

北京—奥运英语手册

Beijing—the Olympics An English Handbook

孟继有 编著

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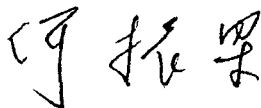
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序

孟继有教授编写的《北京—奥运英语手册》一书,是一项很有意义的工作。本书的出版,对普及奥林匹克知识,宣传奥林匹克精神,推动学习英语,都有积极的作用;对北京争办 2008 年第 29 届奥运会的工作,也是一个有利的支持。

北京申办 2008 年第 29 届奥运会,得到我国政府和全国人民的热情支持,也得到海内外炎黄子孙的拥护。它体现了改革开放的中国取得了巨大的成就;反映了中国人民愿为奥林匹克运动的发展做出自己的贡献。中国政府和中国人民愿为增进各国人民之间的友谊,维护世界和平和人类社会的进步贡献自己的力量。

我愿意向关心奥林匹克运动,学习英语的朋友们推荐这本书。

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of three characters: '何振梁' (He Zhenliang). The style is cursive and fluid.

2000 年 10 月

前 言

自从北京决定申办 2008 年奥运会以来，我国各级政府，广大人民群众乃至海外侨胞，都以无比的真诚和热情支持申办活动，人人都希望为能在北京举办这样的世界盛会贡献自己的一份力量。作为炎黄子孙，特别是作为北京市的市民，我们同样希望能有机会为申办活动做点什么。出于这样的愿望和心情，我们编写了《北京—奥运英语手册》，以响应北京市政府发出的全市人民都学点英语，迎接 2008 年奥运会在北京举办的号召，为广大读者学习英语、了解奥林匹克运动的有关情况和知识提供一点帮助。

本书由三部分组成。第一部分概括地介绍了北京是举办 2008 年奥运会的最佳场地，目的在于使读者了解北京申办 2008 年奥运会的能力、有利条件和准备情况，以便对申办活动更加充满信心。第二部分简单地介绍了奥林匹克运动的有关材料，包括奥林匹克运动的概况，27 次夏季奥运会和 18 次冬季奥运会的简介，奥林匹克精神的内涵，国际奥委会等知识。第三部分为英语常用口语和对话，以英语常用句型和简单对话的形式介绍了北京的一

些概况以及我国改革开放以来所发生的巨大变化。通过阅读这一部分,读者可以掌握一些与外宾交往的实用英语口语及素材,以便更好地为外宾提供帮助和服务。

在北京大学英语系工作的美国杨伯翰大学(Brigham Young University)英语系教授 Sterling E. Ottesen 和 Carol Clark Ottesen 对本书进行了审阅和修改。另外北京大学光华管理学院的范平老师参加了全书的策划和部分章节的审定。

该书英语难易程序适中,可作为读者扩大知识面、提高英语阅读水平的简易读物和学习英语口语的教材。

夏甜甜小姐对本书材料的打印做了大量的工作;奥申委的温文等同志对本书的编写给予了大力支持;特别是国际奥委会执委、北京奥申办顾问何振梁先生在百忙之中为本书亲自写了序言。在此对他(她)们致以衷心的感谢。

北京大学英语系教授

孟继有

2000年11月



Contents

目 录

Part 1 Beijing is the best venue to host the 2008 Olympic Games

北京是举办 2008 年奥运会的最佳场地

1. World's most populous country..... 3
世界人口最多的国家
2. Splendid cultural heritage 3
灿烂的文化遗产
3. First-class hotels, communications,
transportation, etc..... 4
一流的旅馆、通讯、交通等服务设施
4. Solid economic strength..... 6
坚固的经济实力
5. Promising environment 7
美好的自然环境
6. Social and political stability 8
政治稳定, 社会安定
7. Outstanding sports results 9
出色的体育成绩
8. Rich experience in holding
big sports games..... 9
有举办大型运动会的丰富经验



An English Handbook



9. Proposed Olympic Park and extent of other sports facilities 10
多功能奥林匹克公园和其他许多体育设施
10. All-out support from the Chinese government and the people 11
政府和人民的大力支持
11. A paradise for gourmets and shoppers 12
美食家的乐园,购物的天堂
12. Warm and friendly people..... 13
热情友好的人民

Part 2 The Olympic Games

奥林匹克运动会

- I. An introduction to the Olympics 17
奥林匹克运动会简介
1. An introduction to the Summer Games 18
夏季奥林匹克运动会简介
2. An introduction to the Winter Games.....34
冬季奥林匹克运动会简介
- II. Olympism(The Olympic spirit).....39
奥林匹克精神
- III. The International Olympic Committee (IOC).... 45
国际奥林匹克委员会
1. A brief introduction to the IOC.....45
国际奥林匹克委员会简介



2. The presidents of the IOC.....	45
-----------------------------------	----

历届国际奥林匹克委员会主席

3. A brief introduction to Samaramch.....	49
---	----

萨马兰奇简介

IV. Some facts about the Olympics.....	51
--	----

奥林匹克运动会小常识

1. The opening ceremony.....	51
------------------------------	----

奥运会开幕式

2. The closing ceremony	52
-------------------------------	----

奥运会闭幕式

3. The Olympic flag.....	53
--------------------------	----

奥运会会旗

4. The Olympic hymn	53
---------------------------	----

奥运会会歌

5. The Olympic motto.....	54
---------------------------	----

奥运会格言

6. The Olympic creed	55
----------------------------	----

奥运会宗旨

7. The Olympic oath.....	55
--------------------------	----

奥运会誓词

8. The Olympic flame	56
----------------------------	----

奥运会圣火

9. Programs and events.....	56
-----------------------------	----

奥运会运动项目

10. Awards and ceremony	57
-------------------------------	----

奖品和发奖仪式

An English Handbook



11. The Olympic village 58

奥运村

12. The awarding of the Olympic site 59

奥运会举办城市的选择

Part 3 Useful expressions and dialogue for

spoken English

英语常用口语和对话

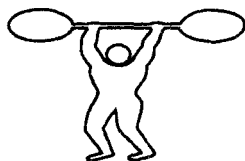
1. Greeting 问候语 63
2. Offering help 帮忙 67
3. Talking about the weather 谈论天气 71
4. Asking the way 问路 74
5. Making telephone calls 打电话 77
6. Going shopping 购物 82
7. Eating in a restaurant 餐馆用餐 87
8. Staying at a hotel 住旅馆 94
9. Recreation and sports 文体活动 100
10. Paying a visit 参观访问 106
11. Sightseeing 游览观光 118



Part 1

Beijing is the best venue to
host the 2008 Olympic Games

北京是举办 2008 年奥运会的最佳场地





1. World's most populous country

世界人口最多的国家

China, boasting one fifth of the world's population, including 400 million young people, who have shown enthusiastic support for the Olympic movement, has never had the chance to host the Olympic Games. An Olympic event in Beijing will spread the spirit of the Olympics to millions more people and increase the popularity of Olympic sports in Asia and throughout the world.

2. Splendid cultural heritage

灿烂的文化遗产

The city of Beijing has a recorded history of 3,045 years and has been the capital of China for more than 800 years. Beijing itself is a great museum of history and culture including the city walls, imperial palaces, towers, gardens and parks, thousands of hutongs (alleys) and various courtyards. Within the confines of the city are more than 120 museums of history, culture, military science, art and technology. Beijing is a cultural center of China noted for Peking Opera as well as performances in ballet, drama, and of choral and symphonic works. Many galleries display both classic and contemporary art such as the present showing of the



works of sculptor Henry Moore ^①. The Great Wall, one of the wonders of the world and the symbol of Chinese civilization, stretches hundreds of miles in the Beijing area. The Summer Palace is the largest garden in the East. The Temple of Heaven, a place of worship for the emperors to pray for a good harvest, is one of the greatest architectural structures in the world. The Peking Man sites in the area place Beijing as one of the birth places of mankind. The above are all listed as world heritage sites by UNESCO ^② and more than 200 additional tourist spots are open to visitors.

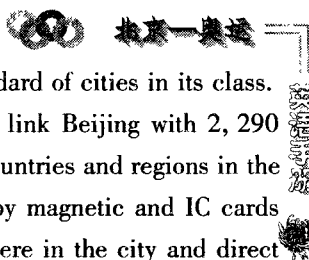
3. First-class hotels, communications, transportation, etc

一流的旅馆、通讯、交通等服务设施

Beijing has the most rapid development in wireless communication and the highest growth in the number of internet users of any city in China. The development in the city's international and domestic telecom services is

① Henry Moore: 穆尔(1898—1986), 英国雕刻家。1948 年获威尼斯雕刻奖, 在世界各国举行过 100 多次作品展。晚年获牛津、哈佛、剑桥等世界名牌大学名誉学位和英国最高级的功勋勋章。

② UNESCO: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization 的缩写, 联合国教育科学及文化组织, 简称联合国教科文组织。负责促进教育、科学及文化方面的国际合作以利于世界和平。



stunning and has met the standard of cities in its class. Direct-dial telephone services link Beijing with 2, 290 cities within China and 240 countries and regions in the world. Telephones activated by magnetic and IC cards are within easy reach everywhere in the city and direct dialing is readily available for international, domestic and local calls.

The city is now served by a first-rate international airport, Beijing Capital International Airport. Five passenger railway stations serve the city and the Beijing West Railway Station is the biggest passenger transport hub in Asia. Trains take passenger from Beijing to anywhere in the country except Tibet, Hainan Island and Taiwan. The urban transport system provides rapid transit. The city's two subway lines carry 440 million passengers a year. About 70 thousand taxicabs serve passengers day and night, and buses and trolley buses reach all corners of the city. In the next seven years, expressways and rapid transit roads will be extended by hundreds of kilometers. Construction of new subway lines and a light rail project has already begun.

As a world-famous tourist destination, Beijing attracts tens of millions of travelers every year. In 1999 alone, Beijing received more than 70 million Chinese tourists and 2 million foreign tourists. At present,



Beijing has a total of 121 hotels above a three-star rating, including 17 in the five-star category, with a total more than 50 thousand rooms.

The water and gas supply industry is developing rapidly. Over 95% of households have access to gas supply. Now the number of heating centers has exceeded 1, 000 and Beijing has become the biggest city in China with central heating systems.

4. Solid economic strength

坚固的经济实力

Beijing is a rapid developing city. The GDP ^① of Beijing reached US\$ 24 billion, an average GDP per capita of more than US\$ 2, 000.

Statistics show that during the twenty years from 1978 to 1997, Beijing's gross industrial output value increased by 10.6 times, amounting to 190.46 billion yuan in 1999; tens of thousands of different industrial products made their way to the world market; a total of 14, 729 foreign-funded enterprises were established by the end of 1999. At present, Beijing boasts a wide range of industrial sectors. Industry has become an

① GDP: gross domestic product 的缩写, 国内生产总值; GDP per capita: 人均国民生产总值。per capita 拉丁文, 意为按人计算的(地), 人均。可作形容词或副词用。



important pillar in the economy of Beijing.

The use of technology and the application of scientific research results have been a driving force in the rapid development of Beijing and its suburbs. Burgeoning township and village enterprises have become a vital impetus to suburban economy, narrowing the gap between the status of urban and rural areas.

The increase in foreign trade and joint venture enterprises have had a profound effect on Beijing's economy. In 1999, imports and exports totalled \$8.44 billion US dollars, 3.9 times that of 1986. At the end of 1999, Beijing exported to over 223 countries and regions. Many economic and technological development zones have recently been established in Beijing, becoming important bases for the development of new high-tech industries for China and providing major economic growth in the Beijing area.

5. Promising environment

美好的自然环境

The protection of environment is one of the basic policies of the Chinese government. Remarkable progress has been made in Beijing's gardening and afforestation, projects in water source protection and air pollution control since the late 1970s, when environ-

An English Handbook

mental work on a comprehensive scale became part of the reform policy.

Now there are 134 parks and scenic spots in Beijing. Covering an area of 4,320 hectares ^① with 24,285 hectares of urban green space, 46.02 million square meters of lawns, 10.77 million perennial flowers, 48.65 million trees, 21,845 of which are more than 100 years old. As a result, Beijing has earned the title of “a garden city” by the Ministry of Construction.

The density of dust has steadily decreased. Pollution has not been aggravated by increased industrial production and population growth, due to the fact that the municipal government has completed over 4,400 pollution control projects and relocated nearly 154 factories and workshops that caused serious pollution.

Thanks to the great attention paid by the government and populace and to the improvement in the management of technology, Beijing's environment has a promising future.

6. Social and political stability

政治稳定，社会安定

Public security in Beijing is of the highest standard among the great metropolitan cities of the world. The public

① Hectare: 公顷。相当等于 100 公亩或 2.471 英亩, 合 15 市亩; 略作 ha.



security organs in Beijing have more than adequate manpower, material resources and organizational ability to mobilize and guarantee the safety of all those concerned with the 2, 008 Olympic Games. Beijing has a stable social order and an extensive, well-organized group of public security volunteers. In 1990, when thousands of athletes, journalists and tourists from various countries gathered in Beijing for the 11th Asian Games, not a single threat occurred to public security.

7. Outstanding sports results

出色的体育成绩

China has taken part in hundreds of international competitions and a number of Olympic Games, breaking more than 1, 000 world records and winning over 1, 300 world championships. China came fourth in the 25th and the 26th Olympics medal tables and third in the 27th. Many Chinese athletes such as Li Ning, Deng Yaping, Wang Junxia and Fu Mingxia have had outstanding performances at the Olympic Games. They have not only added charm to the world's important sporting events but also written brilliant chapters for the history of Chinese sports.

8. Rich experience in holding big sports games

有举办大型运动会的丰富经验

Beijing has prior experience in successfully holding comprehensive Games. It has organized five edi-