

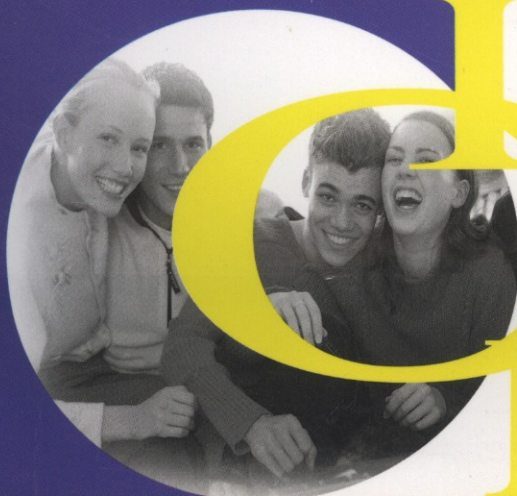


实用英语

A Practical Course of English Interpretation

口译教程

李小川 主编



重庆大学出版社

实用英语口语教程

A Practical Course of English Interpretation

主 编 李小川
副主编 殷和素 陈晓莹
陶丽霞 杨跃华

重庆大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语口语教程/李小川主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,2002.3

ISBN 7-5624-2549-3

I. 实... II. 李... III. 英语—口语—教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 001875 号

实用英语口语教程

主编 李小川

责任编辑:周小群 版式设计:周小群

责任印制:秦 梅

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:张鸽盛

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内

邮编:400030

电话:(023) 65102378 65105781

传真:(023) 65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (市场营销部)

全国新华书店经销

重庆科情印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:16.5 字数:412 千

2002 年 4 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 4 次印刷

印数:8 001—11 000

ISBN 7-5624-2549 -3/H · 250 定价:22.00 元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有,请勿擅自翻印和用本书

制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究。

前

言

中国加入世界贸易组织(WTO)后,我国的经济活动以及社会生活必将加快全球化过程。在日益频繁的对外交流和国际交往过程中,外语翻译,尤其是英语口语译已经成为全社会的迫切需要。

为满足英语专业学生和业余口译人员的需要,满足英语学习者想迅速有效地掌握英语口语译技能的需要,我们组织了实力派骨干教师编写了《实用英语口语译教程》。本书是融工具性、时效性、系统性、声音文字并茂为一体的实用性教材和工具书。并着力提高学习者的实际运用能力。本书主要有以下特点:

- 作为教材:本书可作英语专业本专科、高等职业技术教育英语本专科、成人教育英语本专科以及高等教育自学考试英语本专科口译技能训练教材。
- 作为工具书:本书内容广泛,密切结合当今社会生活的方方面面。分类编排,为使用者提供教育、旅游、文化、经贸、政治、法律、外交领域涉外活动的常用英语词汇及表达法,有利于学习者查阅相关信息,帮助他们解决口译工作中的具体问题。
- 有效的针对性:本书主要材料及观点来自编者近几年的英语口语译教学、研究成果,同时结合编者的实际口译经验,反映了当前我国对外交流英语口语译人员面临的难点和重点,使学习者熟练掌握大量常用专业英语术语,从而迅速提高英语口语实际运用能力。
- 声音文字并茂的实用性:为消除“无声材料”造成的“哑巴英语”的弊病,编写组专门聘请外籍教师对课文内容及相关短语配制原声录音磁带;为强化英汉对译技能的操练,我们根据课文内容引出系列相关英汉短语、短句,使学习者始终处在英汉对照的情境中,熟悉和掌握本领域内最常用的英汉互译词句。

本书由四川外语学院李小川老师负责总策划并担任主编。全书共分四个章节。第一章:环球旅游及风土人情,由殷和素老师编写;第二章:教育、文学、艺术、体育及社会文化,由陈晓莹老师编写;第三章:经济、贸易及法律,由陶丽霞老师编写;第四章:国际政治及外交,由杨跃华老师编写。

本书编写组

Contents

Units

Unit 1	<u>Traveling Around the World</u>	3
	Section I Interpretation from English into Chinese	3
	Passage 1: World Heritage Sites in China	3
	Passage 2: Chinese New Year: Tradition in Change	5
	Passage 3: Australia	8
	Passage 4: Famous Tourist Cities in China	10
	Passage 5: Chongqing and the Three Gorges	13
	Passage 6: Chinese Cuisine	15
	Section II Interpretation from Chinese into English	18
	选文 1: 辉煌的大足石刻	18
	选文 2: 来华旅游指南	20
	选文 3: 香港——魅力永存	22
	选文 4: 京剧脸谱艺术	24
	选文 5: 加拿大旅游	26
Unit 2	<u>Education, Literature, Music, Art & Sports</u>	29
	Section I Interpretation from English into Chinese	29
	Passage 1: A Classroom in America	29
	Passage 2: British Education	31
	Passage 3: E-book for Sale On-line	34
	Passage 4: Story of a Singer	36
	Passage 5: English and Internet	38
	Passage 6: A New Idea about Job	39
	Passage 7: Referees May Go On-line	41
	Passage 8: African Soccer—In Search of Team Spirit	42
	Section II Interpretation from Chinese into English	45
	选文 1: 中国教育的指导思想	45
	选文 2: 面向所有学生的双语课堂	46
	选文 3: 中美青少年交换项目	48
	选文 4: 戏剧	50

选文 5: 鲁迅(1881—1936)	51
选文 6: 孔子文化节	53
选文 7: 中国大熊猫	54
选文 8: 上海虹口足球场	56
选文 9: 少数民族传统体育	57

Unit 3 **Economy, Trade & Laws** 59

Section I Interpretation from English into Chinese 59

Passage 1: Talk On Business Terms	59
Passage 2: Marketing	62
Passage 3: A Pleasant Cooperation	64
Passage 4: Electronic Banking	67
Passage 5: International Banking Facilities for New York	70
Passage 6: New Development at the International Monetary Fund	73
Passage 7: Making A Will	75
Passage 8: Terms & Contract of Uniform Straight Bill of Lading	77

Section II Interpretation from Chinese into English 80

选文 1: 贸易谈判	80
选文 2: 讨论保险	83
选文 3: 合资企业	86
选文 4: 万事达国际组织	89
选文 5: 香港证券交易所	91
选文 6: 中国加入世界贸易组织	94
选文 7: 与中国对外贸易经济合作部副部长的访谈	96

Unit 4 **International Politics & Diplomatic Relations** 99

Section I Interpretation from English into Chinese 99

Passage 1: US President Election in 2000	99
Passage 2: North-South Conflict	103
Passage 3: President George W. Bush's Inaugural Address	107
Passage 4: US Military Aid Program for Israel	112
Passage 5: An Interview with President Clinton	114
Passage 6: Peace and Disarmament	118

Section II Interpretation from Chinese into English ... 121

选文 1: 台湾, 朝鲜半岛以及阿拉伯问题	121
选文 2: 第三届亚欧会议	123
选文 3: 唐家璇在联合国千年首脑会议上的发言(节选)	125
选文 4: 中俄总理级第五次定期会议	127
选文 5: 外交部新闻发布会(节选)	130
选文 6: 亚太经合组织领导人反恐声明	133

Keys for Reference

Unit 1	<u>Traveling Around the World</u>	139
Unit 2	<u>Education, Literature, Music, Art & Sports</u>	161
Unit 3	<u>Economy, Trade & Laws</u>	187
Unit 4	<u>International Politics & Diplomatic Relations</u>	222

Units



1

UNIT

Travelling Around the World

Section I Interpretation from English into Chinese

Passage 1

World Heritage Sites in China

China is a country with an age-old history, a brilliant civilization, and magnificent landscapes. Even before recorded history, primitive humans, including Yuanmou Man, Lantian Man, and Peking Man, lived in what is now China some 4,000,000 to 1,000,000 years ago.

China's recorded history began in the 21st century B. C. , with the establishment of the first Chinese dynasty, the Xia Dynasty. In 221 B. C. , Shi Huang Di (246-210 B. C.), the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty, put an end to the division of the country by the nobles in the Warring States Period (475-221 B. C.) and founded the Qin Dynasty, the first centralized, autocratic feudal empire in China.

From the Qin Dynasty to the founding of the Republic of China in 1912, China saw the feudal dynasties of the Han (206 B. C. -220 A. D.), the Three Kingdoms (220-280), the Jin (265-420), the Northern and Southern (420-581), the Sui (581-618), the Tang (618-907), the Five Dynasties (907-960), the Song (960-1279), the Yuan (1271-1368), the Ming (1368-1644), and the Qing (1644-1911).

China is a unitary multi-national country with a total of 56 ethnic groups. The Han nationality makes up 94 percent of the total population. The remaining 6 percent are composed of the 55 fraternal nationalities, including the Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Zhuang, Manchu, etc. Their different customs and cultures are both a national and world treasure, which attract tourists home and abroad.

As the Chinese civilization developed, beautiful scenic spots and historical sites were created, many of which still exist in this ancient land. They include magnificent ancient architectural complexes¹ and a great number of historical relics, forming an important basis for the study of

China's ancient culture and history.

China has a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers, located in the eastern part of Asia, on the western shore of the Pacific. It has diverse and beautiful natural and geographical conditions, landscapes with the varied features of north, east, south, and west, and mountains and rivers rich in fauna and flora². Such excellent geographical conditions have produced many natural scenic spots.

The rich and precious cultural and natural heritages left by China's long history benefit both the Chinese nation and the rest of the world. In 1985, China acceded to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritages, also known the World Heritage Convention. From 1987 through 1998, 21 sites in China entered the World Heritage List.

Three of the world heritage sites in China are natural sites: the Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area, the Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area, and the Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area. There are also three mixed cultural and natural sites: Mount Taishan, Mount Huangshan, and Mount Emei and the Leshan Giant Buddha.

Notes:

1. complex 意思是“组合、联合体”。所以 “ancient architectural complexes”可译为“古建筑群”。
2. fauna and flora fauna 的意思是“动物群”, flora 是“植物群”, 两个词合起来为“动植物群”。

❧ Phrases:

1. time-honored culture
2. famous mountains and great rivers
3. world-renowned attraction
4. unearthed cultural relics
5. the four great inventions
6. beautiful mountains and clear water
7. the Silk Road
8. famous Buddhist mountains
9. the cradle of Chinese civilization
10. the earliest legendary rulers and emperors
11. the four Taoist holy places
12. China folk culture villages
13. the Warring States Period
14. inscription on oracle bones
15. bronze ware

16. traditional Chinese paintings
17. tourist resources
18. summer resort
19. landscape of lakes and hills

 Sentences:

1. The Splendid China in Shenzhen takes you into the history of China in one step and enables you to tour the whole China in one day.
2. "What a pleasure it is to have a friend from afar!"
3. "The benevolent love mountains and the knowledgeable love waters. "
4. A Chinese saying goes like this, "You are not a true man until you get to the Great Wall."
5. The landscape and numerous historical sites of Mount Tai have inspired many great works of ancient writers and calligraphers, and have long been the preferred gathering place of artists and poets.
6. Mount Tai is most famous for its spectacular sunrise and sunset.
7. Looking around in the distance from the top of the mountain, you will enjoy with involuntary admiration beyond mountains and scenery beyond scenery.
8. The Great Wall crosses a series of mountains and gullies, stretching more than 6,000 kilometers.
9. The section at Badaling is typical in the structure of the Great Wall. It is 7.8 meters high on an average, 6.6 meters wide on the top.
10. The Shanghai Museum displays over 5,000 pieces of the finest ceramics from the Neolithic times to the end of the Qing Dynasty.
11. The Ming Tombs were the place where most of the Ming Emperors chose to be buried. It's a place with hills on three sides and water on another.
12. The Summer Palace is known as the place where all the royal family stayed during summer to avoid the heat.
13. The most important building in the Temple of Heaven is Qi Niandian, where the emperor would go and pray for better harvests and to seek Heaven's blessing for the coming year.
14. The Great Wild Goose Pagoda was built at the suggestion of the famous Tang monk, Xuan Zhuang to store those valuable Buddhist scriptures.

Passage 2

Chinese New Year: Tradition in Change

Chinese Lunar New Year, or the Spring Festival, has always been a time of joy and happiness, and a time of family reunion, fine cuisine, new clothes, a sleepless night with carnivals. Yet something has been changing in all these.

When the Spring Festival comes, millions of people are going home to join their family, and millions of others want to go sightseeing on the holiday.

It is reported that 6 million people travel by air during the festival, with a ridership¹ of 1.45 billion for buses, 30 million by water and 128 million by railways.

For the Chinese people, a big table of food in the house with a big family sitting around on the eve of the Spring Festival is what family reunion means. Yet, today more and more families are having their new year eve dinner in hotels. In Shanghai, one of China's largest cities, it is estimated that at least 100,000 residents had their dinner in hotels in the last couple of days.

Jiaozi, or dumpling, is what turkey means for Westerners on the eve of Christmas. Yet even for those who choose to have their dinner at home, they seem to have abandoned the pure joy of making Jiaozi by themselves.

Fireworks are another must on the eve of the Spring Festival. But most of the major cities have banned fireworks for safety and noise pollution concern. As a compromise, authorities in many cities have arranged for fireworks shows in public squares. In Beijing, hotels in the suburb have attracted many customers, because fireworks are allowed there.

The first and most important thing to do on the first day of the Spring Festival is saying hello to elders in the families, relatives and friends. But today more and more people are using new media to send their blessing. In Beijing, the telephone bureau connected more than 2 million long-distance calls from 8:00 pm February 4 to the wee hours next morning.

In northeast China's Shenyang City, sending your blessing message on friends' pagers is a new fashion this year. The city of 4.8 million people is said to have more than 1 million pagers².

Apparently, sending cards in the post office is no more in vogue. A group of pupils in Beijing have in a public letter called for the use of more electronic cards on the Internet to save forest.

A new dress for everyone before the Spring Festival used to be a must task for housewives. This year, ladies in Beijing have a new fashion: wadded jackets in traditional Chinese style³.

A new must on city dwellers' buying lists before the New Year is fresh flowers. Officials at the Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport in south China said they are sending 40 tons of flowers every day to other cities.

Notes:

1. ridership 全体乘车者、乘客数
2. pager 传呼
3. wadded jackets in traditional Chinese style 中式棉袄

Phrases:

1. the Water Sprinkling Festival of the Thais
2. the Torch Festival
3. the Lantern Festival
4. the Mid-Autumn Festival
5. the Dragon Boat Festival
6. the Spring Excursion Festival / the Pure Brightness Day
7. Thanksgiving Day

8. Easter
9. the Valentine's Day
10. Halloween
11. a pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves
12. sweet dumplings with assorted nuts
13. moon cakes
14. the Dragon Dance
15. Spring Couplets
16. descendants of the dragon
17. New Year pictures
18. scroll of calligraphy and painting

 Sentences :

1. The Huashan (Flowery Mountain) Festival is a celebration for the Miao people, who sing and dance to their hearts' content, accompanied by their traditional instrument *lusheng* (a reed pipe).
2. The traditional festivals are no longer just windows of traditional cultures. They also serve to promote economy, tourism and understanding between people.
3. The roundness of the cake symbolizes unity and reunion of the family, mellowness and harmony of family life.
4. At the Mongol Nadam Fair, there is wrestling, archery and horse racing. Tourists can also travel over the vast and beautiful grasslands, live in the Mongolian yurts and taste special Mongolian foods.
5. Tibetans like to sit comfortably on the ground, drink buttered tea and enjoy watching Tibetan opera at Xodon Festival.
6. Other popular things during the Spring Festival are the widely popular yangge folk dance, walking and performing on stilts, the lion dance, dramas, operas, the land boat dance, etc.
7. People like to decorate their rooms with New Year pictures and their windows with paper-cuts, adding more festive atmosphere.
8. A New Year to Take in Surplus Fortune. A Fine Festival to Call in Eternal Spring.
9. "Looking up, I see the bright moon. Hanging down my head, I feel nostalgic."
10. Zigong Lantern Festival, which originated from the Tang and Song Dynasties, has stepped out not only into domestic cities but also to the outside world, enjoying high reputation both at home and abroad.
11. The exhibition of various and multi-color lanterns in hundreds of shapes on the night of the Lantern Festival attracts many spectators.
12. In ancient Chinese lexicons, the character *nian* (年) meant "bumper harvest".
13. Amidst the sound of firecrackers, the year is out.
14. The most accepted explanation of the Dragon Boat Festival's origin is that it commemorates Qu

Yuan, a patriotic poet in the State of Chu during the Warring States Period.

15. People eat Yuan Xiao (元宵) as a symbol of family reunion and a sweet life during the Spring Festival.



Australia

Australia is a young nation in an ancient land, a land of contrast, with vast distances and extremes of climate, a land of sunshine and changing topography and home for more than 18,000,000 people.

Australia has a land area¹ of 7,682,300 square kilometers and its coastline is 36,735 kilometers long. It is the world's driest inhabited continent and the world's smallest continent and largest island. Vast areas are arid or semi-desert, and virtually uninhabited. There are rain forests and vast plains in the north, snow fields in the southeast, desert in the center and fertile croplands in the east, south and southwest. Much of the country lies in the tropics.

When the first Europeans settled in Australia in 1788, they found a land of unlike any they had known before. The flat, dry continent challenged them with its harsh landscape, where its original inhabitants, the Aborigines², had survived for more than 40,000 years. Today there are about 3,000,000 Aborigines. Their culture and society suffered severe disruption when Europeans arrived, but their tradition has survived and are re-emerging.

Australia is one of the most urbanized countries in the world, with about 70 percent of the population living in the 10 largest cities. It is a multicultural society with about a quarter of the population foreign born³. Most of the population is in the southeastern corner and only 15 percent of Australians live in rural areas. Its development represents the man's triumph over remoteness and a harsh landscape.

Many of its world-renowned attractions are specific, such as the Great Barrier Reef, Ayer's Rock, Kakadu National Park, and Sydney Opera House. Others are general, such as its thousands of kilometers of superb beaches and large skiing resorts.

Tourism is the main industry in Australia, representing about 5 percent of the gross domestic product and providing, directly or indirectly, around 440,000 jobs. More than 2 million tourists visit Australia each year, spending about \$ 4,000 million. It's worth mentioning that the number of tourists from China is on the rise in recent years.

Official tourists offices are in all Australia capitals and some regional centers⁴, providing a range of services for visitors. Many smaller towns have their own offices. A wide range of hotel, motel and apartment accommodation is available in most cities, major resorts and many rural areas. There are also camping parks, many with on site caravans or cabins.

Notes:

1. Australia has a land area of 7,682,300 square kilometers a land area 并未包括隶属澳大利亚的水域面积,因此从严格意义上讲,把它译为“陆地面积”更妥。
2. Aboriginal 首字母大写,专指澳洲的土著人。
3. with about a quarter of the population foreign born 这里指的是出生在海外,但已入籍澳大利亚的移民。
4. Official tourist offices are in all Australian capitals and some regional centers 句中的 capitals 指的是澳大利亚各州的首府。Regional centers 可以指州府,也可以指那些非政府行政部门所在地的“中心城市”。

🔗 Phrases:

1. cultural diversity
2. amusement park
3. nature reserves
4. natural splendor
5. tropical and temperate climate
6. an astonishing variety of environments
7. outbound visit
8. the Egyptian Pyramid
9. the Panama Canal
10. the Catholic Church
11. the Eiffel Tower
12. the Arc of Triumph
13. London's Tower Bridge
14. The Leaning Tower of Pisa
15. various ethnic food
16. western etiquette
17. the Marco Polo's Travels
18. the four great civilizations of the world

📖 Sentences:

1. Thanks to the means of modern transportation and communication, the world is getting smaller and smaller. The whole world community appears to be no more than a large global village.
2. January 26, the date of the first European settlement of the continent in 1788, is Australia's national day.
3. The official language of Australia is English, by usage, not by law. Although Australian English

- has its own colloquialisms and slang expressions, it does not differ importantly from other forms of English, except in accent.
4. The castle, the very best in Europe, has history dating back to the ancient Roman times.
 5. Travel is a best way of soothing the physical body and cleansing the human soul.
 6. The America's capital, Washington D. C. , was laid out by a famous French architect late in the 18th century. It is a leading cultural center and a center of world affaires.
 7. New York is called "paradise for adventurers". It is the financial and trade center of the United States.
 8. Los Angeles is the world's largest metropolitan area, where we can find the largest China town in America.
 9. Philadelphia is important in American history, because the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution were made there.
 10. Britain's railroutes are among the densest and most heavily used in the world. London is the most important railway center.
 11. The largest airport in Britain is Heathrow Airport in London, which is one of the world's busiest airport. More than half of the international flights to or from Britain arrive or depart from this airport.
 12. The United States faces the Atlantic on the east and the Pacific on the west.
 13. Australians are avid sports enthusiasts. Hot summer and sandy beaches make swimming the nation's favorite pastime.
 14. Australia is an island continent, which is as big as the United States without Alaska, and as big as Western Europe.

Passage 4

Famous Tourist Cities in China

When we say "tourist cities", we mean that these spots are the most attractive in China to the overseas tourists, not necessarily the largest cities in China. Each of these cities has its own special features, as the following will show:

Beijing As the capital of the People's Republic of China, and also the capital of China during Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, Beijing is known for its many historical sites. The Great Wall, first built during the Qin Dynasties (221-207 B. C.), is listed as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The Forbidden City, the residence and offices of emperors under the Ming and Qing dynasties, is the largest royal palace in the world, while Tian'anmen Square is the largest public square in the world. After a half-day tour of the Forbidden City and the square, visitors can go to the Summer Palace, the most famous royal gardens in China, where the emperors of the Qing Dynasty spent their summer months.

Tourists must also be careful not to miss the Beijing Duck dinner. Cooked using a traditional recipe, Beijing Duck is quite delicious and a big hit with nearly all foreign tourists. The Duck

Dinner is also an opportunity for everyone to recap his two days of adventure in China's capital.

Xi'an After a two-hour flight, visitors arrive in Xi'an, capital of Shanxi Province in central China and also the capital of China during the Qin and Tang dynasties. From the city wall surrounding downtown Xi'an tourists can appreciate this ancient city. The second day in Xian is relatively busy, what with an hour-long bus trip to the Terra-cotta Warriors¹ and the Huaqing Hot Springs, the same garden where the Royal Concubine Yang of the Tang Dynasty, one of the most beautiful women in Chinese history, once lived and bathed.

Shanghai It is the most important industrial and commercial city in China, and also a city familiar to Western visitors because of the many Western-style architecture left behind by overseas businessmen in 1930s and 1940s. More and more new high rises and traffic jams will give visitors a first-hand taste² of the changes that have taken place in China over the past 20 years.

Travel stops in Shanghai are the Jade Buddha Temple, the Yuyuan Garden, the Nanjing Road, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, etc. This lets tourists see the past, present and future of this international metropolis. Shanghai has the largest seaport, and the second largest airport of China. If tourists want to choose Shanghai as their departing port, they can buy lots of souvenirs to help them remember China.

Guilin Located in northeastern Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guilin abounds in fantastic karst³ hills and spectacular caves. It is the subtropical region, and its annual mean temperature is 18.8°C. The city of Guilin has over 2,000 years of history and has now become a world-renowned tourist city. Unlike other Chinese tourist cities, Guilin gained its fame because of the Li River winding through the city, not for its historical relics.

Another place tourists must go in Guilin is the Reed Flute Cave. The cave is in Guangming Mountain, seven kilometers northwest of Guilin. It is the largest and perhaps the most spectacular of the karst caverns in the city. Along the zigzag path are unusual stalactites and stalagmites⁴ of formations resembling orchards, gardens, or whatever designs you care to imagine.

There are also minority folk singing and dancing performances in Guilin. The one-hour performance shows the customs of minority ethnic groups, and at the end, tourists are invited to sing and dance together with the actors and actress on the stage. The actors throw colored silk balls at the audiences, which symbolize good luck.

Notes:

1. Terra-cotta Warriors 兵马俑
2. taste 感受、体验
3. karst 岩溶、水蚀石灰岩地区
4. stalactites and stalagmites 钟乳石和石笋

⌘ Phrases:

1. a Land of Plenty / a Heavenly Kingdom