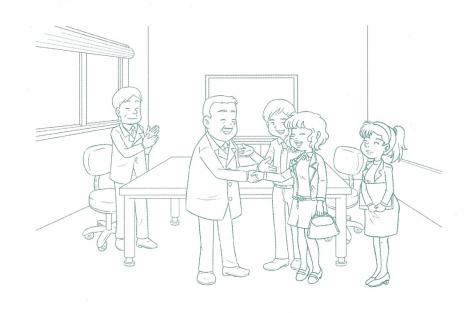


# Wǒ Xīwàng Néng Cānguān Yíxià Guì Chẳng

# 我希望能参观一下贵厂

课文— 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!

(大家握手并交换名片后入座。)

- 沈厂长: 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。
- 赵经理: 下面, 我为诸位放映 10 分钟的多媒体简介。 (赵经理介绍了华美服装加工厂的有关情况。)
- 沈厂长: 康总, 这些就是我们加工厂的简单介绍。您还有什么 疑问吗?
- ○康爱丽: 没有。你们介绍得很全面。如果可以的话, 我希望能 参观一下贵厂。
- 沈厂长: 好的。我们陪您在厂里四处看看。
- 康爱丽: 谢谢!
- 沈厂长: 参观完了, 咱们再回来谈谈合作的细节, 怎么样?
- ○康爱丽: 好啊, 到了您这儿, 就听您的安排吧。
- 沈厂长: 那咱们走吧。希望您觉得这趟参观有收获。



Făguó Shènglán Fúzhuāng Gōngsī Zhōngguó fēngōngsī zŏngjīnglǐ Kāng Àilì hé mìshū Xiǎo Qián dào Tiānjīn Jīngjì Jìshù Kāifāqū de Huáměi Fúzhuāng Jiāgōngchǎng cānguān kǎochá. Chǎngzhǎng mìshū Xiǎo Liú dài tāmen láidào huìyìshì. Chǎngzhǎng Shěn Xīng hé xiāoshòu jīnglǐ Zhào Wěi děng rén zhèngzài huìyìshì děnghòu.

- Shěn chẳngzhẳng: Kāng zŏngjīnglǐ, nín hẳo! Huānyíng nín dào wòmen chẳng lái cānguān kǎochá!
  - (Chẳngzhẳng mìshū Xiǎo Liú xiàng Kāng Àilì jièshào.)
- O Liú mìshū: Zhè shì women Shěn Xīng Shěn chẳngzhẳng.

• Kāng Àilì: Shěn chẳngzhẳng, nín hảo! Hěn gāoxìng néng dào guì chẳng

lái cānguān.

O Shěn chẳngzhẳng: Huānyíng huānyíng! Liẳng wèi lù shang hái shùnlì ba?

Kāng Àilì: Hěn shùnlì, zǒu Jīng-Jīn Gāosù hěn fāngbiàn.

O Shěn chẳngzhẳng: Wǒ lái jièshào yíxià, zhè shì wǒmen chẳng de xiāoshòu jīnglǐ

Zhào Wěi.

Kāng Àilì: Zhào jīnglǐ, nín hǎo! Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nín!

O Zhào jīnglǐ: Huānyíng Kāng zŏng!

(Dàjiā wòshǒu bìng jiāohuàn míngpiàn hòu rùzuò.)

Shěn chăngzhăng: Shouxian, wò dàibiào Huáměi Fúzhuang Jiagongchăng zài cì

huānyíng Kāng zŏng hé Qián mìshū lái wŏmen chẳng cānguān

kǎochá.

O Zhào jīnglǐ: Xiàmiàn, wǒ wèi zhūwèi fàngyìng shí fēnzhōng de duōméitǐ

jiǎnjiè.

(Zhào jīnglǐ jièshàole Huáměi Fúzhuāng Jiāgōngchǎng de

yǒuguān qíngkuàng.)

Shěn chăngzhăng: Kāng zòng, zhèxiē jiù shì wòmen jiāgōngchăng de jiăndān

jièshào. Nín hái yǒu shénme yíwèn ma?

O Kāng Àilì: Méiyǒu. Nǐmen jièshào de hěn quánmiàn. Rúguǒ kěyǐ dehuà,

wǒ xīwàng néng cānguān yíxià guì chẳng.

• Shěn chẳngzhẳng: Hẳo de. Women péi nín zài chẳng li sì chù kànkan.

O Kāng Àilì: Xièxie!

• Shěn chẳngzhẳng: Cānguān wán le, zánmen zài huílai tántan hézuò de xìjié,

zěnmeyàng?

O Kāng Àilì: Hǎo a, dàole nín zhèr, jiù tīng nín de ānpái ba.

Shěn chăngzhăng: Nà zánmen zǒu ba. Xīwàng nín juéde zhè tàng cānguān yǒu

shōuhuò.

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.)
- O 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.
- O Shen: You're most welcome! Did you have a good trip?
- Alice: Yes, indeed. It's very convenient to take the Beijing-Tianjin Expressway.
- O Shen: Let me introduce. This is Mr. Zhao Wei, the sales manager of our factory.
- Alice: Hi, Mr. Zhao. Nice to meet you!
- O 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.
- O 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?
- O Alice: Not for now. Your introduction is very comprehensive. If posssible, I hope I can visit your factory.
- Shen: OK. We'll show you around the factory.
- O Alice: Thanks!
- Shen: Shall we talk about the details of our cooperation after your visit?
- O 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.



<b>生</b> 词 Shēngcí	New Wor	ds		
1. 厂	chẳng	N	factory	
2. 厂长	chăngzhăng	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	shŏuxiān	Conj	firstly, first of all	
7. 代表	dàibiǎo	V	to represent, on behalf of	
8. 下面	xiàmiàn	N	next model the office balls of	
9. 为	wèi	Prep	of for males memory to 7 marks of	
10. 诸位	zhūwèi	Pr	everyone	
11. 放映	fàngyìng	V	to show (a film, etc.)	
12. 多媒体	duōméitĭ	N Indian	multimedia	
13. 简介	jiǎnjiè	N	brief introduction	
14. 这些	zhèxiē	Pr	these that the first the second secon	
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 Anna Maria	
19. 四处	sìchù	N	all around	
20. 趟	tàng	M	a measure word for actions	
21. 收获	shōuhuò	N	gain	
与自名词 Zhuānyŏu Míngcí Proper Nouns				
1. 法国圣兰服装公司	Făguó Shènglán Fúzhuāng Gōngsī		France Shenglan Garment Co. Ltd.	

2. 天津	Tiānjīn	Tianjin, a metropolis in North China and
A polymata 1 質点は Anaha		close to Beijing
3. 天津经济	Tiānjīn Jīngjì	Tianjin Economic and Technological
技术开发区	Jìshù Kāifāqū	Development Zone
4. 华美服装	Huáměi Fúzhuāng	Huamei Garment Processing Factory
加工厂	Jiāgōngchǎng	
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远动完了,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(cōnjiō, 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的。
- 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(juédìng, 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。