

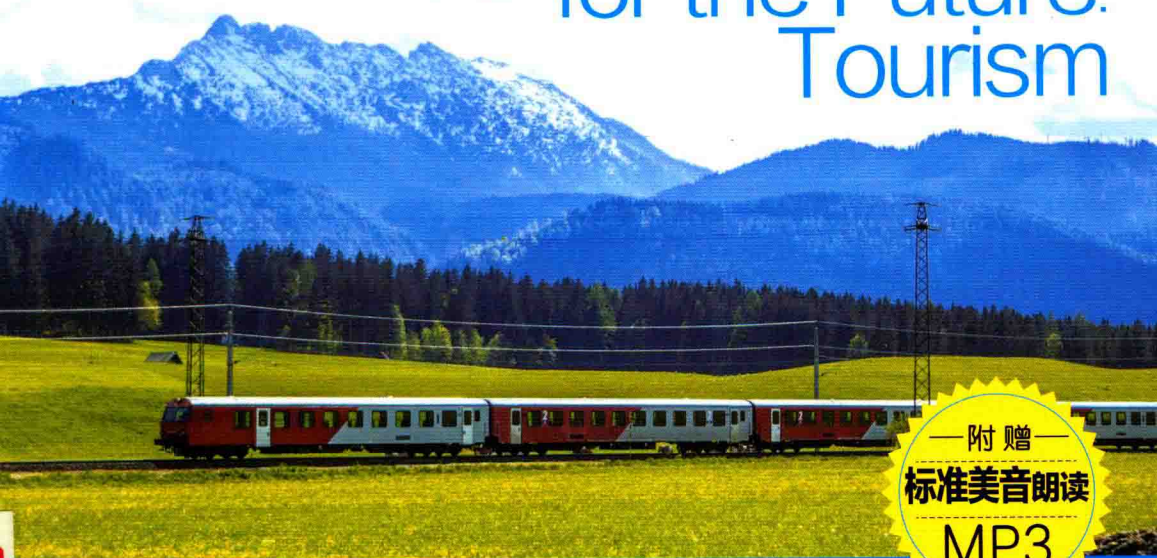


英汉口译教程系列

实用英汉旅游口译

张积模 江美娜 编著

Interpreting
for the Future:
Tourism



— 附赠 —
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MP3



化学工业出版社



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· 北京 ·

本书由数十年来执教于英语口语教学一线并活跃于大型国际活动现场的两位作者精心编著而成。他们本着实用第一的原则,根据旅游口译最常见的场景将内容划分为10个单元,每个单元包括课文1和课文2两部分。每部分进一步细分为“对话中英互译”“短文英译中”“短文中译英”三节。在10个单元有针对性的口译训练之后,最后的附录部分又列出了作者多年亲身实践积累得来的16条宝贵口译对策。

本书章节设置合理,内容科学实用,配标准美式录音,既可以作为大学生口译教材或口译教材的补充材料,也可以作为职业培训教材,还可以作为特定专业学生提高英语听力水平、口语能力的课外读物,可谓一书多用。

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前言

说到外语学习，人们自然会想到翻译。说到翻译，自然会想到口译。说到口译，自然会想到交替传译或同声传译。

随着经济全球化的加速，社会对口译人才的需求越来越大，要求也越来越高。很多外语专业的学生把成为合格的同传译员作为自己追求的最高目标，非英语专业的学生也紧随其后，纷纷加入到口译员的行列中来。然而，现实情况又如何呢？

我国学英语的人数高达几亿，但真正能用英语工作的人并不多，能够作口译的更是少之又少。很多人在从事口译工作，然而称职的没有多少，优秀的就更是寥寥无几。这究竟是什么原因呢？

除了我国几十年来外语教育导向和方法出现偏差之外，还因为社会上对英语学习本身的误解。大部分人都把英语当成知识来学，把活生生的语言变成了枯燥的语法规则的掌握和单词量的积累，忽视了或者根本没有意识到学英语是一种能力的培养。有很多译员拥有大学英语四、六级证书或专业英语四、八级证书，有的还参加了各种口译证书的培训，可是，就是这样一群精英人士常常连基本的英文自我介绍都做不好，连个简单的名片都写不对。奇怪吗？一点都不奇怪。这是因为四六级也好，专四专八也罢，反映出来的统统是“应试能力”，而口译是“应用能力”的真实体现。一字之差，天壤之别！

现在，大部分高校的英语系都开设了口译课，有硕士点的学校还开设了同声传译。口译教程也是琳琅满目，但良莠不齐，欧式汉语、中式英语充斥着课本，让学习者无所适从。

众所周知，口译不是教出来的，是练出来的。口译能力的培养靠的是时间投入与大量练习。此外，别无他法。笔者根据多年口译教学和口译实践经验，编写了这本口译实用教材。该教材一本书只写一个主题。这样，既方便了相应领域的口译人员，又方便了口译自学者，可以针对某一主题反复练习，达到熟能生巧的地步。该书既可以作为大学生口译教材或口译教材的补充材料，又可以作为职业培训教材，还可以作为特定专业学生提高英语听力水平、口语能力的课外读物，可谓一书多用。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外大量网站的资料，在此一并致谢。由于时间仓促，加上笔者能力有限，错误在所难免，欢迎本书使用者不吝金玉，批评指正。

张积模

2016年5月

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第1单元 前往酒店



**On the Way to
the Hotel**



课文 1

Text A

Section I : Dialog

Interpret the following dialog alternatively into English and Chinese.

游客: Hey! Taxi! Over here!

出租车司机: 您好。

游客: Hi. Thanks for stopping.

出租车司机: 不客气。去哪儿?

游客: Downtown, please.

出租车司机: 好的。市区哪儿?

游客: Shangri-La Hotel.

出租车司机: 没问题。

游客: Would you please pop the trunk? I'd like to put my bag into it.

出租车司机: 好的。我来帮您。好了, 放好了。快上来吧。

游客: Thank you. It's very kind of you.

出租车司机: 嗯, 您从哪儿来?

游客: New York.

出租车司机: 欢迎, 欢迎。这是您第一次到这儿来吗?

游客: No. This is actually my second visit to Shanghai.

出租车司机: 那您对这个城市并不陌生了。

游客: Not really. I came here 10 years ago for a negotiation, and I stayed here for only 3 nights.

出租车司机: 10年前? 那可不短啊! 您也没有机会转转。

游客: No. The Bund is the only place we visited last time.

出租车司机: 真可惜! 对了, 您对今天的上海印象如何?

游客: I'm deeply impressed. Everything is new here—the airport, the roads, the sights along the way. True. Anything could happen in 10 years' time!

出租车司机: 没错。过去 10 年变化太大了, 当地人也觉得跟不上节奏呢。

游客: I've heard a lot about Shanghai back home, you know. And I am very excited now because I will see with my own eyes the beauty of this magic place in the next few days.

出租车司机: 是的, 我从您脸上的表情已经看出来了。

游客: Really? To tell you the truth, I can even hear my own heartbeat.

出租车司机: 别激动。嗯, 您贵姓?

游客: Clinton.

出租车司机: 我们到了。香格里拉。

游客: Oh, so fast. They all say happy time passes quickly. Now I'm convinced. I have an idea, Miss...?

出租车司机: 我姓王。

游客: OK, Miss Wang. Could you possibly show me around tomorrow?

出租车司机: 好啊。

游客: Great. Come pick me up tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. I'll meet you up in the lobby. Here's the fare.

出租车司机: 谢谢。好好休息。明天早上见。

Section II : Passage

Interpret the following passage into Chinese.

Cape Town

Cape Town is the second most populous city in South Africa, after Johannesburg, and the provincial capital and primate city of the Western Cape. As the seat of the National Parliament, it is also the legislative capital of the country. It forms part of the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality. The city is famous for its harbour, for its natural setting as well as for such well-known landmarks as Table Mountain and Cape Point.

Located on the shore of Table Bay, Cape Town was originally developed by the Dutch East India Company as a victualling station for Dutch ships sailing to East Africa, India, and the Far East. Jan van Riebeeck's arrival on 6 April 1652 established the first permanent European settlement in South Africa. Cape Town quickly outgrew its original purpose as the first European outpost at the Castle of Good Hope, becoming the economic and cultural hub of the Cape Colony. Today it is one of the most multicultural cities in the world, reflecting its role as a major destination for immigrants to South Africa. In 2011, the metropolitan region had an estimated population of 3.74million. The city was named the World Design Capital for 2014 by the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design. In 2014, Cape Town was named the best place in the world to visit by The New York Times.

Cape Town has a Mediterranean climate with mild, moderately wet winters and dry, warm summers. Winter lasts from the beginning of June to the end of August. Winter months in the city average a maximum of 18.0°C and minimum of

8.5°C. Total annual rainfall in the city averages 515 millimeters. Summer, which lasts from early December to March, is warm and dry with an average maximum of 26.0°C and minimum of 16.0°C. Cape Town's average amount of sunshine per year compares favorably with that of Los Angeles and exceeds that of Athens and Madrid.

Cape Town is home to a total of 19 different vegetation types, of which several are completely endemic to the city and occur nowhere else in the world. It is also the only habitat of hundreds of endemic species, and hundreds of others which are threatened. This enormous species diversity is mainly because the city is uniquely located at the convergence point of several different soil types and micro-climates.

The Cape Town region generally, with its Mediterranean climate, extensive coastline, rugged mountain ranges, coastal plains, inland valleys and semi-desert fringes, has much in common with Southern California.

Section III : Passage

Interpret the following passage into English.

旅行的益处

很多人都在想,度假到底应该做些什么?我发现,在旅行这个问题上,很多人似乎与我意见不一。我认为,重要的是去看看世界,见见世面,体验一下不同的文化。旅行让我们敞开心胸,接受新事物,用全新的方式体验精彩的生活。

旅行使我们有机会摆脱常规的生活,可以在几个星期内把问题忘得一干二净。旅行可以帮你找到问题的答案,要是没有旅行所带来的空间是很难想象的。我们每个人都有繁忙的日程表,有繁重的工作,有家庭要去照顾。外出度假,一个人也好,和几个朋友一起也罢,可以给你所需要的空间,也许还会让你意识到这些人对你来说有多么重要。俗话说得好:失去方知珍贵。

旅行的另一大好处就是放松。充分享受生活,一个人轻松度过一段时光,想必很好。外出度假能让我们摆脱常规的生活,好好充电。回来后,会感到精力充沛,很高兴又回到原来的日常生活中去。这是减压的好办法,有很多好处,只是很多人不愿意接受而已。

旅行可以增长见识,扩大视野。领略新的习俗、体验不同的生活方式对大脑来说极为有利。旅行让人重新审视人生,尤其是我们自己的生活。旅行可以帮助我们改变自己的习惯,甚至创造新的习惯。发现不同的价值观念、不同的生活方式真的很有趣。

新的经历会让你变得头脑灵活。这一点很重要。回到原先的生活中后，尤其如此。我注意到，经常出去旅游的人不惧变化，而且有能力解决他人避之唯恐不及的问题。

与朋友或家人一起旅行会带来一生的美好回忆。这些回忆将建立一条友情或亲情的纽带，没有任何东西可以将其斩断。旅行让人重新审视这种关系，使其牢不可破。旅行还会让你积累很多好故事，日后可以讲给别人听。你可以创建相册，记录旅行的情况。想起来的时候，可以拿出1小时的时间，看看照片，回顾一下当时的经历。

如果你能抽出一些时间来，我建议你出去走一走，全面体验一下生活。不要等待，不要告诉自己以后会有更好的时间。抓住机会，买张机票，现在就走。等你回来之后，绝对不会后悔。相反，一旦从机场回到家里，你就会马上计划着下一次的旅行。



参考答案

Section I : Dialog

游客：嘿！出租车！这边儿！

出租车司机：Hi.

游客：您好。谢谢。

出租车司机：My pleasure. Where to?

游客：市区。

出租车司机：OK. Whereabouts downtown?

游客：香格里拉酒店。

出租车司机：You got it.

游客：请打开后备厢，我把行李放进去。

出租车司机：No problem. Let me help you. OK. There it goes. Jump in, please.

游客：谢谢。太感谢了。

出租车司机：Well, where are you from?

游客：纽约。

出租车司机：Welcome. Is this the first time for you to be here?

游客：不是。实际上，这是我第二次来到上海。

出租车司机：So you are no stranger to the city.

游客：那倒不是。我10年前来这里谈判，只停留了3个晚上。

出租车司机：10 years ago? That's a long time! And you didn't get a chance to go around.

游客：没有。上次只去了外滩。

出租车司机：What a shame! By the way, what is your impression of Shanghai today?

游客：非常不错。一切都焕然一新——机场、道路，还有沿途的风景，全是新的。是啊，10年的时间，什么都可能发生啊！

出租车司机：You said it. Great changes have taken place over the past 10 years. Even the locals find themselves slow and out of sync.

游客：您知道，在国内我常常听人们谈起上海。我现在很激动，因为在未来的几天里，我将亲眼目睹这个神奇城市的巨大魅力。

出租车司机：Yeah, I can see that by the expression on your face.

游客：是吗？说实话，我现在就可以听见自己心跳的声音。

出租车司机：Chillax, Mr...?

游客：免贵姓克林顿。

出租车司机：Here we are at the hotel. Shangri-La.

游客：噢，真快。都说，欢愉嫌时短。我算是信了。我有个想法。小姐，您怎么称呼？

出租车司机：Wang.

游客：好的，王小姐。您明天能陪我转转吗？

出租车司机：Why not?

游客：太好了。明天早上8点来接我。我们在一楼大厅见。这是车费。

出租车司机：Thanks. Have a good rest. See you tomorrow morning.

Section II : Passage

开普敦

开普敦是南非人口第二大城市，仅次于约翰内斯堡，是西开普省省会和首要城市。作为国民议会的所在地，开普敦也是南非的立法首都。它是开普敦大都市的一个组成部分。该市因港口、自然环境以及诸如桌山和角点等地标而闻名。

开普敦位于桌山湾畔，最初是由荷兰东印度公司开发的，目的是为前往东非、印度和远东的荷兰船只提供一个储粮站。1652年4月6日，杨·范·里贝克到来，在南非建立了第一个永久性的欧洲殖民地。开普敦很快便超出了原先的用途，即作为欧洲在好望堡的第一个前哨的用途，成为开普殖民地的经济、文化中心。今天，它是世界上多元文化最突出的城市之一，反映了其作为移民南非的主要目的地的角色。2011年，大都市地区的人口达到374万左右。2014年，该市被国际工业设计协会评为“世界设计之都”；同年，被《纽约时报》评为世界上“最佳旅游城市”。

开普敦属于地中海气候，冬季温和潮湿，夏季干燥温暖。冬季从6月初开始，一直持续到8月底。冬季城市的平均气温，最高为18.0摄氏度，最低为8.5摄氏度。年均降雨量为515毫米。夏季从12月初开始，一直持续到3月，温暖干燥，平均气温最高为26.0摄氏度，最低为16.0摄氏度。开普敦每年的平均日照时间可以与洛杉矶媲美，超过了雅典和马德里。

开普敦共有19种不同类型的植被，其中一些是该地特有的，世界其他地方难觅踪影。开普敦也是数百个当地特有物种的唯一栖息地。另外，还有几百个濒危物种。此地的物种之所以如此丰富，主要是因为其独特的地理位置。这里集合了几种不同类型的土壤和特点各异的小气候。

总的来说，开普敦地区属于地中海气候，拥有漫长的海岸线、崎岖的山脉、沿海平原、内陆山谷和半沙漠边缘，与南加州有许多共同之处。

Section III: Passage

The Benefits of Traveling

Many people ponder what they should do for a vacation and I have realized a lot of people don't seem to share my views about traveling. I believe it's very important to see the world and different cultures. It lets us open our minds to new things and we get to experience life in exiting different ways.

Traveling gives us the opportunity to disconnect from our regular life. You get to forget your problems for a few weeks. It can also help you figure things out that you would not have understood without the distance traveling can give you. We all have crazy schedules, work and a family to take care of. Going away alone or with some friends can give you the distance you need and perhaps even make you realize how important these people are for you. As the saying goes, we never know what we have until we lose it.

Another great benefit is relaxation. It's nice to live life to its fullest and enjoy a stress-free time with yourself. Going on a vacation lets us recharge our "batteries" by disconnecting us from our regular life. When we come back we feel invigorated and we are happy to be back in our day to day routine. It's a very good stress remover that has a lot more to give than most people are willing to accept.

Traveling increases our knowledge and widens our perspective. To view new customs, different ways of living is fantastic for the mind. It gives us a new perspective about life and especially our life. It can help us change some of our habits or even create new ones. Discovering different values and ways to get by in life is really interesting.

New experiences increase our resourcefulness. This is very important for you, especially when you come back to your routine. I have noticed that people who have traveled a lot in life are ready to embrace change and have a natural ability of overcoming problems that others would frown upon.

When traveling with friends or family it creates memories for a lifetime. These memories will create a bond that nothing can erase no matter what happens with the friendship or relationship. It gives a new perspective on the relationship and cements the bond forever. It also gives nice stories to tell people afterwards. You can create photo albums about your trips and when you feel nostalgic you can take an hour of your life and experience the trips again by looking at your pictures.

If you have some time off I suggest you take a trip and experience what life has to offer. Don't wait or tell yourself there will be a better time to go. Take the opportunity and buy your plane ticket right now and leave. When you come back you won't be sorry that you left. On the contrary, you will be thinking of your next trip the second you come back from the airport.



课文 2

Text B

Section I : Dialog

Interpret the following dialog alternatively into English and Chinese.

游客: Oh boy, there are so many people! Where is the taxi stand? I got it. Excuse me, sir, are you engaged?

出租车司机: 没有, 小姐。您要用车吗?

游客: Yes. Take me to this address, please.

出租车司机: 让我看看。建国饭店。没问题。对了, 咱们应该什么时候到?

游客: As soon as possible, because I'm going to meet a very important person there. Can we make it at 10:30?

出租车司机: 我想赶得过去。只要不堵车, 就没问题。

游客: Is this the right way? The cabdriver used a different road last time I came, if my memory serves me.

出租车司机: 没错。这条路车不多。那条路正在维护呢。

游客: I see.

出租车司机: 如果您不介意的话, 请问, 您上次各处转了吗?

游客: No. I came here to attend a one-day business meeting, and I left the day after.

出租车司机：我理解。对商务人士而言，工作总是第一位的。

游客：You may say so. Actually I do want to go around. Where do people go?

出租车司机：您是喜欢自然景观，还是人文景观？

游客：Cultural landscape.

出租车司机：我知道一个好地方，总是人来人往。那就是故宫！

游客：You mean the Forbidden City? I've heard of that before. But I don't know much about it.

出租车司机：实际上，它是明清两朝的皇宫，离今天有 590 多年了。24 位皇帝在里边住过。

游客：24 emperors! That's incredible! I heard that there are altogether 9,999 rooms. Is that true?

出租车司机：那只是传说。事实上，一共有 8700 多间房子。

游客：Wow, you do know your place well. I have already begun to enjoy my trip. Thank you.

出租车司机：过奖了。随时为您效劳，小姐。嗯，到了。

游客：How much do I owe you?

出租车司机：56 元。

游客：Here's 60, and keep the change.

出租车司机：谢谢。祝您在此一切顺利。

游客：Bye.

Section II : Passage

Interpret the following passage into Chinese.

Paris

Paris is the capital and most populous city of France. It is situated on the Seine River, in the north of the country, at the heart of the Île-de-France region. Within its administrative limits, the city had 2,243,833 inhabitants in 2010 while its metropolitan area is one of the largest population centres in Europe with more than 12 million inhabitants.

An important settlement for more than two millennia, Paris had become one of Europe's foremost centers of learning and the arts, and was the largest city in the Western world until the turn of the 18th century. Paris was the focal point for many important political events throughout its history, including the French Revolution. Today it is one of the world's leading business and cultural centers, and

its influence in politics, education, entertainment, media, science, fashion and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major cities. The city has one of the largest GDPs in the world, 607 billion (US \$ 845 billion) as of 2011, and as a result of its high concentration of national and international political, cultural and scientific institutions, is one of the world's leading tourist destinations. The Paris Region hosts the world headquarters of 30 of the Fortune Global 500 companies in several business districts.

Centuries of cultural and political development have brought Paris a variety of museums, theatres, monuments and architectural styles. Many of its masterpieces such as the Louvre and the Arc de Triomphe are iconic buildings, especially its internationally recognized symbol, the Eiffel Tower. Long regarded as an international centre for the arts, works by history's most famous painters can be found in the Louvre, the Musée d'Orsay and its many other museums and galleries.

Paris is a global hub of fashion and has been referred to as the "international capital of style", noted for its haute couture tailoring, its high-end boutiques, and the twice-yearly Paris Fashion Week. It is world renowned for its haute cuisine, attracting many of the world's leading chefs. Many of France's most prestigious universities and Grandes Écoles are in Paris or its suburbs, and France's major newspapers Le Monde, Le Figaro, Libération are based in the city.

The city is a major rail, highway, and air-transport hub. Opened in 1900, the city's subway system, the Paris Métro, serves 5.23 million passengers daily. Paris is the hub of the national road network. So you will find it easy to travel in the city.

Section III : Passage

Interpret the following passage into English.

鼓浪屿

鼓浪屿是位于我国南部福建省厦门市沿岸附近的一个岛屿, 面积约 2 平方千米。鼓浪屿是 2 万多人的家园, 同时也是著名的旅游胜地。

游客从厦门本岛乘轮渡 10 分钟左右可以到达。鼓浪屿岛因众多的海滩、蜿蜒的小巷和风格迥异的建筑而闻名。该岛为国家风景名胜区, 位于全省十佳景区之首。

厦门在中国第一次鸦片战争失利以及 1842 的《南京条约》之后成为一个通商口岸, 因此, 岛上维多利亚时代风格的建筑随处可见。包括英国、法国和日本在内的 13 个国家在此设立了领事馆, 建教堂、建医院。1903 年, 鼓浪屿正式成为国际

租界。1941年，日军占领该岛，一直持续到第二次世界大战结束。岛上居民讲闽南话。

鼓浪屿在厦门殖民地时代是许多西方人的居住地，因此，它因建筑而闻名。同时，它也是我国最大的钢琴博物馆的故乡，于是，便有了“钢琴之岛”“钢琴之城”和“音乐之岛”的美称。

鼓浪屿这个名字在汉语里也有其音乐之根。“鼓浪”是“鼓”和“浪”的意思，之所以叫“鼓浪”，是因为浪击礁石，声似擂鼓。而“屿”则是“小岛”的意思。

此外，还有郑成功纪念馆、海底世界、用海外华人引入的植物建成的亚热带花园以及前身为八卦楼的厦门博物馆。

鼓浪屿是行人的天堂，岛上仅有的车辆为为数不多的消防车和电动观光车。其狭窄的街道，与世界各地风格迥异的建筑一起，赋予该岛独特的外观。鼓浪屿被中国国家旅游局列为5A级景区。

鼓浪屿是我国仅有的“步行岛”，它只能通过轮渡连接厦门本岛。汽车也好，自行车也罢，都禁止登岛，这就为河对面熙熙攘攘、车水马龙的厦门本岛提供了一种选择。不过，近期获批上岛的电动观光车可能会破坏岛上的魅力。货物在坡度很大的小道上靠轮式木车拖运，拉车人是几个身强力壮的男子。



参考答案

Section I : Dialog

游客：天哪，这么多人！出租车停靠站在哪儿？找到了。先生，您好。您的车有人预订了吗？

出租车司机：No, Miss. Can I help you?

游客：是的。请把我送到这个地方去。

出租车司机：Let me have a look. Jianguo Hotel. Sure thing. By the way, when are we supposed to be there?

游客：越快越好，我要去见一个很重要的人。10点半赶得过去吗？

出租车司机：I think so. We shall be OK if there are no holdups.

游客：这条路对吗？如果没有记错的话，上一次我来的时候，司机师傅走的是另一条路。

出租车司机：Yes, Miss. This is the road without much traffic. And that one is currently under maintenance.

游客：明白了。

出租车司机：Did you go around the city last time, if you don't mind?

游客：没有。我来开了一个商务会议，时间只有1天，第2天就离开了。

出租车司机: I understand. For a business person, business always comes first.

游客: 可以这么说吧。实际上, 我还真想逛逛。哪儿比较热闹?

出租车司机: Do you prefer natural scenery or cultural landscape?

游客: 人文景观。

出租车司机: I know a great place. It's always packed with people. The Imperial Palace!

游客: 你是说紫禁城? 以前听说过, 只是知道的不多。

出租车司机: It was actually the imperial palaces of the Ming and Qing dynasties. It has a history of more than 590 years. 24 emperors lived there.

游客: 24 位皇帝! 真是不可思议! 听说, 故宫里共有 9999 间房子。是真的吗?

出租车司机: It's just hearsay. In fact, it has over 8,700 rooms.

游客: 哇, 你对自己的城市真是了如指掌。我已经开始享受我的旅行了。谢谢。

出租车司机: I'm flattered. At your service, miss. Well, here we are.

游客: 车费是多少?

出租车司机: 56 yuan.

游客: 给您 60 元, 不用找了。

出租车司机: Thank you. Wish you good luck here.

游客: 再见。

Section II : Passage

巴 黎

巴黎是法国的首都, 也是人口最多的城市。它坐落在法国北部, 塞纳河畔, 位于法兰西岛地区的中央。2010 年, 辖区人口达到 2243833 人。其大都市区是欧洲最大的人口聚居地之一, 总人口达到 1200 多万。

巴黎, 作为一个重要的定居地, 有 2000 多年的历史, 是欧洲最重要的学术中心和艺术中心, 直到 18 世纪, 一直是西方最大的城市。巴黎是法国历史上包括法国大革命在内的许多重要政治事件的焦点。今天, 它是世界上最重要的商业中心和文化中心之一。它在政治、教育、娱乐、媒体、科学、时尚和艺术方面的影响使其成为世界主要的城市之一。巴黎是世界上国内生产总值最大的城市之一, 2011 年达到 6070 亿欧元, 即 8450 亿美元。巴黎聚集了国内外很多政治、文化和科研机构, 因此, 它也成了世界主要的旅游目的地之一。世界 500 强的公司有 30 个在巴黎地区设立总部, 分布在几个商业区。

经过几个世纪的政治建设和文化建设, 巴黎出现了形形色色的博物馆、剧院、