**Scripts for Interpreting Practice**

**Sight Interpretin**g---Sentences

1. Each person taking our tour has to pay for his or her personal expenses which may involve, for example, laundry, drinks, mini-bars in their hotel rooms, long-distance phone calls.

每位参加我社组团的游客必须负担个人消费的费用，包括衣服洗熨、各类饮料、酒店房间里的小型酒吧和长途电话费等。

2.In this paradise, nature puts on a spectacular display, geysers sending water shooting into the air, mud pots boiling and bubbling, hot spring displaying brilliant colors of blue, yellow and orange.

在这个人间仙境里， 大自然呈现了一副壮观的景色，间歇泉把水喷向空中，泥沸泉沸腾冒泡，温泉展现着色彩斑斓的景观，有蓝色、黄色和橙色。

3. 野芳园是进入滁州琅琊山风景区的第一个景点。该景点为苏州园林建筑风格，亭、堂、台、轩、廊、小桥、假山曲径相通，景色宜人。

Ye Fang Yuan (Wild Fragrant Flower Garden) is the first scene that we will visit when we enter Chuzhou Langya Mountain Scenic Area. It is characterized by the features of Suzhou Landscape Architecture. Pavilion, hall, terrace, handrail, corridor, small bridge, rockery and zigzag paths all together present a pleasant scenery.

Ye Fang Yuan Garden is located in the Chuzhou Langya Mountain Scenic Area as its first spot. It is featured with Suzhou Landscape Architecture. Pavilion, hall, terrace, handrail, corridor, small bridge, rockery and zigzag paths all together present a pleasant scenery.

4. 我们有理由相信，集教学、研发、生产、生活于一体的滁州高教科创城一定会助力南谯区、滁州市实现新的发展。

We have sound reasons to believe that the Chuzhou Higher-educational Scientific-technological and Innovational Town, which integrates education, research and development, production and life, will definitely help Nanqiao District and Chuzhou City achieve their new development.

We have sound reasons to believe that as a place integrating education, research and development, production and life, Chuzhou Higher-educational Scientific-technological and Innovational Town will definitely help Nanqiao District and Chuzhou City achieve their new development.

**Sight Interpretin**g---Paragraphs

1. Almost any place can become a tourist destination as long as it is different from the place where the traveler usually lives. London may not be a tourist attraction to a Londoner, but for a New Yorker it may have many charms. Many big cities offer a unique atmosphere and history. The Great Wall and the Palace Museum of Beijing, and the cable cars of San Francisco are part of the unusual atmosphere of those cities.

对游客来说，只要不是自己经常住的地方，几乎任何一个地方都可以成为旅游地。伦敦对伦敦人来说也许不是旅游胜地，而对纽约人来说却不乏魅力。许多大城市有一种独特的氛围和历史渊源，如北京的长城和故宫、旧金山的有轨电车都是这两座城市与众不同氛围的组成部分。

几乎任何一个地方都能够成为旅游景点，只要它与游客们的常住地不同。伦敦也许不是旅游胜地，对于伦敦人而言，但对于纽约人而言却有很大的魅力。多大城市有一种独特的氛围和历史渊源，如北京的长城和故宫、旧金山的有轨电车都是这两座城市与众不同氛围的组成部分。

2.泰山的每个季节都有独特的魅力。春天，绿茵茵的山坡上，争奇斗艳的花朵到处可见。夏天，泰山的雷暴雨堪称奇观。秋天，枫树叶漫山遍地，清澈的河水穿流而行。冬天，雪盖群峰松披霜，景观素雅悲壮，别有一番情趣。

In Mount Tai, each season has its own beauty. In spring, the green slopes are covered with bright flowers in their full bloom; in summer, the spectacular thunderstorms are a rare sight; in fall, the red maple leaves scatter over the ground and clear rivers run across the mountains; in winter, snow-capped mountains and frosted pine trees stage a quiet grandeur ['grændʒə] spectacle of particular interest.

**Listening Interpretin**g---Sentences

Mount Tai (高级口译教程P94-95)

Australia (高级口译教程P95-96)

**Listening Interpretin**g---Paragraphs

1. Remarks on tour program (高级口译教程P109)

2. 醉翁亭景点

醉翁亭景点位于琅琊山山腰，让泉之畔，是北宋庆历六年 (1046) 琅琊山开化禅寺住持僧人智仙为时任滁州知州的欧阳修所建。当时，欧阳修因政治上的失意而常与同僚到此游乐饮酒（也兼办政务），“饮少辄醉，而年又最高，故自号曰醉翁也”，由此欧阳修还专门写下久传不衰的散文名篇《醉翁亭记》。

文中“醉翁之意不在酒，在乎山水之间也”之佳句，名扬天下。1091年，著名书法家苏轼应滁州知州王诏的邀请又重新书写了《醉翁亭记》，刻碑留世。从此，醉翁亭便伴随着**“欧文苏字”**而名扬天下。（公元1881年），由全椒人薛时雨重建。

区内有醉翁亭、二贤堂、宝宋斋、意在亭、影香亭、古梅亭、六一亭、宝宋新斋、醒园、解酲(cheng)阁、菱溪石、洗心亭、让泉等景点，其中醉翁亭居全国四大名亭之一，有“天下第一亭”的美誉。

The Old Drunkard Pavilion Scenic Spot is located at the waist of Mt. Langya and on the side of Rang Spring. In 1046 AD of Northern Song dynasty, it was built by the Buddhist monk / abbot of Kaihua Temple, Wise Immortal, for Ou Yangxiu, the governor of Chuzhou Prefecture. At that time, maybe because of his political frustration, Ou Yangxiu often brought his friends here to drink wine and also handle some official affairs. “His liability of going tipsy over a couple of cups combined with his position high on the ladder o

time provoked him to crown himself with the sobriquet [ˈsəubrikei] of the Old Drunkard.” So he wrote the world-renowned essay “The Old Drunkard Pavilion”.

The beautiful line in the essay “The old drunkard is not interested in the wine, but in the hills and rivers.” is very famous in the world. In 1091 AD, the famous calligrapher Su Shi, with the invitation or request of the latter governor of Chuzhou, Wang Zhao, rewrote or copied the essay in his handwriting style or **calligraphed the essay with his own unique handwriting style** and then the rewritten or copied or calligraphed essay was carved into stone so as to live forever. From then on, the work of “The Old Drunkard Pavilion” has been well-known in the world in the form of Ou Yangxiu’s essay and Su Shi’s handwriting style. In 1881 AD, it was rebuilt by Xue Shi coming from Quanjiao, a county of Chuzhou Prefecture.

This scenic area includes scenic spots of The Old Drunkard Pavilion, The Hall of the Two Outstanding Men of Wang Yucheng and Ou Yangxiu, Baosong Building, Yizai Pavilion, Yingxiang Pavilion, Old Plum Pavilion, Liuyi Pavilion, New Baosong Building, Xing Garden, Jiecheng Pavilion, Lingxi Stone, Xixin Pavilion and Rang Spring. Among of them, The Old Drunkard Pavilion is listed among famous Chniese four pavilions (The others are Taoran Pavilion in Beijing, Aiwan Pavilion in Changsha and Huxin Pavilion in Hangzhou.) and is famed as “the World’s First Pavilion”.