

## Reading Materials

### 1. China—A Tourist Attraction

China, an old civilization with youthful vigor and a vast land of charm, beauty, and varied national customs, is one of the world's most attractive and exciting countries for tourists. Tourism has become the industry with the greatest vitality in China's economic development. It is estimated that by 2020 China will be the world's No. 1 tourism destination and the fourth largest nation of tourists.

Among China's numerous places of historic interest and scenic beauty, Xi'an is famous for being the starting point of the Silk Road; the life-size terracotta warriors and horses excavated from the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.), are praised as the Eighth Wonder of the World. Suzhou is well known for its gardens, and Hangzhou, for the beautiful West Lake; both cities are known to Chinese as "paradise on earth." Guilin on the bank of the Li River is said to have the most spectacular landscape in China, and boating downstream to Yangshuo is the most fascinating part of the tour. In the last two decades, Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Yunnan have drawn hundreds and thousands of tourists who are interested in the culture and customs of China's ethnic minorities. But Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is most often the tourists' first choice when they visit China.

The climate in China varies from north to south and from east to west. When north China is still covered with snow, farmers in the south are busy with spring plowing. Spring and autumn are the best time to visit such cities as Xi'an and Shanghai, the largest cosmopolitan city in China and a bustling shopping center for best buys. Kunming in southwest China is known for its "year-round spring" weather, and Harbin in north China is good for sightseeing in January and February: Its ice festival has great appeal for those who have never seen snow.

### 2. Beijing Today and Yesterday

When the founding of the People's Republic of China was officially proclaimed on October 1, 1949, Beijing became its capital.

Beijing is one of China's six ancient capitals; the others are Xi'an, Nanjing, Luoyang, Kaifeng, and Hangzhou. There has been a settlement on its site for over 3,000 years. In the 11th century B.C., it was the capital of the small kingdom of Yan. In the 12th century A.D., it became the capital of the Jin Kingdom of the Nüzhen people of the north, and later of their Jin Dynasty. Afterwards, it served as capital for the Yuan (Mongol), Ming, and Qing dynasties down to the 20th century. Having been the capital of China for over 800 years, Beijing is a city with rich cultural heritage and has retained

a lot of the color of old Chinese life. At the same time, it is also a booming modern metropolis, and much of this can be seen amid its new construction.

The present city, including the 16,800 sq km capital district, has a population of over 13.8 million. The city proper has expanded from 190 sq km at the time of liberation in 1949 to 1,041 sq km today.

The late 1950s saw the construction of a number of important buildings, which began to change the city's hitherto flat skyline. They include the Great Hall of the People, where the National People's Congress meets and other political activities are held; the Museum of Chinese History and Museum of the Chinese Revolution just across Tian'anmen Square; the Ethnic Cultural Palace; the Military Museum; the Agricultural Exhibition Hall; and the China Art Gallery. In the last two or three decades, many new skyscrapers emerged, among them are the Capital Mansions, and Jinguang Center. These structures, together with the National Library, the Capital International Airport, the National Olympic Sports Center, Chang'an Theater, the China World Trade Tower, and dozens of other magnificent buildings, have greatly changed the look of the city.

Before the People's Republic was founded in 1949, the total length of roads and streets in the city proper added up to only 215 km. Today it is well over 10 times that length. In recent years, an urban road network of extensive expressways with five ring roads encircling the city center and a series of 11 expressways radiating from it has been built. The roads with large overpasses, footbridges and pedestrian underpasses are linked by numerous trunk roads and branch roads. The first subway line of 23.6 km was completed in 1969, and others have been added or are still being built. By 2008, Beijing's subway had been expanded to eight lines with a capacity of 1.74 billion passengers per year, and supplemented by over 650 bus routes, with a capacity of 4.5 billion passengers per year.

Beijing has many places of historic interest and scenic beauty. The most famous are: Tian'anmen Square, the Palace Museum (the former Imperial Palace), Beihai Park, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Lama Temple, and the Fragrant Hills. The tombs of the Ming Dynasty emperors and a section of the Great Wall at Badaling lie to the north of the city.

The Forbidden City, as the former Imperial Palace was known, is still at the center of the metropolis, and the basic Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) construction of the city on a north-south axis can still be traced through it. The 10,000-room palace, primarily of one-story construction covering an area of 720,000 sq m, is one of the world's largest and best-preserved groups of ancient buildings. The red walls of the Forbidden City still stand today. They are regularly repaired and repainted and are now fronted by flowerbeds which show up brightly against the old walls.

Tian'anmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace), the front entrance of the Imperial City, has long been a landmark of Beijing. The square to its south was the scene of historic anti-imperialist demonstrations during the May 4th Movement of 1919, which were a major part of a campaign for a new culture. After liberation in 1949, the square was expanded to cover 40 hectares, several times its original size and became the largest such square in any city in the world. In the center of the square stands the Monument to the Heroes of the People, a structure built to commemorate those who gave up their lives for the revolution, and at the southern end of the square is Mao Zedong Memorial Hall.

In front of Tian'anmen Gate stand two carved white marble pillars, each pointing upward to penetrate a marble cloud. They are another symbol of Beijing. Other cloud pillars can be found in Peking University and at the Ming Tombs. They are supposed to have originated when Yao, one of the early semi-legendary kings some time before the 21st century B.C., set up a wooden pillar on which people could post their criticisms of officials, thus showing his willingness to hear the views of the common people. The cloud pillars at Tian'anmen date from the 15th century, when Emperor Yongle rebuilt Beijing in order to move the Ming Dynasty capital from Nanjing. They are topped by two mythical animals, one looking outward and the other looking inward. A legend says that the former is to remind the emperor, when he is out having a good time, to come back and attend to state affairs, and the latter is to remind him, when he stays in the palace all the time, to go out to keep abreast of public feelings.

In imperial times, Chang'an Boulevard, which runs through the square from east to west, was a small dirt road out of bounds to commoners. In the 1950s it was widened and extended at either end through the then-expanding city and suburbs to become a major traffic artery.

Beijing once had 20 gates in various walls of the city proper. Most have disappeared now, but their names still cling to their locale, perpetuating them for posterity. Certain kinds of traffic were assigned to certain gates: Zhengyangmen to the south of Tian'anmen Square was for royal sedan chairs and official carriages. Dongzhimen (the Straight East Gate) was where wood was brought into the city. Xizhimen (the Straight West Gate) was for drinking water from springs in the west. Prisoners had to go out through Xuanwumen, and there is still a city prison in its vicinity. Deshengmen was for troops, and indeed many were garrisoned out to the north where it leads. From this gate, which is one of the only two city-wall gates left standing, one can get an idea of the grandeur of the others.

One of the unique features of Beijing is its small lanes off the main thoroughfares. They are known by their Manchu name *hutong*. An old Beijing saying has it that there were 3,600 big lanes and as many small ones as the hairs on an ox. Actually, at the time of liberation there were 6,000. Their names still tell us something of their history:

Goldfish Lane, Needle and Thread Lane, Silver Bowl Lane, etc. Most such lanes are lined with *siheyuan*, that is, traditional-style single-story houses with rows of rooms around the four sides of a courtyard. Today most of these lanes have been paved and the edges and odd corners decorated with flowerbeds, so that the old sections of the city look brighter than ever before.

Another sight of old Beijing is its freestanding arches, known as *pailou*, over certain streets. They served to mark off numbers of blocks and, decorated with beautiful designs, they brightened the city when kept in good repair. There were 57 *pailou* at the time of the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911. In the 1950s, they were said to be an impediment to traffic and the best were removed to parks. Beijing still has 40 of them, more than any other city in China.

Beijing is the center of China's political, cultural, and international activities. It boasts of some 70 colleges and universities, more than any other city in the country. All kinds of culture festivals and international symposiums are held in Beijing every year. The city successfully held the 2008 Olympic Games. If you visit Beijing now, you will find new landmarks such as the Bird's Nest and the Water Cube in Northwest Beijing and the National Center for the Performing Arts near the Tian'anmen Square.

### 3. The Great Wall

The Great Wall, which is composed of fortresses, walls, terraces and beacon towers, runs 8,851.8 km. In the Warring States Period of the 5th century B.C., the states of Yan, Zhao, and Qin, as well as some other states, all constructed extensive fortifications as a defense against each other and against the nomads further north. After Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, unified China in the 3rd century B.C., sections of the walls were linked and extended. The subsequent dynasties, including Han, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming, etc., continued to strengthen and extend the wall. Today's Great Wall—in size, condition and location—is mostly the Ming reconstruction. That such an immense engineering project could be accomplished over high mountains and difficult terrain at a time of less advanced technology makes the Great Wall truly a wonder of world architectural history.

The fortresses of the Great Wall, including the important Juyongguan (Dwelling-in-Harmony Pass) at Badaling (Eight Thoroughfare Peaks), are enclosed by several successive walls. Situated at strategic passes, they served as headquarters of the garrison. The Great Wall, averaging seven to eight meters in width, is crowned by battlements. Beyond the wall at regular intervals are beacon towers, mostly standing on hilltops or easily visible sites, which formed a communication system by transmitting messages through signals of smoke or fire to the capital and the major garrisons. Today, the Great Wall attracts tourists from both home and abroad.

#### 4. The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven, the largest group of temple buildings in China, was constructed in southeast Beijing in 1420. It is noted for its exquisite layout, harmonious color, and unique structure.

Covering 273 hectares, the main structures of the Temple of Heaven include the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest, the Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Circular Mound Altar, and the Hall of Abstinence.

Unlike the Forbidden City, which has yellow tiles and red walls, the Temple of Heaven is mostly sky blue in color. It has two surrounding walls, both of which are round to the north and square to the south. Such a pattern symbolizes the ancient belief that heaven is round and the earth is square.

The main temple, the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest, is a lofty cone-shaped wooden structure joined together entirely by wooden bars, laths, rafters, and brackets without the use of iron or bronze. This brilliant example of ancient Chinese architecture measures 38 m in height and 30 m in diameter. Set with deep blue glazed tiles, the roof is crowned at the top with a huge golden ball. Its triple eaves, diminishing in size as they mount upward, are supported by 28 massive wooden pillars. The four central columns, called the “Dragon-Well Pillars,” represent the four seasons. Surrounding these four, there are two rings of 12 columns each; the inner ring symbolizes the 12 months and the outer, the 12 divisions of day and night; and the pillars of the inner and the outer rings together stand for the 24 solar terms of the year in the traditional Chinese calendar. It was in this hall that the emperors of the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1911) dynasties prayed for good harvest every year on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar.

South of the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest is the Circular Mound Altar, a three-tiered circular marble terrace enclosed by marble balustrades on each tier. The upper terrace is 90 ft wide, and the base is 210 ft across. The platform is laid with marble slabs in nine concentric circles, and everything is arranged in multiples of the number nine. Every year on the winter solstice sacrifices were offered at the altar by the emperor who, surrounded first by the circles of the terrace and their railings and then by the horizon, seemed to be in the center of the universe.

The Imperial Vault of Heaven, a circular structure with deep blue glazed tiles, was used to house the spirit tablets of the “Supreme Ruler of Heaven.” Around the Imperial Vault of Heaven is the Echo Wall, where the acoustic effects are such that a whisper at one end of the wall can be heard at some distance at the other end.

Words and Expressions

1. From Reading Materials

(1) China—A Tourist Attraction

destination	目的地, 终点
places of historic interest and scenic beauty/ scenic spots and historic sites	名胜古迹
the Silk Road	丝绸之路
terracotta warriors and horses	陶制兵马俑
to excavate	发掘
the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang (the First Emperor of Qin)	秦始皇陵
dynasty	王朝; 朝代
the Eighth Wonder of the World	世界第八奇观
paradise	天堂
spectacular	壮观的; 壮丽的
ethnic minority	少数民族
bustling	活跃的; 喧嚣的
to have great appeal for sb.	对……有巨大的吸引力

(2) Beijing Today and Yesterday

Nüzhèn	女真族
metropolis	(一国/地区的) 大都市
proper	严格意义上的 (用于名词后面)
skyline	地平线; (山, 大厦等) 空中轮廓
the Great Hall of the People	人民大会堂
the National People's Congress	全国人民代表大会
the Ethnic Cultural Palace/ the Palace of Ethnic Cultures	民族文化宫
the Agricultural Exhibition Hall	农业展览馆
the China Art Gallery	中国美术馆
the Capital Mansions	京城大厦
Jingguang Center	京广中心
the National Library	国家图书馆
the Capital International Airport	首都国际机场
the National Olympic Sports Center	国家奥林匹克体育中心
Chang'an Theater	长安大戏院

China World Trade Tower	国贸中心
expressway	高速公路
overpass/flyover [英]	[交] 高架道路; 立体交叉
footbridge	天桥
pedestrian	步行者, 行人
underpass/underground [英]	(在铁路等下面通过的) 地道
capacity	(最大) 容量
the Palace Museum	故宫博物院
Beihai Park	北海公园
the Summer Palace	颐和园
the Temple of Heaven	天坛
the Lama Temple	雍和宫
the Fragrant Hills	香山
the Great Wall at Badaling	八达岭长城
the Imperial Palace (Forbidden City)	故宫 (紫禁城)
axis	轴线
flowerbed	花坛
the Imperial City	皇城
landmark	(显而易见的) 地标, 陆标 (可指人为 设置物或自然景物); 有历史意义的 建筑物
the Monument to the Heroes of the People	人民英雄纪念碑
cloud pillar	华表
the Ming Tombs	明 (十三) 陵
Yao	尧
legendary	传说的
mythical	神话的
to keep abreast of public feelings	了解民情
Chang'an Boulevard	长安街
traffic artery	交通动脉
locale /lou'ka:l/	(事情发生的) 地点
to perpetuate	使长存; 保持
posterity	子孙; 后代
sedan chair	轿子
Dongzhimen (the Straight East Gate)	东直门
Xizhimen (the Straight West Gate)	西直门
Xuanwumen	宣武门
Deshengmen	德胜门

to garrison  
 lane  
 thoroughfare  
 traditional-style single-story house(s)  
     with (rows of) rooms around the  
     four sides of a courtyard  
 freestanding  
 arch  
*pailou*; ceremonial/memorial arch  
 impediment  
 cultural festival  
 symposium  
 the Bird's Nest  
 the Water Cube  
 National Center for the Performing Arts

派兵驻守  
 (乡间) 小路; 小巷, 胡同; 里弄  
 大街/道; 干线公路, 干道  
 四合院

[建] 独立式的  
 [建] 拱门; 拱形结构  
 牌楼  
 阻碍  
 文化节  
 研讨会; 专题报告会  
 鸟巢, 国家体育场  
 水立方, 国家游泳中心  
 国家剧院

### (3) The Great Wall

fortress  
 terrace  
 beacon tower  
 the Warring States Period  
 nomad  
 terrain  
 Juyongguan Pass  
 garrison  
 battlement  
 at regular intervals

堡垒, 寨子, 城堡  
 平台  
 烽火台  
 战国时代  
 游牧部落的一员  
 地形  
 居庸关  
 驻军, 卫戍部队  
 城垛  
 每隔一定距离

### (4) The Temple of Heaven

layout  
 hectare  
 the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest  
 the Imperial Vault of Heaven  
 the Circular Mound Altar  
 the Hall of Abstinence  
 cone  
 lath  
 rafter

布局  
 公顷  
 祈年殿  
 皇穹宇  
 圜丘坛  
 斋宫  
 圆锥体  
 [建] 板条  
 [建] 椽

bracket	[建] 斗拱, 托架
bronze	青铜
glazed tile	琉璃瓦
triple eaves	三重檐
Dragon-Well Pillar	龙井柱
12 divisions of day and night	十二个时辰
24 solar terms of the year	二十四个节气
lunar/solar calendar	阴 / 阳历
tier	(阶式看台等的) (一) 排 / 层
balustrade	栏杆; 扶栏
concentric	同心的
winter solstice	冬至
to offer sacrifices to	祭祀
railing	栏杆; 围栏; 扶手
spirit tablet (for the dead ancestors, deities, or other objects of worship)	牌位
Supreme Ruler of Heaven	皇天上帝
Echo Wall	回音壁
acoustic	听觉的; 声学的

## 2. From Exercises

### (1) 数字练习

无线电话	wireless phone
租赁车辆	rental car
星级饭店	star-grade hotel
中等县城	medium-sized town
周边外围	circumference
嘉峪关	Jiayu Pass
渤海湾	Bohai Gulf
自治区	autonomous region
流域面积	drainage area
珠江	the Pearl River
机动车	motor vehicle
基础设施	infrastructure
奥林匹克公园	Olympic Green
滑雪场	ski center/ski slope
国家旅游局	National Tourism Administration

旅游收入

tourism revenue

## (2) 课文练习

外事办公室

Foreign Affairs Office

毛主席纪念堂

Mao Zedong Memorial Hall

## (3) 应变能力练习

世界七大奇观

Seven Wonders of the World

京韵大鼓

story-telling in Beijing dialect with drum  
accompaniment

豆汁

*douzhi*; a fermented drink made from ground beans

字画

calligraphy and painting

纪念品

souvenir

### 3. Related Terms and Expressions

风景区

scenic spot

避暑胜地

summer resort

护城河

moat

宫

palace

殿

hall

亭; 阁

pavilion

水榭

pavilion on the water

阁

tower

塔 (北海白塔式的)

dagoba

塔 (六和塔式的)

pagoda

寺院

monastery

寺; 庙

temple

圣坛; 祭坛

altar

假山

artificial hillock; rockery

荷花池

lotus pond

角楼

watchtower/corner tower

鼓楼

drum tower

钟楼

clock tower

古代钟楼

bell tower

庭院

court

院子

courtyard

走廊

corridor

围墙	enclosure wall
琉璃瓦屋顶	glazed roof
屏风	screen
(敦煌) 壁画	(Dunhuang) murals
国画	traditional Chinese painting
中国水墨画	Chinese ink painting
复制品	reproduction; replica
真的	genuine
假的	fake
画轴	scroll
画框	frame
扇面	fan leaf
书法	calligraphy
装裱	mounting, to mount
雕刻	to carve
石雕	stone carving; stone sculpture
骨刻	bone sculpture
象牙雕刻	ivory carving
浮雕木刻	wooden carving(s) in relief
泥塑	clay figure modeling
人像	image; figure
塑像	moulded figure
小塑像	figurine
塑像; 铸像	statue
半身雕塑像	bust
与真人大小相等的泥像	life-size clay figure
首饰盒	jewel case
古玩	antique; curio
坠子	pendant
镯子	bracelet
胸针	brooch
仿制品	imitation
景泰蓝	cloisonné, cloisonné enamel
漆器	lacquerware, lacquerwork
位于	to be located/situated in/to...
于……年翻新	to be renovated in...
占地面积达……	to occupy/cover an area of...
有……年历史	to have a history of...years

## Language Notes

## 1. “世界第八奇观”

所谓 the Eighth Wonder of the World, 指原有的 Seven Wonders of the World 之外的世界第八奇观, 即秦兵马俑。公元前 2 世纪西顿的作家安提帕特所列举的古代杰出的世界七大奇观为: the pyramid of Khufu at Giza (吉萨的胡夫金字塔), the hanging gardens of Babylon (巴比伦的空中花园), Phidias's statue of Zeus at Olympia (奥林匹亚的宙斯神像), the temple of Artemis at Ephesus (以弗所的阿泰密斯神庙), the tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus (哈利卡纳苏斯的摩索拉斯陵墓), the Colossus of Rhodes (希腊罗得岛巨像), the Pharos of Alexandria (法罗斯岛灯塔)。也有把我国的万里长城称为世界第八奇观的说法。

## 2. “解放”怎么译?

口译“解放”时, 不一定用 liberate 或 liberation, 有时意译的方法表达更清楚, 如“中国人民解放军和平解放了北京”译作 The People's Liberation Army entered Beijing without resistance 或 took the city without the use of force, 可能比 peacefully liberated Beijing 更明白易懂。同样, 对不熟悉中国现代史的外国人来说, “解放以来”译作 since 1949 或 since the founding of the People's Republic of China 要比 since liberation 清楚。

## 3. 表示地理位置时用的介词 in, to 和 of

在表示地理位置时 in, to 和 of 意义不同。如: 在 **In** the center of the square stands the Monument to the Heroes of the People... 一句中, in 表示“在……内/中”。在 the square **to** its south was the scene... 和 Zhengyangmen **to** the south of Tian'anmen 两例中, to 表示“方向”。“方向”也可以用 of 表示, 如: Xi'an lies southwest (或 **to** the southwest) **of** Beijing。

## 4. 一些中国特有的词组、用语的翻译

这类词(组)往往需要解释, 如“秦始皇”译作 Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty; “四合院”译作 *siheyuan*, that is, traditional-style single-story houses with rows of rooms around the four sides of a courtyard, 即“音译+解释”。其他如“豆汁”、“京韵大鼓”也都采用这种办法。

## 5. 地名的译法

从本课阅读材料可以看出, 我国地名常采取以下几种方法翻译:

- (1) 音译+解释: 如“天安门”译作 Tian'anmen, Gate of Heavenly Peace
- (2) 意译: 如“祈年殿”译作 the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest
- (3) 表“作用”: 如“颐和园”译作 the Summer Palace, 即帝王夏天避暑的宫殿

(4) 表“形象”: 如“华表”一般汉英词典意译作 *ornamental column erected in front of a palace/tomb*; 本课阅读材料灵活地用 *cloud pillar* 表达, 似更简单明了。

## 6. 口译时中国计量单位的换算

我国的一些计量单位在口译时需换算成国际通用或外国人熟悉的计量单位, 如我国的万里长城全长 17,703.6 里, 折合 / 等于 8,851.8 公里, 口译时可用 **or** 表示, 如:

The Great Wall is 17,703.6 *li* **or** 8,851.8 km long/in length.

## 7. Beijing 还是 Peking?

北京在有关词语中大都译作 **Beijing**; 只有 **Peking University** (北京大学) 和 **Peking man** ([考古] 北京猿人) 等极少数例外仍沿用旧有译法。至于“北京烤鸭”, **Beijing duck** 或 **Peking duck** 两种译法都有人用。类似地, “京剧”也有 **Beijing Opera** 和 **Peking Opera** 两种译法, 但后一种更常见。

## 8. 倍数表达法

表示“倍数”时用 **X times that (or its original) length/size** 或 **X times as long/large as...**, 如:

The total length of roads and streets is well over 10 times that length.

The Yongle Bell is three times as tall as a man.

## 9. 同义词、近义词辨析

### (1) road, street, avenue, boulevard, lane, alley, thoroughfare, expressway, freeway

本课表示“街”、“道”、“路”等的词颇多, 一般说 **road** 指城外的、相隔较远的两地之间供车辆或马匹通过的路, 或通过城市的重要的、较长较宽的马路; **road** 常有水泥或柏油路面。

**street** 指城里的街道, 尤其是两旁有人行道或建筑物的街道, 或城内次要的、较短较窄的路。

**avenue** 指城里的大街, 常指两旁有树的宽大街道, 或与 **street** 垂直相交的大街。

**boulevard** 为林阴大道, 通常宽大且两旁有树和花草。

**lane** 指窄的、未铺路面的通道, 尤指篱笆、灌木丛或两墙之间的通道。

**alley** 是城市中建筑物之间的狭窄通道, 有别于“公用”的大路。

**thoroughfare** 指公共交通大道, 尤其是繁忙的主干线。

**expressway** 为直通快车道, 通常是部分或全部控制入口并在全部或大部分路口设有立体交叉。

**freeway** 为多行道的高速公路, 全部用立体交叉控制入口。

### (2) construction, building, structure

本课表示“建筑物”的有 **construction**, **building** 和 **structure** 三个词, **construction**

主要的意思是“建筑”，也用来指建筑物，**building** 通常指住人或办公的房屋或大楼，如：

amid the new construction of the modern capital

The late 1950s saw the construction of a number of important buildings.

**structure** 通常指雄伟的或令人赞叹的建筑物，强调建筑材料时也用这个词，如：

The Temple of Heaven is a wooden and brick structure.

### (3) site, scene, locale

site, scene 和 locale 三个词表示地点时意思不尽相同。**site** 的意思是地点、场所、现场，指（过去、现在或将来）有某物或发生过某事的具体地方，强调的是那块或那片地，如：

There has been a settlement on its site for over 3,000 years.

historic sites 历史遗址

a site of ancient cultural remains 文化遗址

a good site for a shopping center

**scene** 的意思是场面，出事地点，指具体或虚构事件发生的地点，所指地点不如 site 那样明确，如：

The square was the scene of historic anti-imperialist demonstrations.

The scene of his new film is Xi'an.

**locale** 是事情或事件发生的具体地点或与某些事件或情况相关联的地方，常指故事或戏剧的背景，如：

Their names still cling to their locale.

The locale of the play was an unnamed university.

### (4) pillar, column

pillar 和 column 均指有底座的，通常是整块料的装饰性柱子、柱形物。**pillar** 使用较广泛，既指“独立”的柱子，也可表示“作为建筑物一部分”的支柱；**pillar** 可以引申用来指物或人，比喻“支柱”，“主要/有力的支持者”；“栋梁”，“台柱”，如：a pillar of society（社会栋梁）。

**column** 指建筑中的用于支撑的“圆柱”，也指“柱形纪念碑”。column 还用来指报纸、词典等印刷品的“栏”、“专栏”，如：the advertising columns；因此有 columnist “(报刊的) 专栏作家”一词。

## Guide to Oral Interpreting

## 1. 口译课的目的

口译课要达到预期的效果，需要师生互相配合，共同努力，双方一开始就应对课程的目的有统一、明确的认识。

我们认为口译课的目的应该是：

(1) 培养学生成为能体现中国形象、具备涉外工作人员应有的素质、能基本胜任汉译英和英译汉即席交替口译的译员。

(2) 培养学生高度的责任感、严谨的作风，和不断积累知识、随时收集新语汇的能力和习惯。

(3) 帮助学生了解交替口译的特点、标准和对口译译员的要求。

(4) 培养学生的记忆能力、逻辑分析与领悟能力和记笔记的能力，明确记忆和笔记的关系，鼓励学生建立自己的笔记体系。

(5) 培养学生良好的表达习惯，语言准确地道，说话口齿清楚，干脆利落，语速、语调得当，有始有终。

(6) 锻炼学生公共演说能力；要求学生口译时体态举止端庄大方，衣着得体。

有专家提出本科生高年级阶段学习口译的八大原则和技巧，即掌握语言与背景知识的准备原则；听取与思考并行并重的分析原则；传讯不传词的口译原则；表达明确的口传原则；保持流畅的熟练原则；时间分配的控制原则；词序不变的同传原则；精益求精的反省原则（杨承淑，《口译教学研究：理论与实践》，p.3）。

为此，汉译英口译教学要：

(1) 帮助学生了解汉译英交替口译的特点、难点和标准。

(2) 帮助学生熟悉我国基本国情和一些重大方针政策。

(3) 教授有关我国基本国情和一些重大方针政策的英语词汇、短语和表达法。

(4) 培养学生边听边分析，掌握大意，译意不译词的能力。

(5) 培养学生在忠实传达中方讲话原意的基础上用英语灵活地道表达的能力。

(6) 帮助学生掌握口译的职业特点和规范，遵守口译职业道德。

(7) 培养学生的数字翻译能力。

以上各项将在后面单元的 **Guide to Oral Interpreting** 中分别讨论。

## 2. 口译课的特点

口译和笔译有共同之处，操作过程都是首先**理解原意**，经过**逻辑分析**，然后**重新组织**，最后用另外一种语言**表达**；二者都要求**较高的英语和汉语水平、宽广的知识面、丰富的专题知识和高度的责任感**。但口译的翻译过程中还涉及**听懂、分析、记忆和口头表达**；同时因为口译是需要**当场、及时完成的**，译员通常听到的是**转瞬即逝的语音**，他在正确理解后不久或同时必须立即**独立地**进行**一次性的**语音符号表达。一般情况下，他不大可能，也不容易在现场求助于他人、查阅辞典或其他资

料。因此较高的英语和汉语水平、宽广的知识面、丰富的专题知识和高度的责任感对口译工作者至关重要，这些特点也决定了口译课的教学重点和方法与笔译有所不同。

针对口译的特点，本书的练习分三大类：技巧练习、课文练习和应变能力练习。技巧练习培养学生的记忆能力、口译数字和记笔记等的的能力。课文练习帮助学生复习、掌握各单元有关词汇和表达法。应变能力练习着重培养学生灵活口译的本领。

### 3. 记忆力是口译工作者应注意培养的基本功

口译工作者与笔译工作者不同，他要有很好的记忆力。口译时，译员不可能、也不必要把交谈者所有的话都笔录下来，主要靠大脑记忆，辅之以笔记；有时甚至没有条件记笔记只能靠大脑记，比如联络或陪同口译。因此，译员应该在听时注意力高度集中，并在理解、分析的基础上明确意思框架，抓住并记住要点，尤其是较长的发言，首先就要搞清其中的逻辑联系，这就需要译员有**分析、推理和综合的能力**。中心思想、逻辑和要点抓住了，大脑**记忆**就会变得容易些。

记忆力是可以培养的，记忆也是有方法的，随所谈内容而异；如**日程**安排多以“时间”为线索、**参观**访问多以“地点”为线索。本书从第一单元起就有记忆练习，在做记忆练习时，学生要结合个人的特点，注意不断总结适合自己的记忆方法。一定量的练习之后你会发现，你的知识面越广，专题知识越丰富，大脑能记忆的东西就越多，需要强记或笔记的东西就越少，可见不断学习吸取各种知识对口译工作者十分重要。

此外，口译译员还需要有良好的心理素质和团队合作精神，在压力下应冷静、沉着地应对各种情况。译员不但要排除一切干扰，迅速听懂、分析并记住讲话的内容，并进行准确地道的传达，而且要在传达过程中随时监听自己的表达，及时发现不当或不对之处，并采取相应的弥补措施。如果译员总是想着刚才翻译中不尽人意之处，就不能集中精力听进后面的谈话。