

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

现行汉译英



Contemporary Oral Interpreting

EXERCISES

主编: 吴 冰

编者: 戴宁 柯克尔

周燕曾诚

练习删

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS





现代汉译英口译教程

练习册

Contemporary Oral Interpreting

EXERCISES

主编:吴 冰

编者: 戴宁 柯克尔 周燕 曾诚

國和國土德二世五十四

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 -BEUINGO =

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

现代汉译英口译教程 练习册/吴冰主编.—北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2004.5 ISBN 7-5600-4022-5

I. 现… Ⅱ. 吴… Ⅲ. 英语—口译—教学参考资料 Ⅳ. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 020208 号

现代汉译英口译教程 练习册

主编: 吴冰

责任编辑:段晓捷

* *

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印 刷: 北京博诚印刷厂 开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 19.25

版 次: 2004年9月第1版 2004年9月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4022-5/G·2021

定 价: 23.90元

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

练习册使用说明

《现代汉译英口译教程练习册》是配合主教材而编写的,目的是给学生提供更多的练习机会,共有旅游,体育,教育,妇女与儿童,老人与家庭,人口,民族,宗教,医疗卫生,工业,农业,外贸,科技,经济发展和改革开放,环境保护,外交,港、澳、台概况和文化等18个单元。各单元练习分技巧练习、课文练习和应变能力练习三大类。

技巧练习突出记忆和笔记练习以及数字的口译。如果在课堂上练习,可由教师成段口述,注意不要"读"书上的文字,而是将书面语的内容"说"给学生听,学生则以记忆为主,辅之以简单的笔记,并用中文复述。开始时,每次口述段落不宜过长,但要包括一至两个完整的意群。在练习的过程中,教师要帮助学生学会根据不同的内容运用不同的方法进行记忆,如以时间顺序、地域、空间、因果关系、主次关系等为主线来记忆等。笔记练习不是听写练习,因此口述应保持正常语速,并要和平时说话一样自然。由于笔记是根据个人特点和需要来记的,因此必然会多种多样,教师可以收集学生笔记,发现问题,予以指导,同时推荐好的方法,到一定时期可组织学生交流心得,互相学习。

记忆和笔记练习在内容上或对课文加以补充,或提供相关的背景知识。课文主要是对外宣传国家的基本方针政策,以谈成就为主,而练习常会指出问题和不足,两个方面相结合,会比较客观、全面。

数字练习包括单纯数字练习和带数字的句子练习。数字是公认的口译难点之一,所以要反复练习,先从单纯数字开始。但数字总是和某种计量单位连在一起并在一定的上下文中出现的,而学生在口译比较复杂的数字时,往往把注意力集中在正确记录和翻译数字上,忽略了相关的计量单位或上下文的翻译,因此很有必要把数字放在句子中进行练习。

课文练习包括段落翻译和对话,段落翻译旨在帮助学生掌握课文内容,复习有关词汇和表达法。对话练习更接近实际的口译工作,也更注重使用有关口语体的词汇和表达法。

应变能力练习用来培养学生的翻译能力,因此练习的文体也不尽相同,有的像老百姓说话,非常口语化,而有的谈话则比较正式,接近书面语。口译译员应该具备随机应变、灵活翻译的能力,因为无论事先准备得多么充分,临场总难免遇到不懂或译不出来的时候,如果平时多加训练,碰到问题就能够沉着应战。

各单元的练习量比较大,所有材料及有关数据均来自国家媒体报道和政府文件,有 关数据或信息均为当时的统计内容。不少内容或数字在本书出版时可能已经成为"历



史",但仍不妨碍训练专业术语和数字。教师在课堂上可根据学生的具体情况使用一部分,剩下的留给学生课下自己练习或分组练习,一般课上1小时口译能力的训练需要课下不少于2-3小时的练习来巩固。除了记忆和笔记练习以及部分单纯数字练习外,所有的练习都附有参考答案,并提供多种可能的译法。应该指出的是,可能的译法不止书上提供的这些。参考答案中使用了斜体和粗斜体提醒学生注意词的搭配,有的参考答案后面还附有小注。为避免学生口译时参照答案,我们有意将练习和答案分开排版,这样虽然给查阅参考答案带来一些不便,但有助于培养学生独立解决问题的能力。

由于情况在不断变化,教师最好随时补充新的练习材料,并引导学生注意新的语言现象和内容,学生也应自己想办法加大实践量。我国的汉语和英语广播以及国内出版的、网上提供的中、英文报刊资料都可以利用。为了培养学生随时学习、积累和收集资料的能力,教师可以要求学生在课堂上做简短的专题发言(presentation),学生需要事先收集材料,必要时,准备简短的发言提纲,但宣讲时不要照读或背诵收集的材料,要学会用自己的话来表达。模拟口译练习——即由四位学生分别扮演中、外两方讲话人及各自的译员——对培养学生的综合能力大有好处。模拟口译练习要求代表中方的学生更多地熟悉中国的历史与社会现状、理解并掌握国家的基本方针政策,并能自如地回答对方的疑难问题:扮演外方的学生则应更多地了解外国对同一问题的政策和处理方法,熟悉外国对中国的政策、现状等的评论。

Contents

| Unit One | Tourism in China1 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Unit Two | Sports13 |
| Unit Three | Education25 |
| Unit Four | Women and Children 47 |
| Unit Five | The Elderly and the Family 67 |
| Unit Six | Population and Development 83 |
| Unit Seven | China's Minority Ethnic Groups 101 |
| Unit Eight | Religion 115 |
| Unit Nine | Medicine129 |
| Unit Ten | Industry 145 |
| Unit Eleven | Agriculture and Rural Economy 159 |
| Unit Twelve | Foreign Trade and Special |
| | Economic Zones175 |
| Unit Thirteen | Science and Technology191 |
| Unit Fourteen | Economic Development and |
| | Reform 209 |
| Unit Fifteen | Environmental Protection 225 |
| Unit Sixteen | Chlna's Foreign Policy243 |
| Unit Seventeen | Pollcies towards Hong Kong, |
| | Macao, and Talwan 267 |
| Unit Flahteen | Culture |



Unit 1

技巧练习

1. 记忆、笔记练习

A. 北京旅游的 10 个世界之最 (听时应注意每个之最的特点)

第一,万里长城,是世界最长的防御城墙。1987年被联合国教科文组织列为"世界文化和自然遗产"(World Cultural and Natural Heritage)保护项目。

第二,故宫,是世界上现存规模最大、保存最完整的宫殿建筑群。1987年被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》(World Heritage List)。

第三,天安门广场,是世界上最大的城市中心广场。

第四,天坛,是世界上最大的祭天建筑群。1998年被联合国教科文组织列入**《**世界遗产名录》。

第五,颐和园,是世界上造景丰富、建筑集中、保存最完整的皇家园林。1998年被联合国教科文组织列入〈世界遗产名录〉。

第六、北海、是世界上建园最早的皇城御园。

第七,十三陵,是世界上保存完整、埋葬皇帝最多的墓葬群。

第八,周口店北京猿人遗址,是世界上发现直立人化石、用火遗迹和原始文化遗存最丰富的古人类文化遗址。1987年被联合国教科文组织列为"世界文化和自然遗产"保护项目。

第九、云居寺、是世界上收藏石刻经版最多的寺庙。

第十、永乐大钟、是世界上铭文字数最多的大钟。

(摘自 《北京晚报》 1992年8月24日及1998年12月2日)

B. 长城学家破解长城三大历史误会(听时应注意人名、地名、朝代名等并归纳要点)

长城学家罗哲文指出,关于长城的起点,过去有一个很大的误会,认为长城西起嘉峪关,东至山海关。其实,1992年考古学家就肯定了鸭绿江畔辽宁丹东虎山南麓是长城的起点,史书也佐证了这一考古发现。

关于长城的功用,过去一直认为是防御扰掠的,目的在于封闭。然而,除此之外,长城还有保护通讯和商旅往来的重要对外开放功用。秦始皇时沿长城 12 郡有大道相通,传递文书,商旅往来络绎不绝。长城和烽燧正是保证这些交通大道通畅的重要条件。汉代又打通了西域的交通大道,使节往来,商旅往来还都是走这条大道。长城烽燧正是沿此道修筑,保护了被称作"丝绸之路"的中西交通大道。

最后,关于长城到底是由谁修建的,过去人们误认为长城是汉民族用于防御其他 少数民族的。其实,如果把先秦各诸侯国修筑的长城除外,秦始皇以后汉族统治的朝 W

Œ

能

カ

练习

课

现代汉译英口译教程 练习册

代大规模修筑长城的只有汉、隋、明三朝,而少数民族统治的朝代修筑长城的有北魏、 北齐、北周、辽、金5个朝代。所以,长城是我国各族人民共同劳动和智慧的结晶。 (摘自《中国环境报》2000年8月12日)

C. 在北京办一届最出色的奥运会

要办好 2008 年奥运会,必须抓紧做好四个方面的工作;

第一,要加快体育场馆、交通等市政基础设施建设,要用世界最先进技术确保工程质量,把奥运工程建成世界一流的精品工程。要采用公开、公正的工程招标办法,择优选择建设队伍,精打细算,加强工程监理和对资金使用的审计监督。

第二,要大力治理环境,加强对大气、水资源污染和风沙的治理,一定要让北京 天更蓝,水更清,树更茂,景更美。

第三,要加强精神文明建设,提高市民的思想道德品格等方面的文明素质。要加强外语学习,增强国际交流的手段。

第四,要抓紧运动员的培养和训练,在继续发扬艰苦努力、顽强拼搏作风的同时,要加强科学理论指导训练,不断提高运动员的竞技水平和文化心理素质。

(摘自《北京青年报》2001年7月19日)

2. 数字练习

A. 单纯数字

- a. 注意英语只是在百位数和十位数之间用 and:
 - 3862 应该说成 three thousand eight hundred and sixty-two;
 - 18,972 应该说成 eighteen thousand nine hundred <u>and</u> seventy-two,
 - 489,932 应该说成 four hundred <u>and</u> eighty-nine thousand nine hundred <u>and</u> thirty-two.
- b. 2378 4216 9824 7521 3982 1029 5034 8004 9032 1506 28,342 36,528 19,732 67,534 10,253 43,208 50,601 728.924 516.918 401,296 198,072 319,057 395,004 918,207

B. 带有数字的句子练习

- a. 北京市有10个区、9个县、总面积16,800平方公里。
- b. 城区在解放时是190平方公里,今天已扩大到1041平方公里。

Unit 1

- c. 号称有一万间宫室的故宫, 占地 72 万平方米。
- d. 解放时,北京城区街道加起来不过 215 公里,到 1992 年年底,街道总长已超过 2700 公里,是过去的 10 倍。
- e. 目前北京有出租车6.7万辆,到2008年,数量会更多,而且都装有无线电话。预计租赁车辆将达到近4万辆。
- f. 2008年北京将有800个星级饭店,客房总数从目前的8万间增加到13万间。
- g. 天坛是中国最大的一处庙宇建筑群,占地4000亩,折合273公顷,比故宫面积大两倍,相当于一个中等县城的规模。天坛始建于1406年,直到14年后,也就是1420年,才完工。
- h. 历史上的圆明园建于1709年。全园东西长2620米,南北宽1880米,周边外围总长约11,000米,共占地5200亩(350公顷), 其中水面约2100亩(140公顷), 建筑面积约16万平方米。
- i. 长城西起甘肃省的嘉峪关,东至黄海的渤海湾,跨5个省,全长6350公里,折合12,700多华里,所以叫做"万里长城"。
- j. 黄河流经中国9个省和自治区,全长5464公里,流域面积752,443平方公里。黄河长度大约是珠江的2.5倍,流域面积是珠江的1.76倍。



接

课

文 练 习

M

35

能

力 练

 Ξ

练

7 答

棄

1. 段落口译练习

- A. 长城是一段一段建造起来的, 当时是为了防止北方游牧民族入侵。
- B. 公元前221年秦始皇统一中国后,连接并增修了公元前5世纪原秦,燕,赵三国建 造的长城。
- C. 以后汉、唐、宋、元、明各朝又继续加固、增修长城,今天人们看到的长城基本上 是明朝的长城。
- D. 长城多处都成了废墟, 但有几处已经修复, 最有名的是八达岭长城, 每天都吸引着 很多游人。这里的长城平均高7.8米,宽5.8米,可以供五六匹马并排前进,十人
 - 并走.
- E. 天坛和红墙黄瓦的故宫不同, 以天蓝色为主。
- F. 天坛共有两重坛墙, 都是北面呈圆形, 南面呈方形, 体现了古代"天圆地方"的 思想。
- G. 天坛的主要建筑祈年殿, 是座圆锥形、用木头盖起来的建筑, 完全靠木板连接, 不用一颗铁钉。
- H. 祈年殿直径30米, 高38米, 顶上有个大金球。
- I. 三重檐靠 28 根大木柱支撑, 当中的 4 根叫龙井柱, 代表四季,
- J. 里圈的12根柱子象征一年12个月,外圈的12根柱子表示12个时辰,内外两圈24 根柱子又象征中国农/旧历的24个节气。明、清皇帝每年农历正月十五就在祈年 殿祈求丰收.

2. 对话练习

- 主: 斯通先生和夫人, 欢迎你们到北京来。我是外事办公室的刘联生, 你们在北京期间由我担任向导, 我将尽力使你们在北京过得愉快。
- 宾: How do you do? Mr. Liu, it's very kind of you to come to meet us at the airport.
- 主: 一路上辛苦了。
- 宾: Well, it was a long but smooth flight and we've enjoyed watching the beautiful passing landscape from the plane.
- 主: 斯通先生和夫人是第一次来北京吗?
- 宾: Oh yes, that's why we're so excited. In fact, we've been looking forward to the trip for quite a few years. You know, we've learned about the splendid civilization of China ever since our childhood, and I understand that Beijing is a city with a very long history.
- 主: 是这样,北京是座有三千年历史的古都,早在公元前11世纪就是燕国的国都, 因此北京有燕京之称。

北京又是一座年轻的现代化大都市,有许多新的建筑,包括许多摩天大厦和直通快车道。

- 宾: Yes, we've been reading about the rapid development of the city and the construction of many magnificent buildings. But I'm an architect and my wife is a history teacher, so we're naturally more interested in traditional structures and old buildings and their history.
- 主: 那好,北京有许多名胜古迹。从长城、故宫、天坛到四合院,你们可以看到北京保留了许多昔日的风采。
- 宾: Great! My, this is a beautiful boulevard, and look at the bicycles; I've never seen so many of them in all my life! If I'm not mistaken, this must be the famous Tian'anmen Square.
- 主: 说得对! 天安门广场占地 40公顷, 据说是全世界城市里这类广场中最大的。你们看, 大街这边就是故宫, 也叫紫禁城, 前面那两个雕刻着图案的白色大理石柱子叫做华表, 也是北京的一个象征。
- 宾: What are those on the top of the pillars?



课

文

应 244 AE BE

练 24

> Σ 答

练

主: 那是两只奇兽,一个脸朝里,一个脸朝外,传说脸朝里的那个是提醒外出游玩 的皇帝回宫料理国事,而脸朝外的那个是提醒长期深居宫内的皇帝外出了解 民情。

How very interesting! 宾:

故宫在北京城的中心,有五百多年历史。故宫有宫室近万间,总面积72万平方 主: 米,是世界上最大、保存得最好的古老建筑之一。

广场南面是人民英雄纪念碑。再往南是毛主席纪念堂。

广场东边是中国历史博物馆和中国革命博物馆, 西边是人民大会堂, 人民 代表大会就在这里召开。

应变能力练习

要说地道的北京玩意儿,那可是太多啦,大到号称世界第八大奇观的万里长城,小到牌楼、四合院。您要玩儿,有天坛、颐和园,要听,有京剧、京韵大鼓,要吃喝,有烤鸭、豆汁儿,要买纪念品,有景泰蓝、字画儿什么的。外国人来了,没有不满意而归的。



Ŋ

技巧练习

2. 数字练习

B. 带有数字的句子练习

- a. Greater Beijing consists of ten districts and nine counties, with an area of 16,800 sq. km.
- b. The city proper in 1949 (OR when the People's Republic was founded) was 190 sq. km., but today it has expanded to 1,041 sq. km.
- c. The 10,000-room palace, primarily of one-story construction *covers* an *area* of 720,000 sq. m.

说明: "占地……" 应译成 to coverlhave an area of..., 而不是 to occupy an area of....

- d. In 1949 the total length of roads and streets in the city proper added up to (OR the length of roads and streets...totaled) only 215 km. By the end of 1992, it totaled more than 2,700 km., ten times the length of roads and streets before the founding of the People's Republic.
- e. There are currently 67,000 taxis in Beijing, the number of taxis will be greater by 2008, and all taxis will be equipped with wireless phones. It is anticipated the number of rental/hired cars will be nearly 40,000.
- f. Hotels in Beijing will number 800 by 2008, and the total number of hotel rooms will increase from the current 80,000 to 130,000.

说明:国际通行用五个星级标明饭店由低到高的等级:一星级为经济型,二星级为一定程度的舒适型,三星级为平均水平的舒适型,四星级为高水平的舒适型,五星级为豪华型。 句中的"星级"可以不译,因为"星级饭店"实际上包括一至五星级的所有饭店。

- g. The Temple of Heaven is the largest group of temple buildings in China; it *covers* an *area* of 4,000 *mu*, or 273 ha. It is three times as large as (OR the size of) the Imperial Palace (OR the Forbidden City), or roughly the size of a medium-sized county town. The Temple of Heaven was first built in 1406 and completed 14 years later in 1420 (OR was not completed till 14 years later in 1420).
- h. The original Yuanming Yuan, which means the Round Bright Garden or the Garden of Perfect Brightness, was built (OR When Yuanming Yuan, which means...was first built) in 1709. It extended 2,620 m. in length from east to west, and 1,880 m. in width from north to south, with a circumference of 11,000 m. It had/enclosed/covered an area of 5,200 mu or 350 ha., of which 2,100 mu or 140 ha. was covered by water. The building area measured over/more than 160,000 sq. m. (OR The floor space stretched/extended over/covered an area of...)

Unit ^{*}

- i. The Great Wall runs/stretches across five provinces from Jiayu Pass in Gansu Province in the west to the Bohai Bay of the Yellow Sea (in the east). It is 6,350 km. or 12,700 li long/in length, that's why it is known as/called the 10,000-li Great Wall.
- j. The Yellow River runs/stretches 5,464 km. across nine of China's provinces and autonomous regions, with a drainage area of 752,443 sq. km. Its length is about 2.5 times that of the Pearl River, and its drainage area 1.76 times that of the Pearl River.

课文练习

1. 段落口译练习

- A. The Great Wall was built section by section to keep out the nomads from the north.
- B. In 221 B.C. after Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty, unified China, the sections of the Great Wall built by the kingdoms of Qin, Yan, and Zhao in the 5th century B.C. were linked and extended.
 - 说明:秦始皇译成英语时,有必要在后面补充 the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty 加以解释,对外国人来说,Qin Shi Huang 没有意义。
- C. The subsequent Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, and Ming dynasties continued to strengthen and extend the wall. Today the Great Wall you see is basically the wall of the Ming dynasty.
- D. Much of the Great Wall is now in ruins, but several sections have been restored. The best known is the Great Wall at Badaling (OR the Eight Thoroughfare Peaks), which attracts numerous visitors every day. The Great Wall at Badaling averages 7.8 m. in height and 5.8 m. in width, wide enough for five or six horses, or ten soldiers, to march abreast/side by side.
- E. Unlike the Imperial Palace with (OR which has) yellow tiles and red walls, the Temple of Heaven is mostly sky blue in color.
 - 说明:用介词短语代替从句是一种简便可取的方法,"简"在用词减少了,"便"在可以回避从句中的数,尤其是时态的问题。
- F. It has two surrounding walls; both are round to the north and square to the south. This (pattern) symbolizes the ancient belief that heaven is round and the earth is square. 说明 heaven 前不用冠词,但 earth 前要加 the.
- G. The main structure of the Temple of Heaven is the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest. It is a cone-shaped wooden structure joined together entirely by wooden bars without (the use of/using) a single nail.
- H. The Hall is 30 m. in diameter and 38 m. in height (OR has a diameter of 30 m. and is 38

课

文练习

练

Ŋ

m. high). The roof is crowned at the top with a huge golden ball.

- I. Its triple eaves are supported by 28 huge/massive wooden pillars/columns. The four in the center are called the "Dragon-Well Pillars"; they represent the four seasons.
- J. The 12 pillars/columns surrounding the four in the inner ring symbolize the 12 months of the year, and the 12 in the outer ring, the 12 divisions of day and night; the 24 pillars/columns together stand for/symbolize the 24 solar terms or the 24 divisions of the lunar year in the traditional Chinese calendar. The Ming and Qing emperors used to pray for good harvest in the Hall every year on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar.

2. 对话练习

- 主: Welcome to Beijing, Mr. and Mrs. Stone! I am Liu Liansheng from the Foreign Affairs Office. I'll act as your guide and try my best to make your stay in/visit to Beijing a pleasant one.
- 宾: 你好, 刘先生, 感谢你到机场来接我们。
- 主: I hope you've had a nice trip. (这种译法更合乎西方人的习惯。)
- 宾: 飞行时间虽长,但很平稳;我们在飞机上一路欣赏地上的景色。
- 主: Is this your first visit to Beijing?
- 宾: 是第一次,所以才那么兴奋。我们几年来一直盼望这次中国之行,从儿童时代 我们就知道中国的灿烂文化,知道北京历史悠久。
- 主: Yes, Beijing is an ancient city with a history of 3,000 years. It was the capital of the kingdom of Yan as early as the 11th century, B.C.; that's why Beijing is also known as Yanjing.

Beijing is also a modern young metropolis, with a great number of new constructions, including many skyscrapers and expressways.

- 宾: 我们从书报上了解到北京发展很快,建了许多宏伟的大楼。我是个建筑师,我 太太是位历史教师,因此我们自然对传统建筑物和老房屋,对这些建筑的历史 更感兴趣。
- 主: Fine, there are many places of historic interest and scenic beauty in Beijing, from the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace (OR the Forbidden City), the Temple of Heaven, to siheyuan, that is, traditional-style single-story structures (OR houses with rooms around the four sides of a courtyard), you can see that Beijing has retained a lot of the color of old Chinese life.
- 宾: 太好了! 这条大道真漂亮, 瞧这些自行车, 我这一辈子还没有看到过这么多! 这一定是有名的天安门广场啦。

练习答案

- 主: You're quite right! Tian'anmen Square covers 40 ha. It is said to be the largest such square in any city in the world. Now look at the Imperial Palace (OR the Forbidden City) on this side of the boulevard, the two carved white marble pillars in front of it are called "cloud pillars"; they are another symbol of Beijing.
- 宾: 柱子顶上是什么东西?
- 主: They are two mythical animals, one looking outward and the other looking inward. A legend says that the former is to remind the emperor, when he is out having a good time, to come back and attend to state affairs, and the latter is to remind him, when he stays in the palace all the time, to go out to keep abreast of public feelings.
- 宾: 真有意思!
- 主: The Forbidden City (OR The former imperial palace) is at the center of the city. It has a history of more than 500 years. The palace has about/some 10,000 rooms with an area of 720,000 sq. km. It is one of the world's largest and best preserved ancient buildings.

To the south of the square *is/stands/towers* the *Monument* to the People's Heroes, and further south is/can be seen Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

The buildings on the east side of the square are the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of Chinese Revolution, and that on the west side, the Great Hall of the People, where the National People's *Congress* is *held*.

应变能力练习

There are (OR You can find) many things special to/typical of Beijing. There are grand structures like the Great Wall, referred to as the Eighth Wonder of the World, and small ones like the *pailou*, that is, freestanding arches decorated with beautiful designs, and *siheyuan* [OR traditional-style single-story houses/structures with rooms around (the four sides of) a square courtyard]. For sightseeing (OR If you wish to go sightseeing), there are (口语用 there's也可) the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace, and so on. For entertainment (OR If you want entertainments), you can go to a Beijing opera or listen to story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum accompaniment. As for good food (OR If you want to enjoy good food), there are (口语用 there's也可) Beijing duck and a fermented drink called *douzhier*, made from ground beans. As for souvenirs, you can buy cloisonné and scrolls of Chinese calligraphy and painting. Foreigners coming to Beijing have all gone home well pleased/greatly satisfied.