



高职高专“十一五”规划教材



Specialized English for Commodity Inspection

商品检验 专业英语

刘庆文 王丽红 曾咪 主编



化学工业出版社



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· 北 京 ·

本教材是为提高商品检验技术专业学生阅读英文商品检验资料的能力,为商品检验岗位培养高素质的技能型人才而编写的。

本教材由三个部分 22 个单元组成,每个单元均由课文、难点注释、词汇表、课后练习、科技英语翻译技巧和阅读材料组成。课文主要内容有商品检验基本知识、化学基础知识和商品分析知识。书后附有总词汇表、化学化工常用构词、常用化工产品英文缩写与中文名称对照表和常用分析仪器英文名称表可供查阅。

本教材语言精练、操作性强、覆盖面广、难度适中,可作为高职高专商品检验技术专业英语教材,也可作为从事商品检验工作人员的参考书。

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前 言

商品检验技术专业是为商品检验岗位培养高素质的技能型人才而服务的,毕业生不仅要具有化工商品检验、食品检验、农产品检验等技能,还应了解国际商品检验的程序和要求,借助工具书能够阅读专业资料。为了提高学生英文商品检验资料的阅读能力,化学工业出版社组织编写了本教材。

本教材选材来源于原版英文图书、杂志和英语商品检验的相关网站资料。本书由三个部分 22 个单元组成,每个单元由课文、难点注释、词汇表、课后练习、科技英语翻译技巧和阅读材料组成。课文主要内容有商品检验基本知识、化学基础知识和商品分析知识。书后附有总词汇表、化学化工常用构词、常用化工产品英文缩写与中文名称对照表和常用分析仪器英文名称表可供查阅。

本教材内容语言精练、操作性强、覆盖面广、难度适中,可作为高职高专商品检验技术专业英语教材,也可作为从事商品检验工作人员的参考书。

本教材由天津渤海职业技术学院刘庆文、唐山师范学院王丽红、漳州职业技术学院曾咪担任主编,天津碱厂谢红担任主审。其中第 1~4 单元由漳州职业技术学院卢丹晖编写,第 5~9 单元由刘庆文编写,第 10~12 单元由天津渤海职业技术学院孙津清编写,第 13~16 单元由北京联合大学刘雪铮编写,第 17~22 单元由王丽红编写,书中的科技英语翻译技巧由曾咪编写,全书由刘庆文统稿。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多同志的热情帮助,天津渤海职业技术学院副院长滕乐东、天津碱厂科技协会马力军都提出了建设性意见,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书虽经多次修改完善,但限于编者水平,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者指正。

编者

2009 年 5 月

CONTENTS

Part One Basic Knowledge of Commodity

Inspection 1

Unit One Commodity Inspection 1

Unit Two Inspection and Quarantine
Authorities 7

Unit Three Entry-Exit Inspection and
Quarantine 12

Unit Four Customs Declaration 19

Part Two Basic Knowledge of Chemistry ... 25

Unit Five Acids and Bases 25

Unit Six Chemical Equilibrium 30

Unit Seven Ionization Equilibrium 36

Unit Eight Concepts of Organic Chemistry ... 42

Unit Nine Types of Organic Chemistry
Reactions and Identification of
Organic Compounds 49

Unit Ten Types of Polymers 57

Part Three Knowledge of Commodity

Analysis 65

Unit Eleven Titrimetric Determination of
Sodium Carbonate 65

Unit Twelve Determination of Calcium-
Magnesium by EDTA
Titration 72

Unit Thirteen Determination of COD in
Water 77

Unit Fourteen Determination of Peroxide
Value in Food Lipids 83

Unit Fifteen Determination of Active
Ingredient in Dipterex 89

Unit Sixteen Determination of Aspirin 96

Unit Seventeen Pesticide Residue Monitoring
and Food Safety 102

Unit Eighteen Safety Regulation of Food
Additives and Preservatives ... 108

Unit Nineteen Regulations for Heavy Metals
in Fertilizers 116

Unit Twenty Recent Developments in
Vegetable Oil Authentication ... 122

Unit Twenty-One On-line Process NMR
Used by Polypropylene
Manufacturers 128

Unit Twenty-Two Pharmaceutical
Impurities 134

Vocabulary 142

Appendixes 162

References 175

Part One Basic Knowledge of Commodity Inspection

Unit One Commodity Inspection

Definition of Commodity Inspection

Commodity inspection is an action of evaluating the quality and grade of commodities by means of inspection methods and techniques according to the specified standards. In other words, the buyer, the seller or the third party examines the quality, stipulation, weight, quantity, packing, sanitation, and safety of the goods in accordance with the contracts or specified standards. In the international trade, it is an indispensable procedure to see whether the import and export commodities are in agreement with contract requirements. In case any disputes are caused between the exporter and importer.¹

Classification of Commodity Inspection

Different classifications of commodity inspection are defined by different division criteria. Generally, there are four classified methods.

1. Classified by application

According to the application of commodity, goods in the market can be divided into food, textiles, industrial products and household electrical appliances, etc. Correspondently, there are food inspection, textile inspection, industrial product inspection and household electrical appliance inspection.

2. Classified by purpose

According to different inspection purposes, inspection can be classified into production inspection, acceptance inspection and third-party inspection.

Production inspection is so called first-party inspection or seller's testing. It's a self-inspection of raw materials, finished products and semis. The inspection institutions are set up by the manufactory or its competent department. The purpose is to discover unqualified products in time, guarantee the quality, and safeguard the enterprise's reputation. All the qualified products should mark "Qualification Certificate".

Acceptance inspection is known as second-party inspection or buyer's inspection. It is the buyer's inspection for protecting profits of themselves and consumers to make sure that goods conform to standards or requirements in contracts. Its purpose is to discover problems timely, feedback the quality information, and impel sellers to improve product quality. In practice, stationed representatives of commercial or foreign trade enterprise monitor the product quality overall, and ask the manufacturers to solve the problems promptly.

Third-party inspection is also known as notarial inspection or legal inspection. It is the

commodity inspection done by the just and authoritative third party (e. g. Professional Supervision Inspection) according to the interrelated laws, standards or contracts. Third-party inspection includes notarial survey, arbitration inspection, national quantity supervision, whose purposes are to protect the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, and coordinate contradiction to promote the trade.²

3. Classified by quantity of inspected commodity

According to quantity of inspected commodity, it can be classified into total inspection, sampling inspection and exemption from inspection.

Total inspection, the whole or 100% inspection, tests the whole batch of goods one by one. The advantage is reliable for it offers more information of the quality, while the disadvantage is large quantity of inspection, high expense and labor consumption, which may lead to omissions and errors in the inspection as well as the tiredness of inspectors.

Sampling inspection is that small amount of commodities are randomly selected as inspection samples to infer the quality of the whole batch. It is an economical method for it saves time, human and material resources. What's more, the result is quite scientific and accurate. However, there are always some errors between the testing result and the real quality of the whole batch.

Exemption from inspection is that if products are made from manufacturers with high production technology, excellent testing condition, strict quality management and long-term stable quality, after self-inspection of factory, qualified products can be accepted by commercial and international trade department directly without inspection.

4. Classified by selling market

There are commodity inspections in domestic market as well as import and export commodity inspection in the global market. Inspection of commodity in domestic market includes commodity inspection in the factory and commodity inspection in the circulation, which can be included as the following six forms.

Exemption from inspection against endorsement of factory; If products are inspected and certificated by testing center of the factory, sales enterprises will accept them without inspection any more. This type of inspection is suitable for manufacturing enterprises that have convenient productive technical condition, perfect detection means and sound management system of products quality.

Commercial supervisory inspection and acceptance of commodities against endorsement of factory; Commercial supervisory inspection is that inspectors of sales enterprises supervise and test semis, finished product, packing and raw material in the whole production process, so sales enterprises will accept the products against endorsement of factory. It applies to the quality inspection of luxury commodities.

Delivery against endorsement of factory, but regular or irregular sampling inspection by commercial enterprises; In general case, delivery is done against endorsement of factory for stable, reliable or high-quality products. However, sales enterprises may sample regularly or irregularly in order to guarantee the quality.

Commercial batch inspection: The sales enterprises test every batch of products. This method conforms to the products without steady quality.

Industrial joint testing: For the same kind of products from different manufactories, the Association of Industry and Commerce of this field will hold a joint testing of the goods. Generally, the quality evaluation team of the association will test the product quality regularly or irregularly.

Inventory checking: Regularly the stock department checks easily deteriorated commodities in order to know the changes of products and improve storage security.

Import and export commodity inspection includes legal inspection, notarial inspection and committed inspection.

Legal inspection is a compulsory inspection of appointed important import and export commodities according to the law. Inspect the commodity according to the contracts or standards, and then issue the certificate for qualified goods as the proof of passing the customs.

Notarial inspection: It is a voluntary inspection. Owing to the application of parties in the international trade, the authority provides certificate or conclusion after inspecting and appraising the quality, stipulation, quantity, packing and damage of the commodity, as well as shipment and load in accordance with the contract.

Committed inspection: It is professional and notarial tasks entrusted between Chinese Inspection Bureau and bureaus of other countries.

New Words

- association [ə'səʊsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会, 联合, 结交, 联想
 authoritative [ɔ:'θɔ:rɪtətɪv] *adj.* 有权力的, 有权威的, 命令的
 commit [kə'mɪt] *vt.* 犯 (错误), 干 (坏事), 把……交托给
 compulsory [kəm'pʌlsəri] *adj.* 必须做的, 必修的, 被强制的, 义务的
 counterfeit ['kauntəfɪt] *n.* 赝品 *adj.* 伪造的 *vt.* 伪造, 假冒
 criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] *n.* 标准, 规范
 entrust [ɪn'trʌst] *v.* 委托, 托付
 feedback ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈, 反应
 guarantee [ˌɡærən'ti:] *vt.* 保证, 担保 *n.* 保证书, 担保人, 抵押品
 indispensable [ɪndɪ'spensəbl] *n.* 不可缺少之物 *adj.* 不可缺少的
 institution [ˌɪnstɪ'tju:ʃən] *n.* 公共机构, 协会, 制度
 inventory ['ɪnvəntri] *n.* 详细目录, 存货, 财产清册, 总量
 legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmɪt] *adj.* 合法的, 合理的 *v.* 合法
 logistics [lədʒɪstɪks] *n.* 后勤学, 后勤, 物流
 macroscopic [ˌmækrəʊ'skɒpɪk] *adj.* 肉眼可见的, 宏观的
 notarial [nəʊ'tɛəriəl] *adj.* 公证人的, 公证的
 safeguard ['seɪfɡɑ:d] *vt.* 维护, 保护 *n.* 安全装置, 安全措施
 shoddy ['ʃɒdi] *adj.* 以次充好的, 假冒的 *n.* 赝品
 supervisory [ˌsju:pəvaɪzəri] *adj.* 管理的, 监督的

textile ['tekstail] *n.* 纺织品 *adj.* 纺织的

Notes

1. In case any disputes are caused between the exporter and importer.

本句是由“in case”引导的虚拟条件句，句中“in case”是“以防，以免”的意思，一般“in case”后面引导状语从句，谓语动词形式为“(should) + 动词原形”。

2. Third-party Inspection includes notarial survey, arbitration inspection, national quantity supervision, whose purposes are to protect the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, and coordinate contradiction to promote the trade.

本句是由“whose”引导的非限制性定语从句，“whose”后面要接名词，表示所有关系，可以指人或物。指物的“whose”可以和“of which”互换。

Exercises

I. Understand the text

1. What is commodity inspection?
2. How many types of commodity inspections classified by different inspection purposes, what are they?
3. There are 6 forms commodity inspections in domestic market, which belongs to commodity inspection in the circulation?
4. What kind of division criterion is used to classify commodity inspection—total inspection, sampling inspection and exemption from inspection?
 - A. the application of commodity
 - B. inspection purpose
 - C. quantity of inspected commodity
 - D. selling market
5. Which one is excluded from the purpose of commodity inspection?
 - A. To control the general commodity quality macroscopically
 - B. To promote the development of manufacturing and international trade
 - C. To limit the quantity of export commodity
 - D. To strengthen the international competition power

II. Translate the following expressions into English

1. 假冒伪劣商品
2. 实事求是
3. 日用工业品
4. 家用电器
5. 规格
6. 包装
7. 工厂签证
8. 法定检验
9. 行业会检
10. 公证检验

III. Translate the passage into Chinese

Packing has become more and more important in competing for overseas markets. One of its basic purposes is to protect the product. This is important because the product may have to withstand a lot of handling

during transportation between the factory and the consumer. The second purpose of packaging is to make the product look appealing to the buyer. Products that are packed in such a way as to catch the consumer's eyes will help to sell. Other common purposes of packing are to provide information about the product inside, make it easy to carry the product, and provide convenience in using the product. Therefore, more and more people, not only manufacturers, have come to realize the importance of packaging.

Translation Skills

词义的选择 (一)

对初学翻译的人来说,遇到英语多义词时必须结合上下文反复推敲,切忌望词生义,不求甚解。翻译实践告诉我们:似懂非懂的地方,往往最容易出错。

1. 根据词类选择

先判断词类再确定词义,例如:

Aluminum is a light metal. 铝是一种轻金属。

The light is too poor to read in this lab. 实验室的光线太暗不能看书。

The beacon lighted the plane to a safe landing. 信标指引飞机安全着陆。

2. 根据专业内容选择

随着现代科技的发展,各学科、各专业相互渗透、相互影响,词义也有相互变通和交叉使用的现象,尤其是一些半专业技术名词。因此,从事科技英语英汉翻译时,在许多情况下要考虑词汇所属学科和专业,以便正确理解和选择词义。以常用词 revolution 为例:

The invention of air travel caused a revolution in our way of living. 航空旅行这一创举使我们的生活方式发生了根本性的变革。

The earth makes one revolution round the sun in about 365 days. 地球约在 365 天内绕太阳公转一次。

Revolution of a right triangle about one of its legs generates a cone. 直角三角形绕一边旋转即成锥体。

The revolution of the seasons is repeated year by year. 季节的更替一年四季周而复始。

Reading Materials: The Inspection Method

There're many methods on quality inspection of commodity, and they can be divided into several kinds, such as, sensory test, physical and chemical test, biological test and so on.

1. Sensory test

It's a method by virtue of human sense organs and practical experience to test and evaluate the quality of commodity. In other words, it uses human sense organs (eyes, nose, tongue, ears and hands) as the testing tools, and combines with the accumulating practical experience on qualities of goods' appearance structure, appearance fault, color, sound, smell, taste, elasticity, rigidity, smoothness, packing and decoration, as well as the identification of variety, specification and performance. It mainly includes vision inspection, auditory inspection, tasting inspection, olfactory inspection and tactile inspection.

Sensory test is very important because it is widely used in commodity inspection, and

consumers always use their sense organs to evaluate the quality of commodity first. It has the following traits:

(1) It is easy and feasible to operate.

(2) It does not require complicated or special equipment, reagents and place. It has no limitation of conditions.

(3) It has no damage to the goods.

(4) It needs low cost.

Sensory inspection is often used in the production, supply and marketing of industrial and commercial fields. There are limitations of sensory inspection as follow:

(1) It is unable to test the internal quality, such as composition, structure and property.

(2) It is only a qualitative method for the inspection result is inaccurate and can not be shown in figures. Technical terms or scoring methods can only be used to present quality of commodity.

(3) The result is subjective. It is affected by knowledge, technical levels, working experience and the sensory acuity of inspectors as well as the different aesthetic standards and psychology state, so the result is subjective and unscientific to some extent.

2. Physical and chemical test

Physical and chemical test is a method of testing and evaluating the quality of commodity with the help of various instruments, equipments and reagents, by using physical or chemical methods under certain condition in the lab. It is mainly applied to test the composition, structure, physical property, chemical property, safety, sanitation, pollutions and damages to environment, etc.

The advantages:

(1) Accurate and digital result (sorts and contents of composition, physical and chemical performance, mechanical properties, etc.)

(2) Since it isn't affected by man's subjective will, the evaluation for the goods' quality is more objective and scientific.

(3) It can show the internal quality by deeply analyzing the internal structure and nature of the commodity.

The disadvantages:

(1) It needs specified equipment and places, high cost and strict conditions.

(2) It needs commodity damage, reagent consumption, high expense.

(3) It needs long-time inspection.

(4) It requires that inspector should have solid theoretical foundation and skilled operation technique.

Therefore, physical and chemical test is seldom used in the commercial enterprise, but as a supplementary test after sensory test when necessary, or commission test.

3. Biological test

Biological test is to inspect food, drugs and manufactured goods as well as package's

property for people's health safety by means of instruments, reagents or animals.

The quality inspections of commodity vary from type to type. Some commodities can be tested by sensory test, (e.g. tea), some need both sensory test combined with physical and chemical test, (e.g. enamel), others need the result of physical and chemical test as the basis of evaluating goods' quality. (e.g. steel)

In order to ensure that the results are accurate, stable and conformed to reality, it is necessary to improve the techniques and experiences of testing, and adapt to new methods and instruments. With the development of science and technology, it is believed that inspection methods will be faster, more accurate and automotive.

Unit Two Inspection and Quarantine Authorities

General Introduction

The commodity inspection and quarantine are executed by specialistic institutions. Inspection and quarantine authorities are organizations to present impartial and authoritative certificates after examining and authenticating commodities according to stipulations. Internationally, import and export commodity inspections are executed by a third party generally known as the surveyor. Some of surveyors are governmental organizations, others are run by individuals or trade associations. Inspection institutions must examine the quality, quantity, and packing of the goods delivered by the seller to make sure whether the goods are in conformity with the stipulations of the contract and L/C.¹

Commodity Inspection Authorities in China

1. AQSIQ

According to the law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, the state commodity inspection authorities are in charge of the inspection of import and export commodities throughout the country. Chinese governmental inspection agency of import and export commodities is the Administration of Quality Supervision, inspection and quarantine of the PRC. The provincial entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus directly under it are particularly responsible for local inspections of import and export commodities.

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

Directly under AQSIQ, there are 35 entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus and under which there are many branches and local offices located at each of the sea ports, land ports, airports and provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the People's Re-

public of China.² Local entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities are in charge of the work on sanitary quarantine, animal and plant quarantine, commodity inspection, appraisal, certification and accreditation of entry-exit people, goods, vehicles, containers and so on within their administrative regions respectively. The purpose of the inspection is to ensure that the goods are in accordance with the relative laws and decrees of the country.

2. SFDA

The State Food and Drug Administration was founded on the basis of the State Drug Administration on April 16th, 2003. The State Food and Drug Administration is directly under the State Council, which is in charge of comprehensive supervision and organizational coordination on the safety management of food, health food and cosmetics and is the competent authority of drug regulation who will punish serious accidents according to the relative laws. Its main duties are provided briefly as follows:

Draft law and administrative regulations on drug administration; supervise the safety management of food, health food and cosmetics comprehensively; investigate and punish serious safety accidents of food and drug; draw up and improve qualification system for licensed pharmacist, supervise the registration of licensed pharmacist; carry out exchanges and cooperation with foreign governments and international organizations in food and drug management.

3. STC

In addition, Hong Kong Standards and Testing Centre (STC) is the first independent, not-for-profit, testing, inspection and certification organization in Hong Kong, which is recognized by many national and international organizations and accreditation bodies.³ It is keeping abreast with the latest technology and standards to support their clients' product development.

Commodity Inspection Authority in USA

Customarily, the term "product inspection" is used instead of "commodity inspection" in USA, which provides both product inspection and service inspection. The product inspection organizations that federal government established basically are all supervised trinity of import, export, and domestic product inspection.

(1) Sound constitution of inspection authorities

In the United States, the responsibility and authorities of governmental inspection organization are distinguished as the principles of professional division, which are executed by competent departments of the 14 central government ministries respectively. For example, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of US Department of Health & Human Services is in charge of the supervision and inspection of food, drug (include veterinary drug), medical treatment apparatus, porcelain and ceramics cutleries, cosmetics and electronic products. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) under U. S Department of Agriculture is in charge of protecting and promoting U. S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out

wildlife damage management activities. Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) is responsible for ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is responsible for the inspection and certification of processed fish and shellfish products.

(2) Strict legislation and legal inspection.

The U. S Government has compiled the “Code of Federal Regulations” (CFR), which includes the laws, regulations and provisions about the inspection and certification based on the products and service. In addition, CFR is revised and supplied annually so that competent departments can execute as the re-publication. Every law, regulation and rule has a specific volume, which is easy to be reviewed.

(3) Reasonable classification management as well as combination of compulsory inspection and supervision.

According to Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), there are more than 200 kinds of commodities in the list of governmental inspection and certification, which can be summarized into three categories—full implementation of legal inspection, partial implementation of legal inspection, voluntary inspection.

New Words

- authenticate [ɔːθentikeit] *v.* 鉴别
 authority [ɔːθɔːrɪti] *n.* 权威, 权威人士, 权力
 autonomous [ɔːtɒnəməs] *adj.* 自治的
 ceramics [siˈræmiks] *n.* 制陶术, 制陶业
 cosmetic [kɒzˈmetik] *n.* 化妆品 *adj.* 化妆用的
 cutlery [ˈkʌtləri] *n.* 餐具
 impartial [imˈpɑːʃəl] *adj.* 公平的
 ministry [ˈmɪnɪstri] *n.* (政府的) 部门
 municipality [mjuːnɪsɪˈpælɪti] *n.* 市政当局, 自治市
 Netherlands [ˈneðələndz] *n.* 荷兰
 porcelain [ˈpɔːslɪn, -leɪn] *n.* 瓷器, 瓷 *adj.* 瓷制的
 quarantine [ˈkwɒrəntɪn] *n.* 检疫, 隔离 *vt.* 检疫
 shellfish [ˈʃelfɪʃ] *n.* 贝, 甲壳类动物
 trinity [ˈtrɪnɪti] *n.* 三位一体, 三人(物)一个组

Notes

1. Inspection institutions must examine the quality, quantity, and packing of the goods delivered by the seller to make sure whether the goods are in conformity with the stipulations of the contract and L/C.

本句是有“whether”的宾语从句, “whether”后面可以连接“or not”表示“是否”的意思。句中“be in conformity with”是“符合”的意思。L/C是信用证“letter of credit”

的缩写。

2. Directly under AQSIQ, there are 35 entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus and under which there are many branches and local offices located at each of the sea ports, land ports, airports and provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the People's Republic of China.

本句是由“which”引导的限定性定语从句，句中“which”指代“35 entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus”。句中“autonomous regions”是“自治区”。

3. In addition, Hong Kong Standards and Testing Centre (STC) is the first independent, not-for-profit, testing, inspection and certification organization in Hong Kong, which is recognized by many national and international organizations and accreditation bodies.

句中“STC”是香港标准及检测中心(Hong Kong Standards and Testing Centre)的简称。本句是由“which”引导的非限定性定语从句，句中“which”指代前面的句子“In addition,... in Hong Kong.”

Exercises

I. Understand the text

- Which one is not the famous non-government inspection and quarantine authority?
A. UL B. APHIS C. SGS D. NKKK
- Which one is authorized organization in EU?
A. NOAA B. TUV C. STC D. FSIS
- What are differences between “AQSIQ” and “SFDA”?
- What are the features of commodity inspection authority in USA?
- How many catalogues of commodities can be summarized in the list of governmental inspection and certification? What are they?

II. Translate the following expressions into English

- 检验机构
- 检验证书
- 国务院
- 度量学
- 医疗器械
- 兽药
- 化妆品
- 建材
- 化工品
- 质量体系认证

III. Translate the passage into Chinese

The specification of the goods refers to certain main indicators that indicate the quality of the goods, such as composition, content, purity, size, length, etc. So it is the detailed description of the goods to be sold. Otherwise the buyer will require reduce the price difference, or sometime will refuse to receive the goods, or cancel the contract and ask for compensation.

The grade of the goods refers to the classifications of the commodity of one kind which is indicated by words, numbers or symbols. The classifications are usually decided by different qualities, weights, composi-