐步发展起来的，它是维护国家/地区经济安全、保障人员健康的重要手段，属于国家行使经济管理权力的法律手段。了解检验检疫的职能和作用，依法报检并接受检验、检疫，是公民的法定义务。

TEXT

With the continuous progress and development of human society, trade across regional or national borders and communication between peoples flourish. Besides trade activities, man would also involve himself in academic activities such as lecturing, learning, studying, visiting and other public affairs.

Goods could be delivered by conveyance or carried or mailed. To assure the quality of goods, the sanitation of animals and plants and the health of human beings, it is an urgent need to establish authoritative organizations for quality inspection, animals and plants quarantine, human beings sanitation quarantine and to supervise the related activities. Thus, entry-exit inspection and quarantine came into being naturally.

To safeguard economic interest, stop animal and plant disease and human epidemic from spreading, countries and independent customs regions all over the world established organizations for carrying out quality inspection for goods and quarantine for animals, plants and human beings. For example, in the United States of America, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) are responsible for food, drug and agricultural products inspection and quarantine entering the country respectively. The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service is responsible for inspection, quarantine and supervision of goods and people coming in and out of the country. And Canadian Food Inspection Agency deals with inspection, quarantine and sanitation supervision on foods exported to Canada.

To assure the quality of products exiting or entering our country, and to prevent the introduction and the prevalence of animal or plant diseases or human epidemics, the People's Republic of China established entry-exit inspection and quarantine organizations throughout the country. These organizations are responsible for quality inspection of import-export commodities, quarantine for animals and plants and their products, and sanitation quarantine for human beings. Whatever fails to meet the requirements set by the laws must be treated accordingly. Any person would be prevented from crossing our border or be treated medically if he carries a specified disease. China Inspection and Quarantine authorities (hereinafter called CIQ) will oversee the producing, processing and storing places where the concerned products are made, so as to protect people's health, the sanitation of animals and plants and the environment, prevent fraud, and to safeguard the national interests and maintain normal relations between domestic and foreign peoples.

According to the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection and its implementing

regulations, the Law on Entry-Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its complementary regulations, Frontier Health and Quarantine Law and its enforcing specific rules, Food Safety Law and its complementary regulations, persons coming in or out of our country, goods entering and exiting the borders, should all be declared, inspected, quarantined and overseen by CIQ. Persons or goods in disqualified conditions would be prevented from crossing the border.

According to the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations (UN) and bilateral or multilateral agreements reached between our country and other countries or regions, persons entering or exiting our borders should be sanitation-quarantine qualified, and goods must be inspection and quarantine qualified, or problems may be encountered. So, to declare to CIQ according to the laws is a good way to ensure one's safety, health and rights.

People entering or exiting and goods entering or exiting should be declared to CIQ in a specified time and at a specified place and be inspected or quarantined. Some inspections and quarantine would be completed by utilizing advanced means and equipment, and time would be needed from declaration to the final results. Hence, people should arrange properly and see to that there is enough time for the tests.

To safeguard the safety and sanitation of food, drug, animal and plant products, CIQ will register or put on records for the corresponding producing enterprises at home and abroad. Citizens, legal persons and other organizations without qualifications could not export or import the related products.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

inspect [in'spekt]	vt.	检查; 视察; 检阅	vi.	进行检查; 进行视察
quarantine ['kwɒrənti:n]	n.	检疫; 隔离; 检疫期; 封锁		
border ['bɔ:də]	n.	边界, 国界, 边境		
communication [kə'mju:ni'keiʃən]	n.	传达, 通讯, 交流		
flourish ['flaʊrɪʃ]	vi.	繁荣, 茂盛, 活跃, 兴旺		
academic [ˌækə'demɪk]	adj.	学院的, 理论的, 学术的		
lecture ['lektʃə]	vi.	讲演		
conveyance [kən'veiəns]	n.	运输 (工具)		
assure [ə'sʊə]	vt.	保证, 担保		
sanitation [ˌsæni'teɪʃən]	n.	卫生 (设施)		
urgent [ˈɜ:dʒənt]	adj.	急迫的, 紧急的		
authoritative [ɔ:'θɒrɪtətɪv]	adj.	权威的, 有权威的		
supervise ['sjʊ:pəvaɪz]	vt.	监督, 指导, 管理		
entry-exit ['entri -'egzɪt]		出入境		
safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d]	vt.	保护; 为……提供防护措施, 护卫		

epidemic [ˌepi'demɪk]	<i>n.</i>	传染病, 流行病
customs ['kʌstəmz]	<i>n.</i>	海关
administration [ədˌmɪni'streɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	管理, 监督, 管理(行政)部门
agency ['eɪdʒənsi]	<i>n.</i>	媒介, 机构
respectively [rɪ'spektɪvli]	<i>adv.</i>	分别地, 各自地
prevail [pri'veɪl, pri:-]	<i>n.</i>	流行, 盛行, 蔓延
requirement [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt]	<i>n.</i>	需求, 要求, 必要条件
specify ['spesəfaɪ, -si-]	<i>vt.</i>	具体指定, 明确说明, 详细指明, 把……列入说明书
hereinafter [ˌhiəri'nɑːftə]	<i>adv.</i>	以下, 在下文中
oversee [ˌəʊvə'siː]	<i>vt.</i>	监督
fraud [frɔːd]	<i>n.</i>	欺骗, 骗局
implement ['ɪmplɪmənt, 'ɪmplɪment]	<i>vt.</i>	实现, 执行, 使生效
frontier ['frʌntjə]	<i>n.</i>	边界, 边境
enforce [ɪn'fɔːs]	<i>vt.</i>	坚持; 执行
declare [dɪ'kleə]	<i>vt.</i>	申报
bilateral [ˌbaɪ'lætərəl]	<i>adj.</i>	双方的, 双边的
multilateral [ˌmʌltɪ'lætərəl, 'mʌltɪ,lætərəl]	<i>adj.</i>	多边的, 多国的
qualified ['kwɒlɪfaɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	有资格的
encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə]	<i>vt.</i>	遇见, 遭遇, 碰到
utilize ['juːtɪlaɪz]	<i>vt.</i>	利用
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]	<i>n.</i>	装备, 设备
arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]	<i>vt.</i>	整理, 安排, 布置, 筹备
corresponding [ˌkɔːrɪ'spɒndɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i>	符合的, 对应的
enterprise ['entəpraɪz]	<i>n.</i>	企业, 公司, 商行
involve in		卷入, 参与
sanitation quarantine		卫生检疫
be responsible for		对……负责
fail to meet		达不到, 不符合
implementing regulation		实施条例
enforcing specific rules		实施细则

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. lecturing, learning, studying, visiting and other public affairs 讲学、学习、研究、游览及其它公务。此处 studying 是“研究”的意思, public affairs 是“公务活动”。
2. Goods could be delivered by conveyance or carried or mailed. 货物传递可以利用运输工具, 也可以(自身)携带或邮寄。conveyance 是运输工具, 包括飞机、船舶、车辆、

集装箱等。

3. countries and independent customs regions 国家及单独关税区（如台湾就是单独关税区）
4. prevent the introduction and prevail of animal or plant diseases or human epidemics 防止动植物疫病及人类传染病的传入和流行。疾病在动植物叫“疫病”，在人类叫“传染病”。
5. fail to meet the requirements set by the laws 达不到法律规定的要求
6. China Inspection and Quarantine authorities (CIQ) 中国检验检疫部门
7. hereinafter called 为行文方便，通常使用该词，“以后称作/简称”
8. relations between domestic and foreign peoples 国内外人们的联系
9. bilateral or multilateral agreements 双边或多边协议
10. in a specified time and at a specified place 在指定时间和规定地点
11. citizens, legal persons and other organizations 公民、法人和其他组织

EXERCISES

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and write “T” or “F” accordingly.

1. CIQ stands for China Inspection and Quarantine authorities. ()
2. Import cosmetics are not bound to official inspection and quarantine. ()
3. Food could be exempted from statutory inspection and quarantine. ()
4. Mailed import-exported plants are also to be inspected and quarantined. ()
5. All foods produced in China would be inspected by China Inspection and Quarantine authorities. ()
6. Used equipments could be freely imported to China. ()
7. Unqualified imported food should be returned or destroyed. ()
8. To reduce inspection and quarantine charges, import-export goods could be declared at a reduced price. ()
9. A Phytosanitary Certificate should be attached to imported logs. ()
10. Globalization promoted trade between countries and regions. ()

II. Match column A with column B.

A

B

1. 码头
2. 运费
3. 代理商
4. 运输（工具）
5. 交货
6. 企业

- A agent
- B conveyance
- C freight
- D bill of lading
- E letter of credit
- F packing list

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 7. 信用证 | G regulation |
| 8. 装箱单 | H delivery |
| 9. 提单 | I wharf |
| 10. 法规 (条例) | J enterprise |

III. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

- In what way could man deliver goods from one place to another?
A. By shipment B. By airways C. By truck D. All of them
- What do you think of import-export inspection and quarantine?
A. Important B. Time-wasting C. Unnecessary D. A barrier to trade
- Do you think inspection and quarantine for import commodities is a trade barrier?
A. Yes B. No
C. Not just a barrier, but also a management tool D. No comment
- What kind of rules do you know well for import-export inspection and quarantine?
A. Laws B. Regulations C. Standards D. All of them
- Some countries established official agencies in China engaging in export inspection and quarantine. What's your comment?
A. Unfair B. Necessary C. Important D. Helpful for communications
- In which unit are meat products listed in the HS catalogue?
A. 01 B. 04 C. 16 D. 95
- Which is the easiest way to get the information for required certificates for exporting sausage to Japan?
A. Consulting CIQ B. Consulting the customs
C. Consulting a customer D. Consulting a movie star
- What kind of disease is listed in the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law?
A. HIV B. Cholera C. Cough D. Arthritis
- Which is the best way to take samples for inspection?
A. Draw aimlessly B. Draw purposely C. Draw randomly D. Draw at will
- What document is a must to be presented to quarantine officials when declaring a batch of pork imported from Brazil?
A. Certificate of approval B. Bill of lading
C. Invoice D. Declaration form

IV. Translate the following sentences into English or Chinese.

- FDA 设立中国办事处对出口到美国的食物实施监督管理。
- 中国检验检疫机构对出口肉类产品到中国的外国企业实施注册制度。
- 检验检疫费用依据货值收取。
- 检疫不合格的货物要依法实施除害处理。

5. 进口肉类产品需要依法获得国家质检总局的审批。
6. No person could live well without eating properly.
7. Quarantine as well as inspection is very important for people's health.
8. To adopt Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) is the best way to assure the quality and safety of agricultural products.
9. The Republic of Korea could not export pork to China.
10. Trade disputes could be settled by negotiations within WTO.

V. Skill Training

Read the following short passage introducing FDA and discuss in pairs the similarity and difference between it and CIQ.

FDA is an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services and consists of seven centers and offices with different responsibilities.

FDA is responsible for protecting public health by assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the nation's food supply, cosmetics, products that emit radiation, and tobacco products.

FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by helping to speed innovations that make medicines and foods more effective, safer, and more affordable; and helping the public get the accurate, science-based information they need to use medicines and foods to improve their health.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

In the Declaration Hall

Official: Good morning, what can I do for you?

Declarer: Good morning. I want to declare a batch of barley from Germany.

Official: Please show me your Inspection and Quarantine Declaration Form and the related documents.

Declarer: Here you are.

(The official reviewed the documents and input the information into the computer)

Official: OK, now I shall calculate the charge of inspection and quarantine. Just a moment, please.

Official: It's all right, the charge is RMB 120,000 yuan. Please pay to the treasurer and bring back the receipt to me.

Declarer: Excuse me, here is the receipt.

Official: Thank you. Please send the form and the related documents to the section chief for going through the procedure, and then bring them back to me.

Declarer: I have gone through all the procedures and here is the underwritten form.

Official: Now, everything is OK. Here is the Customs Declaration Slip for your goods.

在报检大厅

检务人员: 早上好, 有什么可以帮您?

报检员: 早上好, 我要报检一批从德国进口的大麦。

检务人员: 请提供报检单和相关材料。

报检员: 给您。

(检务人员审核文件, 录入相关信息)

检务人员: 好的, 现在我要计算一下检验检疫费用, 请稍等。

检务人员: 全部费用是 12 万元人民币, 请到会计那里缴纳并把收据给我。

报检员: 您好, 收据拿来了。

检务人员: 好了, 请把报检单和材料送到科长那里办理手续, 然后拿回。

报检员: 我已办妥手续, 给您经签字的报检单。

检务人员: 好了, 给您货物通关单。

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Function and Structure of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (AQSIQ) is a ministerial administrative organ directly under the State Council in charge of national quality, metrology, entry-exit commodity inspection, entry-exit health quarantine, entry-exit animal and plant quarantine, import-export food safety, certification, accreditation, standardization, as well as administrative law-enforcement.

AQSIQ has 20 in-house departments, in charge of legislation, quality management, metrology, supervision on sanitation quarantine and animal and plant quarantine, import and export food safety, special equipment safety supervision, international cooperation (WTO affairs office), science and technology, respectively.

AQSIQ undertakes to administrate the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) and the Standardization Administration (SAC), both authorized by the State Council. CNCA is a vice ministerial level department, exercising administrative responsibilities by undertaking unified management, supervision and overall coordination of certification and accreditation activities across the country. And SAC, which is also a vice ministerial level department, performs nationwide administrative responsibilities and carries out unified management for standardization across the country.

There are 15 direct affiliates to AQSIQ, which offer technical support for