

## · 学术会议英语口语讲座 ·

## 国际学术会议的英语口语表达方式

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## 引 言

国际学术会议,是国内外同行间进行面对面学术交流最普遍和有效的方式之一。近年来随着开放和对外联络的发展,我国化学工作者有越来越多的机会参加这类学术交流活动,特别是有不少国际学术会议在我国举行,为我们提供了良好的条件能与国外学者作广泛的交流和讨论。例如今年夏天将在北京举行的第四届亚洲化学大会(The 4th Asian Chemical Congress,简称 4ACC),是一次涉及领域广泛,参加人数众多的盛会,今后几年中已经确定在国内召开的大型国际会议还有第三十四届国际纯粹与应用化学大会(The 34th IUPAC Congress, 1993)、第十六届国际晶体大会(1993)、第四十六届国际电化学大会等。在这些场合,如何使国内外同行更好地了解我们的研究结果,学习别人的经验,从交流讨论中获得最大的收益,英语表达方式与技巧是一个值得重视的因素。通常,在学术会议上作报告和讨论,需要在极短的时间内,以确切而紧凑的方式表达丰富的学术内容。以往,在一些国际学术会议上,我们发现有的同志尽管提交了很好的研究结果,也作了认真的准备,但演讲(或展讲)时单纯地按照学术论文即书面语言的方式宣读,给听众增加了理解的困难,或者显得不够生动,重点不突出;在讨论时,如果不能清晰简洁地提出或回答问题,也会大大影响交流效果。此外还有约定俗成的语言礼仪问题也应当予以适当注意,尤其你被邀请主持会场、或去国外作邀请报告时更为重要。目前英语口语和科技英语方面的参考书虽然种类繁多,但涉及国际学术会议的英语口语表达方面之专著,国内尚未见出版,有鉴于此,根据我们的体会并参考国外有关书刊,选编了一些国际学术会议用语(句型)供读者参考。本文按照应用场合之不同特点分为四部分:

- 一、学术演讲的通用句型。
- 二、报告的质疑与讨论用语。
- 三、主持会议的基本表达方式。
- 四、报告会上的其它用语。

其中,第一、二部分作为介绍重点,全文分期刊载。

为了紧缩篇幅和便于行文,例句中用如下符号:学术会议、学会、研究单位、大学名称以及学科领域、地名等以 ABC、DEF,……XYZ 略写,有时以 4ACC(第四届亚洲化学大会)、CCS(中国化学会)等代表;人名则简为 A、B、……;方括弧内是可供替换的词或短语,如有一个以上时用斜线分开;圆括弧内是可以省略的成份;论文题目或具体学术内容用省略号“……(title)……”表示;句型前有\*号者适用于邀请报告,其它符号从习惯。所有句型均附中译文供参考。虽然本文以国际学术会议为背景,当然这些表达方式也适用于学术性参观访问、交谈讨论等场合。

## 第一讲 学术演讲的通用句型

### 一、报告正文前后的社交辞令

#### 1. 开头的称谓

(1) Mr. [Madam] Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

主席先生[夫人],女士们,先生们。

(2) Mr. Chairman, Mr. Cochairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

主席先生、副主席先生、女士们、先生们。

[注] 如果有两位主持人时,应同时提及。

(3) Professor [Dr.] A, Ladies and Gentlemen.

A 教授[博士],女士们、先生们。

[注] 称呼主持人 A 的名字比(1)和(2)更感亲切。

#### 2. 感谢主持人的介绍

(4) Thank you very much, Professor A, for your gracious [very kind] introduction.

A 教授,十分感谢您好意的介绍。

(5) Thank you, Dr. A. Let me first of all thank you for your very kind introduction.

谢谢 A 博士,首先让我对您十分友好的介绍表示感谢。

(6) First, may I thank you for your generous introduction.

首先我为您慷慨的介绍表示感谢。

#### 3. 报告开头的礼节性用语

(7) I am delighted [very glad/very happy/very pleased] to be here.

我很高兴[十分高兴/愉快]来到这里。

\* (8) I am particularly honored to have been invited to speak at the 4ACC.

我特别荣幸应邀在第四届亚洲化学大会上报告。

(9) It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here in Beijing.

来到北京实在使我非常高兴。

(10) It is a very great pleasure indeed for me to be able to attend the 4ACC.

能出席第四届亚洲化学大会实在令我十分高兴。

(11) It is truly a pleasure and (a) privilege to be afforded the opportunity to address this session of 4ACC in beautiful and historic city of Beijing.

在美丽的历史名城北京,有机会在第四届亚洲化学大会这个分组上演讲,我真感到高兴和荣幸。

\* (12) It is with a great sense of honor that I have accepted the invitation of Professor A to address this Plenary Session of 4ACC.

我十分荣幸地接受 A 教授的邀请在第四届亚洲化学大会上作大会报告。

\* (13) I would like to begin my talk by thanking the organizers for inviting me [for their invitation] to take part in this congress.

我想在报告的开头首先对组织者邀请我[他们的邀请]参加这次大会表示感谢。

\* (14) I would like to express my deep appreciation to the organizing committee making my visit here possible. I am also greatly indebted to Chinese Chemical Society who have taken care of me here so splendidly.

我想对组织委员会表示深切的谢意,他们使我能到这里来访问。我也十分感激中国化学会在这里给予

我极好的照料。

[注] “take care” 有时包含对方招待资助之意。

(15) I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to attend the  $\times \times$ th Annual Meeting of Chinese Chemical Society.

我很高兴今天有机会到这里来参加中国化学会第  $\times \times$  届年会。

#### 4. 报告结尾的礼节性用语

(16) Once again I want [would like] to thank you for the privilege and the opportunity of talking to you about this subject. Thank you very much.

我想再次感谢诸位给我此礼遇和机会,能就这一课题向诸位报告,十分感谢。

(17) Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a great pleasure for me to exchange my views on this complex problem with you. Thank you.

女士们先生们,我十分高兴就这一复杂的问题与诸位交换我的看法,谢谢诸位。

\* (18) My last word again is how honored I am to be invited to talk with you, and I wish you all good luck for the superb Congress. Thank you, Professor A.

最后我再次对被邀请向诸位报告感到十分荣幸。希望各位在此盛会上顺利愉快。谢谢您 A 教授。

(19) In closing, I wish to express my great appreciation once again to Professor A for inviting me to participate in the 4ACC. Thank you very much.

在即将结束时,我希望再次表达我对 A 教授邀请我参加第四届亚洲化学大会的感激之情。十分感谢。

#### 5. 结束语

(20) Thank you (very much).

(十分)感谢。

(21) I (want to) thank the audience for their attention. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

我(想)感谢诸位出席,谢谢您主席先生。

(22) Thank you (very much) for your (kind) attention [endurance/patience/indulgence] (in listening to rather a long talk).

(十分)感谢您的光临(长时间的听讲)。

## 二、报告事项的临时变更

### 1. 更改报告题目

(23) First of all, I do want to correct the title. It should be “.....(title).....”.

首先我想修改报告题目。修改后的题目为“.....(题目).....”。

### 2. 原报告人缺席,由他人代读

(24) I will read a paper by Professor A from ABC University, who regrets that he could not be here. The title is...

我将宣读 ABC 大学 A 教授的一篇论文。他对不能来此表示抱歉,论文题目是...

(25) The next speaker, Professor A, regrets that he could not be here and has submitted his paper to me. I am somewhat familiar with his work. I hope I will be able to read this paper. I am not sure whether I will be able to be very confident in answering specific questions, but I will try my best.

下一位演讲者 A 教授对他不能来此表示抱歉,他已把论文交给我。我对他的工作有些了解,我希望我将能宣读这篇论文,但我不知道我是否能十分有把握地回答专门的问题,我将尽力而为。

### 三、表明文章中心内容

(26) Today [this morning/this afternoon] I would like to talk to you about some of our work in the field of ABC.

今天[今天上午/今天下午]我想向您报告在 ABC 领域我们的某些工作。

(27) Today I will be speaking mostly about ABC, but I will also cover DEF later on. 今天我将主要报告有关 ABC (方面的工作), 也将在后面论及 DEF。

(28) Today I would like to present the results of ABC studies performed with DEF technique at XYZ University by Drs. A, B, C and me [myself].

今天我打算发表用 DEF 方法得到的 ABC 研究的结果, 这个工作是 XYZ 大学 A、B、C 博士和我完成的。

(29) Today I would like to provide a brief overview of the findings and conceptual issues in this area. After the overview, I want to describe some of our most recent data, some of which suggest possible roles for XYZ.

今天我想提供这方面的发现和概念性结果之简要的综观。在此之后我将叙述若干我们最近的数据, 由这些结果可引出 XYZ 方面可能的规律。

(30) Today I would like to review the present state of knowledge concerning the relationship between ABC and DEF.

今天我想就 ABC 和 DEF 之间关系(的知识)之现状作一综述。

(31) What I would like to do today is to review the present situation of ABC to point out what I think are the areas of difficulty and to indicate where ABC studies will be going in the next few years.

今天我打算综述 ABC 方面的现状, 进而指出我考虑在这方面的困难和最近几年内 ABC 领域内可作哪些研究。

(32) When I was invited by Professor A, he asked me to speak about the work I had done on ABC. However, I must say that as far as I am concerned that was essentially history. And so, what I would like to talk about this morning is my recent work in the field which is quite new and of course has become exciting.

A 教授邀请并要求我报告我在 ABC 方面的工作, 但我必须说, 据我所知, 我考虑这已成为历史。因此今天上午我想报告我在一个十分新并变得更感兴趣领域最近的工作。

(33) My topic today will deal with one of the most serious problems we are facing today.

今天我的题目述及我们今天面临最重要的问题之一。

(34) It is my intention this afternoon to summarize some recent advances in the field of ABC.

今天下午我(报告)的目的是总结 ABC 领域某些最近的进展。

### 四、说明报告内容的论述次序

(35) I should like to give this talk in three parts. The first part deals with ABC. The second part concerns DEF, and then the last part related to GHI.

我打算作的报告分为三部分。第一部分涉及 ABC, 第二部分有关 DEF, 最后部分是关于 GHI。

[注] 注意本句中三个动词不同, 但意思相近, 这样避免重复用同一个词为好, 下例同此。

(36) Today, I will first discuss ABC. I will then touch on DEF, and finally describe GHI.

今天我将先讨论 ABC, 然后涉及 DEF, 最后叙述 GHI。

(37) I would like to divide my talk this afternoon into three parts. 1)....., 2)....., and 3).....

今天下午我打算将我的报告分成三部分: 1)....., 2).....和 3).....。

## 五、报告中论点的提出

### 1. 逐条陈述论点

(38) I think it would be best to start off by making some general comments on ABC. 我想最好从某些 ABC 方面的一般评述开始。

(39) I should like to preface my remarks with a description of ABC [with some very general statements about ABC].

我打算从 ABC 的说明[若干十分一般的说明]开始我的论述。

(40) The first point I would like to make about ABC is that..... 我想讲关于 ABC 的第一点是.....

(41) The next point I would like to bring up has to do with ABC. 我想提出的下一个论点应该是 ABC。

(42) Let's [Let me/I would like to/We'll] turn now to (the question of) ABC. 让我们[让我/我想/我们将]现在转到(问题) ABC。

(43) I would like to [We'll] shift to (the topic of) ABC. 我打算[我们将]转换到(论题) ABC。

(44) This [That] brings [leads] me to my second point. 这[那]引导我到我的第二个论点。

### 2. 映证前面的论点

(45) I would like [I want] to go back [return] to (the question of) ABC. 我想回到(问题) ABC。

(46) Now, to come back to what I was saying a moment ago. 现在回到我刚才所说的。

(47) I would like to refer again to ABC. 我想再次归结(参照)到 ABC。

(48) Referring again to ABC, I think..... 再次归结(参照、涉及)到 ABC, 我认为.....

### 3. 提出另一论点

(49) Now, Let's [I'd like to] talk about [look at/consider/deal with/go over/go through/discuss/describe, etc.] ABC.

现在让我们[我想]谈谈[看/考虑/论及/考察/通过/讨论/叙述] ABC。

(50) What we would like to consider [talk about, etc.] at this point is that..... 在这一点上我们打算考虑[谈及]的是.....

## 六、详细论述和简略论述方式

### 1. 论点的详细叙述

(51) I would like to go enter into some detail on this question.

我想就这个问题进行详细考察。

(52) Since this problem is very important to us, I would like to spend some time describing it in greater detail.

因为这个问题对我们十分重要,我打算化一些时间十分详细地叙述。

(53) I would like to elaborate [expand/enlarge/amplify] on this matter with some more slides.

我想再用几个幻灯片详细[详谈,扩大]说明这一情况。

(54) The next point that I want to deal with a little more extensively is ABC.

下一个我想稍为扩展论述的论点是 ABC。

## 2. 论点的简短叙述

(55) In the interest of time brevity, I won't [I don't want to] go enter into detail (s) (on this subject).

由于时间关系,我不打算(就这个问题)详细讨论。

(56) I don't feel that I should go into experimental details, since they are published.

因为已经发表,我感到无需谈及实验细节。

(57) Without going into details, I just want to point out that……

无需详谈,我只想指出……

(58) I would offer [give] a short [brief] description of ABC.

我将提供[给出] ABC 的简短描述。

(59) Let me [Let's] just go through(over) the next three points quickly [briefly].

让我[我们]快速地[简要地]叙述下面三个问题。

(60) I would like to review [consider, describe/speak of/discuss/state/mention/comment on, etc.] ABC (very/rather) succinctly.

我想(十分/稍为)扼要地综述[考虑/描述/谈及/讨论/说明/提及/解释] ABC。

(61) I feel we should just touch upon some of these interesting points for a few minutes.

我觉得只需化几分钟简略地触及某些感兴趣的问题。

(62) The subject has recently been reviewed in detail, and I shall sketch in [out] briefly here only ABC.

这一题目最近已被详细评述,这里我仅仅略述 ABC。

(63) There are many more I could mention, but these few words will suffice.

我能提到的还有许多,但这些都足够了。

(64) Let me just say a couple of things about ABC.

关于 ABC, 让我只说两点。

(65) I am afraid I won't have time to cover everything of ABC.

我恐怕没有时间涉及 ABC 的每件事。

(66) Unfortunately, I will have no time here to go into this question in any more detail.

很抱歉,这里我没有时间更详细讨论这个问题。

(67) Time will not permit me to go over all these things [deal with any details of ABC.]

时间不允许我涉及所有这些问题[论及 ABC 更详细情况]。

(68) My time is running short. So, I will be brief.

我的时间不多了,所以我将简短地讲。

(69) Time did not permit going into detail on the problem of ABC.

时间不允许详述 ABC 问题。

[注] 此句用于简述结束后,注意动词时态与前面不同。

(70) I am sorry that time made it necessary to skip over many details of ABC.

很抱歉由于时间关系必须略过许多 ABC 的详细叙述。

### 3. 论点范围的局限

(71) I would like to talk about some recent progress in ABC, and among the many categories of ABC, in which there has been recent progress, I shall discuss only DEF.

我打算谈谈 ABC 领域某些新进展,在 ABC 领域已取得新进展的各个方面,我将只讨论 DEF。

(72) The first of these I want to discuss is ABC, and I am going to [I shall] limit my discussion to its practical aspects.

我想讨论的这些问题中首先是 ABC, 并且我将局限于讨论它的实用方面。

(73) I'll restrict myself to the results of our observation on ABC.

我将局限于讨论我们在 ABC 方面观察的结果。

(74) I would like to confine my discussion to the most recent progress made in ABC.

我想将我的讨论局限在 ABC 方面得到的最新进展。

### 4. 将在后面再次提到的论点

(75) I will have more to say about that in a few minutes [moment].

一会儿我将就此再说一些。

(76) I will [shall/let me] return[come back/get back] to this point (a little) later (on).

后面我将[让我]回到这观点(上)。

(77) We will [may be able to] deal with[talk about] this in more detail [briefly] after a few minutes.

几分钟后我们将[可能]更详细地[简短地]描述[谈到]这个问题。

(78) It is the special problem with ABC which, if time permits, I will return to in a moment.

这是有关 ABC 特殊的问题,如果时间允许,一会儿我将再作叙述。

(79) I will give you some examples in a few minutes to illustrate the current thinking as to [on] ABC.

一会儿我将给你一些例子证明 ABC 方面现在的(流行的)想法。

(80) I will provide you with some specific information about that in a few minutes.

一会儿我将向您提供某些有关于此的专门知识。

## 七、论述重点的强调方式

### 1. 提出重点内容

(81) Now I would like to address myself to the most important aspects of the treatment of this sample.

现在我想专门谈这种样品处理的最重要的方面。

(82) I shall [would like to] concentrate [focus] (my discussion) on the research and development of ABC.

我将[打算](把我的讨论)集中在 ABC 的研究和开发上。

(83) The next question I'd like to address myself to is the connection between ABC and EFG.

我想专门谈的下一个问题是 ABC 和 EFG 之间的联系。

## 2. 反复强调

(84) This is only way, and I repeat "the only way" to measure this coefficient.

这是测定这个系数唯一的方法,我重复“唯一的方法”。

## 3. 平行强调

(85) I believe that my opinions present a viewpoint which may be reasonable and which may be valuable from the standpoint of future investigation on this most important and complex phenomenon.

我相信我的意见提供了对这十分重要和复杂现象作进一步研究可能是合理的也可能是有价值的观点。

## 4. 对照强调

(86) I don't know the answer to this problem, but I do know that the present climate is not the appropriate answer at least from a theoretical standpoint.

我不必知道这个问题的答案,但我必须知道现在的概念至少在理论观点上不适于回答(这个问题)。

(87) We do not have a 'local expression' or a 'whole expression'. We have only one expression of ABC.

我们不必分“局部描述”和“整体描述”,我们只有 ABC 的一种描述。

(88) It is not because of new discoveries but because of the increased importance of familiarity with old observations.

这并非由于什么新发现,而是由于通晓已有观察之重要性增加了。

## 5. 语序和循环式强调

(89) Mercury we do not use as a catalyst any more because of its toxicity.

由于它的毒性,我们不再把汞用作催化剂。

[注] 注意关键词 Mercury 和 toxicity 的词序。

(90) Exactly how much of this relates to ABC is difficult to say.

确切地说如何与 ABC 有关是困难的。

(91) Whether this is a valid observation, I simply don't know.

这是否是有效的观察,我无法简单地知道。

## 6. 提问式强调

(92) Where in the area would you find another compound like that?

在这领域里哪里能找到另一个化合物象它(一样)?

(93) How serious is the change? How can we solve the problem?

这变化有多严重? 我们怎么解决这个问题?

## 7. 一般性(弱的)强调

(94) This project is, as far as I am concerned, one of the most important investigations.

就我而论,这是最重要的研究题目之一。

(95) To my knowledge, no one has ever tried this method to detect the substance in



water.

以我所知,还从来没有人试图用这一方法检测水中的这种物质。

(96) As far as I can remember, Professor A has so far treated this sample with another way.

就我所能记忆到的, A 教授已用另一方法处理过这个样品。

(97) It is my opinion [view/understanding] that there is no other issue of equal importance to ABC.

我的观点[了解]是没有其它的问题与 ABC 同样重要。

(98) I might add that we found no evidence of ABC formation in our subject.

在我们的研究中,我可以说明,我们没有发现 ABC 形成的证据。

(99) First, it might be useful to have a look at the area of the application of ABC.

首先看一下 ABC 的应用范围可能是有用的。

(100) I am sorry that I cannot say that I am in agreement with Professor A on his assessment of this problem.

很抱歉,我不能说我同意 A 教授对这个问题的评价。

## 八、口误的修正

(101) The first Figure, excuse me, the first curve shows……

图 1, 请原谅, 曲线 1 显示……

(102) ABC is synthesized, oh no, sorry, purified……

合成了 ABC, 喔, 不, 对不起, 纯化了 ABC…。

(103) This is 25-magnification, 24-magnification, excuse me, and you could see……

这是 25 倍, 24 倍, 请原谅, 你可以看到……

## 九、演讲的总结

(104) I would like to conclude with a few general remarks on ABC.

我想以 ABC 的若干一般性评述作为总结。

(105) In concluding my discussion today, I would like to comment on ABC.

在结束我今天讨论时,我想谈论一下 ABC。

(106) Let me conclude [close] by reminding you that……

让我们归总[结束]演讲,并提醒您注意……

(107) To conclude [sum up/summarize] (my talk this morning), ABC has been used for many instruments.

总结一下(我今天上午的报告), ABC 已被用于许多仪器。

(108) Before I close, I must say a few words about ABC.

在我结束之前,我必须略为说一下 ABC。

(109) I would like to close my speech today by saying that……

我想谈一下……来结束我今天的演讲。

(110) Finally, as a summary statement [description], I would like to say that……

最后,作为总结性叙述,我想说……

(111) Now, I would like to sum up the results of this investigation.

现在,我想总结这一研究的结果。

(112) My talk this afternoon would not be complete without a brief mention of ABC.

如果不简短地提及 ABC, 今天下午我的演讲将是不完整的。

(113) In summary, we have discussed ABC, DEF and HIJ.

作为总结,我们已讨论了 ABC, DEF 和 HIJ。

### 十、演讲中转换语意时常用短语

1. 例如,例证: for example instance, more specifically, to illustrate, let me explain with this example, etc.

2. 比较,对照: similarly, in the same way, likewise, the same applies to……, like, unlike, in spite of, on the other hand, on the contrary, nevertheless, but, however, conversely, whereas, etc.

3. 原因,理由: because, this is because, this is the reason, for this reason, as, since, on account of, etc.

4. 结果,结论: as a result (of), therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly, in conclusion, etc.

5. 目的,目标: for this purpose, to this end, by way of, etc.

6. 结合: in addition, not only……but (also), furthermore, besides, and, etc.

7. 条件,让步: if, unless, under these circumstances, although, etc.

8. 顺序,列举: first, second, third, last, next, finally, the first point I would like to make is……, etc.

9. 关联,顺便提及: with respect [reference/regard] to, regarding, apropos of, that reminds me of……, talking [speaking] of, as for, now for, incidentally, by the way, let's digress for a moment, etc.

10. 时间: meanwhile, in the meantime, at the same time, earlier, later, then, now, before, etc.

11. 场所: on the opposite side, adjacent to, etc.

12. 限度: as far as……is [are] concerned, as far as I know, to my knowledge, etc.

13. 论点转移: let me turn now to the next subject, moving on to, etc.

14. 提出问题,强调: what about……?, how do you……?, what is (are)……?, etc.

15. 简略,归总: to review briefly, in short, on the whole, to sum up, in summary, in brief, etc. (下期待续)

#### (上接第 21 页)

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本刊第 3 期和第 4 期刊登了“哪些化学发明可获得专利”、“专利申请准备和文件撰写”和“国际学术会议的英语口语表达方式”等文章。亲爱的读者,看过这些文章,你有收获吗?希望您能告诉我们您的读后感和对今后办刊的建议。

编者

• 国际学术会议英语口语讲座 •

## 第二讲 报告后的质疑与答疑用语

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### 一、问题的提出

#### 1. 直接提问方式

- (1) I would like to ask Mr. A a question [two questions].  
我想问 A 先生一个[两个]问题。
- (2) I would like to address [put/direct/pose/raise] a question to Mr. A.  
我想向 A 先生请问[提出]一个问题。
- (3) Mr. A, I have a question to ask you.  
A 先生,我有一个问题问您。
- (4) Dr. A, may [could/would] I ask you three questions?  
A 博士,我能问您三个问题吗?
- (5) I'd like to raise two questions about [regarding/concerning] ABC and direct them to Prof. A.  
我想就 ABC 向 A 教授提出两个问题。
- (6) My [This] question is for Mr. A.  
我的[这个]问题是对 A 先生的。
- (7) My question concerns [is concerned with/has to do with/pertains to] ABC.  
我的问题涉及 ABC。
- (8) A question for Dr. A. Have you tried this technique?  
向 A 先生提个问题。您试过这个方法(技术)吗?
- (9) Just one question. What happens if you use ABC?  
只有一个问题。如果您用 ABC, 会发生什么?
- (10) My second question is the following:  
我的第二个问题如下:
- (11) There are several questions I would like [want/wanted] to ask [address to] Mr. A.  
我有几个问题想请问 A 先生。
- (12) May [Could] I ask Mr. A to tell us how you synthesized the sample.  
我想请 A 先生告诉我们: 您如何合成此样品。
- (13) May I presume [venture] to ask you a question?  
我可以冒昧问您一个问题吗?  
[注]此句语气比较客气,但仍属直接提问方式。
- (14) What I'd like to ask you is, is it possible to measure the molecular weight by GC-MS?  
我想问您的是能否可以用色谱-质谱测分子量吗?  
[注]此句用关系代词有强调语气,下句同。
- (15) What I'm asking is, did you measure the temperature of the system?  
我问的是: 您测了这体系的温度吗?

#### 2. 间接提问方式

与直接提问相比,以下句型语气比较委婉

(16) Mr. A, I wonder if [whether] you would (care/like to) comment on this point.

A先生,我不晓得您是否能说明这一点。

(17) I wonder if you would be good [kind] enough to explain it.

我不晓得您能解释它吗?

(18) I am [was] wondering if you would [could] elaborate something about it.

我不知道关于这个您是否(能)仔细叙述。

(19) I (just) wondered if I could [might] ask Mr. A to clarify it.

我不晓得我能请A先生澄清它(吗)?

(20) I wonder [am wondering/wondered/was wondering] if Dr. A would (care/like to) comment on that.

我不知道A博士是否能说明此事。

(21) I wonder if there is any more information about ABC.

我不晓得有关ABC有没有更多情况?

(22) What I'm wondering is whether it is possible to measure the parameter by ABC technique.

我不清楚的是,可否用ABC技术测量此参数。

(23) I wonder if it would't be possible to resolve most of the technical questions.

我不晓得是否大部分技术问题不可解决?

(24) I wonder, have you tried the compounds with higher molecular weight?

我不知道您是否已试过分子量较高的化合物?

[注]以上九句中关键词均为 Wonder, 副句主语可用第二人称(16—18)、第一人称(19)和第三人称(20);或用 there be (21)、疑问词表示强调(22)、否定(23)和独立疑问句(24)等形式。

(25) I'd like to ask whether or not this material has any effect on ABC, Mr. A

我想问此材料对ABC是否有任何影响,A先生。

(26) Dr. A, I'd like to know why you decided to use two different measurements in this work?

A博士,我想知道为什么您决定在这工作中用两种不同的测量?

(27) I'd like to hear a little more about ABC.

有关ABC,我想再略为知道一些。

(28) I am curious why you used this method in your experiments.

我感到有些奇怪,为什么您在您的实验中用这种方法。

(29) I was curious, regarding your last slide, whether there is [was] any possibility of developing a new kind of material.

关于您最后一张幻灯片,我很想知道,是否有可能开发成一种新材料。

(30) I am anxious [eager] to hear Mr. A's opinion about ABC.

我急于想听听A先生对ABC的意见。

(31) I am interested in how you would compare ABC with DEF.

我对您如何将ABC与DEF作比较感兴趣。

(32) I would be interested in hearing [to know] other views from Dr. A.

我对听听[知道]A博士的其它观点感兴趣。

(33) I'd be glad to know if this procedure will help me to synthesize some new compounds.

我将高兴知道这一步骤能否帮助我合成若干新的化合物。

(34) I'd be grateful [obliged] for any comments you may care to make about ABC.

您对ABC能作一些解释,我将十分感激。

(35) I believe it would be most useful. Dr. A, if you pointed out how this material plays a role in the kinetics.

我想信这是非常有帮助的, A 博士, 如果您指出此材料如何使动力学规律发生作用。

(36) I don't know whether anyone else here has had experience with this problem.

我不晓得这里是否有人对这个问题上已经有体会(经验)。

(37) Do [Would] you mind if I asked [my asking/asking you] how much money you have to pay for this experiment?

如果我问您为此实验付了多少钱您不介意吧。

(38) Have you had the opportunity [chance] [an opportunity/a chance] to look into that matter?

您有机会调查这个问题吗?

(39) You've not told [You didn't tell] me about ABC.

关于 ABC, 您并未告诉我什么。

(40) Didn't you report on that subject last year?

去年您没有报告此题目吗?

[注]此句系否定疑问形式, 实际表示 "I think you did"

(41) Wouldn't it be much better to give the data to Dr. A?

如果把数据给 A 博士不是更好吗?

[注]等于 "I suggest that you give the data to Dr. A"

## 二、具体提问各论

### 1. 原因和理由的质疑

(42) One cause of this problem has been stated. Are there other causes?

这个问题的一个原因已被说明, 还有其它原因吗?

(43) Can you give us the reason for your statement?

您能给我们讲讲您的陈述之理由吗?

(44) Could you tell us why you object to using ABC.

您能告诉我们为什么您反对用 ABC 吗?

(45) Is there any justification in using this reagent in the treatment of pollutants?

用这种试剂来处理污染物有任何正当理由吗?

(46) How do you account for the difference between ABC and DEF?

您如何说明 ABC 与 DEF 之间差别的理由?

### 2. 区别和不同之质疑

(47) What is the difference between ABC and DEF?

ABC 和 DEF 之间的差别是什么?

(48) How do you differentiate [distinguish] this mechanism from that mechanism?

您怎样区分这种历程和那种历程?

(49) Mr. A, how do your results compare with those of Mr. B?

A 先生, 将您的结果与 B 先生的结果相比如何?

(50) Do [did] you find [note] any difference (s) in reaction levels between method A and B?

用方法 A 和 B, 在反应程度上您发现[注意到]什么差别吗?

### 3. 关系的质疑

(51) Dr. A, do you see any relation [connection] between ABC and DEF?

A 博士, 您是否看到 ABC 和 DEF 之间的一些关系?

(52) Dr. A, do you think that these drugs could have any bearing on what you are seeing?

A 博士, 您认为这些药与您正在观察的有什么关系吗?

(53) How does the reaction rate correlate with temperature?

反应速度与温度的关系怎样?

#### 4. 质询优缺点

(54) Is there any advantage or disadvantage to using these two chemicals in the system?

在这体系中用这两种化学药品有什么优点或缺点?

(55) What would you say are its merits and demerits of ABC?

ABC 的优点和缺点,您能说什么吗?

#### 5. 质询经验

(56) Dr. A, do you have [have you had] any experience with this method?

A 博士,您对这个方法有什么经验吗?

(57) Do you feel the seven hours of treatment with this condition is as effective, in your experience, as 14 hours of treatment?

就您的经验,您觉得在这样条件下处理七小时与十四小时同样有效吗?

(58) What kind of effects did you experience with this new reagent?

用这新试剂你体会到何种效果?

(59) Did you have [Have you had] the opportunity of measuring the surface energy for this sample?

您曾测定过此样品的表面能吗?

(60) Did you ever try adding ABC instead of DEF?

您曾试过加 ABC 代替 DEF 吗?

(61) Is there [Do you have] any evidence that vitamin C will prevent colds?

维生素 C 能预防感冒,有什么证据吗?

(62) What is your proof that vitamin C will prevent colds?

维生素 C 能预防感冒,您的证据是什么?

#### 6. 资料、情报的质疑

(63) Do you have [Have you] any data [information] on [about] ABC?

就 ABC 您有什么数据[情报]吗?

(64) Do you know (of) any fact by others who have studied this particular question?

您知道其它人研究这一特定问题的实情吗?

(65) I wonder if you are aware of similar data on ABC.

我不晓得您了解 ABC 方面类似的数据吗?

(66) Could you give [offer] some explanation of how this machine works?

您能给出[提供]这个机器如何工作的一些解释吗?

#### 7. 看法、评述的质疑

(67) Would you be so kind as to comment on this.

请您解释一下这个,好吗?

(68) What I'd like you to comment on is what happens if you use ABC.

我想请您评述一下如果用 ABC 将发生什么?

(69) I'd be grateful for any comments you may care to make about ABC.

您能对 ABC 作出评述我将十分感谢。

(70) May [Could] I ask you to give us your opinion [view] about ABC?

我能要求您给出您在 ABC 方面的观点吗?

(71) Mr. A, what, in your opinion [view], is the most important action of this compound?

A 先生,按您的意见[看法],这个化合物最重要的作用是什么?

(72) Dr. A, do you have [have you] any idea about the reaction between ABC and DEF?

- A 博士,您对 ABC 与 DEF 之间的反应有什么想法?
- (73) What do you think of [about] this color?  
您对这颜色如何考虑?
- (74) Do you think Mr. A is right?  
您认为 A 先生是对的吗?
- (75) Do you consider (that) ABC is possibly being related to DEF?  
您认为 ABC 与 DEF 可能有关吗?
- (76) Mr. A, do you believe that you are probably dealing with ABC?  
A 先生,您相信您可能论及 ABC?
- (77) What do you feel is the best test to determine this?  
您认为这是测定这个的最好方法吗?  
[注]这是习惯语序。按语法应为: What do you feel the best test to determine this is?
- (78) What do you say to trying this method for polymers?  
对高分子试试这一方法,您觉得怎样?
- (79) What do you mean?  
您的意思是什么?
- (80) In your last slide, does this mean that ABC is DEF?  
在您最后的幻灯片上,是否意味着 ABC 就是 DEF?
- (81) I would be interested in any speculation you may have about the reason.  
我对您有关原因的推测将感兴趣。
- (82) Do you have any speculation (s) about the reason?  
关于其原因您有什么推测吗?
- (83) What kind of protection do you have in mind?  
您考虑何种防护?
- (84) Is that a correct [right/true] analysis?  
那是一种正确的分析吗?
- (85) You mentioned that drug A has some side effects. Would you go into this a little more [tell us a little more about this]?  
您提到药物 A 有若干副作用,您能就这一点再具体些吗?
- (86) Would [Could] you please give a little more detail about ABC?  
能请您再详细一点讲讲 ABC 吗?

### 三、未听清,未明确对方提问内容,要求重述和澄清问题

#### 1. 未能听清

- (87) I beg your pardon?  
对不起,请再说一遍。
- (88) What did you say?  
您说什么?
- (89) What was that again?  
这是什么?请再说一遍。  
[注]这是口语省略形式。
- (90) I am sorry, I couldn't hear what you said.  
对不起,我未能听到您说什么。

## 2. 确认问题

(91) Are you asking me question about ABC?

您是问我有关 ABC 的问题吗?

(92) I am not quite clear about the question.

我不十分明白这个问题。

(93) I'm not quite sure what your question is [what you mean].

我不十分明确您的问题[是什么意思]。

(94) I didn't quite get the last point of your question.

我听不太清您的问题的一点。

(95) Is that what you're suggesting [referring to/talking about]?

这是您所建议[归因于/谈到]的吗?

(96) Let's see, I forgot your question.

让我想想,我忘了您的问题。

(97) Would [Could] you be more specific about your question?

您可以将您的问题更具体化一些吗?

(98) If the person who asked the question could amplify it, perhaps I could do more justice to the answer.

如果提问的先生能大声一点,我可能更好地回答。

## 四、回答问题的各种方式

### 1. 回答正题前的表示

(99) That's a (very) good [big/relevant/pertinent/important/excellent/sophisticated/interesting/perceptive/difficult/complicated/hard] question.

这是一个(十分)好[大/恰当/中肯/重要/极好/高级/感兴趣/可理解/困难/复杂/难]的问题。

(100) I appreciate that question.

我欣赏那个问题。

(101) Thank you for (asking) that question.

谢谢您(问)这个问题。

(102) If I understand your question correctly, I can say that.....

如果我正确理解了您的问题,我可以这样说.....。

(103) I think (that) Dr. A's [your] question is really [very much] to the point.

我想A博士[您的]问题正好问到点儿上了。

(104) I'm very glad you asked this question (, because.....).

我十分高兴您问我这个问题,(因为.....)。

### 2. 将作正面回答的问题

(105) Yes, I'd be delighted to.

是的,我很高兴。

(106) Certainly [Surely].

当然。

(107) I wish [would like] to answer Mr. A's question.

我希望[打算]回答A先生的问题。

(108) Let me first reply very rapidly to the first question.

让我首先十分简短地回答第一个问题。



(109) May I answer your second question first?

我能先回答您的第二个问题吗?

(110) Allow me to respond to that question briefly.

请允许我简短地回答那个问题。

(111) In answer to the second question, I would [could/might] say that.....

作为对第二个问题的回答,我可以这样说.....。

(112) My [The] answer to that question is [would be] that.....

我对这个问题的回答是.....。

(113) The simplest [The most honest] answer to your question is [would be] that.....

对您的问题最简单[最可靠]的回答是.....。

(114) I'll try and answer your question by using ABC as an example.

我试图以 ABC 为例来回答您的问题。

(115) Let me try to answer these questions one by one.

让我试着——回答这些问题。

(116) I'd like to [Let me] take [have] a whack at answering that question.

我想(让我)尝试回答那个问题。

### 3. 对于无法回答的问题

(117) I (really/honestly/simply/just) don't know.

我(真的/简直/正好)不知道。

【注】这是最简短明确的否定方式,但口气较生硬,易被误解成不愿意回答问题。

(118) I'm afraid [sorry] I don't know anything about ABC.

我恐怕[抱歉]对 ABC 一点也不知道。

(119) I wish I know [were aware of] ABC.

我希望我知道 ABC。

(120) I'm not sure (that) I can answer that question.

我不能肯定我能回答好那个问题。

(121) I can't remember [recall] what he said then.

我没记住他后来说过的事。

(122) It is difficult [hard] to answer that question.

回答这个问题是很难的。

(123) What I'm going to say is not quite an answer to any of these questions at this time.

我想说现在对这些问题尚无完整的回答。

(124) I'm afraid I have no idea how to answer your question.

恐怕我不知该怎么回答您的问题。

(125) I don't have any [I have no] evidence [data/information/experimental] regarding your question.

关于您的问题,我没有任何证据[数据/情报/实验]。

(126) I have had very little experience with this matter.

这方面我的经验非常有限。

(127) We have not tested [tried] ABC, but it would certainly be interesting to do so.

我们没有试过 ABC, 但我们当然有兴趣做它。

(128) This kind of experiment hasn't been done yet. This certainly is an important experiment for future consideration.

我们没有做这类实验,这当然是可供进一步考虑的重要实验。

### 4. 将来可能回答的问题

(129) The study has not yet progressed to that point. But I hope a year from now I'll be able to show you the data.

这研究还没有进展到那一步,但我希望一年后我将能给您看一些数据。

(130) We are now working on this problem and, if you agree, I will answer your question in a few weeks.

我们现在正在研究这个问题,如果您同意,几周内我将回答您的问题。

(131) I think it will be possible to answer this question when more experiments are completed.

我想当我们完成了更多的实验时,有可能回答这个问题。

(132) The answer to this question is going to need further study.

要回答这个问题必须作进一步研究。

(133) Not at present time. Perhaps later.

不是现在,可能晚些时候(回答这个问题)。

[注]这是简略形式。

### 5. 只能部分回答的问题

(134) I can only provide a partial answer to that question.

对那个问题,我只能提供部分的回答。

(135) I have only a partial answer to that question.

我只能部分地回答那个问题。

(136) In partial answer to Dr. A's question, it may be relevant to indicate that we are studying ABC.

应当指出,我们(现在)正在研究 ABC。所以只能部分地回答 A 博士的问题。

(137) That is one possible explanation, but it is certainly not the only [sole] one.

那是一种可能的解释,但当然不是唯一的解释。

(138) At the present time, I can only express a few highly speculative ideas.

现在我只能讲少许粗略的推测。

(139) As far as I know, no enough study has been made on that area.

据我所知,在那方面还没有做过足够的研究。

### 6. 需要他人协助回答的问题

(140) Dr. A would be a better person to answer that question, since he is an expert in that field.

由 A 博士来回答那问题更好,因为他是此领域的专家。

(141) Fortunately my colleague, Dr. A, who is richly experienced in this field, is here. Dr. A, would it be fair to ask if you have any comments to make?

幸好我的同事 A 博士在这里,他在这方面富有经验。A 博士,请您作些解释好吗?

(142) I think that question could be better answered by Dr. A than by me.

我想那个问题由 A 博士回答比我来回答可能更好。

(143) Dr. A could say more about it, since he has done most of the work.

因为本工作大部分是 A 博士做的,他能对此讲得更多些。

(144) My colleague, Dr. A is here, he would know more better than I do about that. Perhaps he has some better ideas and comments on this matter.

我的同事 A 博士在这儿。关于这个问题他知道得比我多。可能他对此有更好的想法和解释。

### 7. 回答问题后的表示

(145) Does that answer your [the] question (s)?

这样回答了您的[这个]问题吗?

(146) Is this what you wanted me to say [answer]?

这是您要我说[回答]的吗?

(147) I hope this answers [answered] your [the] question (s).

我希望这回答了您的问题。

(148) I don't know if that is a satisfactory answer.

我不知道这是否是一个满意的回答。

(149) I hope this may serve as an answer to Mr. A.

我希望这能作为对 A 先生的回答。

(150) Is that responsive to your question?

那回答了您的问题吗?

## 化学简讯

### 卟啉二聚体的激发态

D. Holten 和 G.S. Girolami 等最近观察到了双卟啉和钍(IV)的中性配合物的荧光,对于了解光合作用中的电子传递机制很有意义。这一荧光带的发现,有助于通过卟啉二聚体的( $\pi, \pi^*$ )激发态来说明紧密排列的卟啉二聚体所具有的较宽的可见区的吸收带的存在。(  $\pi, \pi^*$  ) 态的产生显然和配合物中两个卟啉

间的  $\pi-\pi$  相互作用有关,对于了解光合作用和双金属催化作用中的电子传递过程有意义。例如有助于阐明细菌叶绿素处于最低激发态时体系内的“特殊电子对”的性质。

[J. Am. Chem. Soc., 112 4075(1990)] 琦

### 多硫化铜簇集体可生成铜蓝

伊利诺依大学的 T.B. Rauchfuss 和 E. Ramli 由铜和单质硫( $S_8$ )的反应中间体中分离出一种不寻常的多硫化铜络合物。放在回流的吡啶中,它可以转变为铜蓝( $CuS$ ),这是一种工业矿物。但若在室温下进行同一反应,可分离出组成为  $Cu_4(S_8)_2(Py)_4$  的中间体。在这种可溶性簇合物中,4个铜原子分别位于扭曲正四面体的端点上,彼此以2根S<sub>2</sub>键相连,每个铜原子上各有一个吡啶(P<sub>1</sub>)分子。将此簇合物加热

至70℃则变为铜蓝,但溶于N-甲基咪唑中时,其中的吡啶分子可以可逆性的被N-甲基咪唑分子所取代。Ramli等还发现N-甲基咪唑溶解单质硫后,在室温下可迅速地使金属铜溶解并转变成  $Cu_4(S_8)_2(NM1)_4$ ,产率可达到50%。上述溶液对铁、镍、锌及其他金属的溶解与铜相似。

[J. Am. Chem. Soc., 112 4043(1990)] 琦

### 在石墨表面上的单原子坑

A.J. Bard 和 H. Chang 通过高取向性裂解石墨和氧之间的反应,在石墨基体表面上得到了厚度为原子量级的、孔径为纳米量级、形状规则的圆坑。扫描隧道电镜所得图象表明,坑的平均深度为  $3.4 \pm 0.2$  埃,与石墨层间距3.35埃一致,说明坑深为一个原子层左右。这个工作的意义不仅在于可以提供有关碳氧化机

制的有用信息,而且可用作模板和标志。例如用作超微粒子形成时的模板,STM图象中的标志符。也可用来修饰石墨表面的活性位点及碳电极的修饰。在研究固体燃料的气化和燃烧过程方面也有一定的价值。

[J. Am. Chem. Soc., 112 4598(1990)] 琦

### 用臭氧加紫外线净化水更为经济

C. Cahill 发现,同时用臭氧和紫外线使水消毒的效果比单独用二者之一要大1000倍。将少量臭氧鼓泡加入在紫外线照射下的水中时,可产生反应活性的羟自由基,它可以除去有机污染物。含氮及硫的污染

物分别变成氮气和无害的硫酸盐。Cahill认为用电学方法产生臭氧和紫外线比煮沸法处理水要便宜得多,成本可节约3/5左右。

[CHEMTECH, July 388 (1990)] 琦

## • 国际学术会议英语口语讲座 •

## 第三讲 学术讨论用语

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## 一、表示意见、看法的各种类型

## 1. 肯定性的表示

常用 *yes, so, correct, right, true, that is .....what, absolutely, certainly, definitely, surely* 以及否定词 + *deny* 等作关键词, 如:

(1) (I would say) Yes [so].

(我说)是的。

(2) The [My] answer is yes.

[我的]回答是“对”。

(3) I think [believe/hope/guess/suppose/am afraid/hear] so.

我想[相信/希望/猜想/假设/恐怕/听到]是这样。

(4) So do I | So am I/So can I/So I do/So I understand/So I suppose].

我也是, 是这样[可能/理解/假设的]。

(5) (That is/You are) Correct [right/true].

(那是)正确的[对的/真的]。

(6) (I think) That could be the correct [right] assumption.

(我想)那可能是正确的设想。

(7) That is (exactly/actually) what I mean [meant].

那(确实/正好)就是我的意思。

(8) Absolutely [Certainly/Definitely/Surely].

绝对地[当然/肯定/确实](是这样)。

(9) I do not deny the possibility of ABC's being involved in XYZ.

我不否认 ABC 包括在 XYZ 中的可能性。

## 2. 否定性的表示

常用 *no, not, nor, neither, wrong, mistaken, deny, absolutely, certainly, definitely*, 以及否定词 + *so, correct, right, true* 等作关键词, 如:

(10) No, absolutely [certainly/definitely/surely] not.

不, 绝对地[当然/肯定/确实]不。

(11) I would say no [I would not say so].

我说不是吧。

(12) Nor [Neither] do I.

我也不。

(13) I hope [am afraid/suppose/believe/guess] not.

我希望[恐怕/假设/相信/猜想]不是。

(14) I don't think [believe/suppose] so.

我不认为[相信/假设]这样。

(15) (I think/I'm afraid/I would think/I'm sorry to say) you're wrong [mistaken].

(我想/恐怕/抱歉地说)您错[弄错]了。

(16) That is [You are] not correct [right/true].

那[您]是不正确的[不对/不真实]。

(17) (It's) Absolutely | Definitely/Certainly/Surely] not [impossible].

(这是)绝对地[肯定/当然/确实]不[不可能]。

(18) Not absolutely [always/entirely/exactly/necessarily/particularly/quite/really].

不是绝对地[总是/全是/确实/必定/部分地/十分/真的][注]部分否定

### 3. 同意, 赞成的表示

常用 agree, agreement, agreeable, accept, acceptable, concur, share 以及否定词 + disagree, disagreement, object, objection, 等作关键词, 如:

(19) I agree (with you) (on/about/that.....).

我同意(您)(就/关于/那个.....)。

(20) We are reluctantly prepared to agree to your suggestion.

我们勉强同意您的建议。

(21) I am in complete agreement with you on that point.

在那一点上我完全同意您。

(22) Your proposal is agreeable to us.

您的提议对我们是可以同意的。

(23) I accept that this theory can be useful.

我接受那一点: 这个理论可能是有用的。

(24) I completely concur with Mr. A in this point.

在这一点上我完全同意 A 先生。

(25) I share Mr. A's [your] comments [opinion/view] about ABC.

我同意 A 先生[您]关于 ABC 的意见[观点]。

(26) I am not in disagreement with you on ABC.

在 ABC 方面我同意您。

(27) I have no objection to extending our theory.

我不反对扩展我们的理论。

### 4. 不同意, 不赞成的表示

常用 disagree, disagreement, differ, difference, different (ly), otherwise, doubt 以及否定词 + agree, agreement 等作关键词, 如:

(28) (I'm sorry) I (must) disagree with that comment (Mr. A).

(对不起)我(必须)不同意那个意见(A, 先生)。

(29) I have a [I am in] disagreement with Mr. A on [about/over] ABC.

对于 ABC, 我跟 A 先生意见不同

(30) (I'm afraid/I'm sorry) I don't [can't] agree with Dr. A about [on] that idea.

(恐怕/抱歉)我在那个想法上不同意 A 博士。

(31) I'm not sure that I (can) agree with your statement.

我无法肯定我(能)同意您的提法。

(32) I wish I could say that I am in agreement with Dr. A on ABC.

我希望我能说在 ABC 上我同意 A 博士。

(33) I respect your opinion, but I think otherwise.

我尊重您的意见, 但我不这样想。

- (34) You may be right, but I view it a little differently.  
您可能是对的,但我对它有点不同看法。
- (35) The difference between our opinion is too wide to be easily changed.  
我们的意见分歧太大以致很难改变。
- (36) I differ with you on [about/over] this matter.  
在这个问题上我不同于您(的看法)。
- (37) I (very much) doubt that the test samples become available so soon.  
我(十分)怀疑得到试样如此之快。

### 5. 支持、辩护的表示

常用 favor, support, back up, endorse, defend, defense, advocate, reinforce 等作关键词,如:

- (38) I am in favor of that point.  
我支持这个观点。
- (39) I'd like to present additional information in support of Dr. A's observation.  
我想提出补充数据来支持 A 博士的意见。
- (40) I'd like to endorse [defense/advocate/reinforce] Mr. A's views about ABC.  
我想赞同[为...辩护/拥护/加强]A 先生在 ABC 上的观点。
- (41) In defense of Mr. A, I would say some thing.  
为了支持 A 先生,我可以谈一些。

### 6. 反对、不支持的表示

常用 oppose, opposite, opposition, object, objection, take exception to, take issue with, refute, rebut, rebuttal devil's advocate 以及否定词+advocate, support 等作关键词,如:

- (42) I would (strongly) be opposed to that proposal.  
我(强烈地)反对那个提议。
- (43) Well, as a matter of fact, I would have to say just the opposite.  
实事求是地讲,我必须说正好相反。
- (44) I'd like to take exception [raise an objection] to that comment.  
我想对那个意见表示异议。
- (45) I object to heavy smoking.  
我反对抽烟太多。
- (46) I'd like to take issue with some of the things that Mr. A has said.  
我想对 A 先生说的事表示异议。
- (47) I'd like to refute some of Dr. A's comments one by one.  
我想一一驳斥 A 博士的一些意见。
- (48) In rebuttal to Dr. A, I'd like to make the following point.  
作为对 A 博士的辩驳,我想提出下述观点。
- (49) I'd like to play be the devil's advocate with regard to their implication.  
我想有关其本质吹毛求疵地提点意见(挑剔)。
- (50) I would not advocate [support] Mr. A's comments.  
我不拥护[支持]A 先生的意见。

### 7. 要求愿望的表示

常用 would [will/could/can] you, I wonder if [whether] obliged, grateful, appreciate, may [can/could/might/can't/couldn't] I, mind, perhaps, maybe, ask, request, call (up) on, invite, do you think 等作关键词以及假定、条件的形式,如:

- (51) Would you be kind enough to comment on that?

您能解释那个吗?

(52) I wonder if I could have the first slide again.

不知道我能否再看一下第一张幻灯片?

(53) I'd be (much) obliged [very grateful] to have your opinion on this point.

在这点上听听您的意见,我将十分感激。

(54) I'd appreciate it if you could explain it to me.

如果您能给我解释这个,我将十分感激。

(55) May [Can/Could/Might/Can't/Couldn't] I have a look at your data (,please)?

我能[不能]看一下您的数据吗?

(56) Do [Would] you mind showing me how to solve this question?

您是否介意告诉我怎样解决这个问题?

(57) Perhaps you would be kind enough to let me know if this is convenient for you.

如果对您方便的话,您能让我知道吗?

(58) Do you think it would be possible to let me know about ABC.

您认为您能让我了解一下 ABC 吗?

(59) I'd like to call (up) on [ask] Mr. A for more talk on this very interesting point.

我想请 A 先生就这个十分感兴趣部分再讲一些。

(60) I wish [If] you would (please) tell me the answer.

我希望[如果](请)您告诉我答案。

### 8. 提议、建议的表示

常用 suggest suggestion, propose, like, care, perhaps, maybe, might, could, may, might as well, had better, ought to, must, should, why don't you, why not, a good idea, better, best, recommend, advice, let's, what [how] about, won't, can't, couldn't, might not, wouldn't 等作关键词,如:

(61) What I'm going to suggest is this:

我将要建议的是…。

(62) I (would like to) propose that we (should) use the term "ABC"

我(想)提议我们用术语 "ABC"。

(63) You ought to [should] read the paper.

您应当读读这篇文章。

(64) Why don't you [Why not] go on your experiment?

为什么您不继续您的实验?

(65) (I think) It might [Would] be a good idea to solve this question.

(我以为)这是解决这个问题的好主意。

(66) I recommend that you try this sample for your study.

我建议在您的研究中试试这个样品。

(67) Let me give you a piece of advice on that matter.

让我在那个问题上给你提一点意见。

(68) What do you think about doing more experiment(s)?

为什么您不考虑做更多实验?

## 二、陈述意见、观点的具体方式

### 1. 一般性陈述

常用 comment, remark, opinion, observation, impression, feel (ing), understand (ing), say, think, hope, trust, suspect, be afraid, believe, consider, regard, suppose, assume, presume 等作关键词,如:

- (69) I'd like to make a few comments [remarks/observations] to clarify some of the points made earlier that I believe might be misunderstood.  
我想作几点解说[评论,意见]来澄清早先的某些论点,我相信它们可能被误解了。
- (70) If I might be permitted to make a comment, I would like to say that this sample may not be suitable for the studies.  
如果允许我作一解释,我想说那个样品可能不适宜于该研究。
- (71) I think I can give you a few general comments about ABC.  
我想我可以就 ABC 给你提供一些一般的评述。
- (72) Another comment that I'd like to make is that this substance is sparingly soluble in water.  
我想作的另一个解说是这物质难溶于水。
- (73) To comment on Dr. A's question, we have observed a similar effect of ABC on DEF.  
作为(为了)解释 A 博士的问题,我们已经观察到 ABC 对 DEF 有类似的作用。
- (74) I just want to remark on the last point Mr. A made.  
我正好想解说 A 先生所述之最后一个论点。
- (75) I'd like to offer [present/give/express/state] my opinion [view] on this subject.  
我想就这个题目提出[示明/给出/表明/叙述]我的意见[观点]。
- (76) In my opinion [view] ABC is perhaps the most important discovery in medicine.  
按照我的意见[观点], ABC 可能是医药学最重要的发现。
- (77) I have [got] an impression [a feeling] that this mechanism should be in category A.  
我有[得到]一个印象[感觉],这个机理应属于 A 范畴。
- (78) I am under impression that there is a close relationship between ABC and DEF.  
我的印象是 ABC 和 DEF 之间有紧密的关系。
- (79) I understand [It is my understanding] from your talk that you do not see the transition in your work.  
从你的讲话我理解到,你并没有在你的工作中看到这个转变。
- (80) What I am trying to say is that there is no correlation between ABC and DEF.  
我想[试图]说的是 ABC 和 DEF 间没有联系。
- (81) Do you mind if I say something on ABC?  
如果我就 ABC 说一些,您不介意吧?
- (82) I think [hope/trust/suspect] that these studies will help resolve the problem of long standing.  
我以为[希望/相信/猜想]这些研究将有助于解决长期存在的问题。
- (83) I believe [consider/regard/suppose/assume/presume] that the theory is sound.  
我相信[考虑/认为/假设]这个理论是正确的。
- (84) I feel (strongly) that the results should be viewed as a great advance in this field.  
我(强烈地)感觉到这些结果应该看作这个领域中巨大的进步。

## 2. 强调性陈述

常用强调形容词 (important, essential, crucial imperative, paramount, interesting, urgent, key, 等); 强调名词、代词 (emphasis, stress, point, problem, question, trouble, crux, importance, urgency, 否定词 + doubt/question/reason, what 等); 强调动词 (emphasize, stress, underline, underscore, highlight, remember, not forget, insist 等); 强调助词 (have to, should, ought to, must 等) 以及它们的并用方式来表达强调语气, 如:

- (85) I can't tell you how important this is.  
我无法对你说这有多么重要。
- (86) The most interesting [important] thing is that the emission intensity depends on temperature.



最令人感兴趣[重要]的事是发射强度依赖于温度。

- (87) The point is that the effect of the compound may vary as a function of concentration.  
观点是: 此化合物的影响可随浓度而变化。
- (88) I'd like to place [lay/put] emphasis on the fact that no drug is absolutely safe.  
我想强调如下事实: 没有一种药是绝对安全的。
- (89) What I am trying to find out is whether ABC was interrelated with DEF.  
我试图找出的是 ABC 是否与 DEF 有联系。
- (90) There is no [Without] doubt that you got excellent data.  
毋庸置疑,你得到了极好的数据。
- (91) We have enough reason to believe that man would be sensitive to these stimuli.  
我们有足够的理由相信人对这些刺激是灵敏的。
- (92) I'd like to focus your attention on ABC.  
我想让你集中注意 ABC。
- (93) Let me emphasize [stress/underline/underscore] the limitations of this theory.  
让我强调[着重强调]这个理论的局限性。
- (94) Remember [Don't forget] that fact.  
记住[不要忘记]那个事实。
- (95) The crucial [significant] point is the serious side effects of this drug.  
决定性[重要]之点是此药严重的副作用。
- (96) We must [have to/ought to/should] remember [recognize/realize] [We must not forget] that no one reported that before.  
我们必须记住[认识/了解][我们必须勿忘]在此之前没人报导过。
- (97) This is an extremely important point that should [must] be remembered[recognized/emphasized] [should not be forgotten].  
这是必须记住[勿忘]的极为重要之点。  
也可从语气上表示强调此时用 sure, certain, convinced, assure, tell, say, let me, do 等词,如:
- (98) I'm sure everyone in the audience knows that this polymer is a semi-crystalline material.  
我相信每一位听众都知道这高分子是一种半结晶性材料。
- (99) Let me assure you that they are not all successful. We still have many problems.  
我敢向你担保,他们不全是成功的,我们仍然有很多问题。
- (100) I (can) tell you that I don't use this method at all.  
我(可以)告诉你,我根本不用这个方法。
- (101) I must say [I would have to say] this is an excellent idea.  
我必须说,这是个极好的想法。
- (102) Let me point out one more thing.  
让我再指出一件事。
- (103) I don't think there's need for a formal summary, but I do have a few points to make.  
我想没有必要作正式的总结,但我务必指出几点。

### 3. 适当强调性陈述

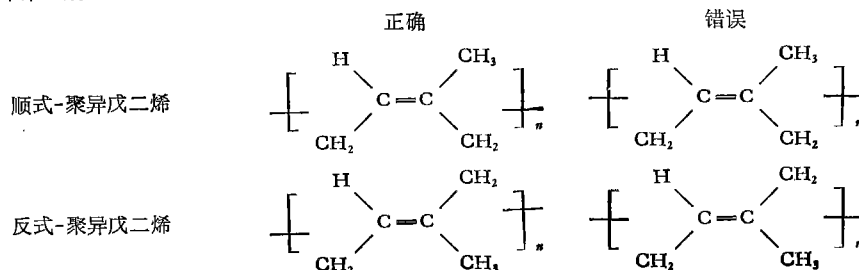
常用弱调形容词 (minor, mere, simple, 否定词 + important, little, small, peripheral, premature, rough, inappropriate, silly 等), 弱调副词副句 (perhaps, probably, not necessarily, as a matter of fact, somehow, some.....or (an) other, one.....or another, not always, unfortunately 等), 弱词名词 (impression, feeling, 否定词 + position, allusion, contemplation 等), 以及弱调动词 (suggest, allude, contemplate, happen 等) 来表示适当程度的或委婉的强调, 如:

- (104) This is a very minor comment about ABC.  
这是一个关于 ABC 十分次要的意见。
- (105) It is perhaps a little premature for us to be talking about ABC.  
讨论 ABC 对我们来说可能还不大成熟。
- (106) I have a rough idea how much sample we need for this experiment.  
对这个实验需要多少样品,我只有粗略的印象。
- (107) I'm afraid it is probably inadequate [inappropriate] to say that.....  
恐怕说.....可能是不恰当的。
- (108) No, as a matter of fact, it's only the start of efforts to reduce the error.  
不,事实上,减少误差的努力仅仅是开始。
- (109) Unfortunately I cannot answer that question at the moment.  
不幸,现下我无法回答那个问题。
- (110) I have a feeling that he is wrong.  
我有一个感觉:他是错了。
- (111) I don't want you to do that, I only suggested it.  
我并不想让你做此事,我只是建议。
- (112) This is only my opinion, but I think trying to look for differences in XYZ levels.  
这只是我的意见,不过我想在 XYZ 水平上找出差别。
- (113) I would think you're mistaken  
我想你弄错了。
- (114) I suppose that's true.  
我假设这是真的。
- (115) I'm afraid I can't give you an answer.  
恐怕我无法给你一个答复。
- (116) I'm not sure [certain] I understand your question.  
我不肯定是否理解了你的问题。
- (117) I don't know whether Dr. A has any views on ABC.  
我不知道 A 博士在 ABC 上是否有什么看法。
- (118) Perhaps you would be kind enough to comment on this matter.  
也许你能在此事上解释一下。
- (119) This is, it seems to me, a problem that will be solved by attempting to correlate two things.  
这对我好象是个问题,如果设法把两件事联系起来,这个问题可望解决。
- (120) It seems as if he is hiding some important facts.  
好象他隐藏了一些重要事实。

(下期待续)

## 更正

本刊 1991 年第 1 期“杜仲胶研究新进展”一文中,将顺式-及反式-聚异戊二烯结构排错。应为:



## • 国际学术会议英语口语讲座 •

## 第四讲 主持报告会用语

金 惠 高 张 德 和

(中国科学院化学研究所, 北京 100080)

考虑篇幅和实用性,本讲限于主持学术报告和专题、分组讨论会的各种口语类型,不包括主持全体大会、开幕式、闭幕式以及招待会等其它社交性场合用语。

## 一、报告开始前的用语

## 1. 宣布报告会开始

- (1) Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a (great) pleasure (for me) [it gives me (great) pleasure/It is a privilege (for me)/I am happy/I am privileged] to welcome you to Session on ABC.  
早安,女士们先生们,(我)很高兴(荣幸)欢迎诸位到 ABC 会议(分组会)来。  
[注]按照场合不同,“session”可有不同的释意。一般会议常以时间为单元,分为上午、下午、第一次、第二次会议等 (morning session, afternoon session, first session, second session, etc.); 大型会议常按主题不同,分为若干分组会,分会场,专题会 (session A, session B, etc.), 详见下列各例句。
- (2) I would like to [Let us] open [begin/start] the second part of this session dealing with ABC.  
我想[让我们]开始关于 ABC 的会议之第二部分。
- (3) I think it's (about) time to start [get started] this session of 4ACC  
我想(差不多)到了第四届亚洲化学大会这个分组会开会的时候了。
- (4) I would like to call the session to order.  
我想开始会议。
- (5) This is the first session of the Symposium on ABC.  
这是 ABC 学术会议的第一次会议。
- (6) It is a (great) pleasure to have this opportunity to discuss ABC.  
很高兴有此机会讨论 ABC。
- (7) We are coming [come now] to the session on ABC.  
[现在]我们进行 ABC 专题会议。
- (8) The title [subject] of this meeting is “.....(title).....”  
这个会议的主题是“.....(题目).....”。

## 2. 主持人自我介绍

- (9) I am Dr. A from ABC University, China, and I am going to be in the chair for this afternoon's session.  
我是中国 ABC 大学的 A 博士。我将是今天下午会议的主席。
- (10) Let me introduce myself. My name is A from XYZ Institute. It is a privilege for me to chair this session.  
让我来自我介绍。我叫 A, 来自 XYZ 研究所。我荣幸地作为本分组会议主席。
- (11) We are honored to have Dr. B from University of XYZ on my left as cochairman with me. The secretary is Mr. C of Chinese Chemical Society.  
我们十分荣幸,有我左边的 XYZ 大学 B 博士作为副主席,秘书是中国化学会的 C 先生。
- (12) It is a great pleasure for me to share the chairmanship with Professor D from Tokyo, Japan.

我十分高兴与日本东京的 D 教授共同作为主席。

- (13) With me this morning is Professor E, on my left, cochairman who will take over the chair for the following four papers [I will turn the following four papers over to Professor E].

今天上午在我左边的副主席 E 教授将接任主席主持下面四篇报告 [我将交给 E 教授主持下面四篇报告]。

- (14) Dr. A who was expected to be the cochairman for this symposium unhappily could not attend this meeting and he is therefore not here [with us] today. We are honored, however, to have in his place as the cochairman of this session Dr. B on my left. Dr. B is the director of the XYZ Institute. We are extraordinarily pleased and honored to have him here today to cochair this meeting.

A 博士被指定为本会议副主席,不幸他不能出席这次会议,今天他没来。我们十分荣幸有我左边的 B 博士替代他作为副主席。B 博士是 XYZ 研究所所长。我们十分高兴和荣幸今天他到此共同主持会议。

- (15) I want to express on behalf of Dr. A from XYZ University his regret at not being able to be present. So, with your indulgence, I will just sit in on his behalf.

我代表 XYZ 大学的 A 博士对他不能出席表示歉意。请大家谅解,我将代表他(主持会议)。

- (16) It is now a pleasure to turn the session [chairmanship] over to Dr. B (for the following papers).

现在十分高兴将会议[主席职位]交给 B 博士(主持下面报告)。

### 3. 宣布报告的时间限制

- (17) First of all, I would like to remind you of the ground [basic] rules. As you know, there are 10-minute papers followed by 4-minute of discussion.

首先,我想提醒诸位[基本的]规则。如您所知,报告 10 分钟,接着讨论 4 分钟。

- (18) I am going to ask each of the speakers to confine his remarks to 15 minutes. At the end of each presentation, there will be a 5-minute discussion period. At the end of the session we will have an open discussion on any of the papers presented.

我要求每位报告人将发言限在 15 分钟,在每个报告后有 5 分钟的讨论时间。在会议结束时,我们将敞开讨论任何一篇已报告过的论文。

- (19) The paper will be limited to 15 minutes. Please try to keep to your time limit. [I'd like to ask every speaker to limit himself to the allotted 15 minutes. /All speakers are urged very strictly to keep to the allotted time schedule/We should appreciate it if you would stay within this time limit.]

论文将限在 15 分钟。请控制您的时间[我想要求每位报告人限止您在规定的 15 分钟/所有报告人要求严格遵守规定的时间进度/如果您保持在此时间限止以内,我们将十分感激]。

- (20) We have a number of speakers, who will be presenting papers which will take approximately 10 minutes each. We have 3 minutes for questions and answers.

我们有很多报告人将要提出论文,每个报告约 10 分钟,我们有 3 分钟提问和解答。

- (21) I might mention to the speakers that a yellow light will go on when you have two minutes of the 15 minutes left, and a red light will go on when the 15 minutes are up.

我提请报告人(注意),当你的 15 分钟报告还有 2 分钟时黄灯亮,当 15 分钟结束时红灯亮。

- (22) At 8 minutes, you're going to see at the podium a green light. That means you have to go on and you have 2 more minutes. At 10 minutes, you'll see a red light. That means you have to stop. We have to obey the time-allotted rule.

在 8 分钟时,你将看到讲台上的绿灯,表示你可以继续讲 2 分钟,在 10 分钟时,你将看到红灯,表示你

必须停止,我们必须遵守规定时间守则。

#### 4. 报告程序的更改事项

- (23) Unfortunately there are a slight change in the program, because Dr. A has not arrived. The first speaker, therefore, will be Dr. B.

不幸,程序有点变化,因为 A 博士没有到,因此第一个报告人将是 B 博士。

- (24) There are a few changes in the program, to which I would like to call your attention. Paper No. 6 by A and B will go first and the others will then follow in sequence. In addition, we have two cancellations, the papers No. 10 and No. 11.

程序稍有改变。为此我想请各位注意。A 和 B 的第六篇论文将首先报告,然后其它将依次进行。此外,论文 10 和 11 取消。

- (25) We have a change of schedule. The order of No. 5 and No. 6 is reversed.

时刻表有改变。第 5 篇和第 6 篇对调。

- (26) There will be some changes in the order of the presentations. Dr. A's presentation will remain Paper No. 1, followed by Dr. B's presentation. The third paper will be presented by Dr. C. Dr. D's paper is No. 4.

报告的顺序有点改变。A 博士的报告仍放在第一,接着是 B 博士的报告,第三篇由 C 博士报告, D 博士的论文是第四。

## 二、主持报告用语

### 1. 对演讲人的介绍

- \*(27) It gives me great pleasure to introduce our guest speaker today. Dr. A is professor of chemistry at University of XYZ. He was born in Beijing in 1932. He received his Ph. D. in organic chemistry from Institute of Chemistry 1962. Then he moved to UVW Company, where he taught for several years. Dr. A joined the University of RST in 1975. His main research interest is in DEF, and he is a distinguished investigator in this important field. This morning he is going to tell us about OPQ. Dr. A, please.

今天我十分高兴介绍我们的客座演讲人。A 博士是 XYZ 大学的化学教授,1932 年生于北京。1962 年在化学研究所获得有机化学博士学位,然后去 UVW 公司工作了数年。1975 年转入 RST 大学工作,他的主要研究领域为 DEF。他在此重要领域是一位卓越的研究者。今天上午他将给我们讲有关 OPQ。A 博士,请。

[注]句型 27—31 以及 51 适用于邀请报告,综述报告等场合。

- \*(28) We are especially honored to have with us today Dr. A of the BCD Institute. Some of you may not know that Dr. A is the man who invented [discovered] XYZ and that in his career he has received many awards. We eagerly look forward to hearing the information he has brought us. His subject is "..... (title)....." May I present to you Dr. A, our guest speaker today.

今天 BCD 研究所的 A 博士来到我们这儿,感到特别荣幸。也许有些人不认识他,A 博士是 XYZ 的发明[发现]者,在他经历中获得过许多奖赏,我们热切地期望听到他为我们带来的信息,他的主题是:".....(题目)....."。今天我把 A 博士,我们的客座演讲人介绍给诸位。

- \*(29) We are very happy [fortunate] to have Dr. A as our guest speaker this morning. I would like to give brief account of the excellent work which he has done in connection with XYZ during the last five years. .... The title of Dr. A's lecture today is "..... (title) ....." we look forward to a stimulating talk from him on this very interesting subject, and it's great pleasure to call on him now to give his lecture. Dr. A.

今天上午我们十分愉快[幸运]有 A 博士作为客座讲演人来到这里。我想简单地说明在最近五年内他完成的关于 XYZ 卓越的工作,……A 博士今天的演讲题目是:“……(题目)……”。我们期望他就这一非常有意义的主题作一个令人鼓舞的演讲。现在十分高兴请他作报告, A 博士。

- \*(30) The next special lecture is being presented by Dr. A, Professor of analytical chemistry at XYZ University, A native of Brooklyn, New York, USA. We feel grateful that he has taken time from his busy schedule to spend this hour with us. Dr. A's research interest in UVW was initially inspired by his first professor, Dr. B, whom you are well known, and Dr. A has been very active in this important field of UVW ever since. Today he will be talking to us about “……(title)……” I am satisfied his address will be well worth your attention. Dr. A.

下一个专题报告由 XYZ 大学分析化学教授 A 博士提出。A 博士是美国纽约布鲁克林人。我们感谢他在百忙之中抽出这段时间与我们在一起。他受前任教授,众所周知的 B 博士启发和鼓励在 UVW 领域作研究。A 博士在这重要领域一直十分活跃。今天他将给我们报告关于“……(题目)……”。我确信他的报告是值得各位关注的。A 博士。

- \*(31) Professor A is so famous [well known to you] that I do not need to introduce him [any introduction].

A 教授如此知名[众所周知],我无需介绍他[任何介绍]了。

## 2. 宣布开始和引导演讲

- (32) The first paper this morning will be presented [given/read] by Dr. A, professor of polymer science at XYZ University, and his topic is “……(title)……” Dr. A.

今天上午第一篇论文将由 XYZ 大学高分子科学教授, A 博士提出[给出宣读]。他的题目是“……(题目)……”, A 博士。

- (33) The final [last] paper of this first half of the program is entitled “……(title)……” This paper is given, by Drs. A and B. Dr. A was unable to come here [attend this conference] and Dr. B will present the paper.

上半时最后一篇报告题为“……(题目)……”,此文由 A 博士和 B 博士提出, A 博士未能来此[出席这次会议], B 博士将提出论文。

- (34) The next presentation in this session is on “……(title)……” I would like to call on [ask] Dr. A to talk this very important subject.

本会场下一个报告是:“……(题目)……”。我想请[要求] A 博士谈谈这一十分重要的课题。

- (35) We may then get started with the first paper which is authored by Dr. A and his colleagues from Britain. The paper is entitled “……(title)……”, and will be read by Dr. A.

我们从第一篇论文开始。第一篇报告由英国的 A 博士及其同事共著,论文题为“……(题目)……”,由 A 博士宣读。

- (36) Our afternoon program begins with a paper from XYZ Institute, Germany. The authors are Drs. A and B. Dr. A will deliver the paper. Dr. A, please.

我们下午的安排从德国 XYZ 研究所的论文开始,著者是 A 博士和 B 博士,由 A 博士作报告。A 博士,请。

- (37) Our next speaker I'd like to introduce is Dr. A. Dr. A has been working at University of XYZ until 1988. He is now working at UVW Institute, Beijing. He will speak on [The title of his speech is] “……(title)……”.

我想介绍下一位讲演人 A 博士。A 博士曾在 XYZ 大学工作到 1988 年,现在他在北京 UVW 研究所工作,他将讲[他的演讲题目是]“……(题目)……”。

- (38) I am pleased to introduce the next speaker, Dr. A. I am sure Dr. A's talk [speech/lecture] will inform you of newer application of computer in chemistry. Dr. A is a professor of chemical

engineering at University of XYZ, Japan.

我很高兴介绍下一位演讲人 A 博士, 我相信 A 博士的演讲[发言]将告诉你计算机在化学中新应用的信息, A 博士是日本 XYZ 大学化工教授。

### 3. 演讲顺序进行

(39) (We are just on schedule, and) We will go on [proceed/move on/ pass on] to the next paper [presentation/speaker].

(我们正好按预订时间)我们继续[进行/转到]下一篇论文[报告/讲演人]。

(40) Let's keep on schedule and go straight ahead to the third paper.

让我们继续按时刻表进行, 往下到第三篇论文。

(41) Well, I'm sure we could discuss this longer, but unfortunately time is up [moving on/running out] [we're running out of time]. Our next paper is.....

我相信我们还能讨论下去。但不幸时间不够了。我们的下一篇论文是……。

(42) Unfortunately, the schedule is very [rather] tight, we haven't any time for discussion, so we must immediately go on to next paper.

不幸, 议程十分[有点]紧, 我们没有时间讨论了, 所以我们必须立即继续下一篇报告。

(43) Mr. A, would you mind up your statement? For reasons of time [in the interest of time/for lack of time/because of the pressure for time/because of the shortage of time], we have to move on to paper No. 6.

A 先生, 你结束叙述好吗? 由于时间关系[时间不够/时间紧迫/时间缺乏], 我们必须继续第六篇论文。

### 4. 报告中对演讲者的提示

(44) I'm sorry, Mr. A, I think you've talked a lot of time a little too much. Are you almost finished? 抱歉, A 先生。我想你已经讲了不少时间--稍为多了一点, 你差不多要结束了吗?

(45) Excuse me, Dr. A, your time is almost over [up]. Will you please summarize your paper briefly. 对不起 A 博士, 你的时间差不多过了。请你简短地总结一下你的报告。

(46) May I interrupt here? We have time now for only a concluding sentence from you. Will you please conclude your remarks briefly.

我能在这儿打断吗? 现在时间只够你讲一句结论了, 请你简短地终结你的报告。

### 5. 结束报告及表示感谢

(47) Thank you (very much), Dr. A, for your [an/the/this] excellent paper [contribution/presentation/message/speech/lecture/talk/address].

(十分)感谢您的[一篇/这篇]卓越的论文[演讲/报告], A 博士。

(48) Thank you, Dr. A, for keeping to the allotted time.

A 博士, 感谢您遵守规定时间。

(49) Thank you, Mr. A. I realize how difficult it is for speakers to keep within their time-limit, but thank you, Mr. A.

谢谢您 A 先生。我了解对演讲人保持在限定时间内结束是多么困难, 但(还是)谢谢您 A 先生。

[注]此句针对超过规定时间的报告人。

(50) Thank you very much, Dr. A, for reading this fine paper for Dr. B.

A 博士, 十分感谢您代 B 博士宣读这篇好论文。

\*(51) Professor A, in the name of the members of the Chinese Chemical Society, I would like to express our deep appreciation to you for your very stimulating presentation on one of the most important aspects of XYZ. Your presentation has helped us to keep up with the recent progress in this particular field. Thank you very much.

A 教授, 我代表中国化学会会员对您是最重要的领域之一 XYZ 所作十分令人鼓舞的报告表达我们深

切的谢意。您的报告帮助我们跟上这特殊领域内最近的进展。十分感谢。

### 三、报告后的讨论

#### 1. 宣布讨论开始

(52) The paper (presented) by Dr. A [Dr. A's paper/presentation] is now open for discussion [questions or comments] (from the floor).

现在(由听众)敞开讨论[提问或评论]A 博士(提出)的论文。

(53) We are now ready to entertain questions or comments.

现在我们准备接受提问或评论。

(54) I would like to invite [ask for] questions or comments.

我想征求[请求]提问或评论。

(55) We now have few minutes for discussion. If you want to ask your question, please raise your hand. I'll try to take the questions in order. If you wish to direct your question specifically to one of the speakers, please do so.

现在我们有几分钟讨论,如果您想问您的问题,请举手,我将尽力顺序记下问题。如果您希望将您的问题特别针对某一位演讲人,请便。

(56) If you have a question or a comment, please go to the nearest microphone and turn it on and then give your name your affiliation and your country.

如果您有问题或评论,请到最近的扩音器前,把它打开,并报您的姓名、单位和您的国家。

(57) We don't hear you, sir. Would you make your way to the microphone? Please ask your question briefly and clearly [slowly/loudly].

先生,我们听不到。请您走到扩音器前,请简短和清晰地[慢慢地/大声地]问您的问题。

(58) Mr. A, please feel free to approach any microphone and identify yourself.

A 先生,请随便到任何一个扩音器前并自我介绍。

(59) We are running a bit overtime but I think we have time for one or two questions. If you could make your questions as brief as possible, we'd appreciate it.

我们进行得有点超过时间了。但我想我们还有时间提一两个问题。如果您能使你的问题尽可能简短,我将十分感谢。

(60) Since we are pressed for time, please make your remarks brief.

因为时间关系,请使你的评论简短些。

(61) We have time enough for discussion, now. Please don't hesitate to get up.

现在我们有足够时间讨论,请勿犹豫,站起来。

#### 2. 启发和引导提出问题

(62) Are there any [other/further] questions or comments from the audience [floor] regarding Dr. A's paper?

有关 A 博士的论文,听众中有什么[其它/进一步的]问题或评论吗?

(63) Any more questions or comments you would like to address to Dr. A?

您还有问题或评论要问 A 博士吗?

(64) Our discussion has been almost entirely limited to ABC and nothing about DEF. Would anyone like [care] to comment on DEF?

我们的讨论差不多全部局限于 ABC,没有涉及 DEF。有人想评论 DEF 吗?

(65) We have time for one question or comment, if somebody in the audience would like to take the other side of this argument.



我们还有提一个问题或评论的时间,听众中是否有人想提这个争论的另一面(的问题)?

- (67) I would like to ask Dr. A if he would care [like] to make any comments about [on] the paper presented by Mr. B.

我想请 A 博士就 B 先生提出的论文作出任何评述。

- (68) Dr. A, you have had a lot of experience in this field. What do you think of Mr. B's suggestion regarding XYZ?

A 博士,您在这领域已有很多经验,您对 B 先生有关 XYZ 的建议作何想法?

- (69) Well, since nobody seems willing to start the ball rolling, I'll just like to make a small comment.

好象没有人愿意开头,我就作一个小小的评论。

- (70) Are there any questions for Dr. A? If not, I'd like to ask Dr. A a question myself.

有什么问题问 A 博士吗? 如果没有,我自己想问 A 博士一个问题。

- (71) Dr. A, do you have any information [explanation/idea] on this point?

A 博士在这点上您有什么资料[解释/想法]吗?

### 3. 提出和转向新的议题

- (72) I think we should begin by discussing XYZ.

我想我们该开始讨论 XYZ 了。

- (73) To start, we might spend a few minutes discussing XYZ.

作为开始我们可以花几分钟讨论 XYZ。

- (74) Let's turn [move on/pass on] to the next problem [the subject of XYZ].

让我们转到下一个问题[题目 XYZ]。

- (75) I would like to switch from XYZ to UVW.

我想从 XYZ 转到 UVW。

- (76) We'll now get off the topic of XYZ and move on to the next problem.

现在我们离开 XYZ, 转到下一个问题。

- (77) While we are talking about this polymer, I think we should also consider its new application.

当我们讨论这个聚合物时,我想我们也该考虑它的新应用。

### 4. 限制、中断、终止讨论

- (78) We have only a few minutes left, and I want to close with one more question.

我们留下只有几分钟了,我想再有一个问题就结束。

- (79) I think that'll be the last [final] question before we close this meeting [go on to next speaker].

我想这将是结束这次会议[继续到下一个演讲人]之前最后一个问题。

- (80) Let me remind you that we just have one minute left, and we would like to have another opportunity for discussions.

让我提醒你们: 我们只留下一分钟了,我们希望另外有机会讨论。

- (81) I think in the interest of time we have to stop. If you have any other questions or comments, you may have some time at the end of the meeting or you may talk with Dr. A personally.

由于时间关系,我们必须到此为止。如果您有其它问题或评论,在本次会议结束时您可能有时间,或者您可以个别与 A 博士讨论。

- (82) We must now close the discussion at this moment.

此刻我们必须结束讨论。

- (83) Excuse me, Mr. A, I'm afraid time doesn't permit us to go into that subject.

对不起, A 先生,我恐怕时间不允许我们涉及那个题目。

(84) I'm terribly sorry, but we're pressed for time. So I'm afraid we'll have to save your question for some other time.

十分抱歉,我们迫于时间,我恐怕我们必须将您的问题留待另外时间(另一次)讨论。

(85) Please don't spend too much time going into the details of your case.

请不要花太多时间涉及您的详细情况。

(86) The discussion at this time is limited to specific questions. Are there any specific questions?

这次讨论将限于专门问题,有什么特定的问题吗?

(87) Excuse me, Dr. A, I think I'll interrupt you, if I may, for questions from the floor.

对不起, A 博士。为了让听众提问,我想我是否可以打断您?

(88) May I interrupt, Mr. A? Let's try to have the question related to the program aspects. Are there any other questions?

A 先生,我能打断您吗? 让我们试图问有关议程方面的问题。有什么别的问题吗?

### 5. 纠正讨论离题

(89) We seem to be getting off the main point. Can I bring the discussion back in the direction of XYZ for a moment?

我们好象离开主题了,我能把讨论带回到 XYZ 方面一会儿吗?

(90) I'm afraid we're moving away a little from the point under discussion. Perhaps we can return to that subject by talking about XYZ.

恐怕我们有点离开正在讨论的要点了,或许我们可以从谈谈 XYZ 回到那个题目上。

(91) Mr. A, you're getting off the point a bit. I wish you would confine yourself to the point under discussion.

A 先生,你有点离题了,我希望你限于所讨论的要点上。

(92) Dr. A, that is the answer to another question. The original question Mr. B asked was.....

A 博士,那是对另一个问题的回答, B 先生问的原先的问题是.....。

### 6. 调停争议

(93) Dr. A's and Dr. B's opinion are apparently quite opposed, but let's leave it at that. Let's proceed to the area which is of some interest.

A 博士和 B 博士的意见显然完全相反,让我们把它放一放。让我们继续(讨论)感兴趣的方面。

(94) Dr. A, although it's very interesting exchange, but let's turn to the subject of XYZ. Would you tell us something about XYZ?

A 博士,虽然这是十分有意思的交流,但让我们转到 XYZ 题目上来你能告诉我们有关 XYZ 的一些事情吗?

(95) I think the point is well taken. Dr. A, I have a question. Do you.....?

我想观点已经说够了, A 博士,我有一个问题,你.....。

## 四、建议和通知

### 1. 保持会场秩序

(96) May I have your attention, please!

请各位注意!

(97) Be quiet, everyone! Please be seated. I'd like to open the session again.

大家安静! 请就座,我想再次开会。

(98) For those of you standing in the rear, there are some seats available here in front. Please come forward and be seated.

站在后面的听众,前面有空位子,请往前来并入座。

- (99) I am afraid those of you sitting in the rear may not be able to see the slides. So, if you come forward, you are welcome.

我恐怕坐在后面的听众可能看不到幻灯片。因此欢迎你们到前面来。

## 2. 中间休息的通知

- (100) We are now going to take a ten-minute break [coffee break/tea break].

现在我们休息十分钟[喝咖啡/喝茶]。

- (101) Now we have an intermission until 3:30.

现在我们休息到三点半。

- (102) The session will now recess for a coffee break.

会议现在休息喝咖啡。

- (103) Let's take [have] five-minute stretch.

让我们休息五分钟。

- (104) Since we're running 30 minutes behind schedule, we won't have any intermission. I am sorry.

因为比预订时刻表延误了三十分钟,我们不休息了,抱歉。

## 3. 其它通知

- (105) Before we open the discussion to the floor, I have an announcement to make. I'd like to call to your attention that the reception party will be held tonight from 7 to 9 in Room A on the first floor of the Asian Hotel.

在我们对听众敞开讨论之前,我有一个通知,我请诸位注意,招待会今晚七点到九点在亚洲饭店一楼A室举行。

- (106) The buses bound for the International Science Center will leave from the main entrance soon.

All the participants please proceed to the main entrance immediately after the meeting.

开往国际科学中心的公共汽车马上要从大门口开出。全体与会者在会后请立即到大门口去。

- (107) Is Dr. A here? You are requested to come to the Information Desk immediately. Dr. B is waiting for you.

A博士来了吗?请你立即到问询处去,B博士正在等你。

## 五、结束会议用语

### 1. 预示会议即将结束。

- (108) We have only a few minutes before this meeting will come to a close.

离会议结束只有几分钟了。

- (109) Time has gone by so fast. (I see) It's already to our time limit.

时间过得真快(我想)差不多到时间了。

- (110) We have come to the end of our allotted time [time period].

我们已经到了我们的规定时间[结束时间]。

### 2. 宣布会议结束。

- (111) We will now (have to) close the meeting [session].

现在我们将(必须)结束会议[分组会]。

- (112) It's time for us to close this meeting.

到结束这次会议的时候了。

- (113) Let's break up.

散会。

(下转第20页)

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## (上接封三)

(114) The meeting is now closed { adjourned }.

会议现在结束(休会)。

## 3. 结束会议时表示感谢。

(115) I would like to close this session by thanking all the speakers and participants.

我想感谢所有报告人与到会者并结束会议。

(116) Let me thank you all again and, with this, close the session now.

现在让我再次感谢大家,并结束此会。

(117) In closing the meeting, I'd like to express my sincere thanks to the participants for their thoughtful presentation and also give my personal thanks to my cochairman, Dr. A. Miss B. time-keeper, and to the people who handled the slides.

在结束会议的时候,我想对与会者作了有启发性的报告表示真诚的感谢,也对会议副主席 A 博士,计时员 B 小姐以及操作幻灯的先生表示个人的感谢。

(118) Before I close this session I'd like to thank the speakers for their excellent presentations and the audience for their attention this afternoon.

在结束会议之前,我想感谢今天下午报告人作了精采的报告和听众注意地听讲。

(119) On behalf of myself, Professors A and B, I'd like to express our appreciation for the interesting and informative presentations and discussions we had this morning. Thank you very much.

我代表 A 教授、B 教授和自己,为今天上午令人感兴趣的和 content 丰富的报告、讨论,表示我们的感激之情,十分感谢。

(120) I am sure you will agree with me that we have had a wonderful session and that the speakers have done a wonderful job. On behalf of you all, I sincerely thank all the speakers.

我相信大家会同意我(的看法):我们开了一个很好的会,讲演人作了精采的报告,我代表大家真诚地感谢所有的报告人。

(121) I'd like to thank the speakers, the discussants, and the audience for making this conference a success.

我想感谢讲演者,参与讨论者和听众,使得这次会议成功。

(待续)

• 国际学术会议英语口语讲座 •

## 第五讲 会场上的技术性用语

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### 一、确认音响效果

- (1) Can you [people] hear me?  
您[大家]能听到我(的话)吗?
- (2) If you can hear me in the rear of the room, would someone please show a hand?  
如果(在房间)后面的人能听到我的声音,请举手。
- (3) I hope I am speaking clearly and loudly enough for you.  
我希望对诸位讲得足够清楚和足够响。
- (4) Is this microphone working?  
这扩音器好用吗?

### 二、要求变换灯光

#### 1. 展示幻灯片前,希望减弱室内灯光

- (5) May [Could/Can] I have the lights down [dimmed/out/off].  
能关掉灯吗?
- (6) I would like to switch off [put off/turn off/put out] the lights(, please).  
请关掉灯。
- (7) Darken the room a little more, please.  
请(让房间)再暗一点。
- (8) Can you see that? I think it may be better to dim the lights a little bit.  
您能看清那个(幻灯、投影)吗?我想灯再暗一点更好。
- (9) I think the lights will have to be a little bit darker to see this slide.  
为了看清幻灯,我想必须再关暗灯光。
- (10) Dim the lights, please.  
请关暗灯光。
- (11) Could we have the lights dimmed?  
您能关暗灯光吗?

#### 2. 幻灯片展示完毕(或暂停),希望开灯

- (12) May [Could/Can] I [we] have the lights on (now/again/for a moment/ for a few minutes), please?  
(现在)能再打开灯(一会儿/几分钟)吗?
- (13) (Let's have the) Lights (on/up), please.  
(让我们)打开灯。
- (14) Now, you can turn [switch/leave] the lights on.  
现在你可以开灯。

### 三、展示幻灯片

#### 1. 开始放映幻灯片

- (15) May [Could/Can] I [we] have the first [next/last] slide, please?  
(我)能要第一(下一/最后一)张幻灯片吗?
- (16) May I proceed [go on/move on] to the next [second/last] slide, please?  
能接着放下一[第二/最后一]张幻灯片吗?
- (17) I wonder if I could have the first three slides in sequence.  
我想连续放前三张幻灯片。
- (18) First slide and lights down, please.  
请放第一张幻灯片,关灯。

## 2. 顺序展示幻灯片

- (19) The next slide .....shows you ABC.  
下一张幻灯片.....告诉您 ABC。
- (20) If you look at the next slide,..... you will see here ABC that.....  
如果您看下一张幻灯片,您将看到 ABC, .....
- (21) Let's take at the next slide.  
让我们放下一张幻灯片。
- (22) I think we can proceed to the next slide.  
我想我们可以继续放下一张幻灯片。

## 3. 要求改善幻灯机聚焦

- (23) Could you focus [sharpen] it [that] a little bit (more/better), please?  
能(稍为)聚焦得好一点吗?
- (24) Focus, please.  
请聚焦。
- (25) It's still, I think, a little out of focus.  
我想聚焦还有点不够。
- (26) I think the right has to be focused (a little bit).  
我想右边还要稍为聚焦一下。
- (27) Could we get a better focus?  
能聚焦得好一点吗?

## 4. 幻灯片顺序、方向放置有误

- (28) Oh, the slide is upside down. Please adjust (correct) it. Thank you.  
喔,这幻灯片上面朝下了,请调整[改正],谢谢。
- (29) The slide is reversed [inside out/back to front]. Please turn it (to the other side).  
这幻灯片反了(里面朝外/后面朝前了,请转一下(到另一面))。
- (30) Could you elevate [raise/move up/bring up] the slide a little, please?  
能否请你把幻灯片稍抬高一点?
- (31) That one is in wrong place. Go to the next one, please. Now the previous one, please.  
那幻灯片放的位置不对,请放下一张。现在请放前面一张。
- (32) Oh, the order is reversed. May I have the next one first, please? ..... That's it.  
喔,顺序弄反了,能先放下面一张吗? .....这对了。
- (33) Looks like in confusion. Can I have the first slide, please?.....That's the last one. I want the first one.....No. that's not it.....All right. Thank you.  
看样子弄混了。我能要第一张幻灯片吗? .....这是最后一张,我想要第一张.....不,不是这张.....对了,谢谢您。

### 5. 幻灯片制作质量欠佳的说明

(34) I'm sorry the slide is not clear enough, but I hope you can make out the general idea.

很抱歉,幻灯片不大清楚,但希望您能看出基本意思。

(35) I apologize for the poor quality [small print] of the slide (s).

抱歉这幻灯片质量不太好[字太小]。

### 6. 要求改变放映顺序

(36) I have to rush through the following slides very quickly [rapidly].

我必须很快地掠过下面一些幻灯片。

(37) May I have the previous slide (back again), please?

能要一下前面那张幻灯片吗?

(38) Could you go back [return] to the first slide, please?

你能回到第一张幻灯片吗?

(39) Go back three, please ..... Back one more.

请倒回三张(幻灯片),再倒一张。

(40) I think you skipped over [missed] one.....No, the other one.....That's it. Thank you.

我想你跳过[遗忘]了一张幻灯片.....不,另一张...对了,谢谢你。

(41) Could you just skip the next slide and go on to the picture slide.

你能跳过下一张幻灯片,接着放有图的那张吗?

(42) Because of the shortage of time, I'll have to omit the following slides, except the last one.

由于时间不够,除了最后一张以外,我不得不省略下面一些幻灯片。

(43) Just move on. Next... Next...Go ahead.

只要一直往下放,下一张...下一张...还往下。

(44) No, would you leave the slide on, please?

不,请将幻灯片停留一下。

(45) Perhaps we can just leave that on for a moment.

我们可以让这张幻灯片停留一会儿。

(46) No, could you just hold that for a moment?

不,能把这张幻灯片停留一会儿吗?

(47) I'm afraid you may have lost two slides. This is the last slide, and the two slides may have dropped out from your carrier...Never mind. I think we can dispense with these two slides.

恐怕你可能已丢了二张幻灯片,这是最后一张,有二张可能已从幻灯片架上掉下去了,.....不必介意,我想我们可不用这二张幻灯片。

(48) We seem to have missed a slide there. Is that slide in position two?...All right. The slide which may be missing shows that...

好象遗漏了一张幻灯片,这张幻灯片在第格上吗?.....好。可能被遗漏的幻灯片告诉我们.....。

(49) Mr. Chairman, may I show my first slide again to answer that question?

主席先生,能再放一下第一张幻灯片来回答这个问题吗?

(50) Mr. Chairman, could I answer that question by showing a slide?

主席先生,我能用放一张幻灯片来回答这个问题吗?

—全文完—