

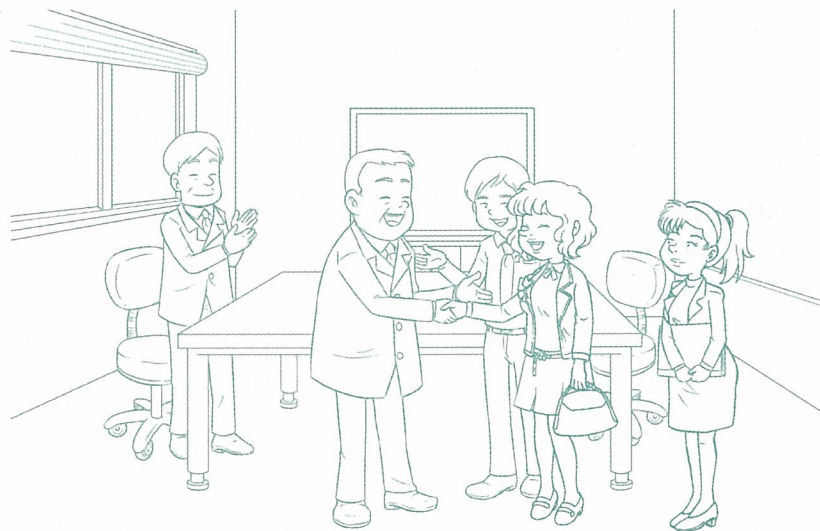
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Wǒ Xīwàng Néng Cānguān Yíxià Guì Chǎng

我希望能参观一下贵厂

课文一 Text 1

I hope I can visit your factory



法国圣兰服装公司中国分公司总经理康爱丽和秘书小钱到天津经济技术开发区的华美服装加工厂参观考察。厂长秘书小刘带他们来到会议室，厂长沈兴和销售经理赵伟等人正在会议室等候。

- 沈厂长：康总经理，您好！欢迎您到我们厂来参观考察！
(厂长秘书小刘向康爱丽介绍。)
- 刘秘书：这是我们沈兴沈厂长。
- 康爱丽：沈厂长，您好！很高兴能到贵厂来参观。
- 沈厂长：欢迎欢迎！两位路上还顺利吧？
- 康爱丽：很顺利，走京津高速很方便。
- 沈厂长：我来介绍一下，这是我们厂的销售经理赵伟。
- 康爱丽：赵经理，您好！很高兴认识您！
- 赵经理：欢迎康总！



Alice Clement, the general manager of France Shenglan Garment (China) Co. Ltd., and her secretary Xiao Qian are coming to visit Huamei Garment Processing Factory in Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Zone. Xiao Liu, the secretary of the director of the factory, is escorting them to the conference room where Mr. Shen Xing, the director of the factory, and Mr. Zhao Wei, the sales manager, are waiting.

- Shen: Hello, Ms. Clement! Welcome to our factory!
(Xiao Liu introduces Shen Xing to Alice Clement.)
- Liu: This is Mr. Shen Xing, the director of our factory.
- Alice: Hello, Mr. Shen! I'm pleased to be here to visit your factory.
- Shen: You're most welcome! Did you have a good trip?
- Alice: Yes, indeed. It's very convenient to take the Beijing-Tianjin Expressway.
- Shen: Let me introduce. This is Mr. Zhao Wei, the sales manager of our factory.
- Alice: Hi, Mr. Zhao. Nice to meet you!
- Zhao: Glad to see you, Ms. Clement!
(They shake hands, exchange business cards and take the seats.)
- Shen: First of all, on behalf of Huamei Garment Processing Factory, I hereby express our warm welcome once again to your visit here.
- Zhao: Next, I'd like to give you a ten-minute multimedia introduction.
(Mr. Zhao introduces relevant information on Huamei Garment Processing Factory.)
- Shen: Ms. Clement, this is a brief introduction to our factory. Do you have any questions?
- Alice: Not for now. Your introduction is very comprehensive. If possible, I hope I can visit your factory.
- Shen: OK. We'll show you around the factory.
- Alice: Thanks!
- Shen: Shall we talk about the details of our cooperation after your visit?
- Alice: All right. Since we are here, we'll do as what you say.
- Shen: Then let's go. I wish you a fruitful visit.

生词 Shēngcí **New Words**



1. 厂	chǎng	N	factory
2. 厂长	chǎngzhǎng	N	factory director
3. 顺利	shùnlì	Adj	smooth, without a hitch
4. 介绍	jièshào	V	to introduce
5. 销售	xiāoshòu	V	to sell
6. 首先	shǒuxiān	Conj	firstly, first of all
7. 代表	dàibiǎo	V	to represent, on behalf of
8. 下面	xiàmiàn	N	next
9. 为	wèi	Prep	for
10. 诸位	zhūwèi	Pr	everyone
11. 放映	fàngyìng	V	to show (a film, etc.)
12. 多媒体	duōméitǐ	N	multimedia
13. 简介	jiǎnjiè	N	brief introduction
14. 这些	zhèxiē	Pr	these
15. 简单	jiǎndān	Adj	simple, not complicated
16. 疑问	yíwèn	N	query, question
17. 全面	quánmiàn	Adj	overall, comprehensive
18. 陪	péi	V	to accompany
19. 四处	sìchù	N	all around
20. 趟	tàng	M	<i>a measure word for actions</i>
21. 收获	shōuhuò	N	gain

专有名词 Zhuānyǒu Míngcí **Proper Nouns**

1. 法国圣兰 服装公司	Fǎguó Shènglán Fúzhuāng Gōngsī	France Shenglan Garment Co. Ltd.
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2. 天津	Tiānjīn	Tianjin, a metropolis in North China and close to Beijing
3. 天津经济 技术开发区	Tiānjīn Jīngjì Jìshù Kāifāqū	Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Zone
4. 华美服装 加工厂	Huáměi Fúzhuāng Jiāgōngchǎng	Huamei Garment Processing Factory
5. 沈兴	Shěn Xīng	name of a Chinese person
6. 赵伟	Zhào Wěi	name of a Chinese person
7. 京津高速	Jīng-Jīn Gāosù	Beijing-Tianjin Expressway

注释

Zhùshì

Notes

1 很高兴能到贵厂来参观。/ 很高兴认识您!

I'm pleased to be here to visit your factory. / Nice to meet you!

“很高兴 + 做某事”，常用句型，表示带着愉快的心情去做某事。也可以用“做某事 + 很高兴”。“高兴”，形容词，“愉快而兴奋”的意思。例如：

“很高兴 + do something” is a common sentence pattern, meaning it is a pleasure to do something and equal to “do something + 很高兴”. “高兴” is an adjective, meaning “pleased and excited”. For example,

- ① 很高兴认识你。/ 认识你很高兴。
- ② 很高兴收到你的邮件。/ 收到你的邮件，我很高兴。
- ③ 非常高兴见到你。/ 见到你非常高兴。
- ④ 很高兴能到贵厂来参观。/ 能到贵厂来参观，我很高兴。

2 走京津高速很方便。It's very convenient to take the Beijing-Tianjin Expressway.

“走”，动词，这里是指车、船等的移动、运行。例如：

“走” is a verb used to indicate the movement of a car or ship. For example,

- ① 我的表不走了。

② 这条船走了一个小时。

“走京津高速”是指康爱丽她们坐的车行驶的是京津高速这条路。也可以说“走长安街 (Cháng'ān Jiē)、走二环路 (èr huánlù)、走这条路、走国道 (guódào)、走省道 (shěngdào)”等。

“走京津高速” means they take the Beijing-Tianjin Expressway. You may also say “走长安街”, “走二环路”, “走这条路”, “走国道”, “走省道”, etc.

3 走京津高速很方便。It's very convenient to take the Beijing-Tianjin Expressway.

形容词谓语句。汉语中的形容词可以直接作谓语，前面不用加“是”或其他动词。本句中，动宾短语“走京津高速”作主语，形容词“方便”作谓语。注意：形容词作谓语时，前面常用表示程度的副词，如“很”。例如：

It's a sentence with an adjectival predicate. In Chinese, an adjective can be used as a predicate without being preceded by “是” or other verbs. The verb-object phrase “走京津高速” is used as the subject and the adjective “方便” is used as the predicate in this sentence. Note: When an adjective is used as a predicate, it is often preceded by an adverb of degree, like “很”. For example,

① 爬到山顶 (shāndǐng, mountaintop, peak) 很累。

② 说汉语不太难，可是写汉字很难。

③ 运动完了，洗个澡很舒服。

4 我来介绍一下，…… Let me introduce.

“来”，动词，这里用在另一个动词或动词短语前，表示要做某件事。在这类句子中，“来”可以省略，但“来”后的动词不能带“了、着、过”，不能重叠。例如：

“来” is a verb used before another verb or a verbal phrase, meaning “be going to do something”. In such a sentence, “来” can be omitted; however, the verb after “来” cannot be followed by “了”, “着”, “过” or be reduplicated. For example,

① 请你来回答这个问题。

② 你们坐吧，我来泡茶。

③ 我们来商量一下周末去哪儿玩儿。

5 首先，我代表华美服装加工厂再次欢迎康总和钱秘书来我们厂参观考察。

First of all, on behalf of Huamei Garment Processing Factory, I hereby express our warm welcome once again to your visit here.

“首先”，连词，表示“第一”的意思，常用于列举事项。“首先”用在句子的开头或主语前，后面常有“其次、第二、然后”等词语搭配。例如：

“首先” is a conjunction, meaning “first”, usually used to list things. It is often used at the

beginning of a sentence or before a subject and followed by words such as “其次”，“第二”，“然后”。

For example,

- ① 首先，是总经理发言；然后，是销售部经理发言。
- ② 首先，我不知道有多少人参加 (cānjiā, to attend)；其次，我不知道谁参加。
- ③ 他首先是个学者 (xuézhě, scholar)，其次是个商人 (shāngrén, businessman)。

6 我为诸位放映 10 分钟的多媒体简介。

I'd like to give you a ten-minute multimedia introduction.

“为”，介词，引进行为的对象或动作的受益者，“替、给”的意思。例如：

“为” is a preposition meaning “for” and it introduces the receiver or beneficiary of an action. For example,

- ① 我会安排球童为您服务。
- ② 他为明明订了生日蛋糕。
- ③ 您不用为我担心 (dān xīn, to worry)。

7 我为诸位放映 10 分钟的多媒体简介。

I'd like to give you a ten-minute multimedia introduction.

“诸位”，人称代词，对所指的若干人的尊称。可以单用，后面也可以加称呼。例如：

“诸位”，a personal pronoun, is a respectful form of address to the people referred. It may be used alone or followed by a title. For example,

- ① 诸位朋友如果有什么意见 (yìjiàn, opinion, suggestion)，请提出来 (chūlai, used after a verb to indicate the completion or realization of an action)。
- ② 诸位老师，我们今天的会就开到这儿。
- ③ 诸位，请放心！我们一定会尽快 (jǐnkuài, as soon as possible) 解决 (jiějué, to solve) 这个问题的。

8 如果可以的话，我希望能参观一下贵厂。If possible, I hope I can visit your factory.

“的话”，助词，用在表示假设的分句的后面，引起下文。常常和表示假设的连词“如果、要是、假如”连用，第二个分句中常有“那么、那、就”等呼应。分句“如果+动宾短语/小句+的话”可以用在前，也可以用在后。“如果”等词可以省略。例如：

“的话” is a particle used after a hypothetical clause to introduce the following text. It is often used with a hypothetical conjunction such as “如果”，“要是” or “假如” and corresponds with a word such as “那么”，“那” or “就” in the second clause. The clause “如果+ verbal phrase/clause +的话” can be used before or after the main clause. “如果” may be omitted. For example,

- ① (如果) 你有问题的话，可以来找我。

- ② (要是) 明天你能来的话, 那就太好了。
- ③ (假如) 他不是厂长的话, 那么谁是厂长?
- ④ 我想先去一趟上海, (如果) 来得及的话。
- ⑤ 他今天应该到了, (要是) 昨天出发的话。

9 到了您这儿, 就听您的安排吧。 Since we are here, we'll do as what you say.

“(既然)……就……”, 推断因果关系的复句, 重点在后一句的推断。“既然”引导的分句表示原因, 是双方已知的信息。“就”用在表示推断的后一分句中。“既然”一般不能单用。后一分句有“就”的时候, 前一分句的“既然”可以省略。后一分句的前面有时还可以带“那”。“既然”, 连词, 用在前一小句中, 提出已经成为现实的或已经肯定的前提。“就”, 副词, 表示在某种情况或条件下自然怎么样, 承接上文得出结论。例如:

“(既然)……就……” is a compound sentence denoting a cause-and-effect relationship, emphasizing the inference in the second clause. The clause introduced by “既然” indicates the cause and refers to the information known to both parties. “就” is used in the second clause indicating the inference. In general, “既然” cannot be used alone. When “就” appears in the second clause, “既然” in the first clause can be omitted. Sometimes, “那” can be used before the second clause. “既然” is a conjunction used in the first clause to put forward a prerequisite that has been realized. “就” is used as an adverb to indicate how something is under a certain situation or condition, thus drawing a conclusion from the previous statement. For example,

- ① (既然) 他想去, 就让他去吧。
- ② 您(既然)是负责人, 就由(yóu, by)您决定(juéding, to decide)吧。
- ③ (既然)大家都想去香山, 那我们就去香山吧。
- ④ (既然)他不愿意去上海, 那就算了。

10 希望您觉得这趟参观有收获。 I wish you a fruitful visit.

“趟”, 量词, 表示走动的次数, 一去一回为一趟。“趟”是表示动作或变化次数的量词, 属于动量词。例如:

“趟” is a measure word, indicating the number of trips. One “趟” is a round trip to and fro in a place. It is a measure word indicating the times of an action or a change and is a verbal measure word. For example,

- ① 他这个月去了天津三趟。
- ② 你一会儿去趟超市, 买点儿东西。
- ③ 我们这趟来是给你帮忙的。