

新 编 大学英语口译教程

上 册

附 录

练习参考答案

ADVANCED COURSE
IN
INTERPRETING

Volume One

Appendix

KEY TO THE EXERCISES

朱道敏 王桂珍 编

广东高等教育出版社

新编大学英语口译教程

上册

(附练习答案)

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UNIT TWO

The Tourist Industry

I. From Chinese into English

A. Sentences

1. Beijing covers an area of 16 800 square kilometers.
2. Xi'an consists of seven municipal districts and a rural county.
3. Beijing has a population of more than eleven million.
4. The city of Xi'an dates back more than 3 000 years.
5. China's tourist industry has a positive outlook.
6. Tourism publicity will be strengthened.
7. The development of new tourist routes and sites is being accelerated.
8. The present position of China's tourist industry still does not accord with the country's rich tourism resources.

B. Short Paragraphs:

1. With regard to China's scenic beauty, there are two popular Chinese sayings known to many: "In heaven is paradise; on earth are Suzhou and Hangzhou", "Guilin's mountains and waters rank first in China, and Yangshuo's are the best in Guilin".
2. China is intensifying its rectification of the tourist industry, consolidating hotels, strengthening the education and training of tourist personnel, and developing and working out designs for attractive souvenirs.
3. China's International Travel Service runs a number of package tours for the tourists. Each tour has a fixed itinerary. Tour charges usually cover visa fees, transportation, hotel accommodation, meals and bus services from airport to hotels.
4. As the capital of the People's Republic of China, Beijing is the country's political, economic and cultural centre and a pivot of communication. The capital has a total area of over 16 800 square kilometres and a population of more than 11 million.
5. On the outskirts and in the urban areas of Beijing, there is a wealth of ancient relics

and graceful-looking imperial gardens, such as the Ming Tombs, the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum (The Forbidden City), the Temple of Heaven, and Beihai (North Sea) Park. All these places have been either excavated or newly renovated since liberation. In addition, new museums of various types have been built.

6. As the starting point of the famous "Silk Road", Xi'an became, during the Han Dynasty, the hub of international communication between China and the outside world.

7. 1 500 metres east of the tomb of the Chinese Emperor, thousands of life-size terra-cotta figures were discovered in 1974. These figures are supposed to be guards for the dead Emperor. This terra-cotta army has been considered another wonder of the world.

C. Paragraphs

1. Potential tourists will be informed about the Chinese people's hospitality and peaceful life, as well as China's rich cultural heritage: the Great Wall, Qin Shi Huang's pottery army at Xi'an, and natural wonders such as Guilin's scenery, the Three Gorges of the Yantze River,

as well as newly developed regional tours and special interest tour programmes, which are becoming very popular.

2. Traveling to distant places has always been part of the Chinese tradition. Poets, learned men and even certain emperors have been great on travel, and have considered it on a par with reading books as a way to extend one's knowledge. The favorite advice of wise men of old was to "Read 10 000 volumes and travel 10 000 li." In the early 17th century, Xu Xiake, a well-known traveler, covered more than half of the country in his wanderings, in spite of the backward means of transport and poor roads. In his classic book "Travels of Xu Xiake", he gives detailed descriptions of the karst limestone formations in China's south, two centuries before similar observations were recorded in Europe.

In more recent times, China was sunk in poverty and turmoil and it was as much as people could do to keep alive. Traveling for pleasure was out of the question for all but some foreigners and the very rich. Although life improved greatly with the advent of a new China, facilities for tourists

were still not developed. It is only in the last ten years or so, with the new policy of opening to the outside and invigorating the economy, that the old tradition and the new world craze for travel have combined to propel China's tourist trade into prominence.

I. From English into Chinese

A. Sentences

1. 旅游, 相对来说, 是世界上一件新生事物。
2. 旅游业包括许多不同的企业向旅游者提供多种服务项目。
3. 现在许多会议在旅游胜地的旅馆举行。
4. 在有些国家, 旅游者每出一元钱, 可以周转三次之多, 这就是繁殖效应。
5. 北京街上, 公寓外面的, 无所不在的自行车给旅游者印象极为深刻。
6. 芝加哥是一个多种族的城市, 是美国中部的交通、工业和文化中心。
7. 悉尼是澳大利亚的主要城市和海港, 人口400万。

B. Short Paragraphs

1. 应该指出, 旅游业对诸如航空公司、旅馆、饭店和出租车司机等有利, 也对众多的商业有利, 甚至对生产太阳眼镜、照相机、胶卷和运动衣等各种各样商品的厂商也

有利。

2. 北京的建筑和地方的名称往往使我这样的外国人既感到意外又感到欢喜。比如，“雍和宫”、“谐趣园”。这些名称表现了中国人特有的、富有哲理的世界观。
3. 最后一点深刻印象的是北京人民。他们似乎对生活满意，对像我这样只会说“你好”，“谢谢”的普通话的陌生人很客气。北京市显现出融洽和谐的气氛，因为北京人民正在努力于国家建设工作。
4. 挖开拱形地窖，发现了千万个真人大小，摆开战斗队形的兵马俑——一支完整的军队，准备跟随皇上直到千秋万代。
5. 地中海、加勒比海沿岸、墨西哥、佛罗里达的太平洋沿岸和夏威夷只是近年来加紧发展的旅游区中的少数几个。
6. 纽约市是美国最没有“美国”特色的城市，因为纽约人口的一半是在外国出生的或有外国血统的。
7. 不论伦敦是否是世界上最大的城市，不论伦敦是否的确是“宇宙的中心”（如英国人所想象的），毫无疑问，伦敦是世界上最有趣、最文明和最重要的城市之一。

C. Paragraphs

1. “旅游业的收入有繁殖效应：就是说我们从旅游者那里得来的收入在我们本身的经济中繁殖，因为那钱可以在我们自己的国家里反复使用。”

“例如，一位旅游者到饭店吃饭。饭钱给饭店里烧菜的、服务的、洗碗碟的、搞清洁的提供了工作。这钱

也给种粮种菜的农民、加工和运送食物的人提供了工作。依次，这些人又都用赚来的钱购买食物和服务。这样就为其他人提供了更多的就业机会。”

2. 澳大利亚人看北京（摘录）

北京给我的第一个印象是极其硕大，繁忙景象到处可见，这使我颇感意外。我来之前所看的书和电影都没有使我在思想上有所准备。拥有400万人口的悉尼是澳大利亚最大的城市，但和北京的920万人口相比，却相当少。实际上，北京的人口比澳大利亚的一半还多。

1988年，澳大利亚庆祝两百周年国庆。在1788年悉尼建第一个英国殖民地前，澳大利亚的历史属于澳大利亚土著——原始猎人种族。而中国，正相反，却有两千多年的有文字记载的历史。中国首都北京是个古老的城市。尽管如此，在悉尼和北京都看到新老的结合：历史古迹受到保护和得到修复，自豪地屹立在新建筑之旁。

UNIT THREE

Guangzhou

I. From Chinese into English

A. Sentences

1. The famous Luhu Lake Park lies at the foot of White Cloud Mountain on the south side.
2. The Ancient Tomb for the Islamic Saints is located at Guihuagang (Osmanthus Knoll) to the north of the Guangzhou Gymnasium.
3. The Chen Clan Temple is situated in the western part of Guangzhou.
4. The magnificent Flowery Pagoda stands in the middle of the courtyard in the Six-banyan Temple.
5. Foshan (Buddha Hill) City is 20 kilometres southwest of Guangzhou.
6. Yuexiu Park is situated at the foot of Yuexiu Hill in the north of the city.
7. The South China Botanical Garden lies in the northeastern suburbs of Guangzhou, 8 kilometres away from the city proper.

8. The Orchid Garden is situated opposite the Yuexiu Park, taking up an area of 50 000 square metres.

B. Short Paragraphs

1. Zhenhai Tower (Sea-dominating Tower) stands on Yuexiu Hill in the northern part of Guangzhou. From the top of the tower, one can get a bird's-eye view of the city.
2. Situated on Huifu Road West, the Five-celestial Temple is one of the historic sites in Guangzhou. It was built in memory of the five legendary celestials who descended from heaven.
3. Located on Yide Road East, the Stone House is a Roman Catholic cathedral and a religious retreat for Roman Catholics in Guangzhou.
4. Located in Guanlubu village, Huaxian county, Hong Xiuquan's former residence is about 40 kilometres north of Guangzhou city.
5. White Cloud Mountain lies in the northeastern suburbs of Guangzhou, covering a total area of 28 square kilometres. It comprises over 30 peaks, the main one being the "Star-approaching Peak", 382 metres above sea level.
6. The Conghua Hot Spring, situated in Conghua

- County, about 81 kilometres north of Guangzhou, is a renowned health resort and scenic area in Guangdong Province.
7. Luogang lies in the northern suburbs of Guangzhou. Embraced by hills, it has an area of 5 square kilometres densely planted with plum trees. In late winter and early spring, the plums will be in full bloom.
 8. Lying about 100 kilometres to the southeast of Guangzhou, Humen was the place where in July, 1839 the Chinese people captured and burned the opium brought into China by the British and American merchants and it was also the outpost of the Chinese people in their fight against the aggression of imperialism.

C. Paragraphs:

1. Legend has it that in ancient times, five immortals, riding five rams, descended in Guangzhou, and presented the people here with a bunch of rice-ears, and wished them a bumper harvest. They then rose into the air, but the five rams remained and turned into stone. Hence the city has been known as "the City of Rams" and the "Rice-ear City".
2. Guangzhou is reputed as the "Flower City".

with flowers blooming at all seasons.

Several days before the Spring Festival, people celebrating the occasion start putting up lights, arches and rows of flower shelves on Binjiang, Dongchuan, and Jiaoyu Roads. Flower growers in the suburbs and nearby counties come to sell their well-cultivated flowers and potted-kumquats in the fairs. People of the city flock to the fairs, which become miles of flower streets. The fairs are more exciting at night. They look like seas of flowers with crowds of people. Not until early morning on the Spring Festival would people disperse and go home joyfully with flowers or potted kumquats in their hands amid the sound of firecrackers to send off the old year. This can be traced back to the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty, more than 150 years ago.

D.

Touring Guangzhou

(Video Commentary)

Guangzhou, beautiful and flourishing, is

one of the biggest cities in South China, and an important gateway for China's foreign trade and friendly exchange with other countries.

The Chinese Export Commodities Fair is held here every spring and autumn.

A number of first and second class hotels have been built in Guangzhou since 1980. Among them are the White Swan, the Garden Hotel, the China Hotel and the Holiday Inn.

The city is subtropic with various colourful flowers blooming in each season. Guangzhou has long enjoyed the reputation of a city of flowers.

Guangzhou is a city which thrives on tourism. It is close to Hong Kong and Macao with efficient communication and transportation by air, water and land. We welcome you to visit Guangzhou.

Here you can see the newly built Ou Zhuang Overpass, with vehicles coming and going on it.

The Zhenhai Tower, which stands on Yue-xiu Hill, has a history of 600 years. It has served as the Guangzhou Museum since Liberation. Inside are many precious historical relics and documents which reflect the ups and downs of the ancient city over 2 800 years.

The Sun Yatsen Memorial Hall was built in

1929 with donations from the local citizens and Chinese nationals abroad. This magnificent palace-like building is one of the most famous memorial structures in China. It expressed the people's respect for, and memories of, the national revolutionary forefather Dr. Sun Yatsen.

The Six-banyan Temple is a well-known Buddhist temple in Guangzhou with a history of more than 1 600 years. The Six-banyan Pagoda resembles a bunch of flowers in full bloom, hence the name "Flower Pagoda".

To the north of Yi De Road West there is a building called "The Stone House" ... A Catholic Cathedral.

Though the oxen-drawn cart moves virtually at a snail's pace, it allows you to appreciate to your heart's content the idyllic scene of an orchard in a mountainous village.

Luo Gang district, in the suburbs of Guangzhou, is famous for its fruit. Sweet oranges hang every where in the orchard. Have a taste of the delicious fruit. It's real sweet.

Conghua Hot Spring is a reputed scenic spot and health resort. The place is tranquil and beautifully surrounded by hills. Nearby, there are roaring waterfalls hanging down like