



Chapter 18

Trade Fairs



Objectives

Objectives

- A.** *To learn the purposes and property of trade fairs;*
- B.** *To grasp the main idea and the structure of the text;*
- C.** *To master the usage of key special terms, words and phrases in this chapter;*
- D.** *To conduct a series of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating activities concerned with the theme of the chapter.*



Introduction

Introduction

In China, it is said that if someone has never been to Guangzhou Fair, he wouldn't be qualified to engage in international trade. As we know, Guangzhou Fair is short for Chinese Export Commodities Fair, which is a large-scale trade fair held twice a year. Then what is a trade fair? And what impact does it have upon the international trade? We will explore these questions in this chapter.

参考译文

在中国，有人说“没去过广交会，就不算搞外贸”。大家都知道，广交会的全名是中国出口商品交易会，分为春秋两季，是一种大型的商品交易会。那么，什么叫做商品交易会？它的作用和意义到底有多大，以致人们作出这样的评论呢？





Main points of the text

Main points of the text

1. Some functions of participation in trade fairs---communications
2. What is a trade fair and some famous exhibition places.
3. Difference between industrial trade fairs and the daily common trade fairs.
4. Where the industrial fairs are held.
5. Some functions of trade fairs ---sales promotion.



Background & terminology

Background and terminology

1. trade fair 商品交易会
a gathering at which manufacturers and traders can demonstrate their wares, meet each other, and secure orders.
2. trade routes 贸易路线
3. China Export Commodity Fair 中国出口商品交易会
4. China International Exhibition Center 中国国际展览中心
5. UIBE 对外经济贸易大学 (University of International Business & Economics)
6. the general public 普通公众
7. consumer goods 消费品

Background and terminology

8. agent one empowered to act for or represent another 代理人, 代理商
9. distributor one that markets or sells merchandise, especially a wholesaler 销售者, 批发商
10. fair an exhibition, as of farm products or manufactured goods, usually accompanied by various competitions and entertainments 交易会, 博览会
11. exhibition a large-scale public showing, as of art objects or industrial or agricultural products 展览会, 博览会
12. wholesaler person who trades in quantity 批发商
13. retailer person who sells goods in small amounts directly to customers, for example, in stores 零售商

Background and terminology

14. representative one that serves as a delegate or an agent for another 代表，代理人

15. promotion the act of promoting or the fact of being promoted 促进，推销

16. exhibitor person who displays his items 展出者

17. show a public exhibition 展览，展览会

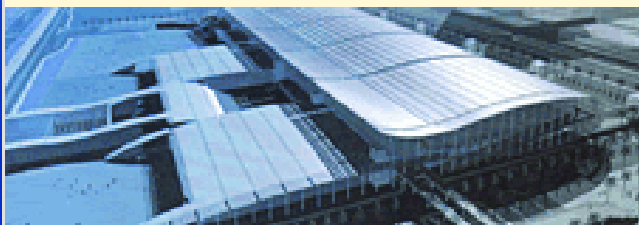
18. China Export Commodity Fair 中国出口商品交易会
中国出口商品交易会，又称广交会，创办于1957年春季，每年春秋两季在广州举办，迄今已有五十余年历史，是中国目前历史最长、层次最高、规模最大、商品种类最全、到会客商最多、成交效果最好的综合性国际贸易盛会。自2007年改名为中国进出口商品交易会。以下各图为该交易会馆的侧影及两个分馆。



Background and terminology



☛ 琶州展馆



☛ 流花路展馆



Background and terminology

19. China International Exhibition Center 中国国际展览中心

1985年建成，中展集团暨中国国际展览中心集团公司是隶属于中国国际贸易促进委员会暨中国国际商会的集团性企业，是中展集团的核心企业，是中国展览馆协会的理事长单位，也是中国企业联合会成员、国际博览会联盟成员和国际展览管理协会会员。



Background and terminology



20 UIBE

(**University of International Business & Economics**) 对外经济贸易大学对外经济贸易大学，创建于**1951**年。**1953**至**1999**年，由国家外经贸部管辖。**2000**年**6**月，原中国金融学院与原对外经贸大学合并成立新的对外经济贸易大学，划归教育部直属。这是一所随着国家的发展而迅速扩展的全国重点大学，是一所在国内外享有声誉的著名学府。**1997**年成为首批被列入国家高等教育“**211**工程”重点建设的高校。对外经贸大学现有教职工**1600**多人，其中专任教师**656**人，每年还聘请外国专家**30**多人。

Background and terminology

这是一处群英荟萃之地。老教授中名家耀眼，中青年里新秀辈出。大批获得政府特殊津贴、受聘担任政府学术机构成员的专家学者工作在教学科研第一线。绝大部分中青年教师在国外留学或进修过，教学科研水平高，许多人被评为省部级学科带头人和骨干教师，入选国家的优秀人才培养工程。高水平的师资队伍贡献出高水平的研究成果。仅从**20世纪80年代中期**以来，学校就承担了**20**多项国家级科研项目，获得国家级科研成果奖励**60**多种。学校多次举办大型国际学术研讨会，国际影响不断提高。



Background and terminology

21. Richard Nixon

Nixon, Richard Milhous
(1913-1994), 37th

president of the United

States (1969-1974), and the only president to
have resigned from office.

He was elected president of the United States
in 1968 in one of the closest presidential
elections in the nation's history and in 1972
was reelected in a landslide victory.



Background and terminology

Nixon's second administration, however, was consumed by the growing Watergate scandal, which eventually forced him to resign to avoid impeachment. Nixon was the second youngest vice president in U.S. history and the first native of California to become either vice president or president.

In February 1972 he traveled to Beijing. His visit to China improved relations between the two countries and helped reestablish trade that had ceased two decades earlier.



Language points

Language points

1. One excellent way in which a firm can demonstrate its products, contact potential customers, agents, and distributors, and generally get a “feel” of a foreign market is participation in organized trade fairs that are periodically held around the world.
公司展示产品，接触潜在消费者、代理商和批发商以及对海外市场获取一点感性认识的极好办法就是参加全世界各地定期举行的有组织的商品交易会。

本句的主干部分是：**One excellent way.... is participation in organized trade fairs....**。第一个定语从句，**in which a firm...** 修饰先行词**way**，第二个定语从句**that are...**修饰先行词**fairs**。
Participation n.: the act of taking part or sharing in something参与。
Take participation in trade fairs.

Language points

2. Originating many centuries ago, and held at cities upon which various trade routes converged, the trade fair is a gathering at which manufactures and traders can demonstrate their wares, meet each other, and secure orders.

商品交易会始于数世纪以前，在多条贸易路线汇聚的城市举行，在交易会上，生产商和贸易商得以展示他们的商品，彼此会面，获得订单。

Language points

本句结构较为复杂，但是只要认清句子的主干，顺藤摸瓜，就能水到渠成地弄清句子的意思和各部分之间的逻辑关系。本句的主干仍是一个由动词**be**作谓语的主谓表句，即..., **the trade fair is a gathering.....**。主语**the trade fair**前的现在分词短语**originating many...**及过去分词短语**held at...upon which various trade...**作句子的并列状语，对谓语表示的状态加以说明，和从句的作用很相近。值得注意的是，过去分词短语中又含有一个介词**upon + which**引导的定语从句，修饰先行词**cities**。另外，本句中的第二个定语从句**at which...**，修饰在主句中作表语的先行词**gathering**。

Originate vt. to come into being; start 出现，开始。

All theories originate from / in practice and in turn serve practice.
任何理论都来源于实践,反过来又为实践服务。



Language points

3. In fact, because of the great variety of products now manufactured, trade fairs have become extremely specialized.

实际上，因为现在制造的产品种类繁多，商品交易会都变得非常专业化了。

a (great) variety of 各种各样的，品类繁多的

1. 1. She made the children glad in a variety of ways.
她用各种方法使孩子们高兴。

2. [Biz]: There are a great variety of goods at the fair.
博览会上有各种各样的商品。

Language points

Specialize vt. to concentrate on a particular activity or product 从事专门活动或销售专业产品，专攻。

The shop specializes in mountain-climbing gear.

专门销售登山用具的商店。

Language points

4. An important point to make is that these trade fairs, although they occasionally permit entry to the general public, are basically industrial trade fairs.

另外一个需要说明的重要之处是虽然这些商品交易会偶尔允许普通公众进入，但基本上是产业交易会。

make a point: 证明论点正确

Language points

1. [Biz]: He **made a point** that the company should ally with other companies so as to gain more power and succeed in the fierce competition.

他说公司应和其他公司联盟使公司力量更强大，在激烈的竞争中取得成功，他的建议获得了认可。

2. [Biz]: You have **made a good point** about establishing good business relations right from the start.

你们说从一开始就要建立良好的业务关系，说得很有道理。



Language points

5. In other words, the stalls, or booths, are occupied by manufacturing firms who seek orders not from the general public but from wholesalers,

换言之，摊位或货亭为生产厂商所租用，这些厂商不是从普通公众而是从批发商那儿寻求订单.....

In other words换言之，换句话说

In other words, when the wind is blowing at 120 kilometers per hour, most waves will be about twelve meters.

换句话说，当风速为每小时一百二十公里时大部分浪高约为十二米。

Occupy vt. to fill up (time or space) 占用（时间或空间）。

Recently, I'm pretty occupied. 最近我非常忙。

Language points

not... but... 不是... 而是...

1. It is **not** what you are studying **but** how you study it that counts.

重要的不是你在研究什么,而是如何在进行研究。

2. In face of difficulties, we should **not** cower **but** meet them bravely.

面临困难时我们不应该退缩,而应该勇敢地面对。



Language points

6. It is the industry counterpart of the fairs that are still held on a regular basis in most towns and cities where the general public can buy meat, vegetables, fish, clothing, and other assorted consumer goods.

而那些仍在大部分城镇里定期举行的集市则是这些产业交易会的对应物。在那些地方，普通公众可以购买肉类、蔬菜、鱼、衣物以及其他各种各样的消费品。

该句中出现一个重要的语法结构，即**It + be + 要强调的部分 + that/who/which + 句子其他部分**。该结构是一个强调句，对be后that前的部分进行强调。例如：**Tom saw your girlfriend in the park the day before yesterday.** 该句可借助这个结构改为下面几种形式，各强调一个不同的成分，例如：

Language points

1. It was Tom who (or that) saw your girlfriend in the park the day before yesterday.

是汤姆前天在公园里看到你女朋友的。

2. It was your girlfriend that (or whom) Tom saw in the park the day before yesterday.

汤姆前天在公园里看到的是你的女朋友。

3. It was in the park that (not where) Tom saw your girlfriend the day before yesterday.

汤姆前天是在公园里看到你女朋友的。

4. It was the day before yesterday that (not when) Tom saw your girlfriend in the park.

汤姆是前天在公园里看到你女朋友的。

再回到本句，where the general...是定语从句，修饰先行词 **fairs**。

Language points

7. Unlike the fairs held many centuries ago, today's industrial fair is usually housed in a modern exhibition building specially designed for the purpose and operated on a continuous basis by professional trade fair officials who themselves engage in the promotion of their services to would-be exhibitors.

与数世纪以前举行的交易会不同的是，今天的商品交易会通常是在一座现代时髦的展览馆内进行，这座建筑是专门为了展览目的而设计的，由专业的商品交易会人员持续运作。这些专业人员自己参与向可能的参展厂商推销他们的服务。

Language points

engage in vt. to involve oneself or become occupied;
participate 从事, 参加, 参与.

He wants to **engage in** business after graduation. 毕业后他想从事于商业。

The shy person **engaged in** the conversation. 这个害羞的人加入了谈话

He wants to **engage in** business after graduation. 毕业后他想从事于商业。

[Biz]: Would you please tell us what countries you have mainly done business with in the past and what lines you have **engaged in**?

请您告诉我们贵公司曾与哪些国家做过生意, 经营过哪些产品, 好吗?

Language points

8. For the Chinese exporters, the trade fair is often the fastest and most effective way to introduce a product and to find out exactly what buyers think of it and what modifications, if any, are necessary.

对中国出口商来说，商品交易会经常是推销产品、正确发现用户怎样看待这个产品以及可能的话，怎样改进产品的最迅速、最有效的方式。

动词不定式to introduce...及to find out...做定语，修饰way。if any意思是如果有的话。

Language points

9. A lot of success of Chinese products exported to the foreign market in recent years is also attributed to the use of trade shows as a means of sales promotion.

最近几年，中国产品出口取得了巨大的成功。这也归功于把商品博览会作为一种促销的手段来使用。

attribute... to to relate to a particular cause or source;

ascribe把...归因于

Language points

1. He **attributes** his failure in that course **to** his teacher's poor teaching. 他把自己在那门课上的不及格归因于老师教得不好。

2. He **attributes** his failure **to** his bad luck. 他把自己的失败归因于运气不好。

3.. [Biz]: David **attributed** his company's success **to** the unity of all the staff and their persevering hard work.

大卫说他们公司之所以获得成功是由于全体员工的团结和坚持不懈努力工作的结果。



Summary

Summary of the lesson of each paragraph:

Para. 1: Some functions of participation in trade fairs---communications (why);

Para. 2: What is a trade fair and some famous exhibition places (what);

Para. 3: Difference between industrial trade fairs and the daily common trade fairs (who);



Summary of the lesson of each paragraph:

Para. 4: Where the industrial fairs are held (where).

Para. 5: Some functions of trade fairs --- sales promotion (why)



Summary of the lesson

One excellent way in which a firm can demonstrate its products, contact potential customers, agents, and distributors, and generally get a “feel” of a foreign market is participation in organized trade fairs that are periodically held around the world. The trade fair is a gathering at which manufacturers and traders can demonstrate their wares, meet each other, and secure orders. An important point to make is that these trade fairs, although they occasionally permit entry to the general public, are basically industrial trade fairs.



Summary of the lesson

Unlike the fairs held many centuries ago, today's industrial fair is usually housed in a modern exhibition building specially designed for the purpose and operated on a continuous basis by professional trade fair officials who themselves engage in the promotion of their services to would-be exhibitors. For the Chinese exporters, the trade fair is often the fastest and most effective way to introduce a product and to find out exactly what buyers think of it and what modifications, if any, are necessary.





Comprehension questions

Comprehension questions

1. In which way can a firm demonstrate its products, contact potential customers, agents, and distributors, and generally get a “feel” of a foreign market?
2. What is a trade fair?
3. What goods were sold at the trade fair in the old days and nowadays respectively?
4. Please name some famous trade fairs in China.
5. Basically, who are allowed to enter these trade fairs?



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