

商检岗位培训
系列教材

商 检

检 务 专 业 英 语

ENGLISH FOR COMMODITY INSPECTION AFFAIRS

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前 言

自实行对外开放政策以来，我国的对外经贸事业呈现出了日新月异、蓬勃发展的大好形势，进出口商品检验工作也得到了极大发展，商检的职工队伍不断扩大。作为商检业务综合部门的检务，所肩负的受理进出口商品报验和对外签发各种检验鉴定证书的责任越来越大，工作质量要求越来越高，提高工作效率也显得越来越迫切。面临这样的形势，摆在全国检务人员面前的迫在眉睫的客观要求是：迅速提高业务素质和英文水平。《商检检务专业英语》正是为了适应这样的需要，由国家商检局教育处直接组织编写出版的。本教材不仅作为全国商检检务人员岗位培训主干教材，而且对已有一定英文基础的商检人员和从事外贸工作的人员，都不失为一本具有相当可读性的学习材料；对大专以下英文水平的商检人员更不失为一本程度适中的自学教材。

本教材采用理工科高校通用教材的体例编写，同时增加了课文参考译文、练习参考答案和课外阅读材料，旨在给自学者提供检测学习效果的方便。所用素材主要选自国外与商检业务有关的文献或文章，典型的国内外证书以及国家商检局所发布的有关法规。选材的原则紧扣检务业务范围，着眼于提高检务人员受理进出口商品报验和签证质量。教材的主要内容包括：（1）商检概况和商检的主要任务；（2）商检涉及的主要外贸单证；（3）主要的进出口商检证书；（4）普惠制业务。本教材的最大特点是融英文语言学习与检务业务学习于一体，实用性强，知识面广，因为我们始终立足于从检务人员的实际工作需要并力图解决实际工作中所遇到的具体问题出发，来处理教材的每一个部分。例如在练习题部分，我们突出了语言知识与检务专业知识相提并重的原则，这样，即可达到在学习语言知识时又学习巩固专业知识的目

的。因此,本教材在一定程度上还是检务工作的参考书和工具书。

本教材经编委们的共同努力,在规定的时间内完成了编写任务,并经两次共同审稿,后由黄家友和丁汉东两同志统稿,并由从事检务工作三十余年的检务专家方松寿和山东商检局葛志荣局长主审。最后由中央编译局的美国专家周立(Joe Adames)和国家商检局外事处袁可文处长终审。在教材编写过程中,承蒙贵州商检局、江西商检局、山东商检局、连云港商检局、河南商检局、济南商检局和内蒙古商检局的大力支持与配合,国家商检局王玉良等同志为本教材的编写和出版做了大量的组织工作,陶宏锦同志收编了书后的“常用国外(内)标准代号”,在此一并表示诚挚的谢意。鉴于参加本教材的编写同志,多数是初涉此项工作,因缺乏经验,或业务知识和英文水平有限,书中难免疏漏甚至错误,敬请读者和同仁不吝赐教。

国家商检局《商检检务专业英语》编写组

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Lesson One

TEXT

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO CHINA'S IMPORT AND EXPORT COMMODITY INSPECTION

In international trade, it is essential for countries to make inspections on import and export commodities.^① In old China, although several inspecting and testing organizations were founded in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hankou, Chongqing and other cities, import and export commodity inspections and the right to issue certificates were in fact both monopolized by foreign surveying agencies.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government has attached great importance to the work of import and export commodity inspection. In 1952, the central government of the People's Republic of China set up the General Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection under the Ministry of Foreign Trade, to be in charge of all of China's inspection work and organizations. In January 1954, the State Council^② published the Provisional Regulations Governing the Inspection and Testing of Import and Export Commodities; ^③ these were in force until 1984, when the State Council promulgated the Regulations on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities of the People's Republic of China.^④ On February 21, 1989,

the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, the first law on inspection of import and export commodities in China, was adopted at the Sixth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress, and has now been in force since Aug. 1 of that year.

Over the past 40 years and more, China's import and export commodity inspection work has been constantly getting better, commodity inspection authorities have been gradually improved and inspecting and testing techniques have been updated accordingly. Under the unified management of the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection (SACI), commodity inspection bureaux and their branch offices have been set up in all of China's provinces, (not yet including Taiwan Province) autonomous regions and municipalities and in all major ports and principal import and export commodity collection and distribution centres.

At present, the commodity inspection authorities all over the country are staffed with a total of more than 8,000 qualified experts and technicians. Most of them are well-trained with college education and have substantial experience in the field of specializing in the inspection work and engaging in scientific research. Equipped with sophisticated testing instruments and apparatus, these inspection authorities

are well qualified to efficiently conduct chemical analysis, microbiological and physical tests of agricultural products, native produce and animal by-products, chemicals, metal products and minerals, machinery, electric appliances, instruments and meters, and other commodities.⑤

Under the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, the State Administration of Commodity Inspection shall annually, in the light of the development of foreign trade, draw up, amend and publish the List of Import and Export Commodities Subject to Inspection Enforced by the Commodity Inspection Authorities and the current one is, in classification compiled according to H.S Code (namely Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) and numbers 323 import and 589 export items.

To meet the needs of foreign trade development, the State Administration of Commodity Inspection and the local commodity inspection authorities are actively carrying out technical exchanges with the overseas inspection organizations and personnel. Moreover, local commodity inspection authorities and the China Import and Export Commodity Inspection Corporation designated by SACI are exerting every effort to conduct the inspections entrusted to them by overseas firms. In recent years, these organizations have established business relations with more

than 200 inspection organizations in over 40 foreign countries and regions. Under the principle of equality and mutual benefit, they sincerely hope to further develop extensive technological exchanges and expand business relations with the inspection organizations all over the world.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

essential [i'senʃə l] a. 必不可少的, 必要的

monopolize [mə'nɒpəlaɪz] vt. 垄断, 专营

to attach great importance to 重视

e.g. I don't attach any importance to the statement made by him.

to be in charge of 负责管理

e.g. He is the comrade in charge of the workshop.

to be in force 有效, 在实施中

promulgate ['prɒməleɪt] vt. 颁布, 公布

perfect ['pə:fɪkt, pə (:)'fekt] vt. 使完善

principal import and export commodity collection and distribution centres 进出口商品的主要集散地

to be staffed with 为...配备职员 (工作人员)

e.g. His office is now sufficiently staffed.

sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd] a. 高级的, 尖端的

microbiologic (al) ['maɪkrou,baɪə'lɒdʒɪk(əl)]

a. 微生物的

in the light of/in light of 按照, 根据

e.g. He views world progress in the light of scientific achievement.

designate [ˈdeɪɡneɪt] vt. 指定, 任命

exert [ɪɡˈzɜ:t, egˈzɜ:t] vt. 尽(力)

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. 此句是以不定式 “to make inspections ……” 为主语的句型。如不定式主语较长, 为使句子平衡, 通常用代词it来代替它作主语; 若不定式主语不长, 亦可直接用不定式作主语、

e.g.

To study well is a student's bounden duty.

It is impossible to fulfil the arduous task in such a short time.

international trade 国际贸易

domestic (or home or internal) trade 国内贸易

foreign (or external) trade 对外贸易

direct trade 直接贸易

indirect trade 间接贸易

entrepôt 转口贸易

visible trade 有形贸易

invisible trade 无形贸易

barter trade 易货贸易

frontier trade 边境贸易

transit trade 过境贸易

switch trade 转手贸易

2. State Council 国务院, 但在解放初期称政务院。因此, 课文中第一次出现的State Council应译为政务院。

3. 【输出输入商品检验暂行条例】, 此条例于一九五三年十二月十七日, 在周恩来总理亲自主持的政务院第一九八次

政务院会议讨论通过。

4. 【中华人民共和国进出口商品检验条例】，此条例由国务院于一九八四年一月二十八日发布实施。

5. 句中 “equipped with...and apparatus” 过去分词短语作原因状语，相当于这样一个原因状语从句 “As these inspection authorities are equipped with...” 另外，句中 sb. be qualified to do sth. 是一个句型，意思是 “某人能胜任于某项工作。”

e.g. A skilled worker can be qualified to operate the lathe with high precision.

此句型亦可变为 sb. be qualified for doing sth. 句型，不过，此时句中的 qualified 是形容词，而不是动词。

e.g. He is an experienced teacher and qualified for teaching high school English.

6. 【商品分类和编码协调制度】，这是当今国际贸易商品最科学的、标准的、多用途的，被国际普遍采用的分类体系和编码体系。

WORD STUDY

make vt.

(1) 制造，作

The coat is made of man-made leather.

This bottle of wine is made from grapes.

With analysis made, we proved that this lot of goods is of inferior quality.

(2) 使

That bad news made her terribly sorry.

We were made to work all night.

(3) 迫使, 致使

The teacher makes the student recite the text.
The heavy weather made the goods in Hold No. 2 damaged.

(4) 成为

If you work hard, you will make a good teacher.
She will make him a good wife.

set up

(1) 设立, 建立

He has set up a new grocery recently.
CCIB Lianyungang was set up at the end of 1973.

(2) 树立 (榜样等)

The outstanding communist has set up a brilliant example for us.
He is setting up an example by persisting in manual labour.

(3) 竖立, 张贴

~~An improvised platform was set up in the market square.~~
They set up a notice on the wall.

number

vt. (1) 给...编号

You should number the pages of the manuscript.
We have carefully looked over the certificate numbered 3207/41-119 dated Feb. 25, 1990.

(2) 有, 含有

The city numbers a million inhabitants.

The plant numbers some 1,000 workers.

vi. (1) 计

Last year, we inspected export goods numbering in more than 10,000 lots.

Casualties numbered in the thousands.

(2) 包括在内

Several eminent scientists number among his friends.

establish vt.

(1) 建立, 开立, 创办

The People's Republic of China was established on Oct. 1, 1949, thenceforth, our country began a new era.

We are pleased to inform you that our Letter of Credit No. 1234, established in your favour, has been amended by increasing the amount by £600.00.

Our company has established a new business in the Euromarket.

(2) 开业

Mr. Smith has established himself on this street as a physician.

(3) 定居

We are now comfortably established in the new flat.

(4) 委任

The chairman of the board of directors established

Mr. Robert as plenipotentiary of his company to handle business in U.S.A..

(5) 确立, 固定

His prestige has been well established among his comrades.

Established customs are difficult to alter.

attach vt.

(1) 系, 贴

Labels are usually attached to cases after the goods are packed.

The peasant attached his horse to a tree and went into the street in a hurry.

(2) 属于, 附加

Commodity inspection authorities all over China are attached to the State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection.

We attached a condition to his admission to our university.

(3) 把...放在, 重视

I don't attach any importance to the statement made by the master.

We should attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions;

(1) What changes have taken place since liberation

in China's import and export commodity inspection organizations, laws and regulations?

(2) Describe the current condition of inspecting and testing techniques of CCIB in our country, please.

(3) How was the current List of Import and Export Commodities Subject to Inspection Enforced by the Commodity Inspection Authorities compiled? And how many items for export and import goods does it contain?

(4) Please retell the present condition of CCIB's inspection business relation with overseas established in recent years.

(5) Give us a brief view of your own bureau.

2. Put the following into Chinese

(1) By adhering to the principles of combining self-inspection and inspection depending on the social inspecting and testing forces, the commodity inspection bureaux, apart from strengthening their own inspection work, may arrange qualified professional scientific research institutes, colleges, universities, inspection organizations, and industrial enterprises to conduct the inspection work of the partial import and export commodities assigned by the commodity inspection bureaux.

(2) The commodity inspection authorities and the other inspection organizations designated by the State

Administration of Commodity Inspection upon the application of contractual parties involved in foreign trade, transportation and insurance as well as the receivers, end-users, forwarding agents handling imports, and manufacturers and suppliers handling exports or upon the entrustment by the foreign inspection agencies or assignment by the arbitration organizations and judicial organs, handle superintending and surveying services in relation to foreign trade and issue various kinds of certificates as valid documents for delivery and receipt, account settlement, charge calculation, average adjustment, Customs declaration, duty paying and claims settlement of imports and exports.

3. Translate the following into English

- (1) 签发商检证书是检务工作的重要任务之一 (It is...).
- (2) 经四年多的在上海外语学院的英语学习, 他完全能胜任这些资料的翻译工作 (Studied English for four and more years....),
- (3) 这家公司创建 (set up 或 establish) 于1979年, 当时只有 (staff with) 50名职工, 现在已发展成为拥有 (number) 500多名职工的大公司。
- (4) 商检局的检务部门除签发各种证单外, 还负责 (be in charge of) 其它综合性的业务管理工作。
- (5) 根据【中华人民共和国进出口商品检验法】第五条的规定, 未经商检局检验的进口商品不准销售、使用, 未经检验合格的出口商品不准出口。

4. Make your choice and fill in the blanks

(1) New China's provisional Regulations on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities was implemented _____.

A. from 1984

B. up to 1984

C. after the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection was adopted

D. before the founding of the People's Republic of China

(2) Every province and autonomous region in China _____ its own Commodity inspection Bureau since liberation.

A. have established

B. has set up

C. founded

D. built

(3) _____, inspection authorities are competent to conduct chemical analysis, physical tests and microbiological tests.

A. Well-trained with college education and of rich experiences

B. Specializing in the inspection work and engaging in scientific researches

C. Under the unified management of State Administration of Import and Export commodity Inspection

D. Staffed with qualified experts and technicians and