

根据教育部最新大纲编写



21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

英语口语译教程

南开大学外国语学院英语系教材编写组 编

YOU CAN
Correct
Appropriate
Native

南开大学出版社

21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

英语口语教程

编著	宁 洪	吕世生
审订	崔永禄	

南开大学出版社

天 津

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高校英语专业基础课系列教材编审组名单

总 策 划：严启刚 张 彤

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前 言

我们谨将南开大学英语系集体智慧的结晶——《21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材》奉献给广大的学生,奉献给崭新的 21 世纪。

这套教材是 2000 年教育部批准实施的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》颁布后,国内出版的第一套英语专业基础课系列教材,共计 8 种,分两次出齐,包括:

- 1.《英语口语教程》
- 2.《英语阅读教程》(一、二)
- 3.《英语听力教程》(一、二)(含学生用书与教师用书)
- 4.《英语翻译教程》
- 5.《英语口译教程》
- 6.《英语写作教程》
- 7.《基础英语教程》(一、二)(含学生用书与教师用书)
- 8.《高级英语教程》(一、二)(含学生用书与教师用书)

新世纪的教材应该有新世纪的特点。我们在教材编写中努力做到:全面围绕新《大纲》的要求,立足培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博文化知识的复合型英语人才,反映当代科技、文化的最新成就,反映教学内容和课程体系改革的最新成果,在教材内容和体系上有明显特色。

系列教材编写工作难度大、时间紧、要求高,参加编写工作的所有教师兢兢业业,一丝不苟,历冬寒夏暑,始成此书。

我们倾全系之力编写这套教材,因为我们知道:我们正在为新世纪奉献自己的微薄之力。我们倾全系之力编写这套教材,因为我们相信:新世纪需要这样的教材。

这套教材得到了南开大学各级领导,尤其是学校教材建设委员会的关心和支持,并被列为教材重点建设项目;这套教材还得到了南开大学出版社的大力支持和帮助。

我们真诚地感谢所有关心、支持、帮助我们的朋友,我们真诚地欢迎批评和建议。

编者
2001 年 9 月
于南开大学

本书特色

《英语口译教程》的内容具有较好的时代性、实践性和广泛性,适合大学英语专业本科高年级口译课程教学,也适合于有志提高自身英语口语、口译能力的大学本科生和广大的英语爱好者自学使用。具体特点如下:

1. 确保扎实的语言基本功

教材在文章选用上,严格遵循口译课程应使用接近口语或口语化的语言的原则,不选用或尽量避免选用基本上书面化的英文文章。在无法避免时,对原文个别地方进行必要的删改,以使文字、结构更为简明,易于上口。强调常用文字和结构的数量重复,确保扎实的语言基本功。为适应英语已为大众热点的新形势及其对现阶段大学英语专业口译教学的要求,加大了教材中文章的篇幅,尤其是在汉译英练习中,单篇文字平均控制在 1000 字左右,以确保思想表达的完整性及达到“以量变促质变”的目的。

在汉译英部分增加了具有一定“挑战性”的“汉译英你来试”练习(没有英文参考答案),目的是要促使学生自己动手,运用所学英文知识,主动观察社会现象,自觉进行语言转换尝试,创造自己的“英语语言学习环境”。

每章后备有一节,讲述相关的口译基本理论,旨在帮助学生运用相关的基础理论,掌握口译技巧,提高整体口译水平。

2. 拓宽知识面

在教材内容上,以“广泛涉猎”为原则,选入了一些社会热点问题,如中国彩票、下岗待业、婚姻与家庭、厄尔尼诺现象、疯牛病、时事热门话题等,目的在于促进学生知识结构的合理拓展。

3. 补充一定的专业知识

依照《大纲》的要求,选入了一些与经济理论相关的原版英文文章,如市场经济、信用经济、股票交易、意识形态之外的市场经济、恩格尔系数等,目的在于促进学生成为既懂英语又熟悉一些基本经济理论的复合型人才。

4. 增加某些科技常识

《英语口译教程》选入了一些与科技相关的原版英文文章,如机器人、汽车引擎如何工作、生态系统、纳米技术等,目的是要促进英语专业学生在文理学科基础知识方面的交叉性学习。

5. 提供培养学生综合文化素质的材料

在内容上,还选入了一些与社会学方面相关的英文文章,如改革与开放、WTO、中国人的价值观、美国人的基本价值观、公共关系等,旨在使学生立足于中国文化根基,探讨当今世界的西方文化,受到有益的精神文明熏陶,提高素质修养,并能在口译工作中,在两种文化思维方式的交流之间,成功地担当起双语桥梁式人物的角色,促进跨文化交流,实现为改革开放服务的最终目的。

教学方法

根据学时和课堂教学的具体情况,在教学中可以采取:

1. 1 + 1 的方法,即:一篇英译汉练习(自选) + 汉译英练习;
2. 2 + 1 的方法,即:两篇英译汉练习(自选) + 汉译英练习;
3. 也可以按《汉译英口译教程》、《英语口译教程》、《口译教程》的先后顺序,即以中国文化、跨文化交流和实际技能提高为主线,选用相关章节,制定独特的学期口译教学计划。

本书由南开大学外国语学院具有多年教学经验的教师共同完成。宁洪副教授负责全书的主要编著工作,包括总体框架设计,全书中、英文文章的选编,汉译英参考答案翻译,口译翻译理论撰写及 1~18 单元全部中文文章的最终英文注释和全部英文文章的最终中文注释。吕世生副教授负责本书 1~18 单元大部分英文文章的初始中文注释。

本书英文朗读由美籍教师 Kath 完成,中文朗读由齐飞(研究生)完成,审听及监理由宁洪完成,现场录制及后期制作由南开大学外国语学院电化教研室杨克恩完成。

录音内容:每章英文文章第 1~2 节;中文文章第 4 节。其中第 16 章英文为第 1、3 节,第 17、18 章英文各为第 1 节,中文不变。

Units \ Contents	X.1 E-C Interpretation	X.2 E-C Interpretation	X.3 E-C Interpretation	X.4 C-E Interpretation
Unit 1 China in Reform & Opening	China in Transition	The Four Modernizations	“Opening Up” Policy Has Profound Impact	China Would Lag Behind Forever without the Reform
Unit 2 Food Culture	Foods International	Food and Health	The Age of Fast Foods	Chinese Food
Unit 3 Education, Chinese, American & Japanese	Fundamental Characteristics of Contemporary American Education	Some Highlights of Japanese Education	China’s Reform in Education	Chinese and American Education
Unit 4 Population & Family Life	The Population Crisis	Slowing Population Growth	Family Planning Makes a Far-Reaching Impact	China’s Family Planning Policy Applies to Its National Conditions
Unit 5 Modern Ideas	Material Wealth, Hard Work and Self-Discipline	Human Relations	AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Prevention	Be Aware of Mental Health
Unit 6 China & WTO	WTO and GATT	China’s WTO Entry and Asian Economy	Good Deal Opens a Promising Future	A New Challenge for China
Unit 7 The Stock Exchange	The Stock Exchange	Chicago Merchandise Exchange (Merch)	China is Thriving in a Market Economy	Lotteries
Unit 8 Market Economy	The Economic Theories behind the Ideologies	Adam Smith and His “Invisible Hand”	Market’s “Invisible Hand” is Winning in China	There is no Fundamental Contradiction between Socialism and Market Economy
Unit 9 Culture & Values	What is Culture?	American Basic Values	Basic Values of the Chinese People	Traditional Ideas in Change
Unit 10 The Credit Card Economy	The Credit Card Economy	Credit Card and Business	Credit Card and Money Transactions	The Arrival of the Age of Consumption
Unit 11 Tour Guide Introductions	Visiting Washington, D.C.	Miscellaneous Interpretations	Chinese Classical Gardens	Visiting Tianjin Yangliuqing Fine Arts Press

X.5 Suggested Version of X.4	X.6 Have a Try at It C-E Interpretation	X.7 Oral Interpretation Note	X.8	X.9	X.10	X.11
C-E Interpretation	非洲偷渡客泪别 中国	Significance of Oral Interpretation				
C-E Interpretation	排队文化	What is Oral Interpretation?				
C-E Interpretation	希腊教师的“诡 辩术”	Why not Good at It?				
C-E Interpretation	三堆火	Features of Oral Interpretation				
C-E Interpretation	钉子和脾气	Common Mistakes in Oral Interpretation				
C-E Interpretation	兔子写论文	The Process of Oral Interpretation				
C-E Interpretation	不轻言放弃	How to Cope with Numerals and Figures in Oral Interpretation?				
C-E Interpretation	1. 总吃烂苹果 2. 四七二十七 与“不争论” 的内涵	How to Interpret Some Popular Chinese Sayings?				
C-E Interpretation	猴子为何不吃香 蕉	Oral Interpretation and Culture(1)				
C-E Interpretation	浓缩在玻璃瓶里 的资本主义	Oral Interpretation and Culture(2)				
C-E Interpretation	心理测试	Oral Interpretation and ABC Science and Technology				

Units \ Contents	X.1 E-C Interpretation	X.2 E-C Interpretation	X.3 E-C Interpretation	X.4 C-E Interpretation
Unit 12 Intercultural Communication	Communication and Culture	Body Language—Nonverbal Communication	Taboos	Language and Culture
Unit 13 Science and Technology ABC	How a Car Engine Works?	Computers: Machines That Can Think	The Uses and Ethics of Cloning	Robot
Unit 14 Speeches of Public Figures	Speech by Deng Xiaoping	Speech by Former President Nixon of the United States	Speech by Former President Reagan of the United States	Speech by Jiang Zemin
Unit 15 Religion	The World's Major Non-Christian Religions	The Protestant Heritage	Religious Freedom in China	The Fight against "Falun Gong"
Unit 16 Various Cultures	The Car Culture	The Culture of Advertising—a Way of Bringing Information to the Public	Sports and Values	Management Culture of the U.S. & Japanese Enterprises
Unit 17 What's on the News	The Implications of Mad Cow Disease	What's Happening to EL Nino	The Ecological System	China's Engel's Coefficient and Western Development
Unit 18 Social Problems	The Poverty Problem: Why the Poor Are Poor in the United States?	Employment Reforms Set Out in China	The Relationship between Drugs and Crime	China Resolves to Kick People's Drug Use

X.5 Suggested Version of X.4	X.6 Have a Try at It C-E Interpretation	X.7 Oral Interpretation Note	X.8	X.9	X.10	X.11
C-E Interpretation	企业文化的教训	Oral Interpretation and ABC English Sayings				
C-E Interpretation	“微软”的招聘 规则	Essential Requirements of an Interpreter				
E-C Interpretation	E-C Interpretation	E-C Interpretation	C-E Interpretation	比尔·盖茨 对流浪汉 说“发挥长 处以知识 致富”	Memory and Note-Taking in Oral Interpretation	
C-E Interpretation	两只老鼠	Oral Interpretation and Listening Comprehension				
C-E Interpretation	生活是什么？	Skills in Oral Interpretation (1)				
Nanotechnology	Self-Story of a Laid-Off Worker	C-E Interpretation	复杂的创新 与简单的思 维	Skills in Oral Interpretation (2)		
Study into Corruption	Divorce and Bigamy	Family Structures of the United States	The Fight against Corruption	C-E Interpretation	不断攀升 的死刑“底 线”	A Pomegranate and Its Seeds—a Brief Study of the Relationship between the Performance of Oral Interpretation and Its Knowledge Structure

Unit 1 China in Reform & Opening

第一单元 改革开放的中国

1.1 英译汉

Interpret the following passage from English into Chinese:

China in Transition

China is **the longest-running show on earth**. Countries have come and gone, empires have risen and fallen, but China lives on. It has done so for thousands of years.

Perhaps it is the Chinese **perception** of themselves that has given the nation its survival qualities. There is definite stability in the very symbol of the country, a square with a stroke slashed through it: the world with China at its center—*Zhongguo*, the “Middle Kingdom”—the place where all must **eventually come, bearing tribute**.

The name “China” is said to have come from the word “Qin”, which was the name for the dynasty that ruled the first unified empire over two thousand years ago. The name was to travel to the Western world along the dusty “Silk Road”, although the West was not to learn anything much about the country or its people until Marco Polo gave his accounts in the thirteenth century. His stories of this incredibly advanced civilization seemed so fantastic at the time that many believed them to be merely beautiful lies.

The centuries that passed after the visits of Marco Polo saw increasing contact between East and West. By the mid-twentieth century China was organized on the basis of a political system inspired by Western philosophy, and became once again **a mysterious, impenetrable land** where few foreigners were allowed to enter and even fewer allowed to travel.

As suspicion between East and West began to **wane**, more and more travelers were allowed to enter China. They have come back to **give glowing accounts of** a new society offering mankind hope for the future, or to express concern about liberty and human rights. **What is fundamental to these different reports are** the visitor’s feelings about such things as **human nature and its spirit to change, and the human ego and its emphasis upon correct conduct in society**.

China is a place where people are equal, where crime doesn’t exist, where everyone has plenty to eat and a job, where **sexual promiscuity** is nonexistent, where people respect one another, where family life is secure, and where life is simple. Or so some travelers would have us believe.

China is a place where people are suppressed, where freedom of expression is not allowed, where crime is low because control is total, where religion has been stamped out, where the architecture is dreadful, where food, clothing and housing are inadequate, where factories are **medieval**, and where the people are slaves to the State. Or so other travelers would have us believe.

Now, tens of thousands of foreign visitors are able to travel in China to see for themselves. You can be one of them, and you will be able to **position your view between the black and white**

interpretations given above. The ancient Greeks believed that when a person looked at something, he perceived by rays that came from his own eyes. We now know that is false, but the Greeks may have been **right in a perceptual sense**: we tend to interpret things in terms of what is ready in our minds.

Furthermore, it is difficult in such a vast country to **gain more than a fleeting impression** of what “the real China” is like—perhaps there is no real China, perhaps it is always changing before our eyes **like a kaleidoscope**. Yet a journey through China reveals a lot about the country, even if only because most of us know so little before we start. Certainly **there is an attempt somewhere to “guide” our vision and program our senses**, but by using our eyes and ears and common sense we can **make a pretty shrewd assessment** of the nation.

Whatever doubts may enter your mind about the way of life in China, you are not likely to leave with doubts about the Chinese people. You will find them warm, friendly, kind, and polite. As you travel around, you are **in a fine position to observe** their behavior. You will see them working in the fields and in factories, you will see them at recreation in parks and in gardens, you will see them doing exercises, playing badminton, flying kites, practicing *Tai ji chuan*, playing cards in the streets, reading books under street lights, practicing musical instruments in the park, and singing by the shores of a lake.

When you enter China you will **discover a landscape carved from jade, terraced fields that look manicured, mist-covered mountains that have inspired the poets, vast rivers that can sweep all before them, gentle lakes that soothe the eye, and grassy foothills that shelter flocks**

20 years ago, who would have thought that discos and credit cards would appear in China, that Pierre Cardin would present his spring and summer fashion shows there, that new laws would be introduced to protect the rights of the individual and private property, that American classical films would be on in China, that computer, home theater system, CD, VCD, DVD players would be possessions of average Chinese households, that the majority of Chinese would own a house, many of them would afford to buy a car and go traveling abroad, and that they would look forward to more relaxation, greater personal freedom and a better off life.

Nowhere has there been a greater change than in the arts. Painters have **taken up new subjects**. Theater companies have produced new plays and revised others that had been banned for decades. Operas have been produced in Beijing, Shanghai and Suzhou. Printing houses have published formerly banned works and made the classic works of China and the West available to an eager public. Film studios have begun producing new movies and theatres showed well-known Chinese films that had been **kept from view** for years. Orchestras have played a wider range of Chinese and classical Western music, and **dance companies have revived famous ballets**. Discos have sprung up and become popular almost everywhere throughout China.

Business methods have also changed enormously. **Huge amounts of international credit have been taken up by China**; foreign investment on Chinese soil is now encouraged, and **profitability** in Chinese enterprises is considered essential. Foreign advertising is now permitted, and foreign technology is greatly sought after.

With the drive to modernize, China came the phrase to produce “more, faster, better, economical”, Chinese workers are given **incentives** for increasing production.

Political changes are also evident. The new Chinese leaders are not wholly rejecting Maoism or “Maoist Thoughts”, and their slogan, “**the ultimate criterion of truth is practice**” is being used not only to free the Party from **the steel trap of the past ideology**, but also to create an ideological base suitable for China’s modernization program. The admission by China’s leaders that China has a great deal to learn from the West, Japan, and even Taiwan (a province of China), is having an effect on the opinions and attitudes of “the masses”.

The Cultural Revolution in China, which began in 1966, did not really end until **the ousting of the “radicals”** at the end of 1976. The present Chinese leaders admit that the revolution **brought calamity** to the Chinese people and harmed the population. The Chinese press has now acknowledged that about 100 million people were **strongly persecuted** during that period.

Perhaps even more important is the encouraged arrival of vast numbers of foreign tourists who travel to many parts of China. 20 years ago, most tourists were only **reluctantly admitted**, if at all. While Chinese citizens may question the ideological background of today’s visitors, they have little doubt about the relative difference in the living standards between theirs and the visitors’.

To **cope with an influx** of more than half a million non-Chinese tourists each year, China’s tourist authority is doing all it can to **upgrade accommodation** and travel facilities. New tourist centers are being opened up in many areas, and more foreign-language tourist guides are being trained, and efforts are being made to meet the travel requirements of tourists. International air links are being expanded with other countries so that foreign visitors now find it much easier to make their way to China. A great number of **package tours with a wide choice of destinations** are now available. **Shipping companies are also arranging cruises to major Chinese ports**

Perhaps the most fundamental change of all has come in the form of legislation to protect the Chinese citizen. New electoral laws **hold out some hope for greater freedom of choice in elections**. New legal reforms **revive the principle that freedom of speech is a citizen’s right**, that all citizens are equal before the law, that the courts should be independent and free from outside interference, and that **an accused person has the right of defense and a public trial**. All these laws and others **came into effect** on January 1, 1980. They are having a significant effect on Chinese life nowadays.

(1476 Words)

Notes

1. be the longest-running show on earth: 是世界上历史最为悠久的国家
2. perception: 观念
3. to eventually come, bearing tribute: 最终会携带贡品前来朝拜
4. a mysterious, impenetrable land: 一个神秘莫测的国度
5. to wane: 衰败
6. to give glowing accounts of ... : 对 加以生动描述
7. What is fundamental to these different reports are ... : 就这些不同的报道而言, 最为重要的是.....
8. human nature and its spirit to change, and the human ego and its emphasis upon correct conduct in society: 人性和变革精神以及自我意识和注重良好社会品行
9. sexual promiscuity: 乱交
10. be medieval: 古老的; 陈旧的; 过时的
11. to position your view between the black and white interpretations given above: 在正反两种说法之中选择自己的态度
12. be right in a perceptual sense: 在直觉上是正确的
13. to gain more than a fleeting impression of ... : 超出有关 的肤浅印象; 要深刻了解.....
14. be like a kaleidoscope: 犹如万花筒一般
15. there is an attempt somewhere to "guide" our vision and program our senses: 有人会试图“干扰”我们的视野, 左右我们的直觉
16. to make a pretty shrewd assessment: 得出相当准确的评价
17. be in a fine position to... : 能很容易 (做到.....)
18. to discover a landscape carved from jade, terraced fields that look manicured, mist-covered mountains that have inspired the poets, vast rivers that can sweep all before them, gentle lakes that soothe the eye, and grassy foothills that shelter flocks: 会看到一幅玲珑剔透的景色: 精心修整过的梯田, 赋予诗人灵感的云雾缭绕的山峰, 势不可挡的江河, 赏心悦目的寂静湖水, 养育着成群牛羊的、青草遍布的山坡
19. to take up new subjects: 从事新的主题创作
20. to be kept from view: 被禁止上映
21. dance companies have revived famous ballets: (歌)舞剧团又重新上演了著名的芭蕾舞剧
22. Huge amounts of international credit have been taken up by China: 中国已经接受了大量的国际信贷
23. profitability: 赢利
24. incentives: 奖金; 奖励
25. "The ultimate criterion of truth is practice": “实践是检验真理的最终标准”

26. the steel trap of the past ideology: 昔日的思想禁锢
27. the ousting of the “radicals”: 罢黜极端分子
28. to bring calamity to ... : 给 …… 造成灾难
29. be strongly persecuted: 受到残酷虐待
30. be reluctantly admitted: 勉强得到允许
31. to cope with an influx of ... : 有效地应付 …… 的大量涌入
32. to upgrade accommodation: 提高膳宿 (质量)
33. package tours with a wide choice of destinations: 有多种目的地可供选择的包价旅游
34. Shipping companies are also arranging cruises to major Chinese ports: 海运公司 (如今) 也安排抵达中国主要港口的乘船游览
35. to hold out some hope for greater freedom of choice in elections: (为人们) 提供一种拥有更大选举自由的希望
36. to revive the principle that freedom of speech is a citizen's right: 恢复“言论自由为公民权利”的原则
37. an accused person has the right of defense and a public trial: 被告有权辩护, 有权得到公开审判
38. to come into effect: 生效

1.2 英译汉

Interpret the following passage from English into Chinese:

The Four Modernizations

In spring 1978, China's leadership announced the “Four Modernizations” program, an economic development strategy that would provide the country with a “powerful socialist economy” by the year 2000. **The modernization thrust** was to focus on agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology.

A dramatic enlargement of China's trade policies began in February 1978 with the signing of a 13-year (1978~1990) agreement with Japan, covering about US\$20 billion in exchanges (largely Chinese oil and coal to Japan; industrial plants and technology to China). **In the wake of** the announcement of normalized US-China relations in December 1978, major US-China **trade agreements were concluded**, including the purchase of commercial aircraft from Boeing, the sale of Chinese petroleum to **US refiners**, and an arrangement by which Coca-Cola would **be marketed in China**. **Major purchases contracts with** Canada, France, the UK, the Federal Republic of Germany, and other West European countries **were also signed** during 1978~1979.

In another important departure from the pre-1976 period, greater emphasis was given to raising living standards for a population that had tolerated virtually no improvement in living conditions for two decades. **Domestic consumer markets and housing** were to be enhanced even if this meant slowing down **the pace of industrialization**. Heavy industry was **de-emphasized in**

favor of agriculture and light industry.

In 1979, the government **conceded** that many of the **120 infrastructure projects called for by the 1978 Ten-Year Plan** could not be completed by 1985. In fact, the Chinese acknowledged that they would be doing well to get all of those projects started by 1985. Nevertheless, most of the ambitious targets of the Plan were later abandoned, and the government announced **a three-year period of economic readjustment and retrenchment**.

Despite this **reassessment**, China **still sees a major role for foreign trade, investment, and technology in its future development**. In 1979, Deng Xiaoping **suggested to** a Japanese official that China might be prepared to allow 100% foreign ownership of enterprises within China **provided that the resulting goods and services supplied are in compliance with China's modernization goals**. Under study was the extent to which foreign profits could be **repatriated**, as well as how to **provide incentives for** foreigners to reinvest their profits in China. **In this context, Deng was quoted as saying**, "You in capitalist economies can make money. It's fine as long as China can also make profits." **This commitment has been underscored by** the construction of new foreign trade centers—with offices and living quarters for foreign businesspeople—in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, the creation of "special economic zones" in which investors will have the power to sign contracts with Chinese workers, and **renewed emphasis on** developing energy sources—coal, hydroelectric power, and oil reserves—and light-industry exports.

The country's Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981~1985) more clearly **expressed the shifts in economic focus** that Deng had been arguing for during **the delicate transition period** of the late 1970s. Most important were several decisive shifts in planning that made consumption **a major facet** in economic development and that **downplayed the use of binding targets in favor of seeking more rational means of setting goals for the economy**. To survive, China's economy must continue to grow, but **growth per se was unacceptable** if not accompanied by swift modernization of economic management processes and by reforms that lead to rational (rather than **dogmatic**) decision-making. **A tacit foundation for the new plan was the recurrent implication that** modern methods (along with technologies) could be found in sources outside of China and, indeed, from within systems **inimitable to** Chinese socialism. Mao's China could go it alone. For Deng's China, the concept of **self-sufficiency on all fronts** is simply impractical, if not absurd.

(606 Words)

(Based on *China Guidebook*, by Fredric M. Kaplan.)

Notes

1. the modernization thrust: 现代化运动
2. in the wake of ... : 在…… 之后
3. trade agreements were concluded: 达成了 (一些) 贸易协定
4. US refiners: 美国石化公司